

General Fund Revenue Book

- Economic Forecast
- Revenue Forecast
- Tax Expenditures

Idaho Fiscal Year 2024
July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024



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Governor

For readers familiar with the GFRB, this edition marks a newer format. Readers seeking historical figures are suggested to use [Idaho FY 2022 GFRB](#), which is directly available via that link.

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Introduction

This is a culminating product of several forecasting steps. The first is a national economic forecast, for which DFM is a consumer. For the present publication this is the December 2022 baseline edition of the IHS forecast for the US economy. On that, DFM bases its *Idaho Economic Forecast*, part of which is included here. That forecast uses similar structure to how the US bureaus of Labor and Economic Analysis categorize the US economy by job sectors and income types. Upon that forecast, DFM produces both the revenue forecast as well as the tax expenditures forecast.

Although the revenue model is specified in precise quantitative terms, several levels of uncertainty exist. Every statistical process relies upon probabilities, and for measurements of those, we may communicate via confidence intervals. Rather than knowing for certain that a measure is currently, for instance 47, we may find that it is likely within the measurement band (44, 50) most of the time under similar conditions. Since this is a publication about forecasts into the future, there is also uncertainty that we model the underlying behavior of the involved quantities correctly. For instance, knowing a current measure and/or confidence interval our task is to find the analogue some time in the future. For that we use mathematical functions of other variables, and there are choices in both the variables to use and the mathematical ways in which we use them. There are also uncertainties in the future values of these other variables.

Weather effects on agriculture are a classic example illustrating these uncertainties. We may be interested in measuring and forecasting an agricultural production value, for instance dairy production in Idaho. Farmers typically think in hundred weight (pounds) of milk, so the most recent production level recorded by the US Department of Agriculture certainly already involves rounding of data, with uncertainty if all farmers round in the same way. We might model Idaho dairy production on upon national dairy production and Idaho's weather history and outlook. Would it be right to assume a fixed fractional structure in comparison with national dairy production or should we presume a growing fractional structure, and if the latter, there are a myriad types of growth. A forecast of Idaho production might assume average weather, or project some specific future weather condition. The forecast depends upon an assumed weather pattern actually occurring, just as it would depend upon the national forecast of dairy production happening. We might consider scenarios in the weather based upon the confidence intervals for average weather. Different weather patterns would likely result in a different outcomes for the dairy forecast.

The contingent nature of an agricultural model demonstrates the uncertainty associated with any model containing exogenous variables, that is those external to the model such as weather and the US dairy outlook in the example. Since most of Idaho's revenue sectors depend heavily on Idaho income levels, the revenue forecast is particularly sensitive to those factors that influence Idaho's income.

The material here is extracted from the *Idaho Economic Forecast*. That publication provides greater context for the tables reproduced here.

Summary

The October forecast raised the question of whether the economy is headed for a recession or if a recession had already begun. The last three quarters 2022q1–q3 of economic data have been positive and consistently better than forecasters expectations. When the October forecast was released, IHS was predicting a shallow recession starting fourth quarter 2022 and ending in second quarter 2023. IHS admits that it appears that the nation is not in recession as of fourth quarter 2022. After months of better than expected data, IHS is now forecasting economic growth in fourth quarter 2022 and an even shallower downturn in the first half of 2023 than before. While the risks of recession in the first half of 2023 are still present, the magnitude of risks seems less now than it did in October.

In light of these new data and changing risk environment, we maintain that the state will continue to perform well relative to the national average. Our forecast of the next five years looks considerably like the strong economy we had before the onset of the pandemic.

Our Economic Outlook section shows that Idaho jobs, population, wages, and income are all set to grow, and grow faster than the rest of the nation. We believe Idaho jobs grew 3.6 percent in 2022 and will continue to grow 2.6 to 3 percent over the next five years. Our inflation adjusted predictions for wage and personal income growth are above 4 percent for 2024 and beyond, with inflation adjusted personal income growth of 3 percent in 2023.

Idaho is expected to pass the two million person threshold sometime in 2024 to early 2026. After leading the nation in population growth in 2020 and 2021 by healthy margins, Idaho was the second quickest this past year. Idaho's population is estimated to include 1.94 million people. Net migration to the state was around 30 thousand. This report includes a discussion of migration for the state. We expect net migration to remain in the 25–30 thousand range for the next few years as Idaho's strong economic fundamentals continue to attract new migrants.

Even the pessimistic forecast still sees job growth in Idaho over the next five years. Wage growth is also expected to be strong in the pessimistic case and not substantially worse than in the baseline. Annual wage growth is always expected to be above five percent and get around 7 percent by 2025. The pessimistic model has more predicted housing starts since the pessimistic scenario from IHS assumes tougher economic conditions which push the Federal Reserve to bring interest rates down earlier and further.

The national-level real GDP data and forecasts comes from IHS. The summary measure of the US economy is real GDP. Real GDP is preferred to nominal GDP when performing economic analysis because it removes inflation from the analysis. Inflation remains elevated. The table

lists historic and expected real GDP growth rates. The boundary between history and forecast of course differs per line.¹

Real US GDP	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Current	2.29	-2.77	5.95	1.91	0.27	1.84	1.99	1.81	1.64
October '22	2.29	-2.77	5.95	1.71	-0.47	1.29	2.04	2.00	1.74
January '22	2.29	-3.40	5.48	4.31	2.85	2.71	2.59	2.56	2.32
January '21	2.16	-3.55	3.09	2.54	2.47	2.92	2.99	2.72	2.62

We have emphasized in both the prior *IEF* report as well as this edition that Idaho's jobs forecast relies upon population growth, which is largely driven by migration from other states into Idaho. The next tables illustrate the degree to which this is true. Compare and contrast the trajectory for Idaho with that of the US. International migration into the US is considerably more involved than domestic migration among the states. That is, of course, but one aspect of the differing outlooks for population for Idaho versus the US as a whole.

US growth rates	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
US nonfarm jobs	1.56	1.34	-5.80	2.78	4.07	0.59	-0.35	0.52	0.38	0.30
US population	0.58	0.49	0.34	0.14	0.27	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50
Total personal income	5.01	5.11	6.70	7.37	2.15	4.52	4.62	4.78	4.53	4.55
... inflation adjusted ...	2.82	3.56	5.54	3.26	-3.92	1.15	2.33	2.68	2.49	2.50
Wage & salary payments	5.02	4.77	1.42	8.81	8.49	4.81	4.19	4.90	4.60	4.32
... average US wage ...	3.41	3.39	7.77	5.73	4.27	4.21	4.55	4.36	4.20	4.01

ID growth rates	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
ID nonfarm jobs	3.28	2.95	-0.06	5.03	3.61	2.72	2.65	2.91	3.07	2.92
ID population	1.88	2.11	3.28	2.88	2.10	1.49	1.41	1.59	1.63	1.50
ID personal income	6.32	8.63	10.14	8.86	4.77	6.50	6.97	6.69	7.44	7.04
... inflation adjusted ...	4.10	7.03	8.95	4.70	-1.46	3.06	4.64	4.54	5.35	4.95
Wage & salary payments	7.11	5.73	7.41	11.96	11.05	6.63	6.80	7.60	7.60	7.47
... average wage ...	3.85	3.40	7.03	6.74	7.18	4.09	4.23	4.61	4.45	4.53

Here in table form are some details from the forecast for Idaho industries. The table lists our estimates and forecast of employment growth in Idaho through 2027, along with IHS's view for the US economy as a whole. Compare the nonfarm jobs rows. Idaho is adding jobs at a faster rate than the nation overall. Even in 2023, when IHS expects a national recession, Idaho employment is still expected to increase 2.6 percent. We predict a deceleration in construction employment. Manufacturing is expected to grow more slowly than Idaho overall. Hospitality and Health, two sectors directly impacted by the pandemic, are expected to grow significantly.

¹ Since fourth quarter 2022 real GDP numbers are pending at this time the growth for 2022 should be treated as forecast.

Employment in food manufacturing and semiconductor manufacturing, important sectors of the Idaho economy, are predicted to grow more slowly over the next five years.²

US Growth	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Nonfarm jobs	1.34	-5.80	2.78	4.07	0.59	-0.35	0.52	0.38	0.30
Idaho Growth	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Nonfarm jobs	2.95	-0.06	5.03	3.61	2.72	2.65	2.91	3.07	2.92
Construction	7.27	5.64	7.52	6.73	2.15	2.9	3.16	3.47	2.94
Food Manufacturing	1.14	0.55	2.59	2.63	2.07	-0.56	1.12	0.77	1.08
Semiconductor	-6.92	-5.24	-4.82	1.85	-4.27	-1.81	0.48	1.93	1.53
Manufacturing	0.01	0.60	3.40	2.83	2.41	1.08	1.89	1.84	1.77
Hospitality/Leisure	3.82	-6.87	10.38	9.28	2.95	4.27	3.98	4.71	3.58
Health	4.08	0.44	3.52	5.30	3.38	3.85	4.11	3.99	3.77

We focus on Idaho’s growth and contrast it with growth in the US. We expect growth in Idaho to exceed the national average, for both wages and personal income. Personal income and wage growth largely reflects expanding population and expanding jobs, not necessarily catch-up with the US in either front.

Growth	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Idaho PI	8.63	10.14	8.86	4.77	6.50	6.97	6.69	7.44	7.04
Idaho Wages	5.73	7.41	11.96	11.05	6.63	6.80	7.60	7.60	7.47
US PI	5.11	6.70	7.37	2.15	4.52	4.62	4.78	4.53	4.55
US Wages	4.77	1.42	8.81	8.49	4.81	4.19	4.90	4.60	4.32

We still continue to expect sizable levels of net migration into Idaho over the next five years. Each year between 2023 and 2027 we expect more than 25 thousand net migrant. Given the changing demand structure for housing, higher prices, and a higher interest rate environment, our model expects the total housing stock to increase to meet the needs of a growing population, but at a slower rate. Between 2018–2020 the Idaho housing stock increased more than 2 percent each year. Even with significant migration in 2021 the stock only increased 1.8 percent. We expect that in 2022 and beyond the housing stock will increase around 1.4 percent.

Monthly housing starts, which are admittedly very volatile and which are available only with a lag, were running near 1,200 single-family units per month in the final three months available for the October forecast, those months being April–June. The forecast runs at the quarterly frequency, so batches of three consecutive months are needed. Now August–September are available for the current forecast, and single family units have decreased to nearer 1,000 per

² For semi-conductors, the recent announcement by Micron for future plant expansion is not hardwired into the forecast, nor are the also [recently announced](#) reductions in staff, largely because those reductions have not been specified to location. Micron operates in many states, not just Idaho. Looking at the table, the decline in semi-conductors reflects production indices due to IHS, which are tailored to the US as a whole. As hiring for an expansion draws nearer or even begins, we may hardwire in additional jobs into our expectations, and once some data becomes available for that expansion, the model will predict higher levels and/or growth.

Housing	Starts	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
US	% growth	3.54	3.50	8.06	15.06	-3.16	-23.78	4.92	9.83	2.01	-0.71
	single units	871,417	888,583	1,001,917	1,131,083	1,008,676	783,059	909,784	978,093	975,610	965,500
	multi units	375,917	402,417	393,167	474,083	545,750	401,700	333,215	387,124	416,999	417,240
ID	% growth	14.78	4.76	8.68	14.16	-26.41	-11.76	11.41	-4.27	-1.05	1.78
	single units	13,030	13,020	14,574	16,406	9,192	8,666	9,730	9,907	10,228	10,682
	multi units	3,059	3,836	3,745	4,507	6,197	4,914	5,400	4,577	4,105	3,905
	% growth	1.95	2.07	2.14	2.28	1.35	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.41
	stock	739,307	754,592	770,725	788,278	798,897	809,420	820,475	831,797	843,361	855,271

month, and the step-down seems consistent when comparing with the corresponding months in 2021. Multi-family units are even more volatile in measure, and looking only at August–September of 2021 in comparison with those same months in 2022, the state has seen starts move from the 200 per month region to above 375 per month. The peak measure has so far been over 1,000 per month in March 2022. Generally, across the two years prior of the pandemic, multi-family housing starts were 20–30 percent of all housing starts in Idaho. They have risen to nearer 40 percent of starts in recent measurements. The forecast has this gradually unwinding towards 25 percent, falling below 30 percent after 2025.

Finally, here are some tables to see how the forecast has evolved across time and across the three scenarios that IHS publishes.

The local employment trajectory is little changed in this forecast, partly reflecting having scant additional data to influence the forecast. Both rest upon employment figures only through mid-2022 in Idaho. DFM uses sector-level employment in its forecasting model. Third quarter data³ only becomes available in mid-January. IHS relies upon similar national data, which is available slightly earlier, counter-intuitive as that may be. They have a value in history, not forecast, for 2022q3. Nationally, the rebound from the shutdown is still fairly steep, but the national employment has only just crossed above its pre-pandemic peak in August 2022. Idaho reached above its pre-pandemic peak before the close of 2020 itself. Now Idaho’s month-to-month, or even quarter-to-quarter employment changes are less about rebound and more about steady change.

³ DFM uses Census of Employment and Wages (CEW) data, which is unemployment insurance based, not survey based.

