

General Fund Revenue Book

- Economic Forecast
- Revenue Forecast
- Tax Expenditures

Idaho Fiscal Year 2025
July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025



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Governor

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Introduction

This publication's basis. 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 2023 baseline edition of the Moody's 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 Statistics 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.

Uncertainty in forecasting by context. Although the revenue model is specified in precise quantitative terms, several levels of uncertainty exist. Every statistical process relies upon probabilities. 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 measurement conditions. Among the reasons that may make knowing the current measurement uncertain, usual measurement conditions may include rounding by the parties involved in collecting the data.

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.

Uncertainty in forecasting by example. 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 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, are there not a myriad for the types of growth? The forecast depends upon an assumed weather pattern actually occurring, just as it would depend upon the national forecast of dairy production happening. A forecast of Idaho production might assume average weather, or project some specific future weather condition. 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; exogenous variables are 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.

Summary of the Idaho Economic Forecast

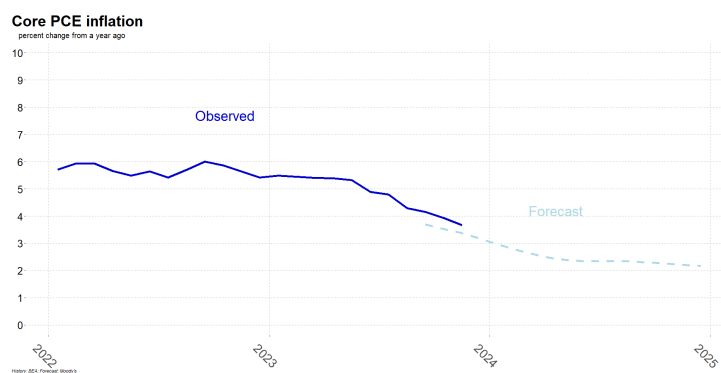
Both the US outlook, provided by Moody’s December baseline forecast for the US economy, and the Idaho outlook, built upon that by DFM, are described.

We find that a few basic measures convey the overall economic outlook. The US figures reflect a national outlook where the US economy grows in-line with its growth potential.

US growth rates	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
US nonfarm jobs	1.34	-5.79	2.9	4.34	2.33	0.88	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.35
US population	0.43	0.28	0.19	0.41	0.54	0.45	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.34
Total personal income	4.72	6.93	9.06	2.02	5.27	4.50	4.16	4.37	4.52	4.59
... inflation adjusted ...	3.24	5.79	4.69	-4.17	1.40	1.96	1.83	2.19	2.34	2.37
Wage & salary payments	4.78	1.50	8.96	7.79	6.24	5.17	4.27	3.99	3.96	3.99
... average US wage ...	3.39	7.74	5.88	3.31	3.82	4.26	3.86	3.62	3.62	3.63

Looking at the US nonfarm job growth trajectory, it is apparent that there is a slowing in jobs creation expected across the forecast horizon by Moody’s. That slowing quickly lines up with the expected population trajectory. Partly this reflects a shift of the baby-boomer generation from typical working age to typical retirement age. It is the expectation that jobs and population will continue to expand through 2028.

The growth in expected personal income reflects a larger working population as well as inflation and general progress as people become better at their jobs or find better suiting jobs. Note that this growth is curtailed once inflation is taken into account. There has been considerable inflation in the recent past—see the 2022 column where nominal personal income growth was weak enough in the face of 6+ percent



inflation that real, inflation adjusted, personal income contracted. By looking at the forecast differences between total personal income growth and inflation adjusted total personal income growth, it is clear that Moody’s forecast has inflation fairly quickly approaching the 2 percent inflation target by the Federal Reserve. Recent readings of inflation have corroborated significant and rapid progress towards that goal in the latter half of 2023 already.

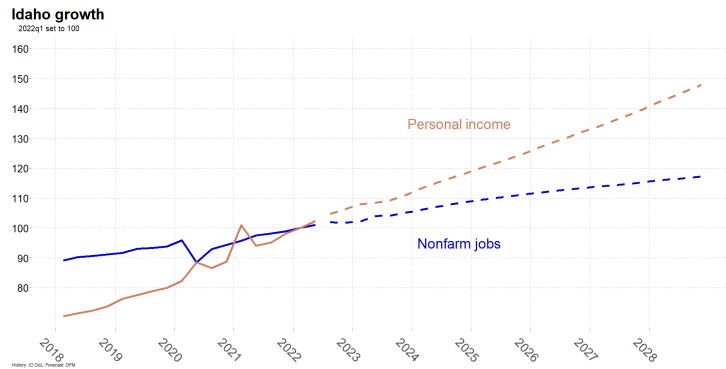
When considering the wage and salary payments, recent history has seen average wages being less volatile than total payments,¹ but the forecast has both being quite stable, and converging to the 3.5–4 percent growth per year.

Turning towards Idaho, the analogous data illustrates several features of a smaller economy benefiting from additional people moving to the state.

