

Dear Senators SIDDOWAY, Guthrie, Stennett, and
Representatives COLLINS, Trujillo, Erpelding:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of
the State Tax Commission:

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
35-0102-1501);

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
35-0102-1502);

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
35-0102-1504);

IDAPA 35.02.01 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
35-0201-1501).

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 10/29/2015. If a meeting is
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 11/27/2015.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4834, or send a written request to the address on the
memorandum attached below.



Eric Milstead
Director

Legislative Services Office

Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Local Government & Taxation Committee and the House Revenue & Taxation Committee

FROM: Division Manager - Mike Nugent

DATE: October 09, 2015

SUBJECT: State Tax Commission

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1501)

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1502)

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1504)

IDAPA 35.02.01 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0201-1501)

The Idaho State Tax Commission is proposing to promulgate four sets of proposed rules to implement bills enacted by the Legislature in 2014 and 2015 relating to the State Sales and Use Tax.

(Docket No. 35-0102-1501). This proposed rule deals with three rules. Rule 027 - Computer Equipment, Software, & Data Services. The passage of House Bill 209 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session necessitated changes to this rule. Effective April 1, 2015, the bill amended the definition of tangible personal property in Section 63-3616, Idaho Code, clarifying that digital videos, digital music, digital books, and digital games are tangible personal property only when the purchaser has a permanent right to use the digital product. The proposed changes primarily focus on removing conflicts with the new law. The old subsection 08 addressing digital games has been combined into subsection 06 with the other digital products. The new subsection 08 contains changes to bring it in line with legislative changes from previous years (primarily House Bill 598 from the 2014 session).

Rule 056 - Photographers and Photofinishers. The proposed rule has been updated to address taxability of digital photographs particularly in light of House Bill 598 passed during the 2014 legislative session. That change in the law removed digital photographs from the definition of tangible personal property unless the photographs are delivered on disc. As a result, where a photographer primarily sells digital photographs delivered electronically, they no longer qualify for the production exemption on their purchases.

Rule 107 - Vehicles and Vessels – Gifts, Military Personnel, Nonresident, New Resident, Tax Paid to Another State, Sales to Family Members, Sales to American Indians, and Other Exemption. The passage of

Mike Nugent, Manager
Research & Legislation

Cathy Holland-Smith, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
Information Technology

House Bill 12 during the 2015 legislative session added utility-type vehicles (UTVs) and specialty off-highway vehicles to the exemption available to nonresidents purchasing certain vehicles and boats in Idaho. The proposed rule has been updated to reflect those changes.

(Docket No. 35-0102-1502). Rule 041 - Food, Meals, or Drinks. This proposed rule addresses free give aways to employees and brings in statutory references. Rule 072 - Application and Payment of Use Tax. The passage of House Bill 237 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session exempted prepared food and beverage freely given to employees if the retailer is in the business of selling prepared food and beverage (e.g. a restaurant). A new subsection has been added to the proposed draft of Rule 041 to define prepared food and prepared beverage. The only change to the proposed draft of Rule 072 is an addition of a cross reference to Rule 041.

Rule 050 Veterinarians and Veterinary Supplies. Rule 079 - Production Exemption. Rule 083 - Farming & Ranching. Rule 103 - Hand Tool, Component, and Unit Price. The passage of House Bill 39 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session allowed hand tools with a unit cost of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) to qualify for the production exemption where they could not qualify previously. The proposed rule drafts of each of the above remove the language that is in conflict with the new statute.

Rule 128 - Certificates for Resale and Other Exemption Claims. The proposed rule draft includes changes to several descriptions of exemption certificates that have been updated to reflect the current version of the form. In addition, several changes have been made to remove hand tool language due to the passage of House Bill 39 mentioned above.

(Docket No. 35-0102-1504) Rule 081 - Underground Mining. The passage of House Bill 39 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session allowed hand tools with a unit cost of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) to qualify for the production exemption where they could not qualify previously. The proposed rule draft removes the language that is in conflict with the new law. Rule 099, the Occassonal Sale rule, incorporates an Idaho Code reference. Rule 110 - Returns Filed By County Assessors and Financial Institutions. These proposed rule drafts change references to an exemption certificate to reflect the current version of the form.

(Docket No. 35-0201-1501). Rule 310 is being amended to add the interest rate for calendar year 2016 and the Revenue Ruling where the federal rate for the calculation can be found. Rule 400 is being amended to clarify the penalty computation for substantial understatement. Rule 704 is being amended consistent with 2015 HB236 to allow the Tax Commission to exchange information with the Department of Correction and the Department of Health and Welfare regarding incarcerated persons and food stamp recipients claiming the food tax credit.

It appears that all four sets of proposed rules have been promulgated within the scope of statutory authority granted to the State Tax Commission.

cc: State Tax Commission
Sherry Briscoe

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.02 - IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULES

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105(2), 63-3624(a), 63-3635, and 63-3039, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than October 21, 2015.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 027 - Computer Equipment, Software, & Data Services.

The passage of House Bill 209 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session necessitated changes to this rule. Effective April 1, 2015, the bill amended the definition of tangible personal property in Idaho Code Section 63-3616 clarifying that digital videos, digital music, digital books, and digital games are tangible personal property only when the purchaser has a permanent right to use the digital product. The proposed changes primarily focus on removing conflicts with the new law. The old subsection 08 addressing digital games has been combined into subsection 06 with the other digital products. The new subsection 08 contains changes to bring it in line with legislative changes from previous years (primarily House Bill 598 from the 2014 session).

Rule 056 - Photographers and Photofinishers.

The proposed rule has been updated to address taxability of digital photographs particularly in light of House Bill 598 passed during the 2014 legislative session. That change in the law removed digital photographs from the definition of tangible personal property unless the photographs are delivered on disc. As a result, where a photographer primarily sells digital photographs delivered electronically, they no longer qualify for the production exemption on their purchases.

Rule 107 - Vehicles and Vessels – Gifts, Military Personnel, Nonresident, New Resident, Tax Paid to Another State, Sales to Family Members, Sales to American Indians, and Other Exemption.

The passage of House Bill 12 during the 2015 legislative session added utility-type vehicles (UTVs) and specialty off-highway vehicles to the exemption available to nonresidents purchasing certain vehicles and boats in Idaho. The proposed rule has been updated to reflect those changes.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the May 6, 2015, Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 15-5, pages 84-85](#).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact McLean Russell at (208) 334-7531.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 28, 2015.

DATED this 4th Day of September 2015.

McLean Russell
Tax Policy Specialist
Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd, Plaza IV
PO Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
Phone: (208) 334-7531
Fax: (208) 334-7844

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1501
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

027. COMPUTER EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE, AND DATA SERVICES (RULE 027).
Section 63-3616, Idaho Code

01. Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the following terms will have the following meanings: (4-11-15)

a. Canned Software. Canned software is prewritten software which is offered for sale, lease, or use to customers on an off-the-shelf basis with little or no modification at the time of the transaction beyond specifying the parameters needed to make the program run. Evidence of canned software includes the selling, licensing, or leasing of identical software more than once. Software may qualify as custom software for the original purchaser, licensee, or lessee, but become canned software when sold to others. Canned software includes program modules which are prewritten and later used as part of a larger computer program. (4-11-15)

b. Computer. A computer is a programmable machine or device having information processing capabilities and includes word, data, and math processing equipment, testing equipment, programmable microprocessors, and any other integrated circuit embedded in manufactured machinery or equipment. (4-11-15)

c. Computer Hardware. Computer hardware is the physical computer assembly and all peripherals, whether attached physically or remotely by any type of network, and includes all equipment, parts and supplies. (4-11-15)

d. Computer Program. A computer program, or simply a program, is a sequence of instructions written for the purpose of performing a specific operation in a computer. (4-11-15)

e. Computer Software. Computer software, or simply software, is defined as any of the following: (4-11-15)

i. A computer program; (4-11-15)

ii. Any part of a computer program; (4-11-15)

iii. Any sequence of instructions that operates automatic data processing equipment; or (4-11-15)

iv. Information stored in an electronic medium. (4-11-15)

f. Custom Software. Custom software is software designed and written by a vendor at the specific request of a client to meet a particular need. Custom software includes software which is created when a user purchases the services of a person to create software which is specialized to meet the user's particular needs. (4-11-15)

g. Digital Product. See definition for "Information Stored in an Electronic Medium" in Subsection 027.01.h. (4-11-15)

h. Information Stored in an Electronic Medium. Any electronic data file other than a computer program which can be contained on and accessed from storage media. The term includes audio and video files and any documents stored in an electronic format. For purposes of this rule, the term is interchangeable with "digital product." (4-11-15)

i. Load and Leave Method. A method of software delivery in which the vendor or an agent of the vendor loads software onto the user's storage media at the user's location but does not transfer storage media containing the software to the user. (4-11-15)

j. Remotely Accessed Computer Software. Computer software that a user accesses over the internet, over private or public networks, or through wireless media, and the user only has the right to use or access the software by means of a license, lease, subscription, service, or other agreement. (4-11-15)

k. Storage Media. Storage media include, but are not limited to, hard disks, optical media discs, diskettes, magnetic tape data storage, solid state drives, and other semiconductor memory chips used for nonvolatile storage of information readable by a computer. (4-11-15)

02. Computer Hardware. The sale or lease of computer hardware is a sale at retail. Sales tax is imposed based on the total purchase price, lease, or rental charges. See Rule 024 of these rules. (4-11-15)

03. Canned Software. When canned software is sold and delivered on storage media to the user and the storage media remains in the possession of the user, it is tangible personal property and the sale is taxable. If the storage media is sold along with other computer hardware, any canned software loaded on the storage media is tangible personal property the sale of which is taxable. If canned software is sold and delivered electronically or by the load and leave method, it is not tangible personal property and the sale is not taxable. If canned software is sold using a physical package but the package does not contain the canned software on storage media, it is not tangible personal property and the sale is not taxable. For example, if a printed key code is sold in a box that allows the user to download canned software and activate the canned software using the key code, the sale is not taxable. (4-11-15)

a. If canned software is loaded on a user's computer but has minimal or no functionality without connecting to the provider's servers over the internet, the sale of that canned software may still be taxable based upon the delivery method of the canned software as outlined in Subsection 027.03 of this rule. (4-11-15)

b. Special rules apply to digital music, digital books, digital videos, and digital games. See Subsections 027.06 ~~through~~ and 027.08~~7~~ of this rule. (~~4-11-15~~)()

c. When a sale of canned software is taxable, tax applies to the entire amount charged to the customer for canned software. If the consideration consists of license fees, royalty fees, right to use fees or program design fees, whether for a period of minimum use or for extended periods, all fees are includable in the purchase price subject to tax. (4-11-15)

04. Remotely Accessed Computer Software. Remotely accessed computer software is not tangible personal property and charges to use or access such software are not subject to tax. (4-11-15)

05. Maintenance Contracts. Maintenance contracts sold in connection with the sale or lease of canned software generally provide that the purchaser will be entitled to receive periodic program enhancements and error correction, often referred to as upgrades, either on storage media or through remote telecommunications. The maintenance contract may also provide that the purchaser will be entitled to telephone or on-site support services.

(3-6-00)

a. If the maintenance contract is required as a condition of the sale, lease, or rental of canned software, the gross sales price is subject to tax if the software to which the contract applies is subject to tax. Tax applies whether or not the charge for the maintenance contract is separately stated from the charge for software. In determining whether an agreement is optional or mandatory, the terms of the contract shall be controlling. (4-11-15)

b. If the maintenance contract is optional to the purchaser of canned software: (3-30-07)

i. Then only the portion of the contract fee representing upgrades is subject to sales tax if the fee for any maintenance agreement support services is separately stated and the upgrades are delivered on storage media; (4-11-15)

ii. If the fee for any maintenance agreement support services is not separately stated from the fee for upgrades and the upgrades are delivered on storage media, then fifty percent (50%) of the entire charge for the maintenance contract is subject to sales tax; (4-11-15)

iii. If the maintenance contract only provides upgrades delivered on storage media, and no maintenance agreement support services, then the entire sales price of the contract is taxable; (4-11-15)

iv. If the maintenance contract only provides support services, and the customer is not entitled to or does not receive any canned computer software upgrades or enhancements, then the sale of the contract is not taxable. (3-30-07)

c. If an optional software maintenance contract provides for software updates to be delivered electronically but also allows a customer to receive software updates on storage media, no portion of the contract is taxable unless the customer actually receives software updates on storage media. (4-11-15)

06. Digital Products. Digital music, digital books, ~~and~~ digital videos, and digital games are tangible personal property regardless of the delivery or access method but only if the purchaser has a permanent right to use the digital music, digital books, digital videos, or digital games. Where the purchaser has a permanent right to use these digital products, the sales, leases, and rentals of these digital products are is taxable. ~~Whether the user has the right to stream or download these digital products, the sale, l~~leases, ~~or rental~~s of these digital products ~~is~~ are not taxable. (4-11-15)()

a. Other than digital music, digital books, ~~or~~ digital videos, or digital games, information stored in an electronic medium is tangible personal property only if it is transferred to the user on storage media that is retained by the user. (4-11-15)()

b. ~~Special rules apply to digital games. See Subsection 027.08 of this rule. If a digital game requires the internet for some or all of its functionality, the sale of that digital game is taxable if the purchaser has a permanent right to use the digital game. If a user pays a periodic subscription charge to play a digital game, the periodic subscription charge is not taxable. If a user pays a periodic subscription charge for a gaming service that enables certain functionality such as multiplayer capability in one or more digital games, the periodic charge is not taxable.~~ (4-11-15)()

07. Digital Subscriptions. Digital subscriptions consist of an agreement with a seller that grants a user the right to obtain or access digital products in a fixed quantity or for a fixed period of time. Digital subscriptions ~~granting access to a database of digital music, digital books, or digital videos~~ are not taxable ~~regardless of the method of access or delivery.~~ (4-11-15)()