July forecast		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Personal income	\$ m	103,589	109,924	117,180	124,772	132,623	140,967
Wages	\$ m	48,628	52,060	55,565	59,521	63,677	68,080
Population	count	1,945,563	1,973,689	2,004,537	2,036,370	2,067,100	2,095,760
Nonfarm	jobs	827,248	847,279	869,347	892,805	915,118	936,796
October forecast		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Personal income	\$ m	104,848	111,323	119,006	126,878	136,249	145,624
Wages	\$ m	48,051	51,175	54,476	58,592	63,101	67,812
Population	count	1,940,875	1,969,872	1,997,162	2,028,559	2,061,220	2,091,619
Nonfarm	jobs	829,085	849,597	871,377	895,826	922,507	948,427
January forecast		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Personal income	\$ m	104,297	111,079	118,823	126,772	136,206	145,800
Wages	\$ m	47,742	50,907	54,370	58,500	62,946	67,647
Population	count	1,940,750	1,969,631	1,997,337	2,029,132	2,062,106	2,093,037
Nonfarm	jobs	826,985	849,441	871,932	897,305	924,855	951,845

Idaho		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Nonfarm jobs	baseline	759,942	798,189	826,985	849,441	871,932	897,305	924,855	951,845
	optimistic	759,942	798,189	827,070	851,878	875,703	901,299	928,346	954,632
	pessimistic	759,942	798,189	826,859	844,545	858,959	884,560	915,003	943,955
Wages, m \$	baseline	38,400	42,992	47,742	50,907	54,370	58,500	62,946	67,647
	optimistic	38,400	42,992	47,732	51,147	54,926	59,276	63,878	68,695
	pessimistic	38,400	42,992	47,740	50,551	53,154	56,839	60,957	65,182
Housing starts	baseline	18,318	20,912	15,390	13,580	15,130	14,485	14,333	14,587
	optimistic	18,318	20,912	15,386	13,601	14,934	14,329	14,123	14,340
	pessimistic	18,318	20,912	15,401	13,606	15,469	15,170	14,974	15,438

Idaho General Fund Revenue

Individual income, sales taxes, and corporate income account for about 95 percent of Idaho's General Fund revenue. Historically, individual income tax has been the largest contributor to the General Fund. Sales tax collections have on net been greater for several years, but the portion directed to the General Fund has been slightly less than net receipts from individual income taxes. Corporate tax receipts have historically been well under half of the value of the other two main streams of income for the General Fund, but that changed in 2022 with corporate tax receipts approaching half of the value of one of those other two main streams of income.

Product taxes and miscellaneous revenue sources are the remaining sources of General Fund revenue.

All these revenue sources are forecast using a combination of econometric methods. The main econometric method employed is multiple regression, using variables contained in the *Idaho Economic Forecast*. History informs the take-off and trajectories for the forecast, with manual overrides for impending law changes. In particular, the forecasts use all available recent collections history, i.e., receipts to date, meaning receipts through November 2022. The tables in this text show both history (thus far, and this includes preliminary December data though that was not available for the forecast production) for Idaho fiscal year 2023 as well as the forecast total for all of Idaho fiscal year 2023.

Within the miscellaneous and product taxes, some components are projected by experts in various Idaho government departments. For example, the insurance premium tax reported in this document is prepared by the staff of the Department of Insurance.

Predicted and Actual General Fund revenues, thousand dollars

	Idaho fiscal year: history				Idaho fiscal year: forecast				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Individual	1,661,130	1,905,246	2,446,316	2,602,647	2,150,808	2,162,795	2,292,778	2,718,484	2,993,592
%	-9.14	14.70	28.40	6.39	-17.36	0.56	6.01	18.57	10.12
Sales	1,597,704	1,689,376	2,004,203	2,195,397	2,319,187	2,077,893	2,565,520	2,818,433	3,131,609
%	7.23	5.74	18.64	9.54	5.64	-10.40	23.47	9.86	11.11
Corp.	283,163	243,337	348,555	1,039,046	959,665	872,563	957,101	804,587	830,532
%	18.62	-14.06	43.24	198.10	-7.64	-9.08	9.69	-15.93	3.22
Product	66,672	67,690	73,993	85,876	73,572	77,203	80,990	84,859	88,816
%	9.45	1.53	9.31	16.06	-14.33	4.94	4.91	4.78	4.66
Codes	102,244	110,754	116,646	141,636	164,386	162,356	157,781	168,258	179,315
%	4.91	8.32	5.32	21.42	16.06	-1.23	-2.82	6.64	6.57
Misc.	23,659	15,575	19,381	132,665	200,306	194,301	(21,259)	6,379	6,916
%	45.77	-34.17	24.44	584.51	50.99	-3.00	-110.94	-130.01	8.42
Total	3,734,572	4,031,978	5,009,094	6,197,267	5,867,924	5,547,111	6,032,911	6,601,000	7,230,780
%	0.08	7.96	24.23	23.72	-5.31	-5.47	8.76	9.42	9.54

Details for the revenue streams labeled Product, Codes, and Misc. are given next.

	Idaho fiscal year: history				Idaho fiscal year: forecast				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Product									
cigarette	10,388	7,939	8,797	9,524	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
tobacco	13,676	13,043	12,952	11,932	12,772	13,987	15,192	16,352	17,476
beer	1,993	2,095	2,244	2,237	2,269	2,301	2,332	2,362	2,393
wine	4,986	5,071	5,413	4,930	5,288	5,484	5,735	6,014	6,312
liquor	33,235	37,400	42,603	55,620	50,080	52,338	54,685	57,131	59,680
kwh	2,371	2,066	1,961	1,619	1,857	1,805	1,759	1,712	1,666
mine	23	77	24	14	19	-	-	-	-
Codes									
interest	2,850	144	1,929	14,494	31,392	30,476	23,944	32,005	40,107
courts	8,213	7,156	6,979	7,077	7,311	7,354	7,515	7,732	7,982
insurance	75,352	84,421	85,518	97,366	102,913	100,287	100,287	100,287	100,287
UCC	3,988	4,851	6,030	6,842	7,767	9,238	11,034	13,233	15,939
unclaimed	11,801	14,110	16,095	15,314	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
lands	41	72	95	311	4	-	-	-	-
one-time	-	-	-	110,000	176,834	167,667	-33,610	-5,956	-5,417
other	23,659	15,575	19,381	22,665	15,683	12,543	12,350	12,335	12,333

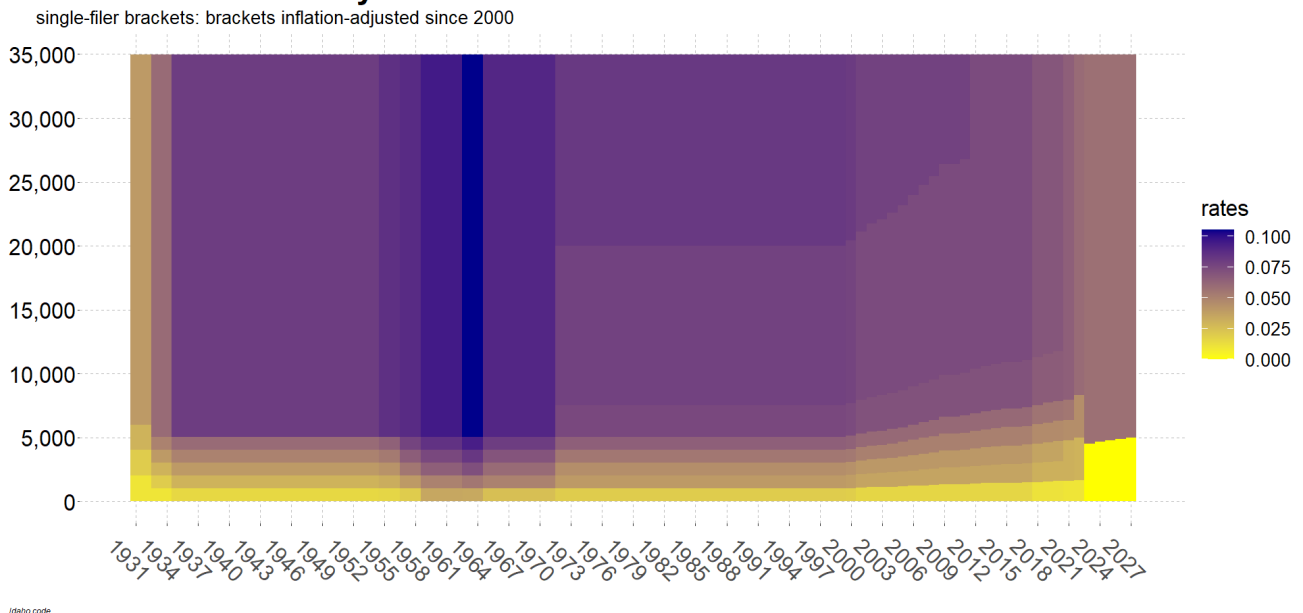
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Idaho taxable income is derived from federal taxable income. For Idaho residents, income from all sources is taxable in Idaho, with credit provided for taxes paid to other states. For non-residents, only income earned in Idaho is subjected to Idaho income tax. For part-year residents, income from all sources is taxable during the period of Idaho residency, while only income earned in Idaho is subject to Idaho income tax during the period of non-residency.

Although Idaho conforms to most of the federal income tax provisions for determining taxable income, a few differences exist. Idaho’s definition of taxable income excludes 100% of social security income, 60% of certain capital gains, and 100% of interest earned on US government securities. Idaho also provides some credits that are not included in the federal tax code. For a complete delineation of Idaho’s income tax structure, please refer to the Tax Structure section of this publication.

Idaho income derived from wages and salaries is subject to payroll withholding. Idaho does not require estimated payments for individual income tax, so tax payments derived from business income and most investment income are paid when the tax return is due (typically April 15 following the end of the tax year; notable exceptions to that date have occurred in 2020 and 2021, when the dates were June 15 and May 15).

Tax rates across history



Most net revenue from income tax is distributed to the General Fund. A notable exception is withholding collections on Idaho lottery winnings: those collections are distributed to public schools and counties. An amount equal to 20% of the individual income taxes collected by the Idaho State Tax Commission is required to be deposited in the State Refund Fund. Any balance exceeding \$5 million in this fund at the end of the fiscal year is transferred to the General Fund on June 30. That last amount was set in 63–3067 as part of [HB1](#) from the 2022 special legislative session.

A separate filing tax of \$10 per income tax return has been assessed since 1959. Proceeds of the filing tax went to the General Fund until 1961, when their distribution was changed to the Permanent Building Fund. The income tax return form includes a variety of other checkoffs that can be used by the taxpayer to donate various amounts (usually from refunds) to special funds, such as non-game wildlife and veterans' support.

Individual income tax, dollars

History				
Idaho fiscal year	Withholding	Net payments	PBF+Misc.	General Fund
2001	824,737,355	205,790,005	12,630,246	1,023,970,174
2002	747,903,737	477,521,316	12,157,398	835,854,806
2003	762,261,364	460,900,687	11,339,789	837,798,601
2004	805,227,502	480,985,342	11,201,659	902,125,524
2005	862,003,929	569,557,967	20,641,784	1,035,542,464
2006	939,677,041	689,111,703	11,671,343	1,216,486,694
2007	1,046,281,848	808,712,462	12,272,104	1,400,159,016
2008	1,086,746,575	885,408,091	14,415,303	1,429,891,951
2009	1,019,771,037	761,140,373	14,123,809	1,167,889,064
2010	991,079,607	680,906,153	13,566,624	1,061,875,202
2011	1,050,002,198	689,473,119	23,099,121	1,152,651,023
2012	1,076,065,745	739,079,218	13,300,829	1,206,406,502
2013	1,092,435,837	833,125,128	15,286,900	1,284,383,928
2014	1,158,316,387	814,069,044	14,307,450	1,329,264,562
2015	1,238,299,789	901,980,523	14,295,042	1,470,856,953
2016	1,303,135,485	954,578,321	15,963,856	1,513,168,518
2017	1,406,349,942	1,005,673,395	15,630,735	1,651,195,565
2018	1,547,213,290	1,092,618,068	16,337,937	1,828,281,687
2019	1,260,251,141	1,077,303,295	16,197,720	1,661,130,210
2020	1,365,182,966	1,063,459,572	15,999,608	1,905,245,518
2021	1,592,134,122	1,443,071,938	19,225,397	2,446,316,311
2022	1,839,329,671	1,514,744,063	10,077,930	2,602,646,946
2023	927,050,243	382,859,651	2,812,074	929,984,349
2023	1,823,617,042	335,744,405	8,553,422	2,150,808,025
2024	1,862,800,267	309,253,554	9,258,737	2,162,795,084
2025	2,037,040,786	264,942,371	9,205,365	2,292,777,792
2026	2,231,347,863	496,471,817	9,335,767	2,718,483,913
2027	2,447,112,475	556,054,280	9,574,451	2,993,592,304
Forecast				

SALES TAX

Idaho's 6% sales tax applies to the sale, rental, or lease of tangible personal property and some services. Sales tax receipts are distributed in the following manner. Revenue sharing receives 11.5% of the gross sales tax collections less refunds and both multistate compact revenues and online sales tax collections headed for the Tax Relief Fund before Idaho fiscal year 2025. The Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) Fund is allocated 3.5% of the amount remaining after the revenue sharing distribution, and simultaneously 1% goes towards the local distribution formula for highways. The Permanent Building Fund receives \$5,000,000. The Water Pollution Control Fund gets \$4,800,000. Another \$8,487,103 funds the Agricultural Equipment Property Tax Exemption and approximately \$22–26 million is currently dedicated to Personal Property Tax Relief. Other distributions are made to fund the Demonstration Pilot Project and Election Consolidation. All remaining revenue accrues to the General Fund.

Remote retailers and marketplace facilitators are required to collect and remit sales taxes when their Idaho sales exceed \$100,000 in the preceding twelve-month period. For fiscal years 2020 through 2024, these taxes, net of refunds, are directed to the Tax Relief Fund. Thereafter, these receipts are to be distributed under the revenue sharing and TECM formulae.