ID growth rates	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
ID nonfarm jobs	2.95	-0.06	5.02	3.71	1.86	4.08	2.77	2.11	1.73	1.68
ID population	2.11	3.36	2.98	1.82	2.57	1.00	1.49	1.17	0.92	0.83
Total personal income	8.48	10.68	12.22	6.46	4.67	6.86	5.78	5.87	5.57	6.00
... inflation adjusted ...	6.94	9.50	7.72	0.00	0.82	4.26	3.41	3.65	3.37	3.75
Wage & salary payments	5.79	7.51	12.23	9.98	7.79	7.54	6.50	5.78	5.73	5.85
... average ID wage ...	2.76	7.58	6.86	6.04	5.83	3.32	3.63	3.60	3.93	4.10

First, the downturn due to the onset of the pandemic is barely perceptible in the Idaho data, showing only a minor contraction in non-farm jobs in 2020. This reflects the average count of jobs across the year. In reality, Idaho had, by the fourth quarter of 2020, exceeded the number of jobs present in 2019.

Next, the population growth rates for Idaho have been significantly elevated compared to those of the nation, and that is expected to persist across the forecast. However, there is a significant slow-down in population growth for Idaho in the out years compared to the recently booming population expansion. Migration into the state is not expected to hit the highs recorded in 2021 and 2022 again in the near future. Job



growth is expected to generally be above population growth; that occurred in 2019, 2021, and 2022. The first quarter of 2023 recorded little in terms of nonfarm job growth in the data we received, but the second quarter saw job gains making up for that pause. We expect a bit of an unusual pattern in 2023 and 2024 vis-à-vis the population growth, but the out-years trajectory is qualitatively similar to those three earlier years, albeit a bit less rapid of growth.

Turning towards income, the growth in personal income in 2022 was able to match inflation, in contrast with the national outcome. Generally, total personal income growth in the state has been significantly above the national counterpart, and the expectation is for a differential in that same direction to persist. Adjusted for inflation, growth is expected to result in real personal income expansion near 3.5 percent on average.

¹ The line labeled Wage & salary payments reflects total wage and salary payments whereas the line labeled ... average US wage ... reflects the per-job average wage growth.

Finally, looking at the wage growth, there is greater space between average wage growth in Idaho's future and total wage payment growth. This reflects stronger job growth, by which we mean, greater expansion in the count of the number of nonfarm jobs.

As migration is a determinant of Idaho's growth trajectory, it is important to consider the housing outlook for the state. Perhaps the most important aspect of this for Idaho is the expected continuation of the expansion of the Idaho housing stock. At the national level, there is a shift towards single-family housing, with a three-to-one ratio against multi-family housing common in the out years, whereas a few recent years have seen a two-to-one ratio. The expectation within this forecast is for more persistent multi-family construction within Idaho.

Housing	Starts	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
US	% growth	3.58	8.16	14.95	-3.39	-10.47	-3.04	11.11	7.94	0.13	-3.27
	single units	888,917	1,003,083	1,131,750	1,004,417	919,055	932,387	1,084,714	1,208,604	1,213,728	1,179,269
	multi units	402,583	393,833	474,000	546,833	469,722	414,163	411,421	406,372	403,310	384,822
ID	% growth	5.03	9.05	13.87	-2.53	-8.00	24.53	-5.66	-2.22	-1.83	-4.82
	single units	13,041	14,637	16,464	13,853	12,263	15,771	15,042	14,375	14,052	13,779
	multi units	3,869	3,802	4,532	6,613	5,608	7,677	7,079	7,254	7,182	6,432
	% growth stock	2.07 754,592	2.14 770,725	2.28 788,278	2.19 805,515	1.92 820,993	1.96 837,122	1.94 853,337	1.90 869,591	1.88 885,973	1.85 902,352

Finally, it is important to again recognize that the main forecast presented here is just one of several that all have positive probabilities of occurring. A couple of alternatives are briefly summarized in the following table. These are built upon optimistic and pessimistic scenarios from Moody's. For jobs and for personal income, the directions of the changes in these alternatives are as expected, but for housing starts the direction of change may be surprising without the realization that the pessimistic scenario involves lower interest rates from the federal reserve to combat an economic downturn at the US level, while in the optimistic case, higher rates persist a bit longer when compared with the baseline. The demand for housing within the state is expected to persist; the supply of housing through new starts is bolstered by the capacity for building, which has returned from the 2008–2009 recession.