~~a. Subscription charges to a digital newspaper, magazine, or other periodical are not taxable.~~ (4-11-15)

~~b. Subscription charges to an online research database that includes products other than digital music, digital books, or digital videos, are not taxable. The charges are not taxable even if the user may download content from the database onto the user's storage media.~~ (4-11-15)

~~08. **Digital Games.** Digital games are tangible personal property regardless of access or delivery method and, therefore, the sale of a digital game is taxable. If a digital game requires the internet for some or all of its functionality, the sale of that digital game is still taxable. If a user pays a periodic charge to play a digital game that requires a constant connection over the internet to a remote server, the periodic charge is taxable. If a user pays a periodic charge for a gaming service that enables certain functionality such as multiplayer capability in one (1) or more digital games, the periodic charge is taxable. If a user purchases virtual currency that enables additional content or progress in a digital game, the purchase of the virtual currency is taxable. (4-11-15)~~

~~09. **Reports Compiled by a Computer.** The sale of statistical reports, graphs, diagrams, microfilm, microfiche, photorecordings, or any other information produced or compiled by a computer and sold or reproduced for sale in substantially the same form as it is produced is a sale of tangible personal property and is taxable regardless of the means of transfer if the final product is printed or delivered in an electronic format on storage media. If a report is compiled from information furnished by the same person to whom the finished report is sold, the report will be subject to tax unless the person selling the report performs some sort of service regarding the data or restates the data in substantially different form than that from which it was originally presented or delivers the report to the purchaser electronically. (3-6-00)()~~

~~a. Example: An accountant uses a computer to prepare financial statements from a client's automated accounting records. No tax will apply since what is sought is the accountant's expertise and knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles. (7-1-93)~~

~~b. Example: A company sells mailing lists which are transferred to the user on storage media that remains in the possession of the user. The seller compiles all the mailing lists from a single data base. Since the same data base is used for all such mailing lists it is not custom software. Therefore, the sale is subject to tax. (4-11-15)~~

~~c. Example: An auto parts retailer hires a data processing firm to optically scan and record its parts book on a computer disk. No analysis or other service is performed regarding the data. Essentially, this is the same as making a copy of the parts books and the sale is, therefore, subject to tax. (7-1-93)~~

~~d. When additional copies of records, reports, manuals, tabulations, etc., are provided, tax applies to the charges made for the additional copies. Additional copies are all copies in excess of those produced simultaneously with the production of the original and on the same printer, where the copies are prepared by running the same program, by using multiple printers, by looping the program, by using different programs to produce the same output, or by other means. (7-1-93)~~

~~e. Charges for copies produced by means of photocopying, multilithing, or by other means are subject to tax. (7-1-93)~~

~~10. **Online or Remote Data Storage.** Charges to store data on storage media owned and controlled by another party is a nontaxable service. (4-11-15)~~

~~11. **Training Services.** Separately stated charges for training services are not subject to the tax, unless they are incidental services agreed to be rendered as a part of the sale of tangible personal property as provided by Rule 011 of these rules. (3-6-00)~~

~~a. When separate charges are made for training materials, such as books, manuals, or canned software, sales tax applies. (7-1-93)~~

~~b. When training materials are provided at no cost to the purchaser in conjunction with the sale of tangible personal property, the training materials are considered to be included in the sales price of the tangible personal property. (7-1-93)~~

~~c. When no tangible personal property, computer hardware or canned software, is sold and training materials are provided at no charge to the customer, the provider of the training is the consumer of the training materials and must pay sales tax or accrue and remit use tax. (3-6-00)~~

121. Custom Software. The transfer of title, possession, or use for a consideration of custom software is not subject to sales tax. Custom software is specified, designed, and created by a vendor at the specific request of a client to meet a particular need. Custom software includes software which is created when a user purchases the services of a person to create software which is specialized to meet the user's particular needs. The term includes those services that are represented by separately stated and identified charges for modification to existing canned software which are made to the special order of the customer, even though the sales, lease, or license of the existing program remains taxable. Examples of services that do not result in custom software include loading parameters to initialize program settings and arranging preprogrammed modules to form a complete program. (7-1-93)

a. Tax does not apply to the sale, license, or lease of custom software regardless of the form or means by which the program is transferred. The tax does not apply to the transfer of custom software or custom programming services performed in connection with the sale or lease of computer equipment if such charges are separately stated from the charges for the equipment. (3-6-00)

b. If the custom programming charges are not separately stated from the sale or lease of equipment, they will be considered taxable as part of the sale. (7-1-93)

c. Custom software includes a program prepared to the special order of a customer who will use the program to produce and sell or lease copies of the program. The sale of the program by the customer for whom the custom software was prepared will be a sale of canned software. (7-1-93)

132. Purchases for Resale. Sales tax does not apply when computer hardware or software is purchased for resale. A properly executed resale certificate must be on file. See Rule 128 of these rules. (3-6-00)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

056. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PHOTOFINISHERS (RULE 056).

Sections 63-3616 & 63-3622D, Idaho Code

01. Sales of Photographs. ()

a. Printed photographs are tangible personal property. Sales of printed photographs are taxable.()

b. Digital photographs are tangible personal property when sold and delivered to the purchaser on storage media. Sales of digital photographs are taxable when sold and delivered to the purchaser on storage media. ()

c. Digital photographs are not tangible personal property when delivered electronically. Sales of digital photographs are not taxable when sold and delivered to the purchaser electronically. ()

012. Sales by Photographers and Photofinishers. ~~Photographers and photofinishers are engaged in the business of producing and selling tangible personal property.~~ (6-23-94)()

a. When ~~such persons develop and/or print pictures, and~~ photographers or photofinishers sell films, frames, cameras, ~~completed printed~~ printed photographs, digital photographs delivered on storage media, photostats, blueprints, etc., they are making a sale of a completed article of tangible personal property ~~in every case~~ and they must collect the tax on the total selling price unless an exemption applies. (6-23-94)()

b. When ~~such persons~~ photographers or photofinishers render service, such as retouching, ~~and~~ tinting, or coloring of print photographs belonging to others, they are performing taxable processing services and must collect the tax from their customers unless an exemption applies. When similar services are performed on a digital photograph, the service is only taxable if the final product is delivered on storage media. (6-23-94)()

c. Photographers may charge a sitting fee ~~to cover the cost of taking the picture,~~ which may be separately stated from any charges for ~~developing and printing~~ the photographs. ~~Such~~ When charged along with a sale

of printed photographs or digital photographs delivered on storage media, sitting fees are charges for producing or fabricating tangible personal property and are ~~therefore subject to sales~~ taxable. See Idaho Sales Tax Administrative Rule 029. (6-23-94)()

023. Sales to Photographers and Photofinishers. (6-23-94)

a. Photographers ~~who are in the business of selling photographs~~ and photofinishers may qualify for the production exemption if they are primarily in the business of selling print photographs or digital photographs delivered on storage media. Photographers and photofinishers primarily in the business of selling digital photographs that are delivered electronically cannot qualify for the production exemption. ()

b. The production process begins when the film image is ~~exposed~~ captured. Therefore, photographers must pay sales or use tax on purchases of props, backdrops and other items used prior to the start of production of the photograph. Equipment and supplies including cameras, lights, lenses, film, paper, fix, developer, and enlargers used to produce photographs are used during the production process and are exempt if the photographer otherwise qualifies for the production exemption in Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code. (6-23-94)()

b.c. Photofinishers may purchase equipment and supplies exempt from sales or use tax as long as the equipment and supplies are directly used to produce photographs which they will sell and they otherwise qualify for the production exemption provided by Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code. (6-23-94)

04. Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the following terms have the following definition: ()

a. Storage media. Storage media include, but are not limited to, optical media discs such as CDs or DVDs, hard drives, diskettes, magnetic tape data storage, solid state drives, flash drives, and other semiconductor memory chips used for nonvolatile storage of information readable by a computer. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

107. VEHICLES AND VESSELS -- GIFTS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NONRESIDENT, NEW RESIDENT, TAX PAID TO ANOTHER STATE, SALES TO FAMILY MEMBERS, SALES TO AMERICAN INDIANS, AND OTHER EXEMPTIONS (RULE 107).
Sections 63-3621(k) and (l) and 63-3622R, Idaho Code

01. In General. This rule discusses specific topics relating to motor vehicles including gifts, military personnel, and exemptions. Refer to Rule 106 of these rules for general information on purchases, sales, rentals, and leases of motor vehicles. (3-6-00)

02. Gifts of Motor Vehicles. When the following facts clearly establish that a motor vehicle is being transferred as a gift from the titleholder to another, the vehicle can be transferred tax exempt if: (7-1-93)

a. No money, services, or other consideration is exchanged between the donor and recipient at any time. (7-1-93)

b. The recipient assumes no indebtedness. (7-1-93)

c. The relationship of the donor and recipient indicates a basis for a gift. (7-1-93)

d. The donor and recipient complete and sign a Sales Tax Exemption Certificate-Transfer Affidavit, Form ST-133, and submit it to the county assessor or the Idaho Transportation Department along with the title to the vehicle being transferred. If the donor is unable to sign the affidavit: (2-18-02)

i. A letter stating the vehicle is a gift, and signed by the donor, may be accepted by the county assessor or his representative and attached to the affidavit; or (2-18-02)

ii. The title may be marked as a gift and signed by the donor. (3-4-10)

03. Nonresidents. (3-30-07)

a. A nonresident does not owe use tax on the use of a motor vehicle which is purchased outside of Idaho and titled or registered under the laws of another state or nation, is not used in Idaho more than ninety (90) days in any consecutive twelve (12) months pursuant to Section 63-3621(k), Idaho Code, and is not required to be registered or licensed under Idaho law. For purposes of this Subsection (107.03.a.), a motor vehicle is considered to have been used in Idaho for a day when it is present in this state for more than sixteen (16) hours during any twenty-four (24) hour period. This exemption applies only to nonresidents. A limited liability company (LLC) or other legal entity formed by an Idaho resident under the laws of another state primarily for the purpose of purchasing and owning one (1) or more motor vehicles is not a nonresident. The use of a vehicle owned by such an entity will be subject to use tax upon its first use in Idaho. (4-2-08)

b. For the purposes of this rule, a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other organization will be considered a nonresident if it is not formed under the laws of the state of Idaho, is not required to be registered to do business with the Idaho Secretary of State, does not have significant contacts with this state and does not have consistent operations in this state. (3-29-12)

c. A nonresident college student does not owe use tax on any use of a motor vehicle while enrolled as a full-time student in a college or university located in Idaho. The motor vehicle must be registered under the laws of the student's state of residence. The motor vehicle must be owned by the student or a family member of the student. The college or university must be accredited by the Idaho State Board of Education. (3-29-12)

04. New Residents. A new resident of Idaho does not owe tax on the use of household goods, personal effects, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft if they are personally owned and acquired while residing in another state and used primarily outside Idaho. If a vehicle owner obtained a registration or title from another state or nation of residence more than three (3) months before moving to Idaho, this is proof that the vehicle was primarily for use outside Idaho. New residents entering Idaho with a vehicle titled or registered in a state that does not impose a general sales and use tax will be required to complete and sign Form ST-102, Use Tax Exemption Certificate - New Resident or Nonresident Military, and submit it to the Idaho Transportation Department or county assessor when applying for a title transfer or registration certificate. (4-11-15)

a. If the vehicle was acquired less than three (3) months before the buyer moved to Idaho, it is presumed that it was acquired for use in this state. (7-1-93)

b. A personally owned vehicle, vessel, or aircraft is one that is owned by, and titled or registered to, an individual or individuals. (4-11-15)

05. Military Personnel. (4-11-15)

a. Active duty military personnel and their spouses do not owe use tax on the use of household goods, personal effects, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft if they are personally owned and acquired prior to receipt of orders to transfer to Idaho or three (3) months prior to moving to Idaho, whichever time period is shorter. If a vehicle owner obtained a registration or title from another state or nation of residence prior to receipt of orders to transfer to Idaho or three (3) months prior to moving to Idaho, whichever time period is shorter, this is proof that the vehicle was primarily for use outside Idaho. (4-11-15)

b. Military personnel receive no special exemption from the Idaho sales and use tax regarding motor vehicles or other tangible personal property purchased while temporarily assigned in this state. A military person whose home of record is Idaho is considered to be a resident of this state. (4-11-15)

06. Tax Paid to Another State. When a general retail sales tax has been properly imposed by another state or political subdivision of a state of the United States in an amount equal to or greater than the amount due Idaho, no Idaho tax is due. The credit for state and local taxes paid in another state will be applied first to the state sales tax due and the remainder, if any, will be applied to any local taxes due. (3-30-07)

a. If the amount paid to the other state is less, Idaho tax is due to the extent of the difference, unless some other exemption applies. The owner must provide evidence that the tax was paid to the other state. A registration certificate or title issued by another taxing state is sufficient evidence that tax was imposed at the other state's tax rate. (7-1-93)

b. Example: A resident of another state buys a vehicle in that state for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) two (2) months before moving to Idaho. He presents his title from the other state to an Idaho county assessor. Since he acquired the vehicle only two (2) months before entering Idaho, no exemption applies. The tax paid to the other state was three hundred dollars (\$300) when the vehicle was purchased. Credit for this amount is allowed against the six hundred dollars (\$600) tax due Idaho. The assessor will collect three hundred dollars (\$300) tax. (4-11-15)

c. Example: A resident of another state purchased a vehicle two (2) months before moving to Idaho. The applicant paid four percent (4%) state sales tax, one and six tenths percent (1.6%) city sales tax, and one and six tenths percent (1.6%) county sales tax. The total general sales tax paid was seven and two tenths percent (7.2%). Since the Idaho tax rate is lower, no tax is due Idaho because the amount of tax paid to the other state exceeds the amount owed Idaho. (4-2-08)

d. Example: A resident of Alaska purchases a vehicle immediately prior to moving to Idaho. The purchaser paid a three percent (3%) city sales tax in Alaska. When the purchaser moves to Idaho, credit will be given for the local tax paid against the Idaho state use tax due. (3-30-07)

e. A registration certificate or title issued by another taxing state is proof that tax was paid to the other taxing state. This does not apply to states that do not have a tax, such as Montana and Oregon, or when a state has exempted the motor vehicle from tax. (7-1-93)

f. Example: A church buys and titles a vehicle in Utah. The Utah sales tax law exempts the purchase of the vehicle from sales tax. The church later titles the vehicle in Idaho. Sales tax must be paid on the fair market value of the vehicle when it is titled in Idaho. (7-1-93)

g. Taxes paid to another nation cannot be offset against the taxes owed to Idaho. (7-1-93)