Sales tax: broad details

History	Gross	Refunds	Tax Relief Fund	Revenue sharing	TECM	Circuit Breaker	General Fund
2001	778,886,913	3,464,059	-	106,024,668	-	11,711,317	647,293,769
2002	791,623,565	4,103,388	-	108,500,397	-	11,983,517	657,119,235
2003	839,180,863	3,119,127	-	112,947,416	-	12,787,109	700,240,653
2004	1,032,987,503	4,312,633	-	117,825,356	-	14,097,706	886,079,007
2005	1,125,316,962	3,478,317	-	128,485,050	-	14,995,253	950,825,246
2006	1,071,204,918	7,667,208	-	143,195,331	-	15,466,651	880,772,833
2007	1,272,854,661	4,507,569	-	154,818,091	-	15,402,668	1,077,455,903
2008	1,339,278,004	8,445,886	-	152,578,192	-	15,405,563	1,142,099,076
2009	1,201,248,330	5,195,373	-	136,994,687	-	15,459,099	1,022,201,626
2010	1,123,885,277	3,088,374	-	128,496,021	-	15,706,902	955,908,660
2011	1,166,271,517	21,124,106	-	131,214,731	-	16,001,655	972,379,781
2012	1,216,228,286	8,738,459	-	138,440,353	-	16,069,761	1,027,344,322
2013	1,313,371,986	11,087,563	-	149,426,493	-	15,901,451	1,109,828,532
2014	1,369,521,594	3,780,626	-	156,568,551	-	15,728,218	1,145,731,785
2015	1,456,971,421	5,534,512	-	166,329,438	-	16,318,758	1,218,769,691
2016	1,553,033,874	4,839,906	-	177,833,957	-	16,606,132	1,303,027,519
2017	1,643,649,282	5,312,585	-	188,174,718	-	16,968,084	1,382,418,159
2018	1,784,749,176	4,552,478	-	204,185,059	15,713,372	17,426,654	1,490,015,437
2019	1,901,712,280	5,764,617	-	217,332,610	16,725,162	17,990,465	1,597,703,602
2020	2,092,204,366	6,294,412	83,565,965	230,305,650	17,685,303	19,464,870	1,689,375,984
2021	2,508,871,275	7,035,823	135,892,540	273,236,256	20,901,861	20,596,419	2,004,203,411
2022	2,891,911,865	11,189,811	183,594,688	312,358,293	107,154,845	23,884,427	2,195,372,931
2023	1,600,990,658	4,649,130	87,794,688	172,531,139	59,746,538	11,760,611	1,208,351,058
2023	3,079,317,831	9,189,732	184,623,099	331,475,917	114,789,805	24,597,565	2,319,187,440
2024	3,303,820,683	10,916,210	214,977,609	353,961,589	122,578,437	24,570,573	2,077,892,893
2025	3,627,592,168	12,767,467	-	415,704,841	143,960,394	24,662,159	2,565,519,558
2026	3,929,743,300	15,368,158	-	450,153,141	155,889,990	24,751,732	2,818,433,495
2027	4,304,475,510	19,147,192	-	492,812,757	170,663,200	24,839,377	3,131,609,257
Forecast							

Sales tax: finer details

History	PBF	WPCF	PP	AgP	DPP	EC	HB1	MSTC
2001	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	593,103
2002	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	117,030
2003	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	286,557
2004	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	872,804
2005	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	16,810,566	-	-	-	922,530
2006	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	13,448,453	-	-	-	854,442
2007	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	9,727,440	-	-	-	621,507
2008	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	8,487,103	932,755	-	-	1,028,340
2009	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	8,487,103	1,448,521	-	-	893,948
2010	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	8,487,103	1,571,606	-	-	826,610
2011	5,000,001	4,800,000	-	8,487,105	2,361,817	4,100,001	-	802,321
2012	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	8,487,103	2,495,395	4,248,777	-	604,116
2013	5,000,000	4,800,000	-	8,487,103	3,947,100	4,308,619	-	585,125
2014	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,933,640	8,487,103	5,436,472	4,393,098	-	662,101
2015	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,921,801	8,487,103	7,196,419	4,480,623	-	1,133,077
2016	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,889,735	8,487,103	8,437,786	4,488,220	-	623,515
2017	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,852,109	8,487,103	8,779,625	4,525,701	-	331,198
2018	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,837,362	8,487,103	10,061,059	4,606,719	-	1,063,934
2019	4,999,999	4,800,000	18,730,150	8,487,103	3,057,564	4,739,323	-	1,381,684
2020	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,604,660	8,487,103	3,174,825	4,817,464	-	628,131
2021	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,550,086	8,487,103	4,243,407	4,872,755	-	1,051,822
2022	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,574,043	8,487,103	14,450,988	5,144,807	-	1,876,170
2023	2,083,333	2,000,000	7,786,124	3,536,293	5,225,478	2,321,618	-	738,266
2023	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,572,552	8,487,103	12,360,325	5,472,143	-	1,095,485
2024	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,566,546	8,487,103	11,891,003	5,549,371	410,000,000	629,347
2025	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,566,104	8,487,103	11,785,356	5,709,819	410,000,000	629,367
2026	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,566,071	8,487,103	11,786,695	5,877,547	410,000,000	629,367
2027	5,000,000	4,800,000	18,566,069	8,487,103	11,864,334	6,056,854	410,000,000	629,367
Forecast								
Acronyms:	Permanent building fund							
	Water Pollution Control Fund							
	Personal Property							
	Agricultural Equipment Personal Property Exemption							
	Demonstration Pilot Project							
	Election Consolidation							
	Education funding							
	Multi-state tax compact							

CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Idaho requires corporations to file quarterly payments of estimated taxes. Since its enactment in 1931, all net revenues associated with the corporate income tax have been distributed to the General Fund. An amount equal to 20% of the corporate income taxes is deposited in the State Refund Fund. An additional filing tax of \$10 per tax return has been assessed since 1959. That value is now \$20.

Corporate income tax

History	Gross	Refunds	PBF+MSTC	General Fund
2001	173,578,812	31,593,028	458,548	141,527,236
2002	110,751,223	33,982,316	473,318	76,295,588
2003	119,810,712	26,320,761	360,260	93,129,692
2004	126,911,498	23,127,107	769,416	103,014,975
2005	162,696,232	22,110,841	1,023,892	139,561,498
2006	211,505,151	13,202,546	4,177,492	194,125,114
2007	211,189,816	22,960,662	(1,993,002)	190,222,155
2008	212,879,756	22,705,540	890,708	189,283,508
2009	174,502,954	32,277,266	1,200,320	141,025,367
2010	136,835,198	38,507,864	1,306,286	97,021,048
2011	191,154,777	20,940,571	1,264,450	168,949,756
2012	206,626,694	18,037,282	1,575,247	187,014,165
2013	223,113,635	22,773,429	1,681,156	198,659,050
2014	217,543,706	27,208,997	2,043,285	188,291,425
2015	236,860,072	19,778,084	1,679,113	215,402,876
2016	222,753,059	33,757,700	2,126,261	186,869,097
2017	242,764,997	26,124,160	2,620,760	214,020,077
2018	267,239,226	26,429,814	2,100,956	238,708,456
2019	308,600,941	23,639,640	1,798,560	283,162,741
2020	275,045,206	29,088,221	2,620,088	243,336,896
2021	384,855,368	33,376,089	2,924,383	348,554,896
2022	1,063,577,328	22,624,116	1,793,927	1,039,159,285
2023	487,688,201	32,345,475	1,276,317	454,066,410
2023	1,001,620,076	39,486,534	2,468,474	959,665,067
2024	894,277,208	19,356,796	2,357,503	872,562,909
2025	978,757,453	19,179,783	2,476,763	957,100,908
2026	826,841,801	19,650,260	2,604,424	804,587,116
2027	854,748,578	21,477,490	2,739,033	830,532,055
Forecast				

CIGARETTE TAX

Idaho's cigarette tax rate is 57 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes. Each year the net amount collected is distributed as follows. The Public School Income Fund and Department of Juvenile Corrections each receive \$3,315,000. The Permanent Building Fund receives \$5,000,000. The Central Tumor Registry Fund receives \$120,000. The Cancer Control Fund receives \$300,000. The General Fund receives an amount needed to fund the School Bond Levy Equalization Program. All remaining revenues are distributed as follows. The first \$4,700,000 is deposited in the Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) Debt Service Fund. The next \$5,000,000 is dedicated to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund. All remaining revenue is deposited into the Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation Fund.

Oftentimes the general fund portion of cigarette taxes is overridden by session laws. For the latest, [volume 2](#) can be searched.⁴

TOBACCO TAX

Idaho levies a 35% tax on the wholesale price of tobacco products, except cigarettes. This amount, net of refunds, is remitted to the General Fund. An additional 5% of the wholesale price is also collected. Half of this additional amount is earmarked for the Public School Income Fund, with \$200,000 appropriated to Idaho State Police and \$80,000 to the Commission on Hispanic Affairs. The other half of the 5% collected is distributed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for county juvenile probation services.

BEER TAX

A tax of \$4.65 on each 31-gallon barrel of beer is levied if the beer is < 5% ABV (alcohol by volume). Otherwise the rate is \$13.95 per 31-gallon barrel. For the < 5% ABV beer, the amount collected after refunds is distributed: 20% to the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund (SATF), 33% to the Permanent Building Fund (PBF), and the remainder to the general fund. For the ≥ 5% ABV beer, the distribution phases in, with the stable distribution beginning in Idaho fiscal year 2024, when: 12% goes to the SATF, 5% goes to the Idaho hop grower's commission fund, and the remainder goes to the general fund.

WINE TAX

A tax of \$0.45 per gallon is levied on wine.⁵ The amount collected after refunds is distributed in a stable maner beginning in Idaho fiscal year 2024; prior to that was a phase-in period. The distribution is: 12% goes to the SATF, 5% of out-of-state wine goes to the Idaho grape growers and wine producers' account while 88% of Idaho wine goes to the Idaho grap growers and wine producers' account, the remainder goes to the general fund.

⁴ press ctrl+f and search for 63-2520(b)(4)

⁵\$0.45 × 31 gallons = \$13.95, in case you compare this with the beer tax on 31-gallon barrels of beer.

KILOWATT-HOUR TAX

Idaho levies a one-half mill (\$0.0005) per kilowatt-hour tax on locally produced hydro-generated electricity. However, electricity used by industrial consumers and for irrigation is exempt from this tax. All collections accrue to the General Fund. This tax was enacted on July 1, 1931.

MINE LICENSE TAX

Revenue is derived from a 1% “profit” tax on Idaho mining operations. It was initially set at 3% in 1935. It was lowered to 2% in 1972 and lowered again to 1% in 2002. For mining operations without a cyanidation facility, 66% of the net tax collected accrues to the General Fund and the remaining 34% goes to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The distribution for the mine license tax collected from mining operations with cyanidation facilities is slightly different. Thirty-three percent of the net tax collected from operations with a cyanidation facility is distributed to the General Fund, 33% goes to the Cyanidation Facility Closure Fund, and the remaining 34% goes to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

LIQUOR FUND

The Idaho Liquor Dispensary distributes income from its operations to several state funds. Two percent of net income is dedicated to the Drug Court, Mental Health Court, and Family Court Services Fund. Half of the amount remaining is distributed to cities and counties. The other half is distributed as follows: the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund receives \$2.08 million; the Community College Fund receives \$0.8 million; the Public School Income Fund receives \$1.2 million; the Cooperative Welfare Fund receives \$0.65 million; the Drug Court, Mental Health Court and Family Court Services Fund receives \$0.68 million; the Drug and Mental Health Court Supervision Fund receives \$0.44 million; and the General Fund receives the remainder.

The forecast is prepared by the Idaho State Liquor Division.

INTEREST EARNINGS

The State Treasurer’s interest income is derived from investments of idle state funds. Investments are made in securities permitted per Idaho Code. All net interest earnings, except those derived from the trust and agency funds, accrue to the General Fund.

COURT FEES AND FINES

Revenues are derived from court fees and from 8.6% of all fines and forfeitures collected pursuant to the judgment of any court of the state. In the case of Fish and Game law violations, 2.5% goes to the General Fund. In addition to the previous two items, 80% of the court surcharge fees are distributed to the General Fund.

INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX

Idaho assesses a 1.5% tax on insurance premiums for policies written in Idaho. Premium taxes are collected on a quarterly prepayment basis based upon a percentage of the previous year's business and current year's tax rate. Prepayment percentages are 60% in June, 20% in September, and 15% in December. The balance is paid in March. Up to 20% of the tax collections may be directed to the Insurance Refund Fund. However, the amount in the Insurance Refund Fund that exceeds \$40,000 at the end of the fiscal year is transferred to the General Fund. In addition to the refund fund, distributions are made to the Fireman's Retirement and Insolvency Administration funds. Twenty-five percent of the net tax collected in excess of \$45 million is paid to the Idaho High Risk Individual Reinsurance Pool and the remainder is deposited into the General Fund.

The insurance premium tax estimate is prepared by the Department of Insurance.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

The State Treasurer forecasts revenue from unclaimed property from bank accounts, safe deposit boxes, travelers' checks, life insurance policies, utility deposits, and other intangible property that accrue to the state after five years. The state serves as the custodian of these unclaimed properties until they are claimed by their owners. Unclaimed Property Fund balances exceeding \$250,000 are transferred to the General Fund by the end of each fiscal year.

UCC FILINGS

The principal source of revenue from the Secretary of State is derived from the filings of articles of incorporation. The Secretary of State also collects other miscellaneous fees, such as Uniform Commercial Code filing fees and notary fees.

The forecast is provided by the Secretary of State.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

The miscellaneous revenue category includes receipts from other sources, such as the Idaho Historical Society.

Tax Structure

Introduction. This is a guide to the structure of Idaho's primary General Fund revenue sources. It provides an examination of the various departures from the broadly defined base of the income and sales taxes. These two taxes typically supply over 90 percent of the revenue that goes to the General Fund.

We define these departures from the tax base as tax preferences – noting that they derive from the Idaho legislature. The most common forms they take in the codification of taxes are exemptions, credits, exclusions, and deductions. The result is always the same: a tax that is

defined based on a broad economic concept (income, consumption, wealth, etc.) is not applied uniformly against the broad base of the tax.

Herein, a tax preference is any provision of Idaho law that excludes some portion of the tax base on a selective basis. Two illustrative examples are the sales tax exemption for prescription drugs and the income tax exclusion for interest earned on certain government-issued securities. In the first case a specific type of good (prescription drugs) is excused from the sales and use tax. In the second case a specific source of income (interest from government issued securities) is excused from the income tax. This report ignores tax expenditures that originate in federal tax law. It does, however, look at Idaho departures from the federal tax structure and treats them as Idaho-specific tax expenditures.

To serve the goals of the legislature and other stakeholders this report now only lists estimates of tax preferences for the most significant or most reliably estimated items.⁶ These tax preferences can be thought of as foregone revenue the state could be collecting if the expenditure is repealed or thought of as tax relief currently provided to Idaho consumers and businesses.

The estimates listed in the table in this section could be treated as upper bounds since they are computed by taking tax rates and applying them to existing sales and income figures. An effective increase in tax rates on economic activity would generally cause less of that activity and result in less taxable revenue – hence the belief that these are upper bounds. Tax preference estimates are also likely to be upper bounds because they presume complete compliance and collection of new tax revenues.