Idaho		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Nonfarm jobs	baseline	759,969	798,135	827,756	843,117	877,558	901,856	920,909	936,845
	optimistic	759,969	798,135	827,756	849,437	874,030	896,245	914,902	930,195
	pessimistic	759,969	798,135	827,756	849,437	863,259	874,089	891,784	911,033
Wages, m \$	baseline	38,459	43,163	47,470	51,170	55,026	58,604	61,994	65,546
	optimistic	38,459	43,163	47,470	51,170	55,381	59,499	63,112	66,740
	pessimistic	38,459	43,163	47,470	51,170	53,687	55,791	58,916	62,631
Housing starts	baseline	18,440	20,997	20,466	18,829	23,448	22,121	21,629	21,234
	optimistic	18,440	20,997	20,466	18,829	23,387	21,667	20,999	20,572
	pessimistic	18,440	20,997	20,466	18,829	24,290	24,396	22,838	22,449

Idaho General Fund Revenue

Classifications. Individual income, sales, and corporate income taxes 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 less than accrued 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. In this year, Idaho fiscal 2024, there are substantial new diversions in the sales tax stream before any sales tax revenue hits the general fund.

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

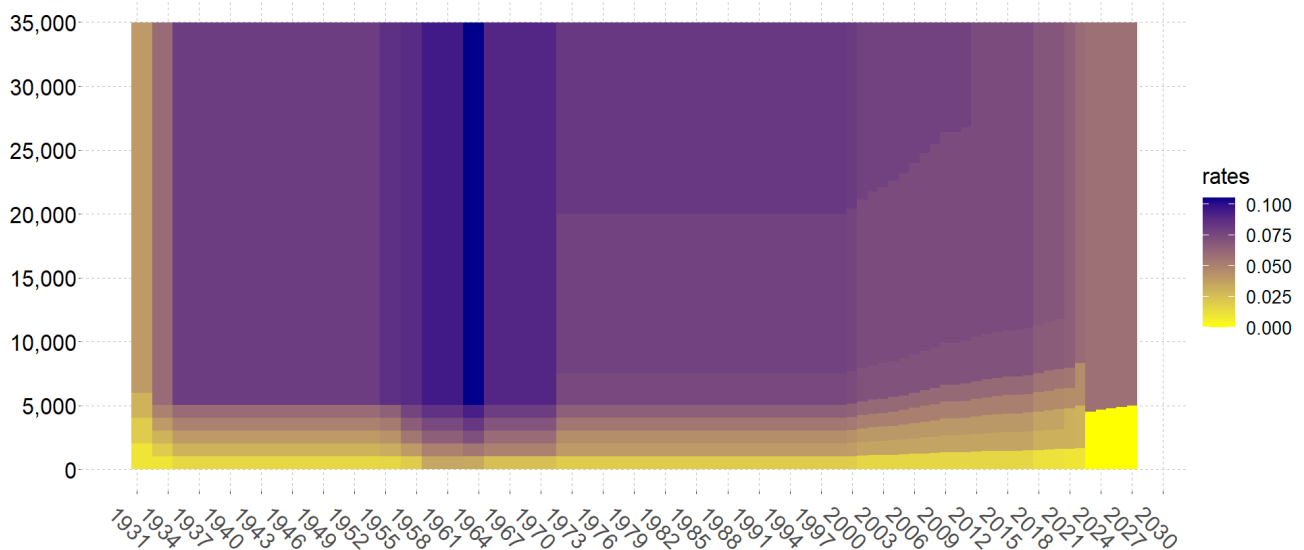
Method. All these revenue sources are forecast using a combination of econometric methods. The main econometric method employed is multiple regression, using variables contained in the *Idaho Economic Forecast*. History informs the take-off and trajectories for the forecast, with manual overrides for impending law changes. In particular, the forecasts use all available recent collections history, i.e., receipts to date, meaning receipts through November 2023.

The tables in this text show both history (thus far, and this includes preliminary December data) for Idaho fiscal year 2024 as well as the **forecast** total for all of Idaho fiscal year 2024.

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 largely prepared by the staff of the Department of Insurance.

Income tax rates across Idaho history

single-filer brackets: brackets inflation-adjusted since 2000



Predicted and Actual General Fund revenues, thousand dollars

	Idaho fiscal year: history				Idaho fiscal year: forecast				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Individual	1,905,246	2,446,316	2,602,647	2,148,713	2,291,107	2,601,192	2,743,542	2,969,908	3,149,629
%	14.70	28.40	6.39	-17.44	6.52	13.53	5.47	8.25	6.05
Sales	1,689,376	2,004,203	2,195,397	2,299,158	1,826,098	1,942,999	2,073,418	2,234,888	2,424,217
%	5.74	18.64	9.54	4.73	-21.26	6.40	6.71	7.79	8.47
Corp.	243,337	348,555	1,039,046	1,031,854	776,335	751,932	742,507	766,150	862,198
%	-14.06	43.24	198.10	-0.69	-19.10	-3.14	-1.25	3.18	12.54
Product	67,690	73,993	85,876	71,611	72,656	73,934	76,969	78,778	80,536
%	1.53	9.31	16.06	-16.61	-1.25	1.76	4.11	2.35	2.23
Codes	110,754	116,646	141,636	168,742	176,411	178,852	173,457	177,838	163,171
%	8.32	5.32	21.42	19.14	7.32	1.38	-3.02	2.53	-8.25
Misc.	15,575	19,381	132,665	227,970	171,611	149,333	160,096	172,838	187,234
%	-34.17	24.44	584.51	71.84	-14.33	-12.98	7.21	7.96	8.33
Total	4,031,978	5,009,094	6,197,267	5,948,048	5,314,218	5,698,242	5,969,989	6,400,400	6,866,985
%	7.96	24.23	23.72	-4.02	-9.44	7.23	4.77	7.21	7.29

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

	Idaho fiscal year: history				Idaho fiscal year: forecast				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Product									
cigarette	7,939	8,797	9,524	1,288	-	-	1,260	1,260	1,260
tobacco	13,043	12,952	11,932	10,909	10,001	9,825	9,691	9,491	9,234
beer	2,095	2,244	2,237	2,229	2,270	2,361	2,417	2,458	2,491
wine	5,071	5,413	4,930	5,427	5,570	5,679	5,830	5,972	6,104
liquor	37,400	42,603	55,620	50,080	52,646	54,419	56,112	57,939	59,793
kwh	2,066	1,961	1,619	1,649	1,849	1,638	1,645	1,644	1,641
mine	77	24	14	28	321	13	13	13	13
Codes									
interest	144	1,929	14,494	28,720	43,848	45,301	37,956	40,375	37,362
courts	7,156	6,979	7,077	7,296	7,438	7,785	7,999	8,147	8,265
insurance	84,421	85,518	97,366	97,924	97,924	98,751	98,751	98,751	98,707
UCC	4,851	6,030	6,842	6,881	7,268	8,267	9,314	10,403	11,518
unclaimed	14,110	16,095	15,314	28,720	18,000	18,743	19,433	20,158	7,315
lands	72	95	311	28	2	4	4	4	4
Misc.									
one-time	-	-	110,000	204,206	160,779	132,032	142,477	154,900	168,977
other	15,575	19,381	22,665	23,764	12,762	17,301	17,619	17,938	18,257

Further history and details on the main taxes follow.

History and forecast details

Individual income tax, dollars

History

Idaho fiscal year	Withholding	Net payments	Perm. bldg fund	Miscellaneous	General Fund
2001	824,737,355	545,244,619	6,073,061	6,557,185	1,023,970,174
2002	747,903,737	477,521,316	5,636,609	6,520,789	835,854,806
2003	762,261,364	460,900,687	5,358,290	5,981,499	837,798,601
2004	805,227,502	480,985,342	5,346,820	5,854,839	902,125,524
2005	862,003,929	569,557,967	5,160,470	15,481,314	1,035,542,464
2006	939,677,041	689,111,703	5,408,550	6,262,793	1,216,486,694
2007	1,046,281,848	808,712,462	5,716,240	6,555,864	1,400,159,016
2008	1,086,746,575	885,408,091	6,389,550	8,025,753	1,429,891,951
2009	1,019,771,037	761,140,373	6,378,960	7,744,849	1,167,889,064
2010	991,079,607	680,906,153	6,064,810	7,501,814	1,061,875,202
2011	1,050,002,198	689,473,119	5,887,570	17,211,551	1,152,651,023
2012	1,076,065,745	739,079,218	5,793,320	7,507,509	1,206,406,502
2013	1,092,435,837	833,125,128	6,452,110	8,834,790	1,284,383,928
2014	1,158,316,387	814,069,044	6,297,350	8,010,100	1,329,264,562
2015	1,238,299,789	901,980,523	6,282,609	8,012,433	1,470,856,953
2016	1,303,135,485	954,578,321	7,136,160	8,827,696	1,513,168,518
2017	1,406,349,942	1,005,673,395	7,008,350	8,622,385	1,651,195,565
2018	1,547,213,290	1,092,618,068	7,102,850	9,235,087	1,828,281,687
2019	1,260,251,141	1,077,303,295	7,259,180	8,938,540	1,661,130,210
2020	1,365,182,966	1,063,459,572	7,174,130	8,825,478	1,905,245,518
2021	1,592,134,122	1,443,071,938	8,181,960	11,043,437	2,446,316,311
2022	1,839,329,671	1,514,744,063	7,516,656	2,561,274	2,602,646,946
2023	1,890,574,061	269,620,990	8,717,740	10,750,736	2,148,712,723
24YTD	863,116,303	17,914,924	795,950	21,909,839	859,131,389
2024	2,102,641,503	217,284,268	28,818,903		2,291,106,868
2025	2,262,029,913	349,802,440	10,640,487		2,601,191,866
2026	2,459,826,886	293,795,693	10,080,619		2,743,541,960
2027	2,677,213,899	302,798,777	10,105,075		2,969,907,602
2028	2,918,575,761	241,332,086	10,279,230		3,149,628,617
Forecast					