07. Sales to Family Members. The tax does not apply to sales of motor vehicles between members of a family related within the second degree of consanguinity. The second degree of consanguinity means only the following blood or formally adopted relatives of the person making the sale: parents, children, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters. Relatives of the second degree of consanguinity do not include persons who are related only by marriage. However, when the motor vehicle sold is community property, and it is sold to a person who is related within the second degree of consanguinity to either spouse, the sale is exempt from tax. (7-1-93)

a. The Sales Tax Exemption Certificate-Transfer Affidavit, Form ST-133, is used to document this exemption. The seller and buyer must complete and sign Form ST-133 and submit it to the Idaho Transportation Department or county assessor along with the title to the vehicle being transferred. If the seller is unable to sign the affidavit a letter from the seller stating the sale was made to a qualified family member may be accepted by the county assessor or his representative and attached to the affidavit. (2-18-02)

b. This exemption does not apply if the seller did not pay tax when he acquired the vehicle. (7-1-93)

c. Example: An Oregon resident buys a vehicle and titles it in Oregon without paying sales or use tax. Later, he sells the vehicle for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to his son who is an Idaho resident. No exemption applies, since the father did not pay a sales or use tax when he acquired the vehicle. The son is required to pay Idaho use tax on the ten thousand dollar (\$10,000) purchase price of the vehicle. (4-11-06)

08. Sales to American Indians. An enrolled American Indian tribal member may buy a motor vehicle exempt from tax if the sale and delivery of the vehicle is made within the boundaries of the Indian Reservation. The Sales Tax Exemption Certificate-Transfer Affidavit, Form ST-133, is used to document this exemption. The seller and the buyer must complete and sign Sales Tax Exemption Certificate - Transfer Affidavit Form ST-133 including the name of the tribe, Tribal Identification Number and the name of the Reservation upon which the sale and delivery occurred. The affidavit is then given to the Idaho Transportation Department or county assessor along with the title to

the vehicle being transferred. (2-18-02)

09. Bulk Sale Transfers. A transfer or sale of a motor vehicle as part of a bulk sale of assets or property, as defined by Rule 099 of these rules, is exempt from tax. The buyer must complete and sign Sales Tax Exemption Certificate -- Capital Asset Transfer Affidavit Form ST-133CATS to present to the Idaho Transportation Department or county assessor when applying for transfer of title. The buyer must attach a copy of the sales agreement showing the sale qualifies for the exemption on the Form ST-133CATS. (2-18-02)

10. Vehicles and Vessels Purchased in Idaho by Nonresidents for Use Outside Idaho. (5-3-03)

a. Sales ~~to nonresidents~~ of motor vehicles, trailers, vessels, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), utility type vehicles (UTVs), specialty off-highway vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and snowmobiles to nonresidents for use out of this state, even though delivery is made within this state are exempt from tax when: ~~(5-3-03)()~~

i. The motor vehicles, vessels, ATVs, UTVs, specialty off-highway vehicles, trailers, off-highway motorcycles, and snowmobiles will be taken from the point of delivery in this state directly to a point outside this state; and ~~(5-3-03)()~~

ii. The motor vehicles, vessels, ATVs, UTVs, specialty off-highway vehicles, trailers, off-highway motorcycles, and snowmobiles will be registered immediately under the laws of another state or country and will be titled in that state or country, if required to do so by that state or country and will not be used in Idaho more than sixty (60) days in any twelve-month period. ~~(5-3-03)()~~

b. To claim the exemption, the buyer must provide the seller a completed and signed Sales Tax Exemption Certificate - Vehicle/Vessel Form ST104-MV. (5-3-03)

c. This exemption does not apply to sales of truck campers or to the sales of canoes, kayaks, or inflatable boats regardless of length when sold without a motor. (5-3-03)

d. For purposes of Subsection 107.10 of this rule, ~~an ATV means any recreational vehicle with three (3) or more tires, weighing under nine hundred (900) pounds, fifty (50) inches or less in width, having a wheel base of sixty one (61) inches or less, has handlebar steering, and a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.~~ UTV, and specialty off-highway vehicle have the same meaning given to them in Section 67-7101, Idaho Code. ~~(3-4-10)()~~

e. For purposes of Subsection 107.10 of this rule, a vessel means any boat intended to carry one (1) or more persons upon the water which is either: (3-20-04)

i. Sold together with a motor; or (5-3-03)

ii. Eleven (11) feet in length or more, not including canoes, kayaks, or inflatable boats unless such canoe, kayak, or inflatable boat is sold together with attached motor. (5-3-03)

f. For the purposes of Subsection 107.10 of this rule a trailer must meet the definition of either “trailer” or “utility trailer” found in Sections 49-121 and 49-122 Idaho Code, which is a vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle. The term “trailer” includes the specific types of trailers defined in Sections 49-121(6)(a) through 49-121(6)(h), Idaho Code. (4-2-08)

g. To qualify for this exemption the purchaser must be a nonresident of Idaho. An Idaho resident may form an LLC or other legal entity under the laws of another state. If such an LLC or other entity is formed primarily for the purpose of owning one (1) or more motor vehicles it is not a nonresident. The purchase or use of a motor vehicle in Idaho by such an entity is taxable. (3-30-07)

11. Motor Vehicles and Trailers Used in Interstate Commerce. The sale of motor vehicles with a maximum gross registered weight of over twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds and trailers are exempt from sales or use tax when they are purchased to become part of a fleet of vehicles registered under the International Registration Plan, or similar proportional or pro rata registration system, and they will be used in interstate commerce with at least ten percent (10%) of the fleet miles operated outside this state. The owner must complete and sign the Sales Tax

Exemption Certificate - Vehicle/Vessel Form ST-104MV, and provide it to the seller, the Idaho Transportation Department or the county assessor when applying for title transfer. See Rule 101 of these rules. (5-3-03)

12. Related Party Transfers and Sales. Certain transfers and sales of motor vehicles between businesses defined as related parties are exempt from tax. Refer to Rule 099 of these rules. The new owner must complete and sign Sales Tax Exemption Certificate - Capital Asset Transfer Affidavit Form ST-133CATS to submit to the Idaho Transportation Department or county assessor when applying for title transfer. (2-18-02)

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.02 - IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1502
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105(2), 63-3624(a), 63-3635, and 63-3039, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than October 21, 2015.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 041 - Food, Meals, or Drinks.

Rule 072 - Application and Payment of Use Tax.

The passage of House Bill 237 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session exempted prepared food and beverage freely given to employees if the retailer is in the business of selling prepared food and beverage (e.g. a restaurant). A new subsection has been added to the proposed draft of Rule 041 to define prepared food and prepared beverage. The only change to the proposed draft of Rule 072 is an addition of a cross reference to Rule 041.

Rule 050 - Veterinarians and Veterinary Supplies.

Rule 079 - Production Exemption.

Rule 083 - Farming & Ranching.

Rule 103 - Hand Tool, Component, and Unit Price.

The passage of House Bill 39 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session allowed hand tools with a unit cost of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) to qualify for the production exemption where they could not qualify previously. The proposed rule drafts of each of the above remove the language that is in conflict with the new law.

Rule 128 - Certificates for Resale and Other Exemption Claims.

The proposed rule draft includes changes to several descriptions of exemption certificates that have been updated to reflect the current version of the form. In addition, several changes have been made to remove hand tool language due to the passage of House Bill 39 mentioned above.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 3, 2015, Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 15-6, pages 55-56](#).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact McLean Russell at (208) 334-7531.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 28, 2015.

DATED this 4th Day of September, 2015.

McLean Russell
Tax Policy Specialist
Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd, Plaza IV
PO Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
Phone: (208) 334-7531
Fax: (208) 334-7844

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1502
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

041. FOOD, MEALS, OR DRINKS (RULE 041).
[Section 63-3612\(2\)\(b\), 63-3621\(p\), & 63-3622J, Idaho Code](#)

01. In General. This rule covers the imposition of tax on sales of food, meals, or drinks by commercial establishments, college campuses, conventions, nonprofit organizations, private clubs, and similar organizations. (7-1-93)

02. Commercial Establishments. Sales tax is imposed on the amount paid for food, meals, or drinks furnished by any restaurant, cafeteria, eating house, hotel, drugstore, diner, club, or any other place or organization regardless of whether meals are regularly served to the public. (7-1-93)

03. Clubs and Organizations. Private clubs, country clubs, athletic clubs, fraternal, and other similar organizations are retailers of tangible personal property sold by them, even if they make sales only to members. Such organizations must obtain an Idaho seller's permit and report and pay retail sales tax on all sales. Taxability of membership dues depends upon the nature of the club. See Rule 030 of these rules. Special rules apply to religious organizations. See Rule 086 of these rules. (3-15-02)

a. When an organization holds a function in its own quarters, maintains its own kitchen facilities, and sells tickets which include items such as meals, dancing, drinks, entertainment, speakers, and registration fees (convention), the charges may be separated and tax collected on meals, drinks, and admission fees when the ticket is sold. For example, an organization holds a dinner dance in its own building. It charges twenty dollars (\$20) for dinner and dancing and twelve dollars (\$12) for registration and speakers. Since the two (2) amounts are stated separately, tax is only imposed on twenty dollars (\$20). The amount of the tax must also be stated separately. Sales of meals and the use of recreational facilities are taxable. Registration fees, speaker fees, and similar charges are not taxable. (4-2-08)

b. The organization holding the function or convention must obtain a seller's permit and remit tax to the state. When the charges are not separated, the total price of the ticket is taxable. (7-1-93)

c. When an organization holds a function in facilities operated by a restaurant or motel and sells tickets for meals, drinks, and other services, no sales tax applies to these sales if the organization pays the restaurant or hotel sales tax on the meals and drinks furnished and all other services performed. The hotel, restaurant, or caterer will remit the tax to the state. (7-1-93)

04. Colleges, Universities, and Schools. A cafeteria operated by a state university, junior college district, public school district, or any other public body is treated the same as a cafeteria operated by a private enterprise. Purchases of food for resale are not taxable; meals sold are taxable. (7-1-93)

a. If a meal is paid for by cash or a meal ticket is sold to the student, tax is computed on the total sales price of the meal. If meals are sold as part of a room and board fee, the amount paid for board must be separated from the amount paid for the room. Tax is calculated and collected on that part of the total fee allocated to the purchase of meals. (7-1-93)

b. Sales of meals by public or private schools under the Federal School Lunch Program are exempted by Section 63-3622J, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

05. Fraternities, Sororities, and Cooperative Living Group. Fraternities and sororities generally purchase and prepare food for their own consumption. The food is prepared and served in a cooperative manner by members of the fraternity or by employees hired by the group for this purpose. Purchases made by the fraternity or sorority are for consumptive use and subject to sales tax. There is no sale of meals to fraternity or sorority members and no sales tax imposed on any allocated charge for them whether stated separately or included as part of a lump sum charge for board and room. (7-1-93)

a. If a concessionaire is retained by the fraternity or sorority to furnish meals, the concessionaire is a retailer engaged in the business of selling meals; food purchases are for resale and meals supplied by the concessionaire to members of the fraternity or sorority are subject to sales tax. (7-1-93)

b. If the fraternity or sorority regularly furnishes meals for a consideration to nonmembers, these meals become subject to tax and the fraternity or sorority must obtain an Idaho seller's permit. (7-1-93)

c. Cooperative living groups are normally managed in much the same manner as fraternities and sororities. Food is purchased and meals are prepared and served by members of the group or their employees. The same conditions outlined above for fraternities and sororities apply to cooperative living groups. (4-11-06)

06. Boarding Houses. Sales of meals furnished by boarding houses are subject to tax, when they are charged separately. This applies whether or not the meals are served exclusively to regular boarders. Where no separate charge or specific amount is paid for meals furnished, but is included in the regular board and room charges, the boarding house or other place is not considered to be selling meals, but is the consumer of the items used in preparing such meals. (7-1-93)

07. Honor System Snack Sales. Honor system snack sales are those items of individually sized prepackaged snack foods, such as candy, gum, chips, cookies or crackers, which customers may purchase by depositing the purchase price into a collection receptacle. Displays containing these snacks are generally placed in work or office areas and are unattended. Customers are on their honor to pay the posted price for the article removed from the display. Purchases from these snack displays are subject to sales tax. (7-1-93)

a. Sales tax applies to the total sales. The posted price must include a statement that sales tax is included. (4-2-08)

b. The formula for computing the taxable amount is: $TS / (100\% + TR)$ where TS is total sales and TR is the tax rate. (4-2-08)

08. Church Organizations. Special rules apply to religious organizations. See Rule 086 of these rules. (4-11-06)

09. Senior Citizens. Meals sold under programs that provide nutritional meals for the aging under Title III-C of the Older Americans Act, Public Law 93-29, are exempted from the sales tax by Section 63-3622J, Idaho Code. Organizations selling such meals must obtain an Idaho seller's permit and collect sales tax when selling meals to purchasers who are not senior citizens. (7-1-93)

10. Food or Beverage Tastings. If a participant must pay to participate in a food or beverage tasting, the charge to participate in the tasting is subject to sales tax. The provider of the samples does not owe a sales or use tax on its purchase or use of the product. (3-20-14)

