

**701—230.18 (423) Exemption for the sale of computers used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise if the sale occurs as part of a contract entered into on or after July 1, 2016.** The sales price of computers is exempt from sales tax when the computers are used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise. For sales occurring as part of a contract entered into prior to July 1, 2016, see rule 701—18.58(422,423).

**230.18(1) Required elements.** To qualify for exemption under this rule, the purchaser must prove the property is:

- a. Computers (see paragraph 230.14(2)“a”);
- b. Used in processing or storage of data or information (see subrule 230.18(2)); and
- c. Used by:
  - (1) An insurance company (see subrule 230.18(3));
  - (2) A financial institution (see subrule 230.18(3)); or
  - (3) A commercial enterprise (see subrule 230.18(3)).

**230.18(2) Processing or storage of data or information.** All computers store and process information. However, only if the “final output” for a user or consumer is stored or processed data will the computer be eligible for exemption from tax under this rule.

**230.18(3) Insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise.**

a. *Insurance company.* An insurance company is an insurer organized or operating under Iowa Code chapter 508, 514, 515, 518, 518A, 519, or 520 or an insurer authorized to do business in Iowa as an insurer or as a licensed insurance producer under Iowa Code chapter 522B. Excluded from the definition of “insurance company” are benevolent associations governed by Iowa Code chapter 512A, fraternal benefit societies governed by Iowa Code chapter 512B, and health maintenance organizations governed by Iowa Code chapter 514B. This list of exclusions is not intended to be exclusive.

b. *Financial institution.* A financial institution is any bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, any savings and loan association incorporated under the provisions of federal law, any credit union organized under the provisions of any state or federal law, any corporation licensed as an industrial loan company under Iowa Code chapter 536A, and any affiliate of a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or industrial loan company.

c. *Commercial enterprise.* A commercial enterprise is a business or manufacturer conducted for profit, other than an insurance company or financial institution. “Commercial enterprise” includes centers for data processing services to insurance companies, financial institutions, businesses, and manufacturers, but excludes professions and occupations as well as nonprofit organizations. A hospital that is a not-for-profit organization is not a commercial enterprise. The term “profession” means a vocation or employment requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation. The term “occupation” means the principal business of an individual, such as the business of farming. A professional entity that carries on any profession or occupation, such as an accounting firm, is not a commercial enterprise.

**230.18(4) Examples of computers used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company, financial institution, or commercial enterprise.** A health insurance company has four computers. Computer A is used to monitor the temperature within the insurance company’s building. Computer A transmits messages to the building’s heating and cooling systems, which tell the systems when to raise or lower the level of heating or air conditioning. Computer B is used to store patient records and to recall those records on demand. Computer C is used to tabulate statistics regarding the amount of premiums paid in and the amount of benefits paid out for various classes of insured. Computer D is used to train the insurance company’s employees to perform various additional tasks or to better perform work the employees can already do. Computer D uses various canned programs to accomplish this function. The final output of Computer A is neither stored nor processed information. Therefore, Computer A does not meet the definition of an exempt computer. The final output of Computer B is stored information. The final output of Computer C is processed information. The final output of Computer D is processed

information consisting of the training exercises appearing on the computer monitor. The sales prices of Computers B, C, and D are exempt from sales and use tax as computers used in processing or storage of data or information by an insurance company.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.3(47) "a"(4).

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