For a concrete example, if the legislature repeals the Idaho small lottery winnings exclusion pursuant to Idaho Code 69–7439 our estimates do not account for Idahoans buying fewer lottery tickets. How many fewer lottery tickets would be purchased is not estimated because it would require assumptions about consumer preferences for goods that are beyond the scope of this report.

In previous versions of this publication, an effort was made to provide an estimate of as many tax preferences as possible even when there was little underlying data supporting the estimates. This has led to an unrealistic picture about what data exist for the purposes of estimating tax preferences. In addition to using higher quality and verifiable data this report also includes improved forecasts with an emphasis on using as much Idaho, rather than national, information as possible.

While this report will no longer include estimates of tax preferences with insufficient, it will continue to list descriptions of tax preferences in the history section to provide a useful catalog of past tax preferences. Our department will also perform regular reviews to take advantage of new data that may become available.

Lastly, it is important to stress that the estimates reported are estimates. Even historical values listed in the General Fund Revenue Book should not be taken as actual values when it comes to tax preferences. Some estimates are based upon periodically available values, such as every five years, and the intervening “history” would be interpolated historical values. In

⁶This includes preferences estimated to be worth more than a million dollars.

contrast, income tax credits, deductions, and exclusions are updated with actual historic data provided by the Idaho Tax Commission.

The primary focus of the update process was on securing better historical data. There have not been significant changes to the forecasting technique used. Consequently, we present new estimates of the 2019–2022 data in this publication rather than using the old values. This ensures there are not confusing gaps or erratic jumps in the data used in forecasting.

As the next sections show the changes in methodology have not led to substantial differences in the estimation of tax preferences. The 2022 report estimated total tax preferences of \$3 billion in 2019 growing to 3.9 billion by 2024. The updated values show that tax preferences totaled \$3.2 billion in 2020 and will be \$3.9 billion in 2024 with the expectation that they will exceed \$4 billion by 2025.

The remaining three sections of this report include estimates of the most significant and reliably estimated tax preferences along with a catalog of previously reported tax preferences. The first section includes estimates of income tax preferences. The second section includes estimates of sales tax preferences. The last section includes a catalog of all tax preferences, including repealed ones and ones for which we no longer report an estimate.

Individual Income and Business Tax. The Idaho income tax is a tax levied on individuals and corporations based on their income during a 12– month tax period. In the case of businesses (proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations) the concept of income is not gross receipts, but rather is associated with the economic concept of profit.

This tax has been reduced three times in the last three years with the most recent rates for 2023 being a flat 5.8% on corporate income and individual income beyond a certain threshold.

A special note concerning tax expenditure definitions is relevant in the case of the income tax. Since Idaho income tax is federal taxable income, there are some federal tax expenditures that are adopted in Idaho almost by default. These federal tax expenditures could technically be considered Idaho tax expenditures, since Idaho adopts them by law. However, this report takes the approach that federal tax expenditures related to the definition of taxable income are not Idaho tax expenditures. Idaho’s exclusion of social security income from the income tax base is treated as an Idaho tax expenditure only to the extent that it exceeds the partial federal exclusion for social security income.

The principal Idaho income tax credits are:

- Grocery Credit
- Elderly Dependent Credit
- Other States Tax Credit
- Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit
- Investment Tax Credit
- Youth and Rehabilitation Credit
- Research Activity Credit
- Broadband Investment Credit
- Child Income Tax Credit
- Reimbursement Incentive Credit

The principal Idaho income tax deductions and exclusions are:

- Social Security Exclusion
- Retirement Benefit Exclusion
- Energy Efficiency Upgrades Deduction
- Alternative Energy Device Deduction
- Child Care Deduction
- Capital Gains Exclusion
- Medical Savings Account Deduction
- Government Interest Exclusion
- College Savings Deduction
- Health Insurance Deduction
- Long-Term Care Insurance Deduction
- Indigenous Earnings on Reservation Exclusion
- First-time Homebuyer Deduction
- Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion

The tables (after page 24) present estimates of the sixty-one largest tax preferences. The table groups these preferences by category and provides sub-totals. All sub-category totals increase with time, which mirrors our expectations of continued growth in the state. These values include our updated estimates for prior years.

Income tax credit preferences are expected to be worth no more than \$591 million in calendar year 2023. Income tax deductions and exclusions are expected to be worth no more than \$131 million in 2023. Sales tax preferences relating to specific uses and entities are expected to be worth no more than \$371million in 2023. Sales tax preferences relating to goods and services are expected to be worth no more than \$2.6 billion in 2023, the majority coming from services rather than goods.

The first table shows the differences between our new estimates of tax preferences and previous projections. The estimates for credits, deductions, and exclusions were the least affected by the

new methodology. Upon review we found that the 2019 estimate was abnormally high based on data from the Idaho Tax Commission, but the difference for 2023 is barely above a half million dollars.

Comparison (thousands)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Credits, Deductions, Exclusions						
Old	\$517,087	\$568,246	\$622,369	\$610,934	\$642,695	\$678,157
New	\$496,234	\$649,228	\$688,790	\$720,767	\$721,725	\$726,498
Difference	(\$20,853)	\$80,983	\$66,421	\$109,833	\$79,030	\$48,341
Percent Difference	-4.03%	14.25%	10.67%	17.98%	12.30%	7.13%
Specific Use and Entities						
Old	\$451,198	\$435,886	\$478,441	\$523,319	\$568,224	\$591,206
New	\$279,121	\$305,431	\$324,650	\$349,359	\$370,783	\$383,464
Difference	(\$172,077)	(\$130,454)	(\$153,791)	(\$173,961)	(\$197,442)	(\$207,742)
Percent Difference	-38.14%	-29.93%	-32.14%	-33.24%	-34.75%	-35.14%
Goods and Services						
Old	\$2,028,484	\$2,010,074	\$2,080,887	\$2,309,465	\$2,440,228	\$2,566,496
New	\$2,149,821	\$2,244,880	\$2,359,448	\$2,499,004	\$2,631,576	\$2,765,168
Difference	\$121,337	\$234,806	\$278,561	\$189,538	\$191,347	\$198,672
Percent Difference	5.98%	11.68%	13.39%	8.21%	7.84%	7.74%
Grand Difference	(\$71,593)	\$185,335	\$191,191	\$125,411	\$72,936	\$39,272

In terms of percentages, the greatest deviation is for specific use and entities. This is the area that saw the greatest number of cuts as many of the preferences are extremely difficult to estimate with available data. Roughly half of the differences for this section come from our exclusion of some preferences. The rest of the difference comes from improvements in the way sales tax preferences were estimated for the remaining items.

Sales tax preferences for goods and services saw substantial changes. For one, many of the services that were previously included in “other” have been split out based on economic census classification. Some items, like remotely accessed software, were estimated based on data from decades ago with constant growth assumed. Given the increasing shift to online activity, exacerbated by the pandemic, this no longer seemed appropriate. National data from 2021 were used to estimate this item. This resulted in our estimate for this item increasing twentyfold.

Idaho Tax Preferences (Thousands)

Code	Income Tax Credits	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
63-3024A	Grocery Credit	\$148,589	\$153,047	\$130,462	\$144,632	\$146,559	\$149,991	\$154,440
63-3025D	Elderly Dependent Credit	\$2,150	\$2,006	\$2,059	\$2,114	\$2,171	\$2,223	\$2,269
63-3029	Other States Tax Credit	\$99,398	\$144,811	\$157,026	\$160,388	\$168,072	\$178,202	\$190,692
63-3029A	Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit	\$9,373	\$8,656	\$8,848	\$9,046	\$9,246	\$9,426	\$9,577
63-3029B	Investment Tax Credit	\$32,174	\$103,893	\$92,035	\$85,425	\$68,053	\$51,870	\$51,564
63-3029C	Youth and Rehabilitation Credit	\$10,080	\$9,788	\$9,996	\$10,205	\$10,413	\$10,597	\$10,750
63-3029G	Research Activity Credit	\$5,340	\$7,314	\$7,535	\$8,222	\$7,994	\$7,855	\$7,808
63-3029I	Broadband Investment Credit	\$825	\$3,009	\$3,100	\$3,383	\$3,289	\$3,232	\$3,212
63-3029L	Child Income Tax Credit	\$61,274	\$63,625	\$64,977	\$66,335	\$67,685	\$68,886	\$69,881
67-4737	Reimbursement Incentive Credit	\$21,649	\$34,161	\$89,867	\$104,222	\$107,306	\$110,276	\$113,775
	Total	\$390,851	\$530,310	\$565,906	\$593,972	\$590,789	\$592,558	\$613,968

Code	Income Tax Deductions and Exclusions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
63-3022(I)	Social Security Exclusion	\$113,233	\$121,256	\$142,820	\$127,334	\$128,070	\$134,922	\$143,551
63-3022A	Retirement Benefit Exclusion	\$12,409	\$12,983	\$15,292	\$13,634	\$13,713	\$14,446	\$15,370
63-3022B	Energy Efficiency Upgrades Deduction	\$2,680	\$2,892	\$2,956	\$3,022	\$3,089	\$3,149	\$3,200
63-3022C	Alternative Energy Device Deduction	\$3,564	\$3,726	\$3,809	\$3,894	\$3,980	\$4,057	\$4,122
63-3022D	Child Care Deduction	\$4,979	\$4,337	\$4,429	\$4,522	\$4,614	\$4,696	\$4,763
63-3022H	Capital Gains Exclusion	\$47,960	\$56,034	\$57,278	\$58,558	\$59,855	\$61,017	\$61,996
63-3022K	Medical Savings Account Deduction	\$1,682	\$1,642	\$1,729	\$1,809	\$1,899	\$1,994	\$2,087
63-3022M	Government Interest Exclusion	\$2,429	\$1,657	\$1,694	\$1,732	\$1,770	\$1,804	\$1,833
63-3022N	College Savings Deduction	\$3,644	\$4,049	\$4,139	\$4,231	\$4,325	\$4,409	\$4,480
63-3022P	Health Insurance Deduction	\$31,805	\$33,000	\$34,751	\$36,362	\$38,165	\$40,074	\$41,933
63-3022Q	Long-Term Care Insurance Deduction	\$1,940	\$2,007	\$2,060	\$2,115	\$2,172	\$2,224	\$2,270
63-3022S	Indigenous Earnings on Reservation Exclusion	\$1,202	\$1,247	\$1,352	\$1,381	\$1,447	\$1,535	\$1,642
63-3022V	First-time Homebuyer Deduction		\$1,948	\$2,000	\$2,052	\$2,101	\$2,154	\$2,210
69-7439	Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion	\$9,742	\$12,998	\$13,453	\$14,033	\$14,588	\$14,033	\$14,588
	Total	\$105,383	\$118,919	\$122,884	\$126,795	\$130,936	\$133,940	\$137,803

Code	Sales Tax Relating to Specific Uses & Entities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
63-3613(b)2	Trade-in Allowance	\$34,421	\$35,132	\$38,250	\$44,129	\$44,267	\$43,247	\$43,584
63-3613(b)8	Auto Manufacturer Rebates	\$17,476	\$17,837	\$19,421	\$22,405	\$22,476	\$21,957	\$22,129
63-3622D	Production Exemption - Equipment & Supplies	\$433,969	\$442,916	\$481,553	\$508,099	\$514,732	\$525,601	\$513,936
63-3622D, 63-3622W	Agricultural & Irrigation Equipment Exemption	\$486,305	\$490,482	\$533,267	\$562,665	\$570,010	\$582,046	\$569,129
63-3622J	School Lunches and Senior Citizen Meals	\$4,821	\$4,862	\$5,671	\$6,098	\$6,378	\$6,683	\$7,036
63-3622O(1)(a), 33-5204	Educational Institution Purchases	\$12,733	\$11,791	\$13,559	\$14,256	\$15,036	\$15,787	\$16,523
63-3622O(1)(a)	Hospital Purchases	\$104,383	\$116,691	\$122,883	\$128,581	\$134,956	\$141,706	\$148,280
63-3622O(1)(f)	State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases	\$42,224	\$47,561	\$51,622	\$48,916	\$60,276	\$63,421	\$65,888
63-3622R(a)	Vehicles and Vessels Sold to Non-residents	\$30,286	\$30,911	\$33,655	\$38,827	\$38,949	\$38,051	\$38,349
63-3622X	Pollution Control Equipment	\$28,283	\$28,020	\$30,232	\$34,995	\$35,998	\$36,962	\$38,107
63-3622CC, 63-3622DD	Railroad Rolling Stock and Remanufacturing	\$3,846	\$3,002	\$3,220	\$3,633	\$3,618	\$3,682	\$3,792
63-3622EE, 63-3622FF	SNAP/WIC	\$11,636	\$16,809	\$15,550	\$16,479	\$17,238	\$18,061	\$19,015
63-3622GG	Commercial Aircraft	\$7,271	\$7,576	\$8,125	\$9,169	\$9,129	\$9,292	\$9,570
63-3622R(c)	Interstate Trucks	\$8,898	\$8,816	\$9,512	\$11,010	\$11,326	\$11,629	\$11,989
63-3622RR	Research and Development Equipment	\$39,236	\$42,870	\$46,166	\$53,322	\$54,618	\$55,812	\$57,244
63-3641	State Tax Anticipation Revenue	\$3,058	\$3,175	\$3,683	\$4,426	\$4,674	\$4,847	\$5,214
	Total	\$279,121	\$305,431	\$324,650	\$349,359	\$370,783	\$383,464	\$397,449