11. Nontaxable Purchases by Establishments Selling Meals or Beverages. Persons who serve food, meals, or drinks for a consideration may purchase tangible personal property without paying tax if the property is for resale to their customers, is included in the fee charged to the customer, and is directly consumed by the customer in such a way that it cannot be reused. A resale certificate must be provided to the vendor when the establishment purchases such items for resale. See Rule 128 of these rules. Examples of items which are purchased for resale and directly consumed by customers include: (3-15-02)

a. Disposable containers, such as milkshake containers, paper or styrofoam cups and plates, to-go containers and sacks, pizza cartons, and chicken buckets. (7-1-93)

b. Disposable supplies included in the price of the meal or drink, such as drinking straws, stir sticks, paper napkins, paper placemats, and toothpicks. (7-1-93)

c. Candies, popcorn, drinks, or food, when included in the consideration paid for other food, meals, or drinks. (7-1-93)

12. Taxable Purchases by Establishments Selling Meals or Beverages. Tangible personal property which is not included in the fee charged to the customer and not directly consumed by the customer is subject to the tax when purchased by the restaurant, bar, food server, or similar establishment. Tangible personal property which is not directly consumed by the customer includes property that is nondisposable in nature or property that is depreciated in the books and records of the restaurant, bar, or similar establishment. Examples of taxable purchases include: (7-1-93)

a. Waxed paper, stretch wrap, foils, paper towels, garbage can liners, or other paper products consumed by the retailer, as well as linens, silverware, glassware, tablecloths, towels, and nondisposable napkins, furniture, fixtures, cookware, and menus. (7-1-93)

b. Any tangible personal property available to the general public, such as restroom supplies and matches. (7-1-93)

c. Complimentary candies, popcorn, drinks, or food, when patrons are not required to purchase other food, meals, or drinks in order to receive the complimentary goods. (7-1-93)

13. Free Giveaways to Employees. It is common practice for a retailer to give away prepared food and beverage, including full meals, to its employees free of charge. Giveaways of this nature normally trigger a use tax liability for the retailer calculated on the value of the items given away. However, if the retailer is in the business of selling prepared food and beverage, giveaways of prepared food and beverage to its employees are not taxable. Retailers that would qualify include restaurants and grocery stores with a deli or similar section that sells prepared food. ()

a. For purposes of this subsection, prepared food means food intended for human consumption that: ()

i. Is heated when given away; or ()

ii. Consists of two or more ingredients combined by the retailer and given away as a single item; or ()

iii. Is customarily served with utensils. ()

b. For purposes of this subsection, prepared beverage means any beverage intended for human consumption. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

050. VETERINARIANS AND VETERINARY SUPPLIES (RULE 050).

Sections 63-3622 & 63-3622D, Idaho Code

01. In General. Fees charged by a veterinarian for professional services are not subject to sales or use taxes. Tangible personal property used or consumed by a veterinarian or sold by a veterinarian ~~are~~ **is** taxable in accordance with the provisions of this rule. (7-1-93)()

02. Drugs and Other Supplies. Drugs and other supplies used by a veterinarian while treating animal patients are tangible personal property consumed by the veterinarian in the course of providing services. If the veterinarian has not paid sales tax on his purchase of the drugs or supplies, a use tax is ~~payable~~ **owed** by the veterinarian. (7-1-93)()

03. Services Provided to Exempt Customers. The veterinarian's ~~use of drugs~~ **is** taxable even though he may be providing services to a cattle rancher, dairyman or other producer because the drugs are consumed by the veterinarian and not by the producer. Since the production exemption is available only to persons engaged in a production business, the veterinarian does not benefit from the exemption. (7-1-93)()

04. Retail Sales of Drugs and Supplies. The sale of drugs and veterinary supplies by a veterinarian is a retail sale. Veterinarians making such sales must obtain a seller's permit and must charge and remit the sales tax on such sales. However, the sale of drugs and veterinary supplies, ~~except hand tools with a unit price of less than one hundred dollars (\$100), to a cattle rancher, dairyman or other~~ person operating ~~for gain or profit~~ a stock, dairy, poultry, fish, fur, or other ranch **for gain or profit** is exempt if documented by an exemption certificate as provided in Rule 128. (3-15-02)()

05. Equipment and Supplies. Tangible personal property purchased or acquired by the veterinarian for the operation of his business including professional instruments and supplies, and office furnishings and equipment are taxable. (7-1-93)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

072. APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF USE TAX (RULE 072).

Sections 63-3615 & 63-3621, Idaho Code

01. Imposition of Use Tax. Use tax is imposed upon the privilege of using, storing, or otherwise consuming tangible personal property within Idaho. The tax is imposed on the value of the tangible personal property. A recent sales price is presumptive evidence of the value. In the absence of a recent sales price, the value of the property subject to the use tax will be the fair market value at the time of first use in Idaho. Special rules apply to transient equipment which is present in Idaho ninety (90) days or less in any consecutive twelve (12) months. See Section 63-3621A, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

02. Use. Use is the exercise of right or power over tangible personal property incident to either ownership of the property or the performance of a contract. The term "use" does not include use of tangible personal property incident to the performance of a contract if the owner of the tangible personal property is a business primarily engaged in producing tangible personal property for resale and the property is exempt under Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code. See Rules 012, 077, and 079 of these rules. (3-15-02)

03. Storage. Storage is any keeping or retention of tangible personal property in this state, except as inventory for the purpose of sale in the regular course of business or for subsequent use solely outside Idaho. (7-1-93)

04. Specifically Excluded from the Definition of Both Use and Storage Are: (7-1-93)

a. Retention or use of property for subsequent transportation outside the state; or (7-1-93)

b. Processing, fabricating, repairing, or manufacturing property for subsequent transportation and use

or resale solely outside the state.

(7-1-93)

05. Receipt Showing Sales Tax Paid. If the property is purchased from an Idaho retailer and Idaho sales tax is charged by and remitted to the retailer, then no use tax will apply to the property. A purchase order issued by the purchaser advising the retailer to charge or include the Idaho sales tax is not sufficient evidence that the tax has been paid. The retailer's receipt provided to the purchaser must display separate statement of the tax to relieve the purchaser of the use tax requirements.

(6-23-94)

06. Out-of-State Purchases. If the property is purchased outside the state or from a retailer not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and is subsequently used, stored, or otherwise consumed in this state, then a use tax will apply. The purchaser must report and remit the use tax directly to the state by filing a use tax return on the forms prescribed by the Commission.

(6-23-94)

07. Taxes Paid to Another State. The taxpayer may offset from the use taxes payable to Idaho any amount of general sales or use taxes paid to another state on the purchase or use of the same property if paid by the same taxpayer. A credit may not be claimed for taxes erroneously paid to another state if no taxable sale or use under the laws of that state occurred. In determining whether a tax is due in the state where paid, the Commission will be bound by the laws, rules, and administrative rulings of the state to which tax is paid.

(7-1-93)

a. If the amount of tax levied by the state to which it is paid is less than the amount of the Idaho tax due, then the balance must be paid as Idaho tax.

(6-23-94)

b. If the amount of tax levied by the state to which it is paid is equal to or greater than the Idaho tax, then there will be no taxes due to Idaho in regard to the same transaction or subsequent use of the property.

(6-23-94)

c. If the taxes paid to the other state are greater than the Idaho tax, the amount of offset available is limited to the amount of Idaho tax due on the same transaction or use of the property.

(6-23-94)

08. Use Undeterminable at Time of Purchase. In some cases a purchaser may be unable to determine at the time of purchase whether or not property purchased by him will be used for a taxable or nontaxable purpose. For example, a purchaser engaged in both a retailing and contracting business may not know whether an item will be sold at retail or withdrawn from inventory and used in the course of performing a contract to improve real property. In these circumstances the purchaser may purchase the goods without paying tax if he presents the documentation required by Rule 128 of these rules. The purchaser must maintain adequate accounting control to insure that use tax is properly accrued on all property subject to tax.

(3-15-02)

09. Removal from This State. If property is held in this state solely for the purpose of subsequent transport and use outside Idaho or is to be processed, fabricated, attached to, or incorporated into property that is to be transported outside and used or sold outside the state, a use tax will not apply.

(7-1-93)

10. Tangible Personal Property Removed From Inventory. A retailer or wholesaler may purchase tangible personal property for resale without paying sales tax. The tangible personal property then becomes part of inventory. The retailer or wholesaler may use inventory in displaying or demonstrating the inventory for purposes of selling the inventory in the normal course of business. If the retailer or wholesaler uses inventory for any purpose besides display or demonstration in the normal course of selling that inventory, the retailer or wholesaler owes use tax. If inventory is consumed during such display or demonstration, the retailer or wholesaler owes use tax. The retailer or wholesaler must calculate the use tax on the value of the tangible personal property. Use tax does not apply to any use or consumption of tangible personal property where such use is specifically exempted from use tax by Idaho Code.

(4-4-13)

a. Inventory held for resale becomes subject to use tax at the time the retailer or wholesaler removes the tangible personal property from inventory. If a retailer or wholesaler removes tangible personal property from inventory and then performs additional manufacturing or processing labor, the retailer or wholesaler should calculate use tax on the acquisition cost before the additional labor. However, if a retailer or wholesaler removes tangible personal property after performing additional manufacturing or processing labor, the retailer or wholesaler must calculate use tax on the total inventoried cost including the additional labor.

(4-4-13)

b. Special rules apply to retailers giving away prepared food and beverage to their employees. See Rule 041 of these rules for more information. ()

bc. Example 1. A sawmill withdraws lumber from its resale inventory and uses it to construct a building. The lumber was not identified for this use until it was taken from inventory held for resale. Use tax is due on the manufactured value of the lumber taken from inventory. (7-1-93)

ed. Example 2. A sawmill cuts specific trees from its own land. The sawmill then cuts these trees to specific dimensions and uses the beams and lumber to construct a building. The trees and lumber are identified for use in constructing the building from the time the trees are cut. Use tax is due on the stumpage value of the trees. (7-1-93)

de. Example 3. A retailer purchases shirts without paying tax for his resale inventory. The shirts cost the retailer ten dollars (\$10) each. He withdraws ten (10) of the shirts from inventory and donates them to a sports team he is sponsoring. The retailer owes use tax on one hundred dollars (\$100). (7-1-93)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

079. PRODUCTION EXEMPTION (RULE 079).
Sections 63-3622 & 63-3622D, Idaho Code

01. In General. Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code, known as the production exemption, provides an exemption from sales and use taxes for certain tangible personal property used in production activities. The production activities include: (5-8-09)

a. A manufacturing, processing, or fabrication operation primarily devoted to producing tangible personal property that it will sell and is intended to be ultimately sold at retail. (5-8-09)

b. The following types of businesses may also qualify for the exemption, even though they perform services and do not actually sell tangible personal property: (5-8-09)

i. The business of custom farming or operating a farm or ranch for profit. (7-1-93)

ii. The business of contract mining or operating a mine for profit. (6-23-94)

iii. Businesses devoted to processing tangible personal property for use as fuel for the production of energy. (5-8-09)

02. Qualifying Businesses. The production exemption applies only to a business or a separately operated segment of a business that primarily produces tangible personal property which is intended for ultimate sale at retail. (7-1-93)

a. For the purposes of this rule, a separately operated segment of a business is a segment of a business for which separate records are maintained and which is operated by an employee or employees whose primary employment responsibility is to operate the business segment. (7-1-93)

b. The production exemption does not include the performance of contracts to improve real property, such as road or building construction, or to service-related businesses not devoted to the production of tangible personal property for ultimate sale at retail. (7-1-93)

c. To qualify for the production exemption, a business must sell the products it produces or processes. The only exceptions are businesses primarily devoted to processing fuel to be used for the production of energy; custom farming; and contract mining. (5-8-09)

03. Exempt Purchases. As applied to manufacturing, processing, mining, or fabrication operations,

sales and purchases of the following tangible personal property are exempt, except as limited by other subsections of this rule: (4-11-06)

- a.** Raw materials that become an ingredient or component part of the product which is produced. (7-1-93)
- b.** Equipment and supplies used or consumed primarily and directly in the production process and which are necessary or essential to perform the operation. To qualify, the production use must be the primary use of the equipment and supplies. Also, the equipment and supplies must be used directly in the production process. (7-1-93)
- c.** Chemicals and catalysts consumed in the production process which are used directly in the process but which do not become an ingredient or component part of the property produced. (7-1-93)
- d.** Repair parts, lubricants, hydraulic oil, and coolants, which become a component part of production equipment. (7-1-93)
- e.** Fuel, such as diesel, gasoline, and propane used in equipment while performing production exempt activities. (7-1-93)
- f.** Chemicals and equipment used in clean-in-place systems in the food processing and food manufacturing industries. (7-1-93)
- g.** Safety equipment and supplies required by a state or federal agency when used directly in a production area. (7-1-93)
- h.** Equipment such as cranes, manlifts, and scissorlifts used primarily to install production equipment. (7-1-93)
- i.** Equipment used primarily to fabricate production equipment. (7-1-93)
- 04. Production Process Beginning and End.** The production process begins when raw materials used in the process are first handled by the operator at the processing plant or site. The production process ends when the product is placed in storage, however temporary, ready for shipment or when it reaches the final form in which it will be sold at retail, whichever occurs last. (7-1-93)
- 05. Taxable Purchases.** The production exemption does not include any of the following: (4-11-06)