Corporate income tax, dollars

History ID FY	Gross	Refunds	Perm. bldg. fund	Multi-state tax comp.	General Fund
2001	173,578,812	31,593,028	349,042	109,506	141,527,236
2002	110,751,223	33,982,316	311,959	161,359	76,295,588
2003	119,810,712	26,320,761	345,136	15,124	93,129,692
2004	126,911,498	23,127,107	367,770	401,646	103,014,975
2005	162,696,232	22,110,841	337,050	686,842	139,561,498
2006	211,505,151	13,202,546	340,816	3,836,676	194,125,114
2007	211,189,816	22,960,662	497,056	(2,490,058)	190,222,155
2008	212,879,756	22,705,540	471,092	419,616	189,283,508
2009	174,502,954	32,277,266	503,570	696,750	141,025,367
2010	136,835,198	38,507,864	490,255	816,031	97,021,048
2011	191,154,777	20,940,571	455,347	809,103	168,949,756
2012	206,626,694	18,037,282	453,269	1,121,978	187,014,165
2013	223,113,635	22,773,429	542,984	1,138,172	198,659,050
2014	217,543,706	27,208,997	479,133	1,564,152	188,291,425
2015	236,860,072	19,778,084	615,250	1,063,863	215,402,876
2016	222,753,059	33,757,700	694,432	1,431,829	186,869,097
2017	242,764,997	26,124,160	571,844	2,048,916	214,020,077
2018	267,239,226	26,429,814	822,338	1,278,618	238,708,456
2019	308,600,941	23,639,640	799,391	999,169	283,162,741
2020	275,045,206	29,088,221	690,618	1,929,470	243,336,896
2021	384,855,368	33,376,089	827,166	2,097,217	348,554,896
2022	1,063,577,328	22,624,116	1,131,867	662,060	1,039,159,285
2023	1,139,742,867	105,432,608	1,115,962	1,340,092	1,031,854,204
24YTD	187,236,778	72,333,732	703,032	482,731	136,357,367
2024	886,456,156	122,591,568	2,517,240		776,335,083
2025	827,192,890	72,990,360	2,270,135		751,932,395
2026	821,322,163	76,515,848	2,299,221		742,507,095
2027	852,958,070	84,470,253	2,337,887		766,149,929
2028	956,842,235	92,247,338	2,396,650		862,198,247
Forecast					

Sales and select distributions

History ID FY	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	3,054,432,230	11,909,966	185,152,657	327,518,622	113,420,416	23,447,724	2,299,158,374
24YTD	1,353,592,438	3,874,223	82,629,771	145,381,418	50,346,217	9,869,726	782,683,596
2024	3,090,121,553	11,281,923	199,407,706	330,769,113	114,546,782	23,936,494	1,826,098,287
2025	3,246,825,649	13,749,302	206,890,608	347,952,917	120,497,608	24,030,216	1,942,998,867
2026	3,423,295,600	15,265,001	219,945,807	366,568,339	126,944,210	24,123,612	2,073,417,596
2027	3,639,884,333	17,206,538	235,475,384	389,463,520	133,598,760	24,213,491	2,234,887,905
2028	3,887,537,628	19,841,755	253,071,444	415,613,528	136,182,669	24,300,107	2,424,216,860
Forecast							

Further sales distributions

History

	PBF	WPCF	PP	AgP	DPP	EC	HB1	HB292	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	5,000,000	4,800,000	23,081,285	8,487,103	11,509,366	5,536,293	-	-	1,491,426
24YTD	2,083,333	2,000,000	9,558,112	3,536,293	5,130,881	2,430,983	205,000,000	48,080,639	550,720
2024	5,000,000	4,800,000	23,834,407	8,487,103	12,070,842	5,721,091	410,000,000	112,281,203	1,450,077
2025	5,000,000	4,800,000	22,409,848	8,487,103	12,176,348	5,792,882	410,000,000	120,497,608	1,542,343
2026	5,000,000	4,800,000	21,725,547	8,487,103	12,535,689	5,940,985	410,000,000	126,944,210	1,597,502
2027	5,000,000	4,800,000	21,167,662	8,487,103	12,961,172	6,090,921	410,000,000	134,872,910	1,658,966
2028	5,000,000	4,800,000	20,712,840	8,487,103	13,410,643	6,244,394	410,000,000	143,928,772	1,727,512

Forecast

Acronyms: Permanent building fund

Water Pollution Control Fund

Personal Property

Agricultural Equipment Personal Property Exemption

Demonstration Pilot Project

Election Consolidation

HB1

Sch. dist. fac. fund.

Home prop. tax relief

Multi-state

tax compact

Tax Structure

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).

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.

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 multi-state 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. The special session of 2022 added additional distributions via [HB1](#) valued at \$330,000,000 to the public school income fund and \$80,000,000 to the in-demand career fund. These last two distributions occur quarterly by law; they occur the first month of each Idaho fiscal quarter. 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. [HB292](#) kept the flow of these funds through the Tax Relief Fund. From that fund, \$36,000,000 is sent to the state public defense fund yearly. Beginning in 2025, one-fifth of the accumulation is sent to the school district facility fund. Any remaining monies, up to \$236,000,000 per year, is transferred back to the general fund.