Code	Sales Tax For Goods and Services	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
63-3609	Construction Services	\$165,226	\$172,617	\$180,568	\$191,169	\$201,499	\$211,966	\$222,003
63-3613(b)4	Repair Services	\$57,003	\$59,553	\$62,296	\$65,953	\$69,517	\$73,128	\$76,591
63-3613(b)7	Transportation Services	\$47,107	\$49,214	\$51,481	\$54,503	\$57,448	\$60,432	\$63,294
63-3613(c)	New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings	\$1,899	\$1,490	\$2,512	\$2,786	\$3,116	\$3,407	\$3,708
63-3613(f)	Gratuities	\$12,565	\$13,073	\$13,764	\$14,652	\$15,142	\$15,675	\$16,295
63-3622C	Motor Fuels	\$186,431	\$155,394	\$229,636	\$282,446	\$273,638	\$266,935	\$266,230
63-3622F	Utility Sales	\$125,726	\$129,238	\$135,159	\$142,862	\$150,622	\$158,467	\$165,966
63-3622N	Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment	\$98,424	\$102,627	\$108,074	\$113,084	\$118,692	\$124,628	\$130,410
63-3622R(b)	Used Manufactured Homes	\$1,355	\$1,759	\$2,296	\$2,452	\$2,562	\$2,678	\$2,808
63-3622U	Funeral Caskets	\$1,352	\$1,369	\$1,397	\$1,455	\$1,484	\$1,514	\$1,546
67-7439	Lottery Tickets	\$17,275	\$16,656	\$22,321	\$23,758	\$24,783	\$25,763	\$26,742
63-3616(b)	Remotely-Accessed Computer Software	\$167,941	\$174,345	\$193,544	\$205,940	\$214,607	\$222,650	\$231,002
Not taxed	Agricultural Services	\$5,409	\$5,651	\$5,911	\$6,258	\$6,596	\$6,939	\$7,268
Not taxed	Industrial and Mining Services	\$53,363	\$55,750	\$58,318	\$61,742	\$65,078	\$68,459	\$71,701
Not taxed	Trade and Retail Services	\$272,561	\$284,753	\$297,869	\$315,357	\$332,397	\$349,663	\$366,222
Not taxed	Information Services	\$108,584	\$113,441	\$118,666	\$125,633	\$132,422	\$139,301	\$145,897
Not taxed	Financial and Real Estate Services	\$85,213	\$89,024	\$93,125	\$98,592	\$103,920	\$109,318	\$114,494
Not taxed	Professional, Management, Administrative Services	\$534,874	\$558,800	\$584,538	\$618,857	\$652,297	\$686,180	\$718,674
Not taxed	Education Services	\$10,523	\$10,994	\$11,500	\$12,176	\$12,833	\$13,500	\$14,139
Not taxed	Health Care Services	\$687,863	\$718,633	\$751,733	\$795,867	\$838,872	\$882,447	\$924,236
Not taxed	All Other Services	\$223,490	\$233,488	\$244,242	\$258,582	\$272,554	\$286,712	\$300,289
	Total	\$2,149,821	\$2,244,880	\$2,359,448	\$2,499,004	\$2,631,576	\$2,765,168	\$2,893,923
	Grand Total	\$2,925,175	\$3,199,540	\$3,372,887	\$3,569,130	\$3,724,083	\$3,875,130	\$4,043,143

Tax Structure Detail

Specific Idaho tax expenditures are detailed in the sections below. Each section contains the relevant Idaho Code reference, a brief description of the expenditure, and some significant legislative and judicial history.

Individual and Corporate Income Tax. Income tax expenditures fall into one of three categories: exclusions, deductions, or credits. Exclusions are sources of income that are wholly, or partly, exempt from taxation. Deductions are uses of income (either actual spending or proxies for actual spending) that are wholly, or partly, exempt from taxation. Credits are reductions from the tax that are expressed either as a percentage of some qualifying amount or as a lump sum. Some credits are refundable, meaning that they can exceed the taxpayer's tax liability and lead to a refund. Other credits are nonrefundable: they are only usable if there is a tax liability to offset.

In general, deductions and exclusions must be used in the year they are incurred, except for business net operating loss (NOL) carry forwards. Credits may be carried forward for limited time periods in certain cases where specifically authorized in the law. For example, the state's investment tax credit from a qualified purchase can be carried forward for up to 14 years.

Income Tax Credits.

Corporate Headquarters Investment Credit:

63–2903

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the "Idaho Corporate Headquarters Incentive Act of 2005". It provides an income tax credit of 6% of the purchase price of new equipment installed anywhere in Idaho. Qualifying equipment is the same as equipment that qualifies under Idaho's 3% investment tax credit (see 63–3029B). This credit is in lieu of the investment tax credit, is limited to no more than \$5 million in any one tax year and is not subject to the 50% limit specified in 63–3029B. This credit can be generated for eligible equipment purchases which occurred through December 31, 2009. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to 14 years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–2902, and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$50 million in new corporate headquarters facilities and adding at least 500 new jobs that either a) each pay over \$50,000 per year, or b) that average \$65,000 per year.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Repealed July 1, 2008.

Corporate Headquarters Real Property Investment Credit:

63–2904

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the "Idaho Corporate Headquarters Incentive Act of 2005". It provides an income tax credit of 10% of the purchase price of new plant (buildings and structural components of buildings) within the project site as specified in 63–2902. This credit is limited to no more than \$500,000 in any one tax year and is not subject to the 50% limit specified in 63–3029B. This credit can be generated for plant purchases which occurred through December 31, 2009.

Unused credits can be carried forward for up to 14 years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–2902, and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$50 million in new corporate headquarters facilities and adding at least 500 new jobs that either a) each pay over \$50,000 per year, or b) that average \$65,000 per year.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Repealed July 1, 2008.

Corporate Headquarters New Jobs Credit: 63–2905

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Corporate Headquarters Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides an income tax credit ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for each eligible new job created through December 31, 2009. This credit is not subject to the 50% limit specified in 63–3029B. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to ten years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–2902, and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$50 million in new corporate headquarters facilities and adding at least 500 new jobs that either a) each pay over \$50,000 per year, or b) that average \$65,000 per year.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Repealed July 1, 2008.

Grocery Credit: 63–3024A

DESCRIPTION: Idaho grants a \$120 grocery tax credit for each taxpayer and their dependents. All Idahoans who are at least 65 years of age receive an additional \$20 credit. The grocery tax credit is prorated for SNAP participants, incarcerated persons, and part-year residents.

HISTORY: The grocery credit was originally enacted in 1965 at a level of \$10. It was amended in 1972 to make the credit refundable to residents at least 65 years of age. It was amended in 1973 to increase the amount of the credit to \$15. It was amended in 1975 to make the credit refundable to all resident taxpayers who meet the filing requirement and to increase the credit amount to \$20 for taxpayers at least 65 years of age. In 1978 the credit for resident seniors (at least 65 years of age) was increased to \$30. In 2001 the credit was increased to \$35 for resident seniors and to \$20 for residents under 65 years of age. In 2008, Idaho households with no more than \$1,000 of taxable income received a \$50 grocery tax credit for each taxpayer and each dependent. After that year, the credit increased by \$10 per year until it reached \$100. The grocery tax credit for households with more than \$1,000 of taxable income started at \$30 in 2008 and increased by \$10 annually until it reached \$100. The credit is set to be increased to \$120 starting in 2023.

Riparian Land Improvements Credit: 63–3024B

DESCRIPTION: This is a 50% credit for expenditures related to improving the habitat for threatened/endangered species or riparian habitat. The credit is limited to no more than \$2,000 per person per year, and no more than \$250,000 for all such credits allowed in a single tax year.

HISTORY: Effective January 1, 1998. Sunset December 31, 2002.

Elderly Dependent Credit: 63–3025D

DESCRIPTION: This is a refundable credit provided to a resident taxpayer who maintains a household for a family member(s), where that family member is over 65 years of age or developmentally disabled and the taxpayer provides over one-half of the family member's support. The amount of credit is \$100 for each eligible family member, with no more than \$300 available to the taxpayer in any single year. This credit is allowed in lieu of the elderly and developmental disability deduction allowed under , Section 63-3022E.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1981. Amended in 1994 to add developmentally disabled persons to the credit.

Other States Tax Credit:

63-3029

DESCRIPTION: The credit for taxes paid to other states is available to Idaho resident and part-year resident taxpayers who must pay income tax to another state or territory (or political subdivision thereof) on income that is also taxed by Idaho. The amount of credit is the lesser of the actual tax paid to the other state or territory, or the portion of Idaho tax attributed to the double-taxed income. The Idaho credit is not allowed if the other state or territory provides a credit for taxes paid to Idaho.

HISTORY: Initially enacted in 1939 along with the Idaho Income Tax Act. Amended in 1996 to add corporate income, franchise, or excise taxes paid by a subchapter S corporation. Amended in 2007 to include a limitation that requires a recalculation of the adjusted income earned by the Idaho resident in the other state using Idaho's rules for the calculation of that income. Amended in 2008 to include part-year residents. Amended in 2009 to include estates and trusts.

Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit:

63-3029A

DESCRIPTION: A credit is allowed for qualifying charitable monetary contributions to Idaho public and private nonprofit schools (elementary, secondary, and higher education), their foundations, trusts, or associations; to Idaho Public Libraries and Library Districts, or their foundations; to Idaho Education Public Broadcast foundations; to the Idaho State Historical Society or its foundation; to the Idaho commission for libraries; to nonprofit public or private museums located within Idaho; to the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs; to the Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired; to the Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities; to the Idaho State Independent Living Council; to the Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; to the Idaho STEM action center; or to Idaho-based, accredited medical education residency programs or their nonprofit support organizations. The credit is 50% of the qualified contribution. In the case of individuals, it is limited to 50% of the taxpayer's income tax liability or \$500 (\$1,000 on a jointly filed return), whichever is less. In the case of corporations, the credit is limited to 10% of the income tax liability or \$5,000, whichever is less. Credits for donations to certain educational foundations, trusts, or associations are not allowed after December 31, 2019.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1976, this credit applied only to private nonprofit secondary or higher education institutions. Elementary schools were added in 1977. Public institutions of higher education were added in 1978. All public schools and public libraries were added in 1984. The Idaho Public Broadcast System was added in 1986. Foundations of the qualifying institutions were added in 1987. The Idaho Historical Society was added in 1992. Nonprofit museums were added in 1994. The Idaho State Library (now Idaho Commission for Libraries) was added in 1998. University-related research parks were added in 1999. Amended in 2016 to include donations to the Idaho STEM action center. Medical residency contributions were added in 2018.

Investment Tax Credit:

63–3029B

DESCRIPTION: Idaho’s investment tax credit (ITC) is provided to businesses (proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations) that purchase qualifying property for use in their business. The credit amount is 3% of the qualified investment in depreciable property and is not refundable. The credit taken in a given tax year is limited to no more than 50% of the taxpayer’s tax liability as calculated before considering the credit. Credits not used may be carried forward up to 14 years from the year of qualifying property purchase. The definition of qualified investment is tied to the old federal ITC (repealed in the Tax Reform Act of 1986), with the exceptions that: a) the equipment must have Idaho situs; and b) motor vehicles under 8,000 pounds do not qualify. Mobile property that is only partially used in Idaho is allowed ITC in proportion to its use in Idaho.

HISTORY: Idaho’s ITC was enacted in 1982. It was amended in 1987 to prevent its automatic repeal by the federal repeal of ITC in 1986. It was amended in 1992 in response to an Idaho Supreme Court case that changed the interpretation of how the credit is applied to equipment that is used both inside and outside Idaho. It was amended in 1994 to make technical changes relating to unitary corporations. It was amended in 1995 to extend the carryover period from five to seven years, reduced the portion of tax liability that could be offset from 50% to 45%, and eliminated a restriction on replacement property. It was amended in 2000 to increase the portion of tax liability that could be offset from 45% to 50%, and to extend the carryover period from seven to fourteen years. It was amended in 2003 to provide an option to take a property tax exemption instead of the ITC.

Youth and Rehabilitation Credit:

63–3029C

DESCRIPTION: This is a credit provided to taxpayers who make charitable contributions to the Anchor House; North Idaho Children’s Home; Idaho Youth Ranch; Children’s Home Society of Idaho, Inc.; Kinderhaven; Women’s and Children’s Alliance; Children’s Village; Gem Youth Services; Hope House; nonprofit centers for independent living located within Idaho; Idaho Drug Free Youth, Inc.; Shepherd’s Home, Inc.; Project Safe Place; Learning Lab, Inc.; Project P.A.T.C.H. (Planned Assistance for Troubled Children); or to nonprofit rehabilitation facilities located in Idaho and accredited by the Commission

on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or their foundations. The credit is calculated as 50% of the contribution. For individual taxpayers, the credit is limited to the lesser of \$100 or 20% of the taxpayer's income tax liability. For corporations, the credit is limited to the lesser of \$500 or 10% of the taxpayer's income tax liability. There is no carryover provision.

HISTORY: The credit was enacted in 1982. Numerous entities have been added over the years.

Recycling Equipment Credit: **63-3029D**

DESCRIPTION: This nonrefundable credit is for 20% of the cost of manufacturing equipment used to produce goods from postconsumer waste. The credit is limited to no more than \$30,000 in a single tax year, but unused portions may be carried forward up to seven years.

HISTORY: This credit was enacted in 1994.

Right Income Adjustment Credit: **63-3029F**

DESCRIPTION: A refundable credit for the difference between the Idaho state income tax liability for the year income was included in taxable income and the Idaho state income tax that would have been paid had the income not been included in taxable under the claim of right doctrine. Applies in situations where a taxpayer does not receive a benefit from the deduction thereby effectively paying tax on income they had fully repaid.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2015.

Research Activity Credit: **63-3029G**

DESCRIPTION: This is a 5% credit for expenditures related to qualified research as defined in section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code. The research must be conducted in Idaho. The credit is limited to no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year and can be carried forward up to 14 years.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2001.

Broadband Investment Credit: **63-3029I**

DESCRIPTION: This is a 3% credit for expenditures in qualified broadband equipment in Idaho. This credit is in addition to the 3% investment tax credit (see 63-3029B), for a total credit of 6% on broadband investments. The 3% credit is limited to no more than \$750,000 per taxpayer per year and no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year. It can be carried forward for up to 14 years. This credit is transferable to other taxpayers.

HISTORY: Effective January 1, 2001.

County Incentive Investment Tax Credit: **63-3029J**

DESCRIPTION: This is a variable rate credit for expenditures that qualify for Idaho's investment tax credit (see 63-3029B). Its rate is the greater of one-half of the amount by which the average three-year unemployment rate in the county in which the property is located exceeds 6%, or one-tenth of one percentage point for each full percentage point the three-year average per-capita income level in the county in which the property is

located is below 90% of the statewide average per-capita income level. The credit is limited to no more than \$500,000 per taxpayer, and no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year. It can be carried forward for up to 14 years.