 - a.** Motor vehicles required to be licensed by Idaho law. A motor vehicle required to be licensed, but not actually licensed, is taxable. A motor vehicle not required to be licensed is exempt under the production exemption only if it meets the tests in Subsection 079.03 of this rule. (7-1-93)
 - b.** Repair parts for any equipment which does not qualify for the production exemption. (7-1-93)
 - ~~**e.** A hand tool with a unit price of one hundred dollars (\$100) or less, regardless of how necessary the tool may be to production, how directly it may be used in the process, or how specialized it may be. (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~**c.** Office equipment and supplies. (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~**d.** Safety equipment and supplies used somewhere other than a production area, such as an office, or which are not required by a state or federal agency even if used in a production area. (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~**e.** Equipment and supplies used in selling and distribution activities. (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~**f.** Janitorial equipment and supplies, other than disinfectants used in the dairy industry to clean pipes, vats, and udders, and clean-in-place equipment and chemicals used in food processing or food manufacturing. (7-1-93)~~

h.g. Maintenance and repair equipment and supplies which do not become component parts of production equipment, such as welders, welding gases, shop equipment, etc. (7-1-93)

h.h. Transportation equipment and supplies. (7-1-93)

h.i. Aircraft of any type and supplies. (7-1-93)

h.j. Paint, plastic coatings, and similar products used to protect and maintain equipment, whether applied to production equipment or other equipment. (7-1-93)

h.k. Other incidental items not directly used in production. (7-1-93)

h.l. Fuel used in equipment while performing activities that do not qualify for the production exemption. (7-1-93)

h.m. Recreation-related vehicles regardless of use. Recreation-related vehicles are: snowmobiles; off-highway motorbikes and dual purpose motorcycles (a dual purpose motorcycle is designed for use off developed roadways and highways, but is also equipped to be operated legally on public roads and highways); motorcycles, motor scooters and motorized bikes; all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), not including tractors (a tractor is a motorized vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, tillage equipment, and other farm implements); portable truck campers designed for temporary living quarters; camping, park, travel, and fifth-wheel travel-type trailers designed to provide temporary living quarters; motor homes; buses and van-type vehicles converted to recreational use as temporary living quarters. Buses and vans are considered recreational vehicles if they have at least four (4) of the following facilities: cooking, refrigeration or icebox, self-contained toilet, heating or air conditioning, a portable water supply system including a faucet and sink, and separate one hundred ten to one hundred twenty-five (110-125) volt electrical power supply or LP gas supply. (7-1-93)

h.n. Parts to repair recreation-related vehicles. (7-1-93)

h.o. Equipment used primarily to construct, improve, alter or repair real property. (7-1-93)

06. Real Property. The production exemption applies only to tangible personal property. It does not apply to real property or to tangible personal property purchased with the intention of becoming improvements or fixtures to real property. The production exemption does not apply to equipment and materials primarily used to improve real property. (3-20-14)

07. Change in Primary Use of Property. If tangible personal property is purchased for a use which qualifies for the production exemption but later is used primarily for another purpose, it becomes taxable at its fair market value when it ceases to qualify for the exemption. For instance, a loader may be used primarily in a mining operation when purchased. If the primary use of the loader is later changed from mining to road building, it becomes taxable at its fair market value when it ceases to be used for mining. If tax is paid on tangible personal property because no exemption applies at the time of purchase, and the property later becomes eligible for the production exemption, no refund is due the owner. (7-1-93)

08. Transportation Activities. Equipment and supplies used in transportation activities do not qualify for the production exemption. (7-1-93)

a. Transportation includes the movement of tangible personal property over private or public roads or highways, canals, rivers, rail lines, through pipelines or slurry lines, or on private or public aircraft. (7-1-93)

b. Transportation includes movements of tangible personal property from one separate location which is a continuous manufacturing, processing, mining, fabricating or farming activity to another separate location which is a continuous exempt activity or process. (7-1-93)

c. Transportation includes movement of raw materials, except farm produce, from a point of initial extraction or severance or importation to a point where processing, manufacturing, refining or fabrication begins. See

Rule 083 of these rules regarding farming. (3-15-02)

09. Exemption Certificate. To claim the production exemption the customer must complete an exemption certificate for the seller's records. See Rule 128 of these rules. (3-15-02)

10. Special Rules. Special rules apply to irrigation equipment, contractors, loggers, and farmers who act as retailers. Refer to the specific rules relating to those subjects. (7-1-93)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

083. FARMING AND RANCHING (RULE 083).

Sections 63-3603, 63-3622 & 63-3622D, Idaho Code.

This rule is intended to illustrate the application of the production exemption to the farming and ranching industry. The provisions of this rule are based on the usual methods of doing business in the industry. Specific factual differences in the manner in which a specific taxpayer may conduct his business can result in determinations different from those stated in this rule. Cases not covered by this rule are controlled by the general principles stated in Rule 079 of these rules. Some equipment may be used for more than one purpose. Determinations of taxability will be based upon the equipment's primary use. (3-15-02)

01. In General. Farming includes custom farming and the operation of a farm or ranch, and includes stock, dairy, poultry, fish, fur, fruit and truck farms, ranches, ranges, and orchards operated with the intention of making a gain or profit. Farming does not include operation of ranches or stables where the sole purpose is showing or racing horses, or the breeding of show or race horses. (7-1-93)

02. Property Primarily and Directly Used. As applied to the business of farming, the exemption applies to all tangible personal property which is primarily and directly used to conduct the farming business, and which is necessary or essential to the operation, except those categories of property listed in other sections of this rule. (7-1-93)

03. Directly Used. The term directly used means the performance of a function reasonably necessary to the operation of the total farming business, including, the planting, growing, harvesting, and initial storage of crops and other agricultural products and movement of crops and produce from the place of harvest to the place of initial storage. (7-1-93)

04. Transportation Activities. Equipment used to move farm produce to initial storage is exempt, even though it may be mounted on a vehicle which is required to be licensed and is taxable. Equipment qualifies for this exemption if: (7-1-93)

- a. It is readily removable from the vehicle on which it is mounted; (7-1-93)
- b. It is separately stated on the vendor's invoice; and (7-1-93)
- c. It is sold to a qualified farming operation and is supported by a valid exemption claim form. (7-1-93)

05. Disinfectants Used in the Dairy Industry. Effective January 1, 1990, disinfectants used in the dairy industry to clean cow udders or to clean pipes, vats, or other milking equipment are exempt. (7-1-93)

06. Safety Supplies. Safety supplies required by a state or federal agency and directly used in a farming operation are exempt from sales or use tax. (7-1-93)

07. Plants. Plants, such as orchard trees and grape vines, are exempt. (7-1-93)

08. The Farming Exemption Does Not Include: (9-1-93)

a. Property purchased to meet the personal needs of a farmer, his family, or employees. Examples of items that are excluded from the exemption include, but are not limited to, hand soap, toothpaste, shampoo, blankets, sheets, pillowcases, towels, washcloths, irrigation boots, coveralls, gloves, other clothing, and grocery items. (7-1-93)

b. Food and supplies purchased for barnyard and household pets, such as cat and dog food, are subject to the tax. Even though a dog may occasionally be used for herding livestock or a cat may control mice in the barn, the supplies purchased for their care and maintenance do not qualify for the production exemption. Only when a dog's SOLE purpose is the herding or protection of a rancher's livestock may the food and supplies for the dog be purchased tax exempt under the production exemption. (7-1-93)

c. Livestock trailers which may be attached to motor vehicles used to transport horses, cattle, sheep, or other farm animals on public roads are transportation equipment and are subject to sales or use tax. (7-1-93)

d. Motor vehicles required to be licensed are subject to sales or use tax even when used exclusively in a farming operation. Motor vehicles purchased, but not licensed, by a farmer for use exclusively in an off-road production activity, such as a feed truck, are not subject to sales or use tax. (7-1-93)

~~e. A hand tool, regardless of how necessary its use may be to production or how directly it may be used, is specifically excluded from the production exemption if the unit price of the tool is one hundred dollars (\$100) or less. A hand tool is an instrument used or worked by hand. Examples of hand tools in the farming and ranching industry include emasculators, branding irons, tattoo kits such as crimpers and rollers, cartag applicators, calf pullers, syringes and needles, buckets, sponges, balling guns, shovels, wheelbarrows, ropes, cattle prods, whips, wrenches, drills, and power tools. Hand tools do not include such things as feed bags, tack, halters and lead ropes, cow magnets, and weaning rings. These items, depending on use, may qualify for the exemption. If a halter and lead rope are purchased by a horse trainer, no exemption applies. If a halter and lead rope are purchased by a rancher to be used on his stock horse, no tax applies. (7-1-93)~~

f. Other items specifically identified as taxable in Rule 079 of these rules. (3-15-02)

09. **Exemption Certificate.** Farmers or ranchers who wish to purchase goods that qualify for this exemption without paying sales tax must complete an exemption certificate. See Rule 128 of these rules. (3-15-02)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

103. HAND TOOL, COMPONENT, AND UNIT PRICE (RULE 103).

Sections 63-3622S, 63-3622T, 63-3622W, & 63-3622JJ, Idaho Code

01. **Exempt Hand Tools.** The Idaho sales tax law exempts hand tools with a unit price of over one hundred dollars (\$100) if the hand tools are used directly and primarily in any of the following operations: (7-1-93)

~~a. Manufacturing, processing, mining, farming or fabricating, Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code; (7-1-93)~~

ba. Broadcasting, Section 63-3622S, Idaho Code; (7-1-93)

eb. Certain newspaper publishing, Section 63-3622T, Idaho Code; (7-1-93)

dc. Agricultural irrigation, Section 63-3622W, Idaho Code; (7-1-93)

ed. Logging, Section 63-3622JJ, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

02. **Unit.** A unit, as applied to hand tools, means a single, distinct part or object which can be used by itself to perform a specific function. For example, a screwdriver can be used by itself to tighten or loosen a screw. When units, such as screwdrivers, are sold in sets to a manufacturer who will use the tools primarily and directly in

the production process, i.e., to assemble product, a per unit price must be computed to determine if the purchase qualifies for the over one hundred dollars (\$100) per unit exemption. When a manufacturer purchases a set of twenty (20) wrenches for one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) to be used in product assembly, the purchase is taxable because the per unit price of the hand tools is less than one hundred dollars (\$100). (7-1-93)

03. Component. A unit may be composed of two (2) or more components. A component is a distinct part which must be physically attached to another part to perform a specific function. A component alone has no utility. For example, a drill bit must be physically attached to a drill in order for the bit or the drill to have utility. Together they become a unit which can perform a specific function. Single components or sets of components, sockets, drill bits, etc., are taxable unless they will be physically joined to another component, ratchet, drill, etc., to form a unit which exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) in cost. For example, drill bits which are physically attached to a five hundred dollar (\$500) drill press to perform a specific function in a production process are exempt from the tax. (7-1-93)

04. Unit Price. The total amount extended on a purchase invoice for multiple units is not the unit price. The unit price must be computed to determine whether the hand tool exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) and qualifies for a given exemption. (7-1-93)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

128. CERTIFICATES FOR RESALE AND OTHER EXEMPTION CLAIMS (RULE 128).

[Section 63-3622, Idaho Code](#)

01. In General. This rule applies to proper documentation for exempt purchases of tangible personal property for resale and all other exemption claims for taxable transactions enumerated in Section 63-3612, Idaho Code. All forms approved by this rule may be reproduced. (3-6-00)

02. Burden of Proof. All sales made within Idaho are presumed to be subject to sales tax unless the seller obtains from the purchaser a properly executed resale or exemption certificate. If the seller does not have an exemption certificate on file it will have the burden of proving that a sale is not subject to tax. The seller may overcome the presumption by establishing the facts giving rise to the exemption. If the seller obtains a valid certificate from the purchaser, the seller need not collect sales or use taxes unless the sale of the tangible personal property or the transaction in question is taxable to the purchaser as a matter of law in the particular instance claimed on the certificate. (3-4-10)

03. Qualified Buyers for Purposes Other Than Resale. Producers, certain contractors and exempt buyers may claim an exemption from paying sales tax on the purchase of goods and other taxable transactions by qualifying under one (1) or more of the provisions of Sections 63-3622A through 63-3622UU, Idaho Code, completing, and providing the required form to the seller. (3-4-10)

04. Qualified Buyers for Purposes of Resale. The resale exemption may be claimed by the following purchasers when buying goods for resale: (3-6-00)

a. A retailer or wholesaler doing business in Idaho who holds a current and valid Idaho seller's permit number. (4-4-13)

b. A wholesaler who makes no retail sales and who is not required to hold an Idaho seller's permit number. (3-6-00)

c. An out-of-state retailer who makes not more than two (2) sales in Idaho in any twelve (12) month period and is not required to hold an Idaho seller's permit number. (3-6-00)

