LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-second Legislature

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Second Regular Session - 2014

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 654

BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE STREAMLINED SALES TAX SIMPLIFICATION ACT; PROVIDING A SHORT TITLE; AMENDING SECTION 50-1046, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS ON CERTAIN CITY LOCAL OPTION NONPROPERTY TAXES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL COR-RECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-105, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL POWERS AND AUTHORITY TO THE STATE TAX COMMISSION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3607, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEF-INITION OF "PERSON"; AMENDING SECTION 63-3608, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "PURCHASE"; AMENDING CHAPTER 36, TITLE 63, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 63-3608A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A DEFINITION OF "PURCHASER"; AMENDING SECTION 63-3609, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "RETAIL SALE" OR "SALE AT RETAIL" AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3610, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "RETAILER"; AMENDING SECTION 63-3611, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "RETAILER ENGAGED IN BUSINESS IN THIS STATE"; AMENDING SECTION 63-3612, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "SALE" AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3613, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "SALES PRICE" AND TO MAKE TECH-NICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3614, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "SELLER"; AMENDING CHAPTER 36, TITLE 63, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 63-3615B, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE DEFINI-TIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3616, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY"; AMENDING SECTION 63-3621, IDAHO CODE, TO ALLOW THE USE TAX TO APPLY TO CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3622F, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM AND WATER; REPEALING SECTION 63-3622UU, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX ON RENTALS; AMENDING TITLE 63, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 46, TITLE 63, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT THE STREAMLINED SALES TAX AGREEMENT IS NOT TO PREEMPT STATE LAW, TO PROVIDE INTENT, TO PROVIDE DUTIES OF THE STATE TAX COMMIS-SION, TO PROVIDE STATE AND LOCAL TAX BASES, TO DEFINE TERMS, TO PROVIDE FOR SELLER REGISTRATION, TO PROVIDE NOTICE FOR STATE TAX CHANGES, TO PROVIDE APPLICATION OF GENERAL SOURCING RULES AND EXCLUSIONS FROM THE RULES, TO PROVIDE FOR GENERAL SOURCING RULES, TO PROVIDE FOR GENERAL SOURCING DEFINITIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR DIRECT MAIL SOURCING, TO PROVIDE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF EXEMPTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM TAX RETURNS, TO PROVIDE UNIFORM RULES FOR REMITTANCES OF FUNDS, TO PROVIDE UNIFORM RULES FOR RECOVERY OF BAD DEBTS, TO PROVIDE FOR CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY PROTECTIONS UNDER MODEL 1 AND TO DEFINE A TERM, TO PROVIDE THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR RATE CHANGES, TO PROVIDE CAPS AND THRESHOLDS, TO PROVIDE FOR A ROUNDING RULE, TO PROVIDE CUSTOMER REFUND PROCEDURES, TO PROVIDE FOR DIRECT PAY PERMITS, TO PROVIDE FOR A TAXABILITY MATRIX, TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM CERTAIN LIABILITY FOR PURCHASERS, TO PROVIDE FOR PROHIBITED REPLACEMENT TAXES, TO PROVIDE FOR SELLER PARTICIPATION, TO PROVIDE AMNESTY FOR REGISTRATION, TO PROVIDE A METHOD OF REMITTANCE,

TO PROVIDE FOR REGISTRATION BY AN AGENT, TO PROVIDE FOR CERTIFICATION
OF SERVICE PROVIDERS AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, TO PROVIDE FOR REVIEW AND
APPROVAL OF CERTIFIED AUTOMATED SYSTEM SOFTWARE AND CERTAIN LIABILITY
RELIEF, TO PROVIDE FOR A MONETARY ALLOWANCE UNDER MODEL 1 AND TO PROVIDE A MONETARY ALLOWANCE FOR MODEL 2 SELLERS; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY;
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND PROVIDING DUTIES OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Streamlined Sales Tax Simplification Act."

SECTION 2. That Section 50-1046, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

50-1046. CITY LOCAL-OPTION NONPROPERTY TAXES PERMITTED BY SIXTY PER CENT PERCENT MAJORITY VOTE. A sixty per cent percent (60%) majority of the voters of any resort city voting on the question may approve and, upon such approval, any city may adopt, implement and collect, subject to the provisions of this act, the following city local-option nonproperty taxes: (a) an occupancy tax upon hotel, motel, and other sleeping accommodations rented or leased for a period of thirty (30) days or less; (b) a tax upon liquor by-the-drink by the drink, wine and beer sold at retail for consumption on the licensed premises; and (c) a sales resort tax upon part or all of sales subject to taxation under chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code.

SECTION 3. That Section 63-105, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-105. POWERS AND DUTIES -- GENERAL. In addition to all other powers and duties vested in it, the state tax commission shall have the power and duty:
- (1) To assess and collect all taxes and administer all programs relating to taxes which are the responsibility of the state tax commission.
- (2) To make, adopt and publish such rules as it may deem necessary and desirable to carry out the powers and duties imposed upon it by law, provided however, that all rules adopted by the state tax commission prior to the effective date of this 1996 amendatory act shall remain in full force and effect until such time as they may be rescinded or revised by the commission.
- (3) To maintain a tax research section to observe and investigate the effectiveness and adequacy of the revenue laws of this state and to assist the executive and legislative departments in estimation of revenue, analysis of tax measures and determination of the administrative feasibility of proposed tax legislation.
- (4) To prescribe forms and to specify and require information with relation to any duty or power of the state tax commission except as provided in section 63-219, Idaho Code.
- (5) To ensure that statutory penalties are enforced, and proper complaint is made against persons derelict in duty under any law relating to assessment or equalization of taxes.