This credit may be transferred to other taxpayers.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2001. Repealed in 2018.

Live Organ Donation Expenses Credit:

63-3029K

DESCRIPTION: This credit is for a donor's expenses associated with a live organ donation.

Only the portion of direct expenses that are not reimbursed is eligible. The total credit is limited to the lower of the actual expenses or \$5,000. This credit can be carried forward up to five years.

HISTORY: Effective January 1, 2007.

Child Income Tax Credit:

63-3029L

DESCRIPTION: The state provides a nonrefundable \$205 individual income tax credit per qualifying child of the taxpayer.

HISTORY: Effective from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2025.

Employer College Credit:

63-3029M

DESCRIPTION: The state provides employers an income tax credit for contributions to employees' Ideal 529 College accounts. The credit is 20% of the contribution up to \$500 annually per employee.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2020.

Special Job Credit:

63-3029EE

DESCRIPTION: For the period prior to April 14, 2011, a \$1,000 credit is granted for each new employee who was paid an average of \$15.50 per hour during the calendar year and was eligible to receive employer-provided accident or health insurance. A \$500 credit is available for each new employee in a business involved in manufacturing or processing any natural resource product. Businesses must choose between credits, since only one type of credit per new job can be used. The amount of credit that can be claimed in any one tax year is limited (along with most other credits) to 50% of the tax otherwise imposed and may not exceed 3.25% of the taxpayer's net income. Unused credits may be carried forward up to three years.

HISTORY: Effective January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2016.

Promoter Sponsored Events Credit:

63-3620C(3)(b)

DESCRIPTION: This provides a refundable income tax credit in the amount of \$1.00 for each temporary sales tax permit a sponsor or promoter of "promoter sponsored events" issues. Promoter sponsored events may include swap meets, flea markets, gun shows, fairs, and other similar events.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1999.

Small Employer Capital Investment Credit:

63-4403

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Small Employer Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides an income tax credit of 3.75% of the purchase price of new equipment installed anywhere in Idaho. Qualifying equipment is the same as equipment that qualifies under Idaho’s 3% investment tax credit (see 63–3029B). This credit is in lieu of the investment tax credit, is limited to no more than \$750,000 in any one tax year, and is subject to a 62.5% limit instead of the 50% limit specified in 63–3029B. This credit can be generated for eligible equipment purchases occurring from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2030. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to 14 years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–4402 and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$500,000 in new facilities and adding at least ten new jobs paying at least \$19.23 per hour. The average wage for each additional job above the initial ten must be at least \$15.50 per hour, not including employees earning more than \$48.08 per hour.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Amended in 2006. Average wage calculation amended in 2008. Amended in 2020 to extend this credit through 2030.

Small Employer Real Property Improvement Credit: 63–4404

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Small Employer Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides an income tax credit of 2.5% of the purchase price of new plant (buildings and structural components of buildings) within the project site as specified in 63–2902. This credit is limited to no more than \$125,000 in any one tax year. This credit can be generated for plant purchases occurring from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2030. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to 14 years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–4402 and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$500,000 in new facilities and adding at least ten new jobs paying at least \$19.23 per hour. The average wage for each additional job above the initial ten must be at least \$15.50 per hour, not including employees earning more than \$48.08 per hour.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Amended in 2006. Average wage calculation amended in 2008. Amended in 2009 to extend this credit through 2020. Amended in 2020 to extend this credit through 2030.

Small Employer New Jobs Credit: 63–4405

DESCRIPTION: This credit is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Small Employer Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides an income tax credit ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for each eligible new job created from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2030. This credit is limited to 62.5% of the taxpayer’s tax liability in any given year. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to ten years. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–4402 and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$500,000 in new facilities and adding at least ten new jobs paying at least \$19.23 per hour. The average wage for each additional job above the initial ten must be at least \$15.50 per hour, not including employees earning more than \$48.08 per hour.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Amended in 2006. Average wage calculation amended in 2008. Amended in 2009 to extend this credit through 2020. Amended in 2020 to extend this credit through 2030.

Reimbursement Incentive Credit: **67–4737**

DESCRIPTION: A refundable income tax credit of up to 30% for up to 15 years on new corporate business income tax (from corporations, pass through entities and proprietorships), sales and use tax, and individual income tax withheld from employees paid as a result of a qualifying project. The actual tax credit percentage and project term is negotiated by the Director of the Idaho Department of Commerce and subject to the approval of the Idaho Economic Advisory Council based upon the quality of jobs created, regional economic impact, and return on investment for Idaho. The Governor may suspend the issuance of new credits if a holdback is issued. However, all credits set prior to any holdback will be honored by the state.

HISTORY: Effective July 1, 2014.

Income Tax Deductions and Exclusions.

Social Security Exclusion: **63–3022(I)**

DESCRIPTION: This exclusion is for social security income that is included in arriving at federal adjusted gross income. No social security income is subject to Idaho’s income tax.

HISTORY: This exclusion was enacted in 1984 in response to federal taxation of a portion of social security income.

Railroad Retirement Exclusion: **63–3022(I)**

DESCRIPTION: This exclusion is for railroad retirement benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board that are included in federal adjusted gross income. Railroad retirement is the equivalent of social security for railroad employees.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1984.

Workers’ Compensation Premium Deduction: **63–3022(m)**

DESCRIPTION: This deduction is available to self-employed individuals for the cost of workers’ compensation insurance that has not already been deducted in arriving at taxable income.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1990.

College Savings Deduction: **63–3022(n)**

DESCRIPTION: A deduction is allowed for amounts contributed to a college savings program defined in Chapter 54, Title 33, . The amount of the deduction is limited to a maximum of \$6,000 per tax year or \$12,000 per tax year for married couples filing a joint return.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2000. Amended in 2017 to increase maximum for single filers from \$4,000 to \$6,000 and joint filers from \$8,000 to \$12,000.

Retirement Benefit Exclusion: **63–3022A**

DESCRIPTION: This exclusion is for retirement benefits paid by any of the following: a) US civil service retirement system; b) fireman's retirement fund of Idaho; c) policeman's retirement fund of a city within Idaho; and d) US Military. The exclusion is available to either retirees or un-remarried widows of retirees who are 65 years of age or older, or are disabled and 62 years of age or older. The exclusion is limited to the actual retirement payment or the maximum amount of social security benefits available, whichever is less. Expanded in 2015 to include benefits of the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

HISTORY: This exclusion was enacted in 1973. It is revised annually by the Idaho Tax Commission to adjust the maximum exclusion amount.

Energy Efficiency Upgrades Deduction: 63-3022B

DESCRIPTION: This deduction is for the cost of insulation installed in Idaho residences that existed as of January 1, 2002 and served as the taxpayer's primary residence. A building existed if it was already built, under construction, or subject to an outstanding building permit.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1976 for buildings existing as of January 1, 1976. Amended in 2012 to include residences existing as of January 1, 2002. Amended in 2013 to include only primary residences.

Alternative Energy Device Deduction: 63-3022C

DESCRIPTION: This deduction is for the cost of acquiring, constructing, and/or installing wood, pellet, solar, wind, geothermal energy, or natural gas/propane devices to replace residential wood stoves that do not meet environmental protection agency certification requirements. The deduction is limited to 40% of the cost in the first year and 20% of the cost in each of the next three years. No single year's deduction may exceed \$5,000. A taxpayer who buys a residence may claim any unused deduction associated with that residence subject to the restrictions noted above.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1976. Amended in 1994 to add natural gas and propane heating units, and to require that replaced wood burning stoves be surrendered to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

Child Care Deduction: 63-3022D

DESCRIPTION: The Child Care Deduction allows individual taxpayers to deduct childcare expenses that qualify for purposes of computing the federal child care credit. The maximum deduction allowed is \$3,000 for one qualifying child and \$6,000 for two or more qualifying children.

HISTORY: This deduction was enacted in 1977.

Elderly and Developmental Disability Deduction: 63-3022E

DESCRIPTION: This is a deduction from taxable income of \$1,000 for each eligible member of a household that is maintained by the taxpayer. The eligible members must be at least

65 years old or developmentally disabled. The maximum amount of the deduction that the taxpayer can claim in any one tax year is \$3,000.

HISTORY: This deduction was enacted in 1981. Amended in 1984 to add developmentally disabled persons to the qualifying dependents. Amended in 1994 to allow the deduction on the developmentally disabled person's own return.

World War II Reparations Exclusion

63-3022G

DESCRIPTION: Amounts paid to individuals from the US Civil Liberties Public Education Fund.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1989.

Capital Gains Exclusion:

63-3022H

DESCRIPTION: This exclusion is allowed for 60% of the gain from the sale of certain property. To qualify for this exclusion the property must have had an Idaho situs at the time of sale and is limited to real property held for at least 12 months. These properties include: tangible personal property that was used in a revenue-producing enterprise and held for 12 months or longer; certain cattle or horses held for 24 months or longer; other breeding livestock held 12 months or longer; or timber held for over 24 months or longer. Certain partnership interest held at least 12 months.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1987. Amended in 1995 to add various restrictions, including a requirement that qualifying timber must be grown in Idaho and livestock gain claimants must derive at least half of their gross income from farming or ranching operations in Idaho. Amended in 1998 to reduce the holding period for real estate from five years to 18 months. Amended in 2005 to reduce the holding period for real estate from 18 months to 12 months. Amended in 2008 to clarify pass-through entity holding periods. Amended in 2015 to allow exclusion to owners for income from pass-through entities that derive at least half their gross income from farming or ranching. Amended in 2015 to include qualified conservation easements, certain grazing permits and leases, and any 1250 property as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Adoption Expense Deduction:

63-3022I

DESCRIPTION: This deduction is for up to \$10,000 of actual legal fees and medical costs incurred in an adoption.

HISTORY: This deduction was enacted in 1994 with a ceiling of \$3,000. The ceiling was raised to \$10,000 in 2018.

Technological Equipment Deduction:

63-3022J

DESCRIPTION: A deduction from taxable income is allowed to individuals and corporations for the fair-market value of computers, scientific equipment, and computer software that are donated to Idaho elementary and secondary schools, public libraries, or public and nonprofit private colleges and universities. The equipment may not be over five years old at the time of donation and the recipient must issue a written statement accepting

the donation. The deduction cannot exceed the taxpayer's cost of the technological equipment or reduce taxable income to less than zero.

HISTORY: This deduction was enacted for schools in 1984 as 63-3025B. Libraries were added in 1985. Colleges and universities were added in 1995. The section was moved to 63-3022J in 1995. Private elementary and secondary schools were added in 2009.

Medical Savings Account Deduction: **63-3022K**

DESCRIPTION: This is a deduction for contributions to medical savings accounts. It is limited to a maximum of \$10,000 per taxpayer each year. The limit for married couples filing joint returns is \$20,000.

HISTORY: This deduction was enacted in 1994 as Title 41, Chapter 53. It was amended in 1995 to eliminate a restriction to high-deductible insurance policies, to eliminate administrative responsibilities from the depository institution, and to allow taxpayer funded accounts to qualify. It was moved to 63-3022K in 1995. The maximum deduction was raised to \$10,000 per taxpayer in 2014. The previous cap was \$2,000 per taxpayer.

Capital Gains Exclusion: **63-3022M**

DESCRIPTION: This exclusion is for interest earned on securities issued by the State of Idaho and/or local governments and the interest earned on federal government securities. The interest exclusion must be reduced by an amount that is calculated by multiplying the taxpayer's total deductible interest expense, times the ratio of the taxpayer's interest income from the tax-exempt obligations to the taxpayer's total income.

HISTORY: This exclusion has been in effect since enactment of the income tax. The offset calculation was modified and moved to 63-3022M in 1998 and modified in 1999 to correct the calculation of deductible interest expense.

Marriage Penalty Deduction: **63-3022N**

DESCRIPTION: Idaho joint income tax returns are given an additional standard deduction amount equal to double the single standard deduction less the joint deduction. This deduction is not available to returns that claim itemized deductions. Since 2003 the federal standard deduction for joint filers has been twice the standard deduction for single filers.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1999 at a level of \$150. Amended in 2000 to make it the difference between the joint standard deduction and two times the single standard deduction.

Health Insurance Deduction: **63-3022P**

DESCRIPTION: A deduction is allowed for payments for health insurance, so long as those payments were not otherwise deductible from taxable income.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2000 for self-employed persons. Expanded to all persons in 2001.

Long-Term Care Insurance Deduction: **63-3022Q**

DESCRIPTION: This deduction from Idaho taxable income is for 100% of premiums for long-term care insurance not already deducted or accounted for in arriving at taxable income.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2001. The original deduction applied to half of premiums. Amended in 2004 to cover all long-term care insurance premiums.

Certain Loss Recoveries Deduction: **63-3022R**

DESCRIPTION: A deduction is allowed in the amount equal to the amount of the loss recovery if no deduction for the loss was claimed on a prior return.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2013.

Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion **63-3022S**

DESCRIPTION: Income earned on an Indian reservation by enrolled tribal members residing on a reservation.

HISTORY: This exclusion is the result of various treaties and case law. Codified in 2014 and is retroactive to January 1, 2013.

Certain Charitable Contributions Deduction: **63-3022U**

DESCRIPTION: This deduction is allowed when a net operating loss occurs in the same tax period as a charitable contribution and causes the taxpayer to lose part of the charitable contribution deduction. This allows an additional deduction in the amount of the charitable contribution deduction that was lost.

HISTORY: Effective July 1, 2014.

First-Time Homebuyer Deduction **63-3022V**

DESCRIPTION: Idaho allows an income tax deduction for contributions into a First-Time Homebuyer Savings Account. The maximum deduction is \$15,000 per year for an individual and \$30,000 per year for a married couple.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2020.

Nonresident Guaranteed Partnership Income Exclusion: **63-3026A(3)(a)(i)**

DESCRIPTION: Guaranteed payments to nonresident, retired partners that are sourced to the taxpayers' domiciles are excluded from Idaho taxable income. Up to \$250,000 of the guaranteed payments made to each nonresident partner are sourced as compensation for services. The amount of the guaranteed payment more than \$250,000 is sourced to Idaho based upon the partnership's apportionment factor. The \$250,000 threshold is adjusted annually for inflation.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2013.

Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion: **67-7439**

DESCRIPTION: Excludes Idaho Lottery prizes of less than \$600 from taxable income.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1988 as 100% exclusion. Amended in 1997 to limit the income exclusion to prizes of less than \$600 starting on January 1, 1998. Amended in 1998 to restrict the exclusion to Idaho State Lottery winnings.

Sales and Use Tax Detail. The following sales tax expenditures can be divided into two broad categories: sales tax relating to specific uses or entities and sales tax for goods and services. Previously our report separately estimated some services based on data from Economic Censuses and classification following the NAICS system. We now list all services at the two digit NAICS level to provide more detailed estimate of the value of services in the state.

While we generally try to assign one piece of Idaho code to one preference for sales tax preferences there are cases where multiple portions of Idaho code are assigned to the same sales tax exemption. Often this is because the exempt goods are similar.

For example, in prior reports we listed the production exemption described by 63-3622D separately for agriculture, mining, and industry. Now we have grouped the mining and industry components together and combined the agriculture component with the exemption for irrigation equipment described by 63-3622W. The decision was data driven as the agricultural Census formed the basis of our new estimate for agricultural equipment and the Census did not separately provide an estimate for irrigation equipment.

Corporate Headquarters Construction: 63–2908

DESCRIPTION: This rebate is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Corporate Headquarters Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides a rebate for all sales and use taxes paid on property constructed, located, or installed in the “project site” (as specified in 63–2902) through December 31, 2009. General qualification criteria are specified in 63–2902, and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$50 million in new corporate headquarters facilities and adding at least 500 new jobs that either a) each pay over \$50,000 per year, or b) that average \$65,000 per year.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Repealed July 1, 2008.

Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property: 63–3609

DESCRIPTION: Exempts goods sold incidentally when selling real property, such as an appliance included with a home purchase.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1985.

Construction: 63–3609

DESCRIPTION: Sales tax is paid on the cost of materials that are used in construction projects, but the labor component is generally not taxed. Taxable revenue is half of Idaho’s share of construction revenue NAICS 23 from US Economic Census.

HISTORY: The original language of the sales tax defined a “sale” as any transaction involving the exchange of tangible personal property for a consideration under 63–3612. In 63–3609(a) of the Sales Tax Act defining a retail sale it is stated that “all persons engaged in constructing, altering, repairing or improving real estate are consumers of the material used by them; all sales to or use by such persons of tangible personal property are taxable whether or not such persons intend resale of the improved property”.

Lodging, Eating, and Drinking Places: 63–3612

DESCRIPTION: Allows these industries an exemption for nondepreciable goods that are consumed by customers, such as guest hand soap provided in a motel room.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1988.

Trade-in Allowance: **63–3613(b)2**

DESCRIPTION: Excludes from the taxable sales price any amounts allowed for merchandise traded in on other like goods. Specific exclusions for this allowance exist for new manufactured homes, new park model recreational vehicles, and modular buildings.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1965. Amended in 1976 to exclude a trade in allowance on the purchase of a new mobile home. Amended in 1986 to change mobile home to manufactured home and added modular buildings, excluding trade-in allowances on the purchase of new manufactured homes and modular buildings. Amended in 1990 to extend allowance to trade-downs. Amended in 2017 to exclude a trade-in allowance on the sale of a park model recreational vehicle.

Repairs: **63–3613(b)4**

DESCRIPTION: Taxable Revenue is the sum of 2.5% NAICS codes 4411,4412,4413,444, and 44719 plus 66% of NAICS 8111,8112,8113,8114.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level: **63–3613(b)5**

DESCRIPTION: Excludes retail level federal excise taxes from the taxable sales price. 85

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965.

Transportation Services: **63–3613(b)7**

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 30% of Idaho’s share of revenue for NAICS 48-49 from US Economic Census.

HISTORY: Transportation services have generally been exempted since the enactment of the sales tax in 1965. The exclusion for transportation of manufactured homes was added in 1986. Air charter transportation of freight and passengers was made taxable in 1988.

Auto Manufacturer Rebates: **63–3613(b)8**

DESCRIPTION: Allows dealers to deduct the amount of a rebate given to the buyer, by the motor vehicle manufacturer, from the taxable sales price of the vehicle.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1990.

Sales by Outfitters and Guides: **63–3613(b)9**

DESCRIPTION: Allows outfitters to exclude from the taxable amount charged to their customers the federal fees imposed on outfitters for the right to use recreational sites.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1990. Amended in 1994 to eliminate the provision that the federal fees must be for the purpose of managing the land or water upon which the outfitting occurs.

Telecommunications Equipment: **63–3613(b)10; 63-3621(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts from taxation the amount of discount or price reduction that is offered as an inducement to commence or continue telecommunications service.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1996.

New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings: **63–3613(c)**

DESCRIPTION: Excludes 45% of the sales price of new manufactured homes and modular buildings from the taxable sales price.

HISTORY: Originally exempted 60% of the sales price of mobile homes when enacted in 1965. It was amended in 1976 to exempt 45% and add modular buildings (which were previously treated as real property improvements and taxed on materials as built).

Sales Through Vending Machines: **63–3613(e)**

DESCRIPTION: Allows retailers selling products through vending machines for \$1.00 or less to pay tax on 117% of their acquisition cost of the products rather than on the retail sales price.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1977.

Gratuities for Meals: **63–3613(f)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts mandatory and voluntary gratuities for meals from the Idaho sales tax.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2011.

Remotely-Accessed Computer Software: **63–3616(b)**

DESCRIPTION: Certain computer software are not tangible personal property by definition and therefore not subject to the Idaho sales tax. They are: custom computer programs; computer software that is delivered electronically; remotely-accessed computer software; and computer software that are delivered by the load-and-leave method. Digital music, digital books, digital videos, and digital games are not tangible personal property subject to the sales tax if purchaser does not have permanent rights to the product.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2013. Amended in 2014 to exclude computer software delivered electronically or by the load-and-leave method. Amended in 2015 to specify that digital music, digital books, digital videos, and digital games are not tangible personal property subject to the sales tax if purchaser does not have permanent rights to the product.

Motor Vehicles of Nonresident Students: **63–3621(k)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts full-time, nonresident post-secondary students' vehicles from the use tax.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2011.

Personal Property of Military Personnel: **63–3621(l)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts personal items, including vehicles, brought into the state by military personnel temporarily assigned to Idaho and their spouses from the use tax.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2011.

Donations of Real Property to Idaho Government: **63–3621(m)**

DESCRIPTION: Allows an exemption from use tax for goods that are donated to the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions, or a nonprofit listed in 63-3622O, where the donated goods are incorporated into real property.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1991.

Beverage and Food Samples: [63-3621\(n\)](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts beverages including, wine and beer, and food if given as a free tasting to a potential customer.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2012. Expanded in 2013 to exempt food samples offered to shoppers.

Beverage and Food Donations: [63-3621\(o\)](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts beverages and food donated to individuals or nonprofit organizations.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2014.

Prepared Beverage and Food Given to Employees: [63-3621\(p\)](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts food or beverages provided free of charge to their employees by food and beverage retailers.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2015.

Federal Constitutional Prohibitions: [63-3622A](#)

DESCRIPTION: State cannot tax goods when prohibited by the US Constitution.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(a).

Other Federal and State Statutory Prohibitions: [63-3622A](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exemptions granted from state sales tax by other state statutes and by federal statutes, such as the American Red Cross, Amtrak, credit unions, Emergency 911, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, foreign diplomats, Idaho Health Facility Authority, Idaho Housing Authority, Idaho Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, Idaho Onion Commission, Idaho Potato Commission, Idaho Turnpike Authority, Idaho Wheat Commission, Junior College Dormitory Housing Authority, Production Credit Association, Regional Airport Authority, aircraft flights, and navigable water-based transportation.

HISTORY: Varies by statute.

Out-of-State Contracts: [63-3622B](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts goods purchased by contractors to install into real property in non-taxing states.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(b), it was amended in 1993 to extend to non-Idaho contractors.

Motor Fuels: [63-3622C](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts on-road use of motor fuels subject to motor fuels tax and exempts off-road fuels loaded in Idaho and used outside Idaho.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(c). Exempted on-road use of motor fuels; amended in 1986 to exempt locomotive fuels unless loaded and burned off in Idaho.

Production Exemption – Equipment and Supplies: **63–3622D**

DESCRIPTION: This feature of the production exemption exempts equipment and supplies used to produce a taxable product for retail sale. Production activities covered by this exemption are limited to manufacturing, processing, fabricating, logging, farming, mining, and fishing and hunting operations. The equipment must be primarily and directly used in the production activity to qualify. Also, the claiming entity must be primarily engaged in a qualifying activity for its equipment to qualify. Certain specific exclusions from the production exemption exist. They include: equipment that is used in activities other than the actual production activity; equipment used in transportation, including motor vehicles and aircraft that are required to be licensed by any state; equipment used to make repairs; any tangible personal property that is or is intended to become a component of real property; recreational vehicles; and equipment used to produce exempted gas, electricity, water, or literature.

HISTORY: This exemption was originally enacted in 1965 as 63–3622D. In 1987, custom farmers were added to the exemption by amending 63–3603, the definition of farming. In 1989, 63–3605A was added to include contract loggers in the production exemption. In 1990, logging was moved to a separate section and expanded to include persons who are not primarily engaged in logging. It was amended in 1991 in response to the Haener decision (Idaho Supreme Court) by adopting the integrated plant doctrine, exempting equipment used to fabricate or install production equipment, and adding safety equipment. Amended in 2006 to include equipment used to manufacture heating materials. Amended in 2008 to include equipment used to process certain materials to produce energy. Amended in 2015 to remove the exclusion for hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100 or less and to include in the exemption fishing and hunting operations. Amended in 2016 to extend the end of the production process for farming operations from “initial storage” to removal from initial storage. This amendment exempts equipment and supplies used to remove produce from initial storage. The logging exemption (63–3622JJ) was amended in 2016 to remove the exclusion for hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100.00 or less.

Containers: **63–3622E**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts containers that are part of goods for sale, including returnable containers.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63–3622(e).

Utility Sales: **63–3622F**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of natural gas, electricity, and water delivered to consumers by means of wires, pipes, mains, or similar systems.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63–3622(f).

Heating Materials: **63–3622G**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts any material burned to heat buildings or homes.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(g).

Nonprofit Literature:

63-3622J

DESCRIPTION: Exempts literature published and sold by 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(j), exempting only religious literature. Amended in 1989 to include literature of all 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. Amended in 1999 to include alternative forms, including audio-visual, magnetic, optical, and other machine-readable media.

Sales of Meals by Churches to Members:

63-3622J

DESCRIPTION: Exempts meals sold at church functions to members of the congregation.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63-3622(k) in 1965.

School Lunches and Senior Citizen Meals:

63-3622J

DESCRIPTION: Exempts federal meals programs for youth and elderly.

HISTORY: School lunch programs were exempted in 1965 as 63-3622(k). Amended in 1974 to add sales of meals to aging persons under the Older Americans Act.

Sales by Nonretailers (Yard and Occasional Sales):

63-3622K(b)(1,6,8)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of items by individuals who are not retailers and who are not behaving as retailers. Covers transactions such as occasional yard sales, occasional classified ad sales, etc. Motor vehicle sales are specifically excluded from this exemption.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63-3622(l) in 1965. Yard sales added as 63-3622H in 1984 and moved to 63-3622K(b)(8) in 1997.

Sale or Lease of Businesses or Business Assets:

63-3622K(b)(2-5)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of otherwise taxable merchandise, equipment, and supplies in cases where the entire business operation is undergoing transfer of ownership and the business itself will continue its operations. It also exempts sales of businesses that amount to a change in the form of business ownership. It also exempts sales and leases of capital assets between closely related businesses, but only if the sales tax has previously been paid on the capital asset.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63-3622(l), it was amended in 1967 to add bulk sales and change in form of doing business by adopting a new definition (Section 63-3612A). Section 63-3612A was repealed and moved to 63-3622K in 1988 and was amended to exclude aircraft, boats, snowmobiles, off-highway motorbikes, and recreational vehicles from the occasional sale exemptions. Amended in 1989 to limit the exclusion to subsections (b)(1), (b)(4), (b)(6) or (b)(8). Amended in 1990 to add related business transfers and capital asset sales. Amended in 1996 to exempt leases between related parties as described in subsection (b)(4). Also provided that subsequent sales of the same assets would be exempt between related parties if the initial purchaser paid the sales tax.

Sales by 4-H and FFA Clubs at Fairs:

63-3622K(b)7

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of animals by 4-H or FFA clubs held in conjunction with a fair or the Western Idaho Spring Lamb Sale.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1979 by amending 63–3612A. Moved to 63–3622K in 1988.

Motor Vehicle Purchases by Family Members: **63–3622K(c)(1)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of motor vehicles between family members related within the second degree of consanguinity.

HISTORY: Section 63–3612A was amended in 1980 to add the sale of motor vehicles to family members. It was repealed and moved to 63–3622K(c)(1) in 1988.

Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment: **63–3622N**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts most prescription medical items.

HISTORY: This exemption was originally enacted as 63–3622(o) in 1967 to exempt prescription drugs. It was amended in 1971 to add prescription oxygen and amended in 1976 to add prosthetics, artificial limbs, wheelchairs, hearing aids, and crutches. It was amended in 1990 to add durable medical equipment and numerous other prescription items. Amended in 1998 to exempt dental prostheses and other orthodontic appliances, except fillings. Amended in 2008 to include dental fillings and qualified items prescribed by physician assistants. Amended in 2015 to include eyeglasses and contact lenses in 2016.

Educational Institution Purchases: **63–3622O(1)(a); 33–5204**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by nonprofit colleges, universities, and primary and secondary schools. Excludes from exemption schools that primarily teach business, dancing, gymnastics, dramatics, music, cosmetology, writing, exercise, and “other special accomplishments”.

HISTORY: This exemption was originally enacted as 63–3622(s) in 1967 and amended in 1990 to add nonresident schools with Idaho facilities. It was amended in 1993 to add all nonresident schools not otherwise excluded. In 1999, 33–5204 was added to explicitly include charter schools to this exemption. Amended in 2008 to include the Idaho Digital Learning Academy.