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.

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 cigarette tax law is overridden by session laws. For the latest, [volume 2](#) can be searched.²

TOBACCO TAX

Idaho levies a 35% tax on the wholesale price of tobacco products, except cigarettes and except cigars, which have the lesser of the 35% rate or \$0.50 per cigar. This amount, net of refunds, is remitted to the General Fund. An additional 5% of the wholesale price is also collected,

² press ctrl+f and search for 63-2520(b)(4)

but the \$0.50 limit per cigar still pertains. 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. All other monies raised by the tobacco after accounting for refunds are sent to the general fund.

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 $\geq 5\%$ ABV beer, the distribution (beginning in Idaho fiscal year 2024) has: 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.³ The distribution (beginning in Idaho fiscal year 2024) 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 grape growers and wine producers' account, the remainder goes to the general fund.

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.

³ $\$0.45 \times 31$ gallons = \$13.95, in case you compare this with the beer tax on 31-gallon barrels of beer.

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.

Departures from Tax Structure

Discussion. 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.⁴ 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.

⁴This generally includes preferences estimated to be worth more than a million dollars.

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

We made four changes from last years report. The first involved the transition from IHS to Moody’s as our primary data provider for national data. The transition involved updating many of our historical values. The second change involves removing our estimate of the sales tax exemption for funeral caskets. Upon review this summer we felt the data were not reliable enough to justify a continued forecast. The third change involves the addition of the radio and television broadcasting equipment sales tax exemption which we found reliable data for.

The final change relates to a summation error in the prior year’s table. Our report last year featured correct line item estimations, but the formula for computing group summations and the grand total were in error. Users who relied on the line items will not notice sufficient differences in history from last year, but the totals now correctly reflect a grand total for tax preferences above \$6 billion dollars for 2023 and for all subsequent years.

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 (see 26) 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 \$619 million in calendar year 2023 or \$637 million in 2024. The largest contributors are the grocery tax credit and other states tax credit. The grocery tax credit increased \$20 per person in tax year 2023 which explains the large jump. The investment tax credit is also expected to continue to be worth more than \$100 million each year going forward.

Income tax deductions and exclusions are expected to be worth no more than \$316 million in 2023 or \$326 million in 2024. Deductions and exclusions may have a smaller impact because they reduce taxable income rather refund actual taxes. Many of the deductions are expected to stall

or slow down in 2023 because of the tax cuts passed in HB1 of the 2022 special session. Social security remains the largest exclusion although capital gains may be competitive if corporate profits and stock prices continue to grow.

Sales tax preferences relating to specific uses and entities are expected to be worth no more than \$1.5 billion in 2023 or 2024.⁵ The overwhelming bulk of these sales tax exemptions are for equipment and supplies used in industry, mining, agriculture, and irrigation. Sales tax preferences relating to goods and services are expected to be worth no more than \$3.7 billion in 2023 or \$3.8 billion in 2024, the majority coming from services rather than goods. Health care and professional services are expected to make up half of this amount.

Together these preferences are expected to be worth no more than \$6 billion in 2023 or \$6.2 billion in 2024. We believe the value increased around 10% between 2021 and 2020 and has since slowed down, only showing 4.6% growth between 2022 and 2023 and 2.5% growth in 2023 and 2024 before growth accelerates in 2025 and beyond. This reflects Moody's opinion and the near and medium term performance of the overall US economy.

⁵ Provisions related to [63-3622VV](#) and [63-3622WW](#) will likely increase these estimates. Further analysis are needed to update the figures for the projects, a data storage site in Kuna, and a semi-conductor fabrication plant in Boise. Both exempt additional materials beyond the usual production equipment, but splitting the total construction bill among the existing exemptions and these newer exemptions has not yet been achieved by DFM.