05. Description and Proper Execution of Approved Forms. In order to be valid, all forms must be legible and include a date, the purchaser's name, signature, title, and address. If the purchaser has a federally issued Employer Identification Number (EIN), the purchaser must also include that EIN on the form. If the purchaser does

not have an EIN, the form must contain the purchaser's driver's license number and the state of issue. The purchaser must comply with any additional requirements provided in these rules. (4-4-13)

a. To claim a resale exemption, Form ST-101, Sales Tax Resale and Exemption Certificate, must be completed, except that multi-state taxpayers may use the Uniform Sales and Use Tax Certificate - Multi-jurisdiction. The resale certificates approved by this rule may only be taken from a purchaser described in Subsection 128.04. The reason for, and the nature of, the claimed exemption must be included on the form as well as the primary nature of business and the type of products sold, leased or rented by the purchaser. An Idaho registered retailer must include its seller's permit number. A purchaser need not identify every type of product it sells but must indicate the general character of the property it sells, rents or leases. (4-4-13)

i. Example. A grocery store that in addition to groceries sells miscellaneous items such as cosmetics, magazines, and school supplies. The store would provide its resale number and describe the primary nature of its business as selling groceries. It could buy cosmetics, magazines, and school supplies for resale and it does not need to list those items on the resale certificate. It only needs to indicate the general character of the property it sells as groceries. (3-4-10)

ii. Example. A lawn and garden store occasionally sells barbecue grills as promotional items. Even though it describes lawn and garden items as the types of products it sells, it can buy the grills for resale. (4-4-13)

iii. Example. A grocery store describes the primary nature of its business as selling groceries. It then buys an automobile for resale. The grocery store should provide the automobile seller a resale certificate for this transaction and identify its primary nature of its business as grocery and indicate it is specifically buying the automobile for resale. (3-4-10)

b. Retailers of food products who have been granted records reduction authority by the State Tax Commission may accept Sales Tax Exemption Claim Form-Grocer, Form ST-111, from a purchaser if the retailer has a properly executed certificate (Form ST-101, ST-103, or ST-104) on file from the purchaser. Form ST-111 must include the seller's permit number (if applicable), the signature of the individual claiming the exemption, and, the total purchase price and general nature of the nontaxable products sold. (3-6-00)

c. Sales Tax Exemption Claim for Cash Purchases by Governmental Agencies, Form ST-104G, may be completed only by federal, Idaho State, and local government agencies making cash purchases and must be furnished to the vendor at the time of sale. Each transaction requires a newly executed form signed by the agency's purchasing agent and the employee/purchaser. Blank forms will be furnished to government agencies by the State Tax Commission upon request. The form cannot be used for lodging and meals bought by a traveling government employee nor for any other reasons enumerated on the form. (3-6-00)

d. Sales Tax Exemption on Lodging Accommodations Claimed by Government Employees Using A Qualifying Credit Card Payment, Form ST-104-HM, applies when a credit card company will directly bill to and be paid by a federal, Idaho State, or Idaho local government agency employer or other organization granted an exemption under Section 63-3622O, Idaho Code. It does not apply to credit card payments that are paid by the employee who is later reimbursed by the government agency employer. Each lodging transaction requires a newly executed form signed by the employee/purchaser. (3-6-00)()

e. The Diplomatic Tax Exemption Program of the United States Government grants immunity from state taxes to diplomats from certain foreign countries. A federal tax exemption card issued by the U.S. Department of State bears a photograph of the holder, a federal tax exemption number, and specific instructions as to the extent of the exemption granted to the diplomat. Additional information is provided in Rule 098 of these rules. (3-6-00)

f. Sales Tax Exemption Certificate - Vehicle/Vessel, Form ST-104-MV, must be completed by a purchaser claiming an exemption from tax under Section 63-3622R, Idaho Code, when purchasing a qualifying motor vehicle or trailer. (3-6-00)()

g. Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Exemption Certificate -- Transfer Affidavit, Form ST-133, must be completed when claiming an exemption from tax when selling a motor vehicle to a relative under the exemption provided by Section 63-3622K, Idaho Code, when selling a motor vehicle, boat or RV to a member of an American

Indian Tribe within the boundaries of an American Indian reservation, or when making a gift of a motor vehicle, boat or RV. (4-4-13)()

h. ~~Truck Camper, Transport Trailer, Occasional Sale Exemption Claim --~~ Office Trailer and ~~Untitled Boat Certificate Transport Trailer~~, Form ST-108TR, is required by any person ~~titling, registering, or licensing certain vehicles on which sales tax was not paid claiming the occasional sale exemption on the purchase of a transport trailer or an office trailer. Of those vehicles mentioned on the form, only the sale of a transport trailer or an office trailer may qualify for an occasional sale exemption, as described in Rule 099 of these rules, and the exemption requires the proper execution of ST-108 to make the claim~~ The seller must complete the seller's statement section in order for the buyer to claim the occasional sale exemption. (3-15-02)()

i. Sales Tax Exemption Certificate - Capital Asset Transfer Affidavit, Form ST-133CATS, is required under the provisions of Section 63-3622K, Idaho Code, when claiming an exemption from tax on the sale of certain vehicles which are included in the bulk sale of a business' assets when the new owner will continue to operate the business in a like manner; for qualifying transfers of certain capital assets through sale, lease or rental; and, for the transfer of vehicles to and from a business or between qualifying businesses when there is no change other than owners' equity. (3-6-00)

j. Information on the resale certificate. The resale certificate shall bear the name and address of the purchaser, the name and address of the seller, shall be signed and dated by the purchaser or his agent, shall indicate the number of the permit issued to the purchaser, or that the purchaser is an out-of-state retailer, and shall indicate the general character of the tangible personal property sold by the purchaser in the regular course of business. By executing the resale certificate, the buyer is certifying that the specific property being purchased is being purchased for resale. (3-4-10)

06. Seller's Responsibility -- Purchases for Resale. A seller is not liable for the collection of sales tax on items sold to a customer from whom the seller has obtained a properly executed Sales Tax Resale and Exemption Certificate, Form ST-101, if the customer intends to resell the items in the regular course of business. The seller has no duty or obligation to collect sales or use taxes in regard to any sales transaction so documented unless the sale fits into the narrow classification of sales that can be considered to be taxable as a matter of law in the particular instance claimed on the resale certificate. If the particular item being purchased for resale does not commonly match the description of the general character of the tangible personal property as identified on the resale certificate, then it is presumed that the sale is taxable as a matter of law; however, if the seller questions the purchaser and the purchaser provides a new certificate specifically identifying the property in question as being purchased for resale, then the seller can accept the certificate and is relieved of any further responsibility. (3-4-10)

a. Example: A restaurant operator completes an ST-101 for his supplier. He indicates the general character of the products he sells as food and beverages. The restaurant operator purchases sugar and flour from the supplier. The supplier is not liable for the collection of the sales tax as the character of the goods is that which the restaurant operator will resell in the regular course of business. The resale claim made by the restaurant operator is available as a matter of law. (3-6-00)

b. Example: The same restaurant operator later purchases dish towels and dish washing soap. The supplier must collect the tax. The general character of the goods are not those sold by a restaurant in the normal course of business. The exemption claimed by the restaurant is not available as a matter of law. However, if the restaurant operator identifies cleaning supplies as one of the types of items it resells, either on the original certificate or on a new certificate, then the supplier need not collect the tax. (3-4-10)

c. Example: An appliance store buys appliances and some furniture for resale from a supplier. The appliance store has a resale certificate on file with the supplier. The supplier also sells warehouse equipment as part of its business. The appliance store buys a forklift from the supplier. The supplier should charge tax. However, if the furniture store provides a new certificate indicating it will sell the forklift, the supplier has no duty or obligation to collect the tax. Without the new certificate, an objectively reasonable person would not assume a furniture store sells forklifts. Additionally, the furniture store is only buying one (1) forklift and this fact indicates to the supplier that it is not buying the forklift for resale. (3-4-10)

07. Seller's Responsibility -- Purchases Claimed Exempt from Sales Tax for Reasons Other Than

Resale. A seller is not liable for the collection of sales tax on items sold to a customer from whom a properly executed Sales Tax Resale and Exemption Certificate, Form ST-101, has been received if the nature of the exemption claimed is available to the purchaser as a matter of law or the nature of the goods purchased qualify for the particular exemption claimed on the certificate. (3-4-10)

a. A retailer must collect tax on the sale of any goods that are specifically excluded from an exemption as a matter of law. For example, a purchaser claiming the production exemption provided by Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code, may not claim an exemption on the sale of items that are specifically excluded from the exemption as a matter of law, such as: (3-6-00)

- ~~i.~~ ~~Hand tools with a unit price not in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100);~~ (3-6-00)
- ii. Maintenance and janitorial equipment and supplies; (3-6-00)
- iii. Office equipment and supplies; (3-6-00)
- ~~iv.~~ Selling and distribution equipment and supplies; (3-6-00)
- ~~v.~~ Property used in transportation activities; (3-6-00)
- ~~vi.~~ Equipment or other property used to make repairs; (3-6-00)
- ~~vii.~~ Tangible personal property which becomes a component of any real property or any improvement or fixture thereto; (3-6-00)
- ~~viii.~~ Licensed motor vehicles; (3-6-00)
- ~~ix.~~ Aircraft; and (3-6-00)
- ~~x.~~ Recreational vehicles. (3-6-00)

b. Example: A farmer completes an ST-101 claiming a production exemption on the purchase of ~~a fifteen dollar (\$15) hammer~~ **toothpaste** and a case of motor oil. The retailer must collect the sales tax on the sale of the **hammer toothpaste**, but is not liable for the collection of the sales tax on the sale of the motor oil. The retailer cannot rely on the exemption certificate when selling the **hammer toothpaste** because, as a matter of law, the sale of ~~hand tools with a unit price of one hundred dollars (\$100) or less~~ **personal hygiene products** is excluded from the production exemption. But the retailer can rely on the exemption certificate when selling goods, such as the motor oil, which the farmer could put to either a nontaxable use (e.g., oil for a tractor), or a taxable use (e.g., oil for a licensed pickup truck). (4-11-06)()

~~**c.** Additionally, when a retailer sells merchandise which qualifies for the production exemption in Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code, and which may be used for either a taxable or a nontaxable purpose, such as the sale of a battery which is taxable when used in a car and not taxable when used in a farm tractor, the retailer is relieved of the liability for and responsibility of collecting the sales tax if the purchaser provides a description on the exemption certificate of the intended nontaxable use of the item.~~ (3-6-00)

~~**d.** A retailer cannot rely on an exemption certificate obtained from a purchaser when the law does not provide an exemption from the tax for the purchaser, such as a nonprofit organization not specifically exempted by the sales tax law or a governmental agency of another state.~~ (3-6-00)

~~**e.** Nor can a retailer rely on an exemption certificate when the limited language of the law pertaining to the exemption claimed excludes all but certain goods from the exemption. For example, certain contractors can execute an ST-101 to purchase construction materials for specific jobs in non-taxing states claiming an exemption from tax under Section 63-3622B, Idaho Code, and Rule 012 of these rules. The retailer must collect tax on any goods that are not to be incorporated into the real property, such as parts for construction equipment and tools.~~ (3-6-00)

~~**f.** In lieu of Form ST-101, retailers, when selling property that the purchaser claims is entitled to the~~

production exemption, may stamp or imprint on the face of their sales invoices, or purchasers may stamp or imprint on the face of their purchase orders, a certificate containing the following language: (3-4-10)

I certify that the property which I have here purchased will be used by me directly and primarily in the process of producing tangible personal property by mining, manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or farming, or as a repair part for equipment used primarily as described above.

This tax exemption statement qualifies if this statement is signed by the purchaser and the name, address, and nature of business of the purchaser is shown on the invoice.

Any person who signs this certification with the intention of evading payment of tax is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

BUYER'S SIGNATURE

The signature on this certificate must be in addition to any other signature required on the invoice. If no Form ST-101 is on file with the vendor, then each exempt sale must be documented as described in this Subsection. (3-4-10)

g.f. Information on the exemption certificate. An exemption certificate shall show the purchaser's name and address, business name and address, and be signed and dated by the purchaser. The purchaser shall also provide on the certificate the specific exemption being claimed and, if the production exemption is being claimed, a list of the products the purchaser produces. If the purchaser is claiming the contractor exemption, the purchaser must identify the invoice, purchase order, or job number to which the claim applies, the city and state where the job is located, and the name of the project owner. If the purchaser is claiming an exemption as an American Indian, then the purchaser must provide a valid Tribal I.D. number. By signing the exemption certificate, the purchaser is certifying that the purchase qualifies for an exemption from tax. (4-4-13)

08. Purchaser's Responsibility. A purchaser has the responsibility to properly complete a certificate and ensure that tax is charged on all taxable purchases. If the purchaser properly provides a certificate and normally makes exempt purchases, he nevertheless must ensure that tax is paid when a taxable purchase is made. If the seller does not charge the tax on a taxable purchase the purchaser must either notify the seller to correct the billing and then pay the sales tax to the seller, or accrue and remit use tax on the transaction. If the purchaser intentionally or repeatedly makes purchases, claiming they are exempt, when in fact they are not exempt, and the purchaser fails to remit use tax, a penalty can be imposed in addition to the use tax. The penalty amount that may be asserted against the purchaser is five percent (5%) of the sales price or two hundred dollars (\$200), whichever is greater. The penalty will be asserted by the Commission as a Notice of Deficiency but the purchaser may have the penalty abated when he can establish that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the purchase was properly exempt from tax. In addition, if the purchaser gives a resale or exemption certificate with the intention of evading payment of the tax, the purchaser may be charged with a criminal misdemeanor and could be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or by both a fine and imprisonment. (3-4-10)

a. Example: A garden supply store sells, among other things, soil and wood chips in large quantities. It buys a loader to use in its business to load items into customers' trucks. When buying the loader, the garden supply store gives a resale certificate to the seller indicating it intends to resell the loader. However, upon purchase the loader is capitalized on the books of the garden supply store. The Commission could impose a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the purchase price of the loader against the garden supply store. This penalty is in addition to the use tax that is due. The individual who executed the certificate, or authorized the execution, on behalf of the garden supply store, if done with intent to evade payment of the use tax, could be criminally charged with a misdemeanor. (3-4-10)

b. Example: A restaurant buys food for resale from a supplier. It can properly give a resale certificate to the supplier. Since it buys food on a continuing basis the supplier keeps a certificate on file. If the restaurant buys cleaning supplies for its own consumption, the supplier should charge sales tax. If it fails to charge tax, the restaurant

should notify the supplier to correct the billing and collect the sales tax. If the restaurant fails to pay sales or use tax on more than one purchase, then, under Section 63-3624, Idaho Code, the Commission can assert a use tax and a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the purchase price or two hundred dollars (\$200), whichever is greater, against the restaurant. (3-4-10)

09. Timely Acceptance of Certificates. A seller may accept a certificate from a purchaser prior to the time of sale, at the time of sale, or at any reasonable time after the sale to establish the exemption claim, with the exception of Forms ST-104-HM and ST-104G which must be provided at the time of sale. However, if no approved certificate is obtained from the purchaser in the manner provided or permitted by this rule, the sale is presumed to be taxable. (3-6-00)

a. Certificates obtained by a seller at a time subsequent to, but not within a reasonable time after, the time of sale will be considered by the State Tax Commission in conjunction with all other evidence available to determine whether or not the seller has established that a sales tax transaction is exempt from tax. (3-4-10)

b. Example: A retailer sells goods to a customer without charging the sales tax but does not obtain an ST-101 from the customer. Instead, the customer writes his seller's permit number on the invoice when he signs for the goods. The retailer is later audited by the State Tax Commission and fails in an attempt to obtain a certificate from his customer. The retailer argues that the seller's permit number written on the invoice is evidence that the customer purchased the goods for resale. However the number by itself does not establish that the customer bought the goods for resale. The retailer is liable for the tax on the sale. (3-4-10)

c. Example: A retailer sells a truck load of hay to a customer, does not charge sales tax on the transaction, and fails to obtain an ST-101. The retailer is later audited by the State Tax Commission and is unable to obtain an ST-101 from the customer. The retailer argues that hay is a farm supply and this alone should establish that the sale is exempt. However, the customer may be in a business which does not qualify for the farming production exemption, such as racing or showing horses. Or, the customer may be using the hay for a nonbusiness purpose, such as raising animals for his own consumption. The retailer is liable for the tax on the sale. (3-4-10)

d. When a Notice of Deficiency Determination has been issued to a seller by the State Tax Commission and the seller petitions for redetermination as provided by Rule 121 of these rules, he may submit certificates obtained from his customers as evidence of exemption claims, but only if the certificates are presented to the State Tax Commission within ninety (90) days of the date of the Notice of Deficiency Determination. (3-6-00)

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.02 - IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1504
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105(2), 63-3624(a), 63-3635, and 63-3039, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than October 21, 2015.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 081 - Underground Mining.

The passage of House Bill 39 during the 2015 Idaho legislative session allowed hand tools with a unit cost of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) to qualify for the production exemption where they could not qualify previously. The proposed rule draft removes the language that is in conflict with the new law.

Rule 099 - Occasional Sales.

Rule 110 - Returns Filed By County Assessors and Financial Institutions.

These proposed rule drafts change references to an exemption certificate to reflect the current version of the form.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because of the simple nature of the proposed rule changes.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact McLean Russell at (208) 334-7531. Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 28, 2015.

DATED this 4th Day of September, 2015.

McLean Russell
Tax Policy Specialist
Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd, Plaza IV
PO Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
Phone: (208) 334-7531
Fax: (208) 334-7844

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1504
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

081. UNDERGROUND MINING (RULE 081).

[Section 63-3622D, Idaho Code](#)

This rule is meant to show how the production exemption applies to the underground mining industry. This rule is based on the usual methods of doing business. Differences in the way a specific taxpayer conducts his business can result in determinations different from those in this rule. In cases not covered by this rule, the general principles in Rule 079 of these rules apply. Determinations of taxability are based on the primary use of equipment. (3-15-02)

- 01. Nontaxable Purchases.** The following are generally considered nontaxable: (7-1-93)
- a.** Development of known ore deposits, including diamond drilling and other activities to develop levels, laterals, crosscuts, drifts, stopes, raises and shafts. (7-1-93)
 - b.** Support materials, including, timber, concrete, rock bolts, shotcrete, matting, and equipment used to install them. (7-1-93)
 - c.** Drilling of blast holes to facilitate the extraction of ore including pneumatic rock drills and compressors used to supply compressed air to operate pneumatic rock drills. (7-1-93)
 - d.** Blasting to facilitate the extraction of ore using explosives, caps, fuses, etc. (7-1-93)
 - e.** Slushing/mucking to convey broken ore and waste to passes and chutes using scrapers, slushers, muckers, hoists and loaders, and backhoes used to recover both ore and waste. (7-1-93)
 - f.** Hauling, horizontal transportation, to transport ore, waste, men or materials from chutes into cars and the movement of the cars to shaft stations using skips, hoists, hoist cable, shafts, shaft timbers, shaft stations, shaft pockets, shaft guides, concrete, etc. (7-1-93)
 - g.** Haulage, vertical transportation, to hoist ore, waste, men or materials in skips, using skips, hoists, hoist cable, shafts, shaft timbers, shaft stations, shaft pockets, shaft guides, concrete, etc. (7-1-93)
 - h.** Transportation to the surface to load the ore, waste, men or materials into main haulage cars for transportation using locomotives, haulage cars, track and track spikes, fuel batteries used to power locomotives, and conveyors and conveyor belts. (7-1-93)
 - i.** Backfilling to pump tailings back underground as hydraulic sandfill to backfill mined-out areas using, pumps, sumps, pipe, and concrete. (7-1-93)
 - j.** Personal equipment including hard hats, miners' lights, belts, and batteries, ~~except any hand tool costing one hundred dollars (\$100) or less.~~ (7-1-93)()
 - k.** Sampling/assaying for quality control purposes. (7-1-93)
 - l.** Safety equipment and supplies required by a state or federal agency when used directly in a mining area. (7-1-93)
 - m.** Equipment used primarily to install production equipment. (7-1-93)
 - n.** Equipment used primarily to fabricate production equipment. (7-1-93)
- 02. Taxable Purchases.** The following are generally considered taxable: (7-1-93)

- a. Diamond drilling activities used for exploration. (7-1-93)
 - b. Air ventilation and conditioning if an improvement to real property including fans, motors, vent ducts; coolers; and air doors. (7-1-93)
 - c. Water lines and pumps used to remove water from the mine if improvements to real property. (7-1-93)
 - d. Safety equipment and supplies used somewhere other than a mining area, such as an office, or not required by a state or federal agency even if used in a mining area. (7-1-93)
 - e. Maintenance and cleanup using backhoes, except when the primary use is to recover ore or waste; equipment used to repair or maintain mining equipment; battery maintenance equipment including battery chargers, and shop supplies and other materials or supplies which do not become a component part of production exempt equipment. (7-1-93)
 - f. Sampling/assaying for purposes other than quality control. (7-1-93)
 - g. Other items specifically identified as taxable in Rule 079 of these rules. (3-15-02)
- 03. Exemption Certificate.** To claim this exemption underground miners must complete an exemption certificate for the seller's records. See Rule 128 of these rules. (3-15-02)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

099. OCCASIONAL SALES (RULE 099).
[Section 63-3622K, Idaho Code](#)

01. Occasional Seller. Sales of tangible personal property by an occasional seller are exempt from sales and use tax. In order to qualify as an occasional sale, the seller must not make more than two (2) sales of tangible personal property in a twelve (12) month period, nor hold himself out as engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property. (7-1-98)

a. If the sale does not qualify as an occasional sale, the seller becomes a retailer, is required to register for an Idaho seller's permit, and must collect and remit sales tax. See Section 63-3610, Idaho Code. (7-1-98)

b. Proof of occasional sale. An occasional seller of tangible personal property must provide a written statement to the purchaser if requested. An occasional seller of a transport trailer or office trailer may use Form ST-108TR to document his occasional sale claim. For occasional sales of other tangible personal property, the purchaser must obtain a written statement from the seller verifying that the seller is not a retailer and has made no more than one (1) other sale of tangible personal property within the last twelve (12) months. The seller's name and address, the date, and the seller's signature must appear on the statement. The purchaser must retain the occasional sale statement provided by the seller as evidence that the purchase of the tangible personal property is not subject to use tax. (3-15-02)()

c. Sales arranged by a third party are taxable. If any sales agent, licensed or unlicensed, participates in the sale of tangible personal property, the sale is taxable. See Rule 020 of these rules. (3-15-02)

02. Change in the Form of Doing Business. A change in the form of doing business qualifies for an occasional sale exemption when the ultimate ownership of the property is substantially unchanged. Example: The incorporation of a partnership qualifies for an occasional sale exemption when substantially all of the property owned by the partnership is transferred to the corporation, and the stockholders of the corporation own substantially the same proportion of the corporation's stock as they owned in the partnership interest as partners. (7-1-93)

03. Bulk Sale -- Sale of an On-Going Business. The sale of substantially all of the operating assets of a business or of a separate division, branch, or identifiable segment of a business qualifies for the occasional sale

exemption if: (7-1-98)

- a. The purchaser continues the same type of business operation; and (7-1-93)
- b. Prior to the sale the income and expenses attributable to the separate division, branch, or identifiable segment can be determined from the accounting records and books. (7-1-93)
- c. Example: Corporation X sells its entire wood products division to Corporation Y, which continues to operate it in substantially the same form. The transaction qualifies for an occasional sale exemption. (7-1-93)

04. Sale of a Motor Vehicle Between Family Members. Sales of motor vehicles between family members related within the second degree of consanguinity, blood relationship, qualify for the occasional sale exemption but only if the seller paid a sales or use tax when the motor vehicle was acquired. (7-1-93)

- a. Example 1: A brother sells his automobile to his sister. The brother purchased the car from an Idaho dealer and paid Idaho sales tax on the original purchase. No tax applies to the sale of the vehicle to the sister. (7-1-93)
- b. Example 2: A mother sells her automobile to her son for five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The mother is an Oregon resident and did not pay a sales or use tax when she purchased the automobile. The son, who is a resident of Idaho, must pay Idaho use tax on the five thousand dollar (\$5,000) purchase price of the automobile. (7-1-93)

05. Transfers Between Related Parties. The transfer of capital assets between related parties qualifies for an occasional sale exemption, but only if the person transferring the asset has paid a sales or use tax when the asset was acquired. Exempt transfers between related parties include: capital assets transferred in and out of businesses by owners, partners, shareholders stockholders, when the transfer is made only in exchange for equity in the business, and capital assets transferred between a parent corporation and its subsidiary, if the parent owns at least eighty percent (80%) of the subsidiary, and transfers between subsidiary corporations with a common parent, if the parent owns at least eighty percent (80%) of both, and if the transfers are made only in exchange for stock or securities. (4-11-06)

- a. Example: Two (2) individuals form a partnership. Each contributes a car in exchange for a percentage of ownership in the business. If each partner paid sales tax when he purchased his vehicle, no sales tax applies to the transfer of the vehicle into the partnership. (7-1-97)
- b. Example: Three (3) individuals are equal partners in a construction business. They dissolve the partnership, and each person takes one-third (1/3) of the capital assets as his share of the equity in the business. If tax was paid on the assets when they were purchased by the partnership, sales tax does not apply to the transfer of the assets from the partnership to the co-owners. (7-1-93)
- c. Example: A corporation-owned car is given to a shareholder as a bonus for special accomplishments. There is no change in the recipient's shareholdings. The shareholder must pay tax on the bonus based on the value of the car, regardless of whether the corporation paid tax when the car was purchased. The exemption does not apply because the transfer of the car did not change the shareholder's equity. (7-1-93)

06. Sales and Rentals to Related Parties. The sale of a capital asset to a related party qualifies for the occasional sale exemption, but only if the seller has paid sales or use tax when the asset was acquired or if the seller acquired the asset from a related party who paid sales tax on acquisition of the asset. Rentals and leases of capital assets between related parties will also qualify for the occasional sale exemption, but only if the initial related party paid sales tax upon acquisition of the asset. If the initial purchaser does not pay sales or use tax upon the purchase of a capital asset and then leases the asset to a related party, the lessor must collect and remit sales tax on the lease payments. The lease payments must also represent a reasonable rental value for the asset. Exempt transactions between related parties include sales, rentals, and leases of capital assets other than aircraft, boats and vessels, snowmobiles, off-highway motorbikes, and recreational vehicles, as defined by Section, 63-3622HH, Idaho Code, such as the following: (4-11-06)

a. Sales to family members, but only if all parties to the sale are related within the second degree of consanguinity, relationship by blood, or affinity, relationship by marriage, i.e., spouses, children, parents, brothers, sisters, or grandparents. Example: A father and son are the stockholders of Corporation A. This corporation sells a business asset to Proprietorship B, which is owned by the son's grandfather. This sale is exempt as long as Corporation A paid sales tax when the asset was acquired. (7-1-98)

b. Sales in which the new owners are identical to the prior owners. Example: Corporation B owns one hundred percent (100%) of Corporation A. If the initial purchaser paid tax when it acquired an asset, it may sell the asset to the other without tax. Example: John Doe owns one hundred percent (100%) of a corporation. He buys a truck and pays sales tax. He later sells the truck to his corporation. No tax applies to the sale of the truck to the corporation. Example: A and B each own fifty percent (50%) of a partnership. The partnership buys a capital asset and pays sales tax to the vendor. The partnership immediately leases the asset to Corporation C. A owns ten percent (10%) of Corporation C and B owns ninety percent (90%) of Corporation C. Since the percentages of ownership of the partnership and the corporation are not identical, the lease transaction does not qualify for the occasional sale exemption. The partnership must seek a refund of the sales tax paid on acquisition of the asset and collect and remit sales tax on the lease payments. (7-1-97)

07. Motor Vehicles. Sales of licensed motor vehicles are not considered occasional sales and are taxable, except under the provisions of Subsections 099.02 through 099.06 of this rule. If a motor vehicle transfer qualifies for an exemption under Subsections 099.02 through 099.06 of this rule, the purchaser must complete an appropriate exemption claim form prior to applying for an Idaho motor vehicle title. See Rule 107 of these rules regarding sales of licensed motor vehicles that do not qualify as occasional sales and the appropriate exemption claim form. (4-11-06)

08. Sales of Business Assets. Also excluded from the category of occasional sales, other than as provided by Subsection 099.06 of this rule, are sales of assets or other items of tangible personal property used in an activity requiring a seller's permit. Even though the item sold is not of the type normally sold by the seller in his regular course of business, the sale is subject to the tax. Example: A construction equipment dealership sells its office computer. Even though the seller does not normally sell computers, it must collect sales tax on the sale of the computer as the computer is used in a business requiring a seller's permit. (7-1-93)

09. Taxable Sales of Aircraft, Boats, and Recreation Related Vehicles. The occasional sale exemptions defined in Subsections 099.01 and 099.06 of this rule do not apply to the sale or purchase of the following: (7-1-97)

a. Snowmobiles, including those required to be numbered as provided by Section 67-7102, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

b. Off-highway motorbikes and dual purpose motorcycles. A dual purpose motorcycle is designed for use off developed roadways and highways, but is also equipped to be legally operated on public roadways and highways. (7-1-93)

c. All-terrain vehicles, ATV's, but not including tractors. A tractor is a motorized vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other farm implements. (7-1-93)

d. Portable truck campers designed for temporary living quarters, but not including pickup shells or canopies that do not have a floor. (7-1-93)

e. Camping, park, travel, and fifth-wheel travel-type trailers which are designed to provide temporary living quarters. (7-1-93)

f. Motor homes. (7-1-93)

g. Buses and van-type vehicles when converted to recreational use as temporary living quarters and providing at least four (4) of the following facilities: cooking; refrigeration or icebox; self-contained toilet; heating or air conditioning; a portable water supply system including a faucet and sink; and separate one hundred ten to one hundred twenty-five (110-125) volt electrical power supply or LP gas supply. (7-1-93)

h. Aircraft, meaning any device which is designed or used for navigation of or flight in the air, except a parachute or other device designed for such navigation but used primarily as safety equipment. See Rule 037 of these rules regarding other exemption provided for aircraft. (3-15-02)

i. Boats or vessels, meaning every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. Example: A nonretailer sells a boat and boat trailer to an Idaho resident. The sale of the boat does not qualify for the occasional sale exemption and is subject to the tax. The sale of the boat trailer may qualify for the occasional sale exemption if the sales price of the boat trailer is separately stated on the bill of sale and an occasional sale affidavit is provided by the seller. (7-1-93)

10. Exempt Sales of Aircraft, Boats, and Recreation-Related Vehicles. Sales of aircraft, boats, or recreation-related vehicles under the provisions of Subsections 099.02 or 099.03 of this rule are exempted from the tax. Transfers of aircraft, boats, or recreation-related vehicles under the provision of Subsection 099.05 of this rule are exempted from the tax. The provisions of Subsection 099.04 of this rule apply to the sale of motorized, on-highway recreation-related vehicles. (7-1-98)

11. Exclusion from the Occasional Sale Exemption. Section 63-3622K, Idaho Code, excludes from the occasional sale exemption the use of tangible personal property used to improve real property when such property is obtained, directly or indirectly, from a person in the business of making like or similar improvements to real property. This exclusion applies only to building materials and fixtures that will be incorporated into real property. Sales of construction equipment such as loaders, backhoes, and excavators may still be included within the definition of "occasional sale" if the seller meets all the other requirements of the exemption. (4-11-06)

a. Example. A contractor enters into a contract to fabricate and install a wrought iron gate. The contractor fabricates the gate but prior to installation the building owner decides to install the gate himself and purchases it from the contractor. The building owner's purchase does not qualify for the occasional sale exemption. (4-11-06)

b. Example. A contractor has a backhoe that he uses in his contracting business. He sells the backhoe to another contractor. If the seller is not a retailer, as defined by statute, the sale can still qualify as an exempt occasional sale. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

110. RETURNS FILED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RULE 110).
Section 63-3623 & 63-3638(9), Idaho Code

01. Filing Returns. Upon collection of sales tax on applications for certificate of title to a motor vehicle, trailer, or other titled property, or initial application for registration processed by the county assessor, the assessor shall, no less than monthly, complete and submit to the Commission, Form ST-852, Idaho Sales Tax Return-County Assessors. The assessor may, at his discretion, submit the form more frequently. But at no time shall the amount of tax collected during any month be submitted later than the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the tax was collected. (4-6-05)

02. Reimbursement. The assessor and the Idaho Transportation Department will be reimbursed at the rate of one dollar (\$1) for each application for certificate of title or initial registration of a motor vehicle, trailer, or other titled property; ~~and each Form ST-108, *Truck-Camper*, Transport Trailer, Office Trailer, and Untitled Boat Certificate;~~ and each Form ST-108TR, Occasional Sale Exemption Claim -- Office Trailer and Transport Trailer, processed by the assessor except those upon which any sales or use tax due has been previously collected by a retailer or paid by the purchaser. (4-6-05)(____)

03. Financial Institutions. Financial institutions collecting tax on sales of tangible personal property that they are financing, whether sold by the financial institution or another, must remit the tax to the Commission no later than the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the tax was collected from the purchaser of the tangible personal property. Failure to remit the tax on a timely basis will result in the addition of penalties and interest as provided by Sections 63-3632 and 63-3634, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.02.01 - IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0201-1501
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105 and 63-3039, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than October 21, 2015.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 310 is being amended to add the interest rate for calendar year 2016 and the Revenue Ruling where the federal rate for the calculation can be found.

Rule 400 is being amended to clarify the penalty computation for substantial understatement.

Rule 704 is being amended consistent with 2015 HB236 to allow the Tax Commission to exchange information with the Department of Correction and the Department of Health and Welfare regarding incarcerated persons and food stamp recipients claiming the food tax credit.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because the changes were of a simple nature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Cynthia Adrian at (208) 334-7670.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before Wednesday, October 28, 2014.

DATED this 19th Day of August, 2015.

Cynthia Adrian
Tax Policy Specialist
Idaho State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7670

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0201-1501
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

310. INTEREST RATES (RULE 310).
 Sections 63-3045 and 63-3073, Idaho Code

01. In General. The annual rate of interest applicable to delinquent taxes accruing or unpaid during all or any part of a calendar year is determined in accordance with Section 63-3045, Idaho Code. The rates starting with the rate applicable at July 1, 1981, and the Internal Revenue Service Revenue Rulings, if applicable for the calculation of the rate, are listed in Subsection 310.02 of this rule. These interest rates also apply to the allowance of a credit or refund of tax erroneously or illegally assessed or collected as provided in Section 63-3073, Idaho Code.
 (4-6-05)

02. Idaho Interest Rates and Applicable Revenue Rulings.

PERIOD	RATE OF INTEREST	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE REVENUE RULING
July 1, 1981, through December 31, 1993	12% simple interest	Not Applicable
Calendar Year 1994	7% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 93-64
Calendar Year 1995	9% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 94-61
Calendar Year 1996	8% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 95-67
Calendar Year 1997	9% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 96-49
Calendar Year 1998	8% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 97-41
Calendar Year 1999	7% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 98-50
Calendar Year 2000	8% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 99-41
Calendar Year 2001	8% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2000-45
Calendar Year 2002	7% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2001-49
Calendar Year 2003	5% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2002-61
Calendar Year 2004	6% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2003-107
Calendar Year 2005	6% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2004-69
Calendar Year 2006	6% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2005-57
Calendar Year 2007	7% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2006-44
Calendar Year 2008	7% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2007-57
Calendar Year 2009	5% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2008-46
Calendar Year 2010	5% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2009-29
Calendar Year 2011	4% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2010-20
Calendar Year 2012	4% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2011-20
Calendar Year 2013	3% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2012-24

PERIOD	RATE OF INTEREST	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE REVENUE RULING
Calendar Year 2014	4% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2013-18
Calendar Year 2015	4% simple interest	Revenue Ruling 2014-22
<u>Calendar Year 2016</u>	<u>4% simple interest</u>	<u>Revenue Ruling 2015-19</u>

(4-11-15)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

400. PENALTIES: GENERAL RULES (RULE 400).

Sections 63-3033 and 63-3046, Idaho Code

01. Penalty Presumed Appropriate. If a taxpayer becomes liable to pay the Internal Revenue Service a penalty similar to one provided in Section 63-3046, Idaho Code, it shall be presumed the penalty is appropriate as part of the related state tax deficiency. (3-20-97)

02. Computation of Tax Due Amounts for Extension of Time Criteria. For purposes of computing whether the taxpayer has met the extension of time criteria provided in Section 63-3033, Idaho Code, the terms, total tax due on the income tax return when it is filed, total tax due on the income tax return for the prior year, and total tax due under the provisions of this chapter shall mean amounts computed as follows: (3-20-04)

a. Include the income tax, the permanent building fund tax, tax from recapture of Idaho income tax credits, and any income tax credits. (3-20-04)

b. Exclude items reported on the income tax return that are not included in Title 63, Chapter 30, Idaho Code, such as sales or use tax due, fuels tax due, and special fuels or gasoline tax refunds. Payments for the amounts included in Subsection 400.02.a. are also excluded for purposes of this calculation. (3-20-04)

03. Computation of Tax Due Amounts for Failure to File, Failure to Pay, Delinquent Filing, Substantial Understatement, and Extension Penalties. For purposes of computing the failure to file, failure to pay, substantial understatement, or delinquent filing penalties, provided by Section 63-3046, Idaho Code, and the penalty for failing to meet the extension criteria, provided by Section 63-3033, Idaho Code, the terms tax shown thereon to be due, tax required to be shown on the return, and tax due on such return, and the amount on which the extension penalty is applied shall mean amounts computed as follows: (3-20-04)()

a. Include the income tax, the permanent building fund tax, tax from recapture of Idaho income tax credits, income tax credits, and any payments for these taxes for that year. (3-20-04)

b. Exclude items reported on the income tax return that are not included in Title 63, Chapter 30, Idaho Code, such as sales or use tax due, fuels tax due, and special fuels or gasoline tax refunds. (3-20-04)

04. Net Operating Loss and Capital Loss Carrybacks. If the tax due for the taxable year is reduced after the application of a net operating loss carryback or a capital loss carryback, the penalty shall be computed on the tax due prior to the application of the carryback. (5-3-03)

05. Minimum Penalty. A ten dollar (\$10) minimum penalty applies to each penalty imposed by Subsection (a), (b), (c)(1), (d) or (e) of Section 63-3046 and by Section 63-3033, Idaho Code. For example, if a taxpayer fails to file only one (1) withholding tax statement, which generally results in a penalty of two dollars (\$2) pursuant to Section 63-3046(e)(1), Idaho Code, a penalty of ten dollars (\$10) will be applied. (3-15-02)

06. Dishonored Checks. The charge provided by Section 63-3046(h), Idaho Code, for each dishonored check or instrument is: (2-23-01)

- a. Ten dollars (\$10) if dishonored prior to July 1, 2001. (2-23-01)
- b. Twenty dollars (\$20) if dishonored on or after July 1, 2001. (2-23-01)
- c. This charge may be added even if sufficient funds are in the taxpayer's account after the date of dishonor. (2-23-01)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

704. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION: GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS (RULE 704).
Sections 23-907, 39-8405, 49-326, 50-1049, 54-1904A, 56-231, 63-602G, 63-2442, 63-3029B, 63-3077, 63-3077A, 63-3077B, 63-3077C, 63-3077D, 63-3077E, 63-3634A, and 67-4917C, Idaho Code

01. Legislature. The Tax Commission will disclose returns or return information to the Idaho Legislature on the written request of the chair of any committee of either branch of the Idaho Legislature on behalf of the committee. When authorized by statute, the Tax Commission will disclose information to the Legislative Council, the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee, or to the Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee. (4-4-13)

02. Government Agencies or Officials. The Tax Commission will disclose information necessary to comply with provisions of the Idaho Code requiring reports or information to be provided to government agencies or officials. This includes the disclosure of tax returns and return information for use in enforcing child support obligations pursuant to Section 56-231, Idaho Code. (4-4-13)

03. Exchange of Information. Information may be exchanged between the Tax Commission and: (4-5-00)

- a. The Internal Revenue Service, as allowed by Sections 63-3077(1)(a) and 63-3077D, Idaho Code; (3-30-07)
- b. Other states, if reciprocal provisions for information exchanges are granted under Section 63-3077(1)(b), Idaho Code; (5-3-03)
- c. County assessors, limited to: (3-20-04)
 - i. Information relating to the taxpayer's residence or domicile and his claim of the homeowner's property tax exemption as provided in Sections 63-3077(4) and 63-602G, Idaho Code; and (4-6-05)
 - ii. Information related to the property tax exemption claimed in lieu of the Idaho investment tax credit, as allowed by Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)
- d. Department of Labor, as allowed by Section 63-3077A, Idaho Code; (4-5-00)
- e. Industrial Commission, as limited by Section 63-3077B, Idaho Code; (4-5-00)
- f. Multistate Tax Commission, as allowed by Section 63-3077(1)(b), Idaho Code; (5-3-03)
- g. Idaho Transportation Department, relating to: (3-20-04)
 - i. Fuels tax, as allowed by Section 63-2442, Idaho Code; and (3-20-04)
 - ii. Residency information, as allowed by Section 63-3634A, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)
 - iii. Tax declaration for blindness as required by Section 49-326, Idaho Code. (4-4-13)

- h.** Financial Management Services of the U. S. Department of the Treasury, as allowed by Sections 63-3077(1)(a) and 63-3077D, Idaho Code; (3-30-07)
- i.** Governing entity of the International Fuel Tax Agreement, IFTA, Inc., as allowed by Section 63-3077(1)(b), Idaho Code; (4-6-05)
- j.** Department of Fish and Game, limited to information relating to an individual's place of residence or domicile, as allowed by Section 63-3077C, Idaho Code; (3-29-12)
- k.** Attorney General, as limited by Section 39-8405, Idaho Code; (3-20-04)
- l.** Resort cities, as allowed by Section 50-1049, Idaho Code; (4-6-05)
- m.** Auditorium districts, as allowed by Section 67-4917C, Idaho Code; (4-11-06)
- n.** County treasurers and boards of county commissioners, limited to information related to a claim of the homeowner's property tax exemption, as allowed by Section 63-602G, Idaho Code; and (4-11-06)
- o.** The administrator of the Division of Building Safety, limited to information relating to public works contracts as provided in Section 54-1904A, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)
- p.** The Alcohol Beverage Control Bureau within the Idaho State Police, as provided in Section 23-907, Idaho Code. (3-29-10)
- q.** The State Treasurer, as provided in Section 63-3077E, Idaho Code, limited to: (3-29-12)
- i. The names and addresses of businesses in Idaho; (4-4-13)
- ii. The names and addresses of individuals or entities identified as owners or potential owners of unclaimed property in the custody of the State Treasurer; and (4-4-13)
- iii. The taxpayer identifying numbers. (4-4-13)
- r.** The Idaho Department of Correction, as limited by Section 63-3077G, Idaho Code. ()
- s.** The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, as limited by Section 63-3077H, Idaho Code. ()