Hospital Purchases: **63–3622O(1)(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by nonprofit hospitals that are licensed by the state for the care of ill persons. Excludes from exemption nursing homes or similar institutions.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63–3622(s) in 1967.

Health Entity Purchases: **63–3622O(1)(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by certain specified “health-related entities”. The list consists of the following: Idaho Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Idaho Epilepsy League, Idaho Lung Association, March of Dimes, American Cancer Society, Camp Rainbow Gold, Mental Health Association, The ARC, The Children’s Home Society of Idaho, American Heart Association, Idaho Ronald McDonald House, United Cerebral Palsy,

Arthritis Foundation, Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Rocky Mountain Kidney Association, American Diabetes Association, Easter Seals, Idaho Community Action Agencies, Idaho Primary Care Association and its community health care centers, Idaho Diabetes Youth Program, Idaho Women's and Children's Alliance, Special Olympics Idaho and the Idaho Association of Free and Charitable Clinics. It also includes the local or regional chapters or divisions of these entities.

HISTORY: Amended in 1980 to add a first list of health-related entities. Amended several times to expand the list of eligible entities.

Canal Company Purchases: **63-3622O(1)(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by canal companies. Canal companies are defined as nonprofit corporations whose sole purpose is operating and maintaining dams, reservoirs, canals, lateral and drainage ditches, pumps, and pumping plants.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1967 as 63-3622(s).

Forest Protective Association Purchases: **63-3622O(1)(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by forest protective associations. Forest protective associations are associations that detect, prevent, and suppress forest or range fires. They include only those associations that contract with the State of Idaho under the Idaho Forestry Act.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1979.

Food Bank Purchases: **63-3622O(1)(b,c)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts all purchases by food banks or soup kitchens. Includes the Idaho Food Bank Warehouse, Inc. by specific reference and other nonprofit corporations or associations that furnish food to others without charge.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1991.

Nonsale Clothier Purchases: **63-3622O(1)(d)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts donations or sales of clothes to nonsale clothiers. Nonsale clothiers are defined nonprofit corporations or associations that provide clothes to others without charge.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1992.

Centers for Independent Living: **63-3622O(1)(e)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales to or purchases by centers for independent living. Centers for independent living are defined as private, nonprofit, nonresidential organizations where at least 51% of the governing boards are individuals with disabilities.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1997.

State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases: **63-3622O(1)(f)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts Idaho governmental agencies from paying sales tax on purchases.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1997; exemption was done by Tax Commission regulation from enactment of the sales tax to 1997.

Volunteer Fire Departments and Emergency Medical Service Agencies: **63–3622O(1)(g)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by volunteer fire departments and emergency medical service agencies.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2002.

Senior Citizens Centers: **63–3622O(1)(h)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by senior citizen centers.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2002.

Blind Services Foundation, Inc: **63–3622O(1)(i)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by Blind Services Foundation, Inc.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2004.

Advocates for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: **63–3622O(1)(j)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by Advocates for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2006.

Free Dental Clinics: **63–3622O(1)(k)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by dental clinics providing free dental services to children.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2006.

Museums: **63–3622O(1)(l)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts purchases by and admissions to nonprofit museums.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2006.

Ronald McDonald House Rooms: **63–3622O(5)**

DESCRIPTION: This exempts the renting of a place to sleep by the Ronald McDonald House.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1997.

Common Carrier Purchases and Out-of-State Sales: **63–3622Q; 63–3622P**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts goods delivered to buyers outside Idaho (63–3622Q) and in-state purchases by common carriers for use outside Idaho (63–3622P) if transported out of Idaho under a bill of lading.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63–3622(p) and 63–3622(o) in 1965.

Vehicles and Vessels Sold to Nonresidents: **63–3622R(a)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts from the sales tax certain vehicles and vessels sold to nonresidents for use outside the state.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63–3622(v) in 1965, it exempted motor vehicles and trailers sold in Idaho for use out-of-state. Amended in 2001 to extend the exemption to vessels with attached motor, snowmobiles, ATVs, and utility trailers. Amended in 2002 to provide a definition for vessel and ATV, remove the requirement that the vessel be sold with an attached motor, limit the exemption to sales to nonresidents only, and extend the exemption to sales of off-road motorcycles. Amended in 2015 to exempt utility type

vehicles and specialty off-highway vehicles. Amended in 2017 to increase the amount of time the nonresident can use a vehicle or vessel exempted by this subsection in Idaho from 60 days to 90 days.

Used Manufactured Homes: **63-3622R(b)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of used manufactured homes from the sales tax.

HISTORY: Original 63-3622(u) amended in 1976 to exempt sales of used manufactured homes.

Interstate Trucks: **63-3622R(c)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts the sale or lease of trucks with maximum gross registered weight over twenty-six thousand (26,000) when immediately registered in the international registration plan and used 10% or more outside of Idaho, as well as their trailers.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1989. Amended in 2003 and 2012 to change the measurement period for the 10% requirement.

Glider Kit Vehicles: **63-3622R(d)**

DESCRIPTION: Glider kit vehicles, as defined in 49-123(f), are exempted from the Idaho sales tax.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2006.

Drivers Education Automobiles: **63-3622R(e)**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts the value of motor vehicles that are temporarily donated to drivers education programs.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1995. Designation changed from Idaho Code 63-3622R(d) to Idaho Code 63-3622R(e) in 2006.

Broadcast Equipment and Supplies: **63-3622S**

DESCRIPTION: Provides an exemption for equipment and supplies used to produce and broadcast radio and television programs.

HISTORY: It was originally enacted in 1975 as 63-3622(w). Amended in 2016 to remove the exclusion for hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100 or less.

Publishing Equipment and Supplies: **63-3622T**

DESCRIPTION: Provides an exemption for equipment and supplies used to publish advertising type newspapers that are sold or given away to the public, as long as the paper contains at least 10% editorial comment and advertising revenue is the publisher's primary source of income.

HISTORY: This exemption was originally enacted in 1979 as 63-3622(x). Amended in 2016 to remove the exclusion for hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100 or less.

Funeral Caskets: **63-3622U**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts goods sold in conjunction with a funeral.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1977 as 63-3622(y).

Precious Metal Bullion: **63-3622V**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of precious metal bullion and coins.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1982 as 63–3622(z).

Irrigation Equipment and Supplies: **63–3622W**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts agricultural irrigation equipment and supplies, including those attached to real property and regardless if purchased by a contractor for an agricultural irrigation project.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1975 as 63–3622(f). Amended in 2016 to remove the exclusion for hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100 or less.

Pollution Control Equipment: **63–3622X**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts equipment required by regulatory agencies for air or water pollution control.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1977 as 63–3622(e). Amended in 1997 to add certain drycleaning equipment. Amended in 2006 to include liners and reagents mandated by state or federal governments to meet water quality standards. Amended in 2007 to include personal property that is primarily used for meeting air or water quality standards that becomes a component, fixture, or improvement to real property.

Ski Lifts and Snowgrooming Equipment: **63–3622Y**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts the lifts, snowgroomers, and snowmaking equipment used by the owner of a ski area.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1995.

Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations: **63–3622Z**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales made by Idaho Indian tribal businesses on an Indian reservation from sales and use taxes. This exemption includes a detailed definition of a reservation.

HISTORY: Originally enacted as 63–3622(aa) in 1984; exempted sales of tangible personal property by tribes within reservation boundaries; amended in 1987 to include sales of services and to define a reservation.

Official Documents: **63–3622AA**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of documents when the fee for the document is set by and sale, purchase, or use of public records requested pursuant to 74–102.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 1984. Amended in 2019 to exempt the sale, purchase, or use of public records requested pursuant to 74–102.

INL Research and Development Purchases: **63–3622BB**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts goods used for research and development at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).

HISTORY: It was originally enacted in 1967 and exempted all federal research and development and nuclear fuel reprocessing under 63–3615. It was amended in 1969 to limit to INL only. It was recodified in 1985 as 63–3622BB and removed nuclear fuel reprocessing from the exemption.

Railroad Rolling Stock and Remanufacturing: **63–3622CC; 63–3622DD**

DESCRIPTION: Provides an exemption for railroad rolling stock and for parts, equipment, and supplies used in the process of remanufacturing railroad rolling stock, whether or not the rolling stock is for resale. Rolling stock must have been used in interstate commerce at least three months prior to rebuild to qualify.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1986.

SNAP/WIC: [63-3622EE](#); [63-3622FF](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts from the sales tax items purchased under the federal WIC and SNAP programs.

HISTORY: Mandated in 1987 by the federal government.

Commercial Aircraft: [63-3622GG](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts aircraft purchased for commercial transport of passengers or freight and parts used in nonresident, private aircraft.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1988. Amended in 1994 to add any aircraft that are for use outside Idaho. Amended in 2001 to exempt repair parts for aircraft primarily used to transport passengers or freight for hire. Amended in 2009 to limit the aircraft exemption to those aircraft that are used as allowed by law to provide passenger or freight services for hire to the public from one point on land or water to another. Amended in 2012 to include parts used in nonresident privately owned aircraft at FAA approved Idaho repair stations. This includes parts installed in warranty repairs. Amended in 2016 to exempt from tax the sale, lease, purchase or use of a fixed-wing aircraft primarily used as an air tactical group supervisor platform under contract with a governmental entity for wildfire activity. Amended in 2020 to include aircraft primarily used for agricultural production or forest and wildlife conservation purposes.

Vending Machines and Amusement Devices: [63-3622II](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts money-operated machines that vend a taxable product or service.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1990.

Incidental Sales by Churches: [63-3622KK](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales by churches that do not regularly compete with private enterprise.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1990.

Media Measurement Services: [62-3622LL](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts the sale and purchase of any television, radio, newspaper, or other media measurement service.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1997.

Clean Rooms: [63-3622NN](#)

DESCRIPTION: Exempts any tangible personal property that is used in or becomes a part of a clean room used to manufacture semiconductors. Also includes property that is used to maintain a clean room.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1999. Extended to include clean rooms used for research and development in 2005.

Dealer Labor for New Vehicle Accessories: **63-3622OO**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts a motor vehicle dealer's labor or service charge to add an accessory to a new, factory delivered motor vehicle when the dealer sells the accessory with the motor vehicle.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2019.

Idaho Commemorative Silver Medallions: **63-3622PP**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts sales of Idaho commemorative silver medallions.

HISTORY: Originally enacted in 2003.

Alternative Electricity-Producing Equipment: **63-3622QQ**

DESCRIPTION: Provides a refund of sales tax paid for machinery and equipment used in alternative types of electricity production. To qualify, the facility must have a capacity of at least 25 kilowatts. The alternative methods that qualify for this exemption are fuel cells, low-impact hydro, wind, geothermal, cogeneration, solar, landfill gases, and biomass.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Sunset on June 30, 2011.

Research and Development Equipment: **63-3622RR**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts tangible personal property used in research and development activities.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005.

Nonprofit Shooting Range Fees: **63-3622SS**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts fees and memberships of nonprofit shooting and hunting organizations from the Idaho sales tax.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2006.

Custom Meat Processing: **63-3622TT**

DESCRIPTION: This bill exempts custom meat processing from the sales tax for customer-provided carcasses when the meat will not be resold.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2020.

Personal Property Tax on Rentals: **63-3622UU**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts from taxation the amount of property tax included in a rent payment for tangible personal property. To be eligible the property must initially be leased for at least a year.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2008.

Information Technology Equipment: **63-3622VV**

DESCRIPTION: This bill exempts from sales tax all materials going towards data centers which cost at least \$250 million and creates at least 30 new full-time jobs that pay at least the average county wage rate.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2020.

State Tax Anticipation Revenue:**63-3641**

DESCRIPTION: Rebates sales tax paid to developer for costs of building or improving qualified freeway exchanges. The developer must spend at least \$4 million on a retail commercial complex and at least \$6 million on a freeway interchange or interchange improvements. The maximum any developer could be reimbursed for a given freeway project is \$35 million.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2007. Amended in 2009 to lower minimum freeway interchange project threshold from \$8 million to \$6 million.

Small Employer Headquarters Construction:**63-4408**

DESCRIPTION: This rebate is contingent on a taxpayer qualifying under the “Idaho Small Employer Incentive Act of 2005”. It provides a rebate for 25% of sales and use taxes paid on property constructed, located, or installed in the “project site” (as specified in 63-4402) from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2030. General qualification criteria are specified in 63-4402, and can be summed up as making an investment of at least \$500,000 in new facilities and adding at least ten new jobs paying at least \$19.23 per hour. The average wage for each additional job above the initial ten must be at least \$15.50 per hour.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2005. Amended in 2006. Average wage calculation amended in 2008. Amended in 2009 to extend this exemption through December 31, 2020. Amended in 2020 to extend this exemption through December 31, 2030.

Lottery Tickets and Pari-Mutuel Betting:**67-7439**

DESCRIPTION: Exempts the sale and purchase of lottery tickets and pari-mutuel betting from the sales tax. Also exempts from sales tax any equipment used in lottery operations.

HISTORY: Enacted in 1988.

Agricultural Services

DESCRIPTION: Includes the value of contract work included in the revenue portion of the Census of Agriculture.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Industrial and Mining Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is the sum of 2.5% of Idaho’s share of NAICS 21 revenue and 3.75% of Idaho’s share of NAICS 31-33 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Trade and Retail Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is the sum of 10% of Idaho’s share of NAICS 42 revenue and 2.5% of Idaho’s share of NAICS 44-45 revenue subtracting 4411,4412,4413,444,44719 which are included in repair services.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Information Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 20% of Idaho's share of NAICS 51 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Financial and Real Estate Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is the sum of 5% of Idaho's share of NAICS 52 revenue and 10% of Idaho's share of NAICS 53 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Professional, Management, Administrative Services Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 100% of Idaho's share of NAICS 54 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Education Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 100% of Idaho's share of NAICS 61 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

Health Care Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 100% of Idaho's share of NAICS 62 revenue.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.

All Other Services

DESCRIPTION: Taxable revenue is 66% of Idaho's share of NAICS 81 revenue subtracting the revenue from NAICS 8111,8112,8113, and 8114 included in repair services.

HISTORY: Not subject to sales and use taxes.