Deductions / Exclusions	Income Tax	Tax Preferences						
Code	Topic Covered	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
63-3022(l)	Social Security	\$121,256	\$127,095	\$123,269	\$124,311	\$129,106	\$134,021	\$138,941
63-3022A	Retirement Benefit	\$12,983	\$12,605	\$13,244	\$13,356	\$13,871	\$14,399	\$14,928
63-3022B	Energy Efficiency Upgrades	\$2,892	\$3,374	\$3,175	\$3,123	\$3,168	\$3,212	\$3,261
63-3022C	Alternative Energy Device	\$3,726	\$2,450	\$2,305	\$2,267	\$2,300	\$2,332	\$2,368
63-3022D	Child Care	\$4,337	\$5,653	\$5,237	\$14,707	\$14,805	\$14,898	\$15,011
63-3022H	Capital Gains	\$56,034	\$110,059	\$110,407	\$103,505	\$105,715	\$110,373	\$116,901
63-3022K	Medical Savings Account	\$1,642	\$1,596	\$1,537	\$1,548	\$1,624	\$1,702	\$1,777
63-3022M	Government Interest	\$1,657	\$1,456	\$2,798	\$3,522	\$3,711	\$3,685	\$3,872
63-3022N	College Savings	\$4,049	\$4,272	\$4,020	\$3,954	\$4,011	\$4,067	\$4,129
63-3022P	Health Insurance	\$33,000	\$31,620	\$30,452	\$30,675	\$32,163	\$33,707	\$35,199
63-3022Q	Long-Term Care Insurance	\$2,007	\$1,847	\$1,791	\$1,807	\$1,876	\$1,948	\$2,019
63-3022S	Indigenous Earnings on Reservation	\$1,247	\$1,274	\$1,246	\$1,320	\$1,417	\$1,516	\$1,625
63-3022V	First-time Homebuyer	\$1,948	\$2,411	\$2,508	\$2,328	\$2,160	\$2,052	\$2,035
69-7439	Idaho Lottery Winnings	\$8,580	\$10,959	\$10,285	\$10,116	\$10,262	\$10,406	\$10,564
	Total Inc. Tax Ded. & Ex.	\$255,357	\$316,672	\$312,275	\$316,538	\$326,190	\$338,319	\$352,629

Exemption of Specific Uses & Entities	Sales & Use Tax	Tax Preferences						
Code	Topic Covered	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
63-3613(b)2	Trade-in Allowance	\$36,911	\$42,235	\$48,064	\$48,899	\$48,446	\$48,403	\$49,014
63-3613(b)8	Auto Manufacturer Rebates	\$18,741	\$21,444	\$24,403	\$24,827	\$24,597	\$24,575	\$24,885
63-3622D	Production Exemption - Equipment & Supplies	\$441,384	\$482,090	\$494,504	\$497,193	\$506,098	\$528,311	\$554,475
63-3622D, 63-3622W	Agricultural & Irrigation Equipment Exemption	\$454,557	\$418,443	\$408,609	\$480,766	\$482,213	\$496,612	\$519,618
63-3622J	School Lunches and Senior Citizen Meals	\$4,862	\$6,924	\$8,717	\$8,985	\$9,230	\$9,474	\$9,723
33-5204, 63-3622O(1)(a)	Educational Institution Purchases	\$11,791	\$13,559	\$16,920	\$17,028	\$17,153	\$17,265	\$17,382
63-3622O(1)(a)	Hospital Purchases	\$116,691	\$138,960	\$144,977	\$151,075	\$158,404	\$166,009	\$173,357
63-3622O(1)(f)	State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases	\$51,622	\$48,916	\$70,977	\$74,016	\$76,931	\$79,816	\$82,679
63-3622R(a)	Vehicles and Vessels Sold to Non-residents	\$32,477	\$37,161	\$42,290	\$43,025	\$42,626	\$42,588	\$43,125
63-3622X	Pollution Control Equipment	\$27,736	\$30,361	\$31,250	\$31,449	\$32,029	\$33,460	\$35,168
63-3622CC, 63-3622DD	Railroad Rolling Stock and Remanufacturing	\$3,041	\$3,079	\$3,347	\$3,738	\$3,813	\$3,901	\$4,026
63-3622EE, 63-3622FF	SNAP/WIC	\$13,626	\$17,552	\$13,548	\$13,602	\$15,477	\$16,385	\$16,571
63-3622GG	Commercial Aircraft	\$7,576	\$7,397	\$8,403	\$9,148	\$9,419	\$9,736	\$10,166
63-3622R(c)	Interstate Trucks	\$8,901	\$10,769	\$14,449	\$15,213	\$14,702	\$16,139	\$17,470
63-3622RR	Research and Development Equipment	\$44,648	\$51,879	\$56,826	\$55,000	\$56,111	\$58,516	\$61,888
63-3641	State Tax Anticipation Revenue	\$3,175	\$4,243	\$14,451	\$11,509	\$12,047	\$12,422	\$12,810
	Total Sales Tax Ex.	\$1,277,740	\$1,401,733	\$1,485,473	\$1,509,296	\$1,563,612	\$1,632,359	

Exemption of Specific Goods & Services		Sales & Use Tax					Tax Preferences		
Code	Topic Covered	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
63-3609	Construction	\$182,387	\$193,412	\$234,891	\$266,548	\$278,209	\$291,469	\$305,471	
63-3613(b)4	Repair	\$56,774	\$62,205	\$63,524	\$64,056	\$65,311	\$68,308	\$71,898	
63-3613(b)7	Transportation	\$42,832	\$47,278	\$49,305	\$51,566	\$52,770	\$55,296	\$58,351	
63-3613(c)	New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings	\$1,490	\$2,512	\$3,324	\$3,149	\$3,278	\$3,251	\$3,212	
63-3613(f)	Gratuities	\$13,711	\$14,637	\$16,403	\$17,644	\$18,316	\$19,007	\$19,741	
63-3622C	Motor Fuels	\$155,394	\$229,636	\$305,471	\$251,309	\$246,775	\$232,927	\$232,843	
63-3622F	Utility Sales	\$129,238	\$136,413	\$152,391	\$159,383	\$168,158	\$174,675	\$182,068	
63-3622N	Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment	\$87,660	\$92,634	\$96,645	\$100,710	\$105,596	\$110,666	\$115,564	
63-3622R(b)	Used Manufactured Homes	\$1,759	\$2,296	\$2,789	\$2,642	\$2,750	\$2,728	\$2,694	
63-3622S	Broadcasting Equipment	\$5,488	\$5,770	\$5,781	\$5,729	\$5,759	\$5,939	\$6,158	
67-7439	Lottery Tickets	\$16,656	\$22,363	\$22,579	\$22,974	\$23,306	\$23,633	\$23,992	
63-3616(b)	Remotely-Accessed Computer Software	\$174,345	\$193,544	\$197,649	\$199,304	\$203,209	\$212,535	\$223,704	
Not taxed	Agricultural	\$5,510	\$5,877	\$6,638	\$7,126	\$7,390	\$7,660	\$7,944	
Not taxed	Industrial and Mining	\$52,761	\$57,538	\$59,008	\$59,325	\$60,386	\$63,033	\$66,149	
Not taxed	Trade and Retail	\$269,229	\$290,848	\$298,726	\$304,784	\$309,609	\$320,516	\$336,689	
Not taxed	Information	\$127,274	\$148,779	\$164,490	\$176,383	\$180,981	\$187,730	\$196,471	
Not taxed	Financial and Real Estate	\$88,738	\$97,163	\$100,627	\$101,013	\$104,064	\$107,132	\$110,652	
Not taxed	Professional, Management, Administrative	\$561,373	\$644,856	\$713,875	\$753,476	\$787,432	\$826,699	\$874,105	
Not taxed	Education	\$9,780	\$10,367	\$11,129	\$11,585	\$11,900	\$12,286	\$12,754	
Not taxed	Health Care	\$702,170	\$754,828	\$804,877	\$857,861	\$873,924	\$896,449	\$924,163	
Not taxed	All Other	\$170,477	\$217,670	\$240,529	\$253,504	\$260,473	\$269,803	\$280,934	
		\$2,855,047	\$3,550,651	\$3,769,596	\$4,055,556				
	Total Sales & Use Tax Ex.	\$3,230,625	\$3,670,071	\$3,891,742					

Credits		Income Tax					Tax Preferences		
Code	Coverage Topic	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
63-3024A	Grocery	\$153,047	\$155,468	\$158,462	\$193,479	\$196,273	\$199,030	\$202,051	
63-3025D	Elderly Dependent	\$2,006	\$262	\$1,275	\$1,330	\$1,381	\$1,434	\$1,486	
63-3029	Other States	\$144,811	\$154,581	\$163,806	\$179,485	\$192,701	\$206,090	\$220,934	
63-3029A	Schools, Libraries, and Museums	\$8,656	\$9,105	\$9,192	\$9,251	\$9,318	\$9,379	\$9,443	
63-3029B	Investment	\$103,893	\$97,631	\$108,568	\$115,701	\$115,763	\$118,780	\$124,486	
63-3029C	Youth Rehabilitation	\$9,788	\$9,715	\$9,808	\$9,871	\$9,943	\$10,008	\$10,075	
63-3029G	Research Activity	\$7,314	\$7,393	\$7,535	\$7,667	\$7,778	\$7,887	\$8,007	
63-3029I	Broadband Investment	\$3,009	\$1,067	\$1,223	\$1,299	\$1,365	\$1,427	\$1,486	
63-3029L	Child	\$63,625	\$66,298	\$66,534	\$67,025	\$67,470	\$67,894	\$68,406	
67-4737	Reimbursement Incentive	\$34,161	\$26,960	\$29,614	\$33,605	\$35,075	\$36,747	\$38,512	
	Total Income Tax Credits	\$530,310	\$528,480	\$556,016	\$618,712	\$637,068	\$658,676	\$684,886	

Idaho Tax Preferences: sum of deductions, exclusions, exemptions, and credits

	\$4,918,455	\$5,820,675	\$6,242,150	\$6,725,431
Grand Total	\$5,410,790	\$6,090,794	\$6,452,348	

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 Detail. 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 sub-chapter 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 post-consumer 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 non-depreciable 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:

63-3622I

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 Depts. and Emergency Medical Services: **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, snow groomers, and snow making 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 re-manufacturing 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. See the footnote on page 24.

Semiconductor Facilities:**63–3622WW**

DESCRIPTION: This bill exempts from sales tax all materials going towards semiconductor facilities which receive a federal semiconductor facilities tax incentive.

HISTORY: Enacted in 2022. See the footnote on page 24.

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.