(6) To sue and be sued in the name of the state tax commission.

- (7) To summon witnesses to appear before it or its agents to testify and/or produce for examination such books, papers, records or other data relating to any matter within its jurisdiction. However, no person shall be required to testify outside the county wherein he resides or the principal place of his business is located. Such summons to testify shall be issued and served in like manner as a subpoena to witnesses issued from the district court and shall be served without fee or mileage charge by the sheriff of the county, and return of service shall be made by the sheriff to the commission. Persons appearing before the commission or its agents in obedience to such a summons, shall, in the discretion of the commission, receive the same compensation as witnesses in the district court, to be paid upon claims presented against the state from any appropriation made for the administration of the provisions of this title, in the same manner as other claims against the state are presented and paid.
- (8) To administer oaths and take affirmations of witnesses appearing before it. The power to administer oaths and take affirmations is vested in each member of the state tax commission, and its duly constituted agents. In case any witness shall fail or refuse to appear and testify before the state tax commission or its agents upon being summoned to appear as herein provided, the clerk of the district court of the county shall, upon demand of the state tax commission, any member thereof, or agent, issue a subpoena reciting the demand therefor and summoning the witness to appear and testify at a time and place fixed; and violation of such subpoena or disobedience thereto shall be deemed and punished as a violation of any other subpoena issued from the district court.
- (9) To report to the governor from time to time, and to furnish to the governor such assistance and information as may be required.
- (10) To recommend to the governor in a report at least sixty (60) days before and to the legislature ten (10) days prior to the meeting of any regular session of the legislature such amendments, changes and modifications of the various tax laws necessary to remedy injustice and irregularities in taxation and to facilitate assessment and collection of taxes in the most economical and efficient manner.
- $\underline{\text{(11)}}$ To implement the provisions of chapters 36 and 46, title 63, Idaho Code:
 - (a) To accept the data from the streamlined sales tax registration system.
 - $\begin{tabular}{ll} (b) & To accept a simplified electronic return from the streamlined sales \\ tax. \end{tabular}$
 - (c) To accept electronic payments via automated clearing house (ACH) debit, ACH credit and bulk payments.
 - (d) To certify the accuracy of the certified service providers.
- SECTION 4. That Section 63-3607, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3607. PERSON. For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 46, title 63, Idaho Code, the term "person" includes any individual, firm, partnership, copartnership, joint venture, fiduciary, limited liability company, limited partnership, association, social club, fraternal organ-

ization, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, cooperative, assignee, and any other legal entity or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

 SECTION 5. That Section 63-3608, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-3608. PURCHASE. The term "purchase" means any transfer, rental, exchange, or barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of tangible personal property or transactions described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, for a consideration. A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains the title as security for the payment of the price is a purchase. A transfer for a consideration of any publication or of tangible personal property which has been produced, fabricated, or printed to the special order of the customer is also a purchase.
- SECTION 6. That Chapter 36, Title 63, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 63-3608A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 63-3608A. PURCHASER. The term "purchaser" means a person to whom a sale of tangible personal property is made or a transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, is furnished.
- SECTION 7. That Section 63-3609, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3609. RETAIL SALE -- SALE AT RETAIL. The terms "retail sale" or "sale at retail" means a sale for any purpose other than resale in the regular course of business or lease or rental of property in the regular course of business where such rental or lease is taxable under section 63-3612(h), Idaho Code. A retail sale also means any sale described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code.
- (a) All persons engaged in constructing, altering, repairing or improving real estate, are consumers of the material used by them; all sales to or use by such persons of tangible personal property are taxable whether or not such persons intend resale of the improved property.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, the sale or purchase of personal property incidental to the sale of real property or used mobile homes is deemed a sale of real property.
- SECTION 8. That Section 63-3610, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 63-3610. RETAILER. The term "retailer" includes:
- (a) Every seller who makes any retail sale or sales of tangible personal property or sale or sales as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, and every person engaged in the business of making retail sales at auction of tangible personal property owned by the person or others.

(b) Every person engaged in the business of making sales for storage, use, or other consumption or in the business of making sales at auction of tangible personal property owned by the person or others for storage, use, or other consumption.

- (c) Every person making more than two (2) retail sales of tangible personal property or retail sales as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, during any twelve (12) month period, including sales made in the capacity of assignee for the benefit of creditors, or receiver or trustee in bankruptcy, or every person making fewer sales who holds himself out as engaging in the business of selling such tangible personal property at retail or who sells a motor vehicle.
- (d) When the state tax commission determines that it is necessary for the efficient administration of this act to regard any salesmen, representatives, peddlers, or canvassers as agents of the dealers, distributors, supervisors, