

Dear Senators RICE, Grow, Burgoyne, and
Representatives COLLINS, Stevenson, 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.
35-0102-1903);

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
35-0102-1904).

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 10/08/2019. 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 11/06/2019.

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 334-4854, 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 - Kristin Ford

DATE: September 18, 2019

SUBJECT: State Tax Commission

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1903)

IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1904)

1. IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1903)

Summary and Stated Reasons for the Rule

The State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rules 043 and 046 to exempt from the sales and use tax certain dealer labor or service charges for adding accessories to certain vehicles.

Negotiated Rulemaking / Fiscal Impact

The agency states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules -- Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 5, 2019 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin. No negative fiscal impact on the state General Fund greater than \$10,000 is expected.

Statutory Authority

The proposed rule is within the agency's statutory authority pursuant to the provisions of sections 63-105(2), 63-3624(a), and 36-362200, Idaho Code.

2. IDAPA 35.01.02 - Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0102-1904)

Summary and Stated Reasons for the Rule

The State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rule 105 to remove the requirement that a sales and use tax return or other documents include a federal taxpayer identification number, and to remove a requirement that

a taxpayer wishing to file an Extension of Time estimated return must obtain the required form from the State Tax Commission. Neither of these items are required by statute.

Negotiated Rulemaking / Fiscal Impact

The agency states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules -- Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 5, 2019 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin. No negative fiscal impact on the state General Fund greater than \$10,000 is expected.

Statutory Authority

The proposed rule is within the agency's statutory authority pursuant to the provisions of sections 63-105(2), 63-3623, and 63-3624(a), Idaho Code.

cc: State Tax Commission
Kimberlee Stratton

***** PLEASE NOTE *****

Per the Idaho Constitution, all administrative rules may be reviewed by the Legislature during the next legislative session. The Legislature has 3 options with this rulemaking docket: **1)** Approve the docket in its entirety; **2)** Reject the docket in its entirety; or **3)** Reject the docket in part.

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.02 – IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1903

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), 63-3622OO, 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 August 21, 2019.

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 043 - This rule is being updated to reflect changes made by House Bill (HB) 86 effective July 1, 2019, that provides exemption for a dealer's labor or service charges for adding accessories to specific types of vehicles.

Rule 046 - This rule is being updated to reflect changes made by House Bill (HB) 86 effective July 1, 2019, that provides exemption for a dealer's labor or service charges for adding accessories to specific types of vehicles.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: N/A

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: N/A

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 5, 2019 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 19-6, page 84](#).

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Leah Parsons, (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 August 28, 2019.

Dated this 7th day of August, 2019.

Leah Parsons, Sales Tax Policy Specialist
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
Phone: (208) 334-7531
Fax: (208) 334-7690
leah.parsons@tax.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1903
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

043. SALES PRICE OR PURCHASE PRICE DEFINED (RULE 043).
Section 63-3613, Idaho Code

01. Sales Price and Purchase Price. The term sales price and purchase price may be used interchangeably. Both mean the price paid by the customer or user to the seller including: (7-1-93)

- a. The cost of transporting goods to the seller. See Rule 061 of these rules. (3-20-04)
- b. Manufacturer's or importer's excise tax. See Rule 060 of these rules. (3-20-04)
- c. Services agreed to be rendered as part of the sale. (7-1-97)
- d. Separately stated labor charges to produce or fabricate made to order goods. See Rule 029 of these rules. (3-20-04)

02. Services Agreed to Be Rendered as a Part of the Sale. The sales and use tax is computed on the sales price of a transaction. The term "sales price" is defined by Section 63-3613, Idaho Code, to include "services agreed to be rendered as a part of the sale." The following items are among those that are part of the sales price and, therefore, may not be deducted before computation of the sales price. This is not intended to be an exclusive list of such items: (4-4-13)

- a. Any charges for any services to bring the subject of a sale to its finished state ready for delivery and in the condition specified by the buyer, including charges for assembly, fabrication, alteration, lubrication, engraving, monogramming, cleaning, or any other servicing, customizing or dealer preparation except those exempted in Section 63-3622OO, Idaho Code. (~~3-20-04~~)()
- b. Any charge based on the amount or frequency of a purchase, such as a small order charge or the nature of the item sold, such as a slow-moving charge for an item not frequently sold. (3-20-04)
- c. Any commission or other form of compensation for the services of an agent, consultant, broker, or similar person. (3-20-04)
- d. Any charges for warranties, service agreements, insurance coverage, or other services required by the vendor to be taken as a condition of the sale. If the sale could be consummated without the payment of these charges, the charges are not part of the sales price if separately stated. Also, see Rule 049 of these rules. (3-20-04)
- e. Any fuel surcharges except those charges which the vendor can document are related only to delivery of the property to the end customer. (4-4-13)
- f. Any environmental or disposal fee except those fees directly imposed by a governmental agency. (4-4-13)

03. Charges Not Included. Sales price does not include charges for interest, carrying charges, amounts charged for optional insurance on the property sold, or any financing charge. These various charges may be deducted from the total sales price if they are separately stated in the contract. In the absence of a separate statement, it will be presumed that the amount charged is part of the total sales price. (3-20-04)

04. Gratuities. When a gratuity is paid in addition to the price of a meal, no sales tax applies to the gratuity. A gratuity can be paid voluntarily by the customer or be required by the seller. A gratuity is also commonly known as a tip. (3-29-12)

- tax:
- a. If a gratuity does not meet all of the following requirements, the gratuity will be subject to sales tax: (3-29-12)
 - i. A gratuity must be paid to the service provider of the meal as additional income to the base wages of the service provider; (3-29-12)
 - ii. A gratuity must be separately stated on the receipt or be voluntarily paid by the customer; and (3-29-12)
 - iii. A gratuity must not be used to avoid sales tax on the actual price of the meal. (3-29-12)
 - b. For the purposes of Subsection 043.04 of this rule, the following definitions apply: (3-29-12)
 - i. Meal. Food or drink prepared for or provided to a customer. (3-29-12)
 - ii. Service provider. An individual directly involved in preparing or providing a meal to a customer. This includes, but is not limited to, the server, the busser, the cook and the bartender. This does not include individuals who manage or own the company if they are not directly involved in preparing and providing a meal. (3-29-12)

05. Service Charges. Amounts designated as service charges, added to the price of meals or drinks, are a part of the selling price of the meals or drinks and accordingly, must be included in the purchase price subject to tax, even though such service charges are made in lieu of tips and paid over by the retailer to his employees. (7-1-93)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

046. COATINGS ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY (RULE 046).
[Section 63-3613, Idaho Code](#)

01. Coatings Generally. A coating is a substance covering the surface of tangible personal property usually intended to improve the durability or aesthetic appeal of the tangible personal property to which it is applied. There are a variety of coatings including paint, powder coating, chrome plating, spray-on bedliners, and anodized coatings. Effective July 1, 2014, this rule applies to all types of coatings and it is intended that such coatings receive the same tax treatment. This rule does not apply to coatings applied directly to real property such as paint applied to the walls of a building. (3-20-14)

02. Coatings are Tangible Personal Property. The materials applied to tangible personal property to produce a coating are tangible personal property both before and after the application process. Therefore, unless an exemption applies, the sale of a coating is a taxable sale. (3-20-14)

03. Material Charges. Unless an exemption applies, the materials portion of a sale of a coating is taxable. If the seller is unable to measure the exact amount of material used, a reasonable method of estimation is acceptable. (3-20-14)

04. Nontaxable Labor Charges. In any of the following circumstances, the labor to apply a coating will be nontaxable labor: (3-20-14)

- a. A previous coating is removed and replaced with a new coating, regardless of any differences in quality between the two (2) coatings. (3-20-14)
- b. A coating is applied to used tangible personal property on top of an already existing coating. (3-20-14)
- c. Example 1: A vendor applies a spray-on bedliner to an individual's truck bed. The truck bed surface

is already coated with automotive paint. The materials charge is taxable, but the labor is not taxable. (3-20-14)

05. Taxable Labor Charges. In any of the following circumstances, the labor to apply a coating will be taxable labor: (3-20-14)

a. A coating is applied to new tangible personal property, regardless of whether the tangible personal property already has a coating except those exempted in Section 63-3622OO, Idaho Code. ~~(3-20-14)~~()

b. A coating is applied to new or used tangible personal property that has never been previously coated. (3-20-14)

06. Separate Statement. For circumstances under which the labor portion of the transaction is exempt, both materials and labor must be separately stated on the customer's billing statement. If there is no separate statement of materials and labor, the entire transaction is subject to sales tax. (3-20-14)

07. Used Tangible Personal Property. For purposes of this rule, tangible personal property is used if the tangible personal property has been previously put to the use for which it was intended. If a contractor hires someone to apply a coating to tangible personal property that the contractor intends to incorporate into real property, the tangible personal property has not been put to the use for which it was intended and is considered new tangible personal property. (3-20-14)

a. Example 1: A contractor hires someone to apply a coating to metal ducting. The contractor intends to incorporate the metal ducts into a ventilation system in a building. Since the ducting has not yet been put to the use for which it was intended, it is not used tangible personal property and all labor and material charges will be taxable. (3-20-14)

b. Example 2: A person buys a piece of furniture for use in the home. The person uses the drawers for a year before hiring someone to apply a stain to the drawers. At that point, the drawers are used tangible personal property. If the drawers had a previous coating of any kind, the labor to apply the stain will be nontaxable. If the drawers had no previous coating, the labor to apply the stain will be taxable. (3-20-14)

c. Example 3: A company buys equipment from a supplier. Before the equipment is ever put to the use for which it was intended, the company takes the equipment to be coated by a different supplier. Since the equipment has not yet been put to the use for which it was intended, it is new tangible personal property. Regardless of whether the equipment already has a coating, both the materials and labor to apply the new coating are taxable. (3-20-14)

08. Tangible Personal Property Held for Resale. For new or used tangible personal property held by a seller as part of its inventory, any labor costs incurred to apply a coating to the tangible personal property and charged to the end consumer are taxable services agreed to be rendered as part of the sale of the tangible personal property. The labor charges are exempt only if the sale of the tangible personal property is exempt or if the labor is exempted by Section 63-3622OO, Idaho Code. However, if the seller pays a third party to apply a coating to tangible personal property in its inventory, the seller may claim a resale exemption on the transaction. ~~(3-20-14)~~()

a. Example 1: A dealership has a used truck in its inventory. A customer will purchase the truck on the condition that the dealership will apply a spray-on bedliner. The dealership hires another company to apply the spray-on bedliner and pays three hundred dollars (\$300) for the job (split evenly between materials and labor). The dealership fills out a resale exemption certificate for the spray-on bedliner company. No tax should be charged on this transaction. The dealership then charges its customer five hundred dollars (\$500) (split evenly between materials and labor) and separately states these charges from the sales price of the truck. The materials charge is a taxable sale of tangible personal property. The labor charge is a taxable service agreed to be rendered as part of the sale of the truck. The dealership must charge tax on the entire five hundred dollars (\$500). (3-20-14)

09. Exemptions. Like any sale of tangible personal property, if the customer provides a valid exemption certificate to the seller claiming an exemption that applies to the transaction, the seller has no obligation to collect sales tax on the transaction. The seller must maintain a copy of the exemption certificate on file. See Rule 128 of these rules for additional information. (3-20-14)

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.02 – IDAHO SALES AND USE TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1904

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), 63-3623, 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 August 21, 2019.

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 105 - This rule is being updated to remove the requirement for a federal taxpayer identification number to be on a return for it to be valid.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: N/A

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: N/A

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 5, 2019 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 19-6, page 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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Leah Parsons, (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 August 28, 2019.

Dated this 7th day of August, 2019.

Leah Parsons, Sales Tax Policy Specialist
State Tax Commission
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Boise, ID 83722-0410
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THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0102-1904
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

105. TIME AND IMPOSITION OF TAX, RETURNS, PAYMENTS AND PARTIAL PAYMENTS (RULE 105).

Sections 63-3623 and 63-3634, Idaho Code

01. Time and Imposition of Tax. (7-1-93)

a. Sales Tax. Sales tax is imposed, computed and collected at the time of sale, without regard to the provisions of any contract relating to the time or method of payment. In the case of installment sales, sales on account, or other credit sales, the seller shall report as a taxable sale the entire sales price for the month in which the sale is made. No part of the sales tax may be deferred until the time the retailer actually collects payment from the buyer. A sale occurs when title to property passes through delivery to the customer or absolute and unconditional appropriation to a contract. Lease or rental payments are taxable during the month or other period for which the property is leased or rented. (7-1-93)

b. Use Tax. Use tax is determined at the time of the use, storage or other consumption of tangible personal property in Idaho. The tax is reported and payable in accordance with the provisions of this rule. Persons making purchases subject to use tax should apply for a use tax permit number from the Tax Commission. Application forms may be obtained by contacting any Tax Commission office. (7-1-93)

c. Taxable Sales Create State Revenue. The sales or use tax collected by a retailer from a customer at the time of purchase becomes state money at that time. The collected amounts may not be put to any use other than that allowed by Chapter 36, Title 63, Idaho Code, and these rules. (7-1-93)

02. Returns. (7-1-93)

a. Monthly Filing Generally Required. All retailers and persons subject to use tax are required to remit the tax to the state on a monthly basis unless a different reporting period is prescribed by the Commission. The remittance will include all sales and use tax due from the first through the last day of the preceding calendar month. (7-1-93)

b. Request to File Quarterly or Semiannually. Retailers or persons who owe seven hundred-fifty dollars (\$750) or less per quarter and have established a satisfactory record of timely filing and payment of the tax may request permission to file quarterly or semiannually instead of monthly. (5-8-09)

c. Request to File Annually. Retailers or persons who have seasonal activities, such as Christmas tree sales or repeating fair booths, may request permission to file annually. Approval of the request is at the discretion of the Commission and is limited to taxpayers who have established a satisfactory record of timely filing and payment of the tax. (7-1-93)

d. Variable Filing. If the Tax Commission finds it necessary or convenient for the administration of the Sales Tax Act, it may assign an account to a taxpayer with a variable filing requirement. In such a case the taxpayer would not be required to file returns at regular intervals. The Tax Commission may also create one-time filing only accounts for taxpayers who are making a single payment of sales or use tax. (4-6-05)

e. Change in Filing Frequency. If the Tax Commission finds it necessary or convenient for the efficient administration of the Sales Tax Act, it may require taxpayers reporting taxable sales of less than twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per year to file annually. (5-8-09)

f. Final Report. Whenever a taxpayer who is required to file returns under the Sales Tax Act or these

rules stops doing business, he must mark cancel on the last return he files. This return ends the taxable year for sales or use tax purposes and constitutes the taxpayer's final report of sales or use tax activities or liabilities. The taxpayer must enclose his seller's permit with his request for cancellation or send a written statement that the permit has been destroyed. If the taxpayer continues business activity after filing a final report he may be subject to liabilities or penalties for failing to comply with the Idaho Sales Tax Act and these rules. (7-1-93)

03. Valid Return. A tax return or other document required to be filed in accordance with Section 63-3623, Idaho Code, and these rules must meet the conditions prescribed below. Those that fail to meet these requirements are invalid. They may be rejected and returned to the taxpayer to be redone in accordance with these requirements and refiled. A taxpayer who does not file a valid return is considered to have filed no return. A taxpayer's failure to properly file in a timely manner may result in penalties imposed by Section 63-3634, Idaho Code, and related rules. (7-1-93)

a. The sales and use tax return form must be completed and requisite copies of all pertinent supporting documentation attached. The results of required supporting documentation must be carried forward to applicable lines on the sales or use tax return form. (7-1-93)

b. All sales and use tax returns or other documents filed by the taxpayer must include ~~his~~ **the** sales or use tax permit number ~~and federal taxpayer identification number in the spaces provided.~~ (7-1-93) ()

c. A sales or use tax return that does not provide sufficient information to compute a tax liability does not constitute a valid return. (7-1-93)

d. Perfect accuracy is not required of a valid return, although each of the following conditions is required: it must be on the proper form, as prescribed by the Commission; the tax liability must be calculated and have sufficient supporting information, if required, to demonstrate how the result was reached; and it must show an honest and genuine effort to satisfy the requirements of the law. (7-1-93)

04. Use of Estimates Extension of Time Returns. (7-1-93)

a. The Commission may, for good cause, grant authority for a taxpayer to file for an extension of time by filing an estimated return. When filing the Extension of Time estimated return, the taxpayer must attach a written request which sets forth the reason for estimating. The Commission will review each request to determine if there is good cause for filing an Extension of Time estimated return. If the Commission determines that the request should be denied, the taxpayer will be notified in writing and a penalty, as provided by Section 63-3046, Idaho Code, will apply to any delinquent tax due when the original return is filed. (7-1-93)

b. If the return for any period is filed on an estimated basis, the estimated return must be filed timely and the estimate must be reconciled to actual figures by filing an original return within one (1) month of the due date. Any additional tax due as a result of reconciliation must be remitted when the original return is filed and include interest on any unpaid balance due from the due date of the return. (4-6-05)

c. The estimated tax remitted must be at least ninety percent (90%) of the total sales and use tax due for the period or one hundred percent (100%) of the total sales and use tax due for the same month of the prior year. If the estimated tax paid is less than these requirements, a five percent (5%) penalty may be applied to the remaining tax due, as provided by Section 63-3046(a), Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

~~**d.** Taxpayers wishing to file an Extension of Time estimated return must obtain the required forms from the Commission.~~ (7-1-93)

05. Forms Required. The original return will be completed with the amount of total sales, nontaxable sales, taxable sales, items subject to use tax, and tax due inserted in the blanks. Payment must accompany the return. A complete sales and use tax return will be filed by each retailer or person subject to use tax. This return will be on a form prepared and mailed to the taxpayer by the Commission. If the original is lost or destroyed, a substitute form will be supplied upon request. (4-11-15)

a. Retailers Must Report Own Use and Nontaxed Transactions. All retailers must report any sales or

purchases on which no sales or use tax was collected or paid. Goods sold or produced and consumed by the retailer, items withdrawn from stock for personal use or employee use, stock removed and used for gift or promotional purposes, or any combination of such uses are subject to tax. (7-1-93)

b. Reporting Adjustments. Any adjustments for additional tax due or credits claimed should be made on the next return due after the adjustments are discovered. These adjustments are to be shown on the line designated for adjustments on the return form and must be accompanied by an explanation and any documents that support the claimed adjustment. (7-1-93)

06. Payment of Tax. (7-1-93)

a. Payment to Accompany Return. The return filed in accordance with this rule must be accompanied by a remittance of the total amount due as shown on the return. Checks or other negotiable instruments should be made payable to the Idaho State Tax Commission. (7-1-93)

b. Payment of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) or Greater. All taxes due to the state must be paid by electronic funds transfer whenever the amount due is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or greater, in accordance with rules promulgated by the Idaho State Board of Examiners, which is incorporated by reference to these rules. (7-1-93)

c. Remittance of Collections Required--Bracket Exception. Retailers are required to remit all taxes collected from purchasers, except any difference that may result from use of the bracket system described in Rule 068 of these rules. Any taxes erroneously collected in excess of those properly due should be refunded to the purchaser by the retailer. If the retailer either cannot or does not make the refund during the period for which the return is due, then the retailer must report the erroneously collected taxes on the return and pay them to the Commission. If the erroneously collected taxes are subsequently refunded to the purchaser from whom they were collected, the retailer may claim a credit or refund of sales taxes in accordance with Rule 117 of these rules. Under no circumstances may a retailer retain any amount collected as sales or use tax that is greater than the retained amount authorized under the bracket system by Rule 068 of these rules. (3-20-04)

07. Filing Dates--General Rule. The filing date for all sales or use tax returns is the twentieth day of the calendar month immediately following the last day of the reporting period, unless otherwise allowed by these rules. This is the filing due date for all regular monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual accounts. If the twentieth is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return is due on the next following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. (4-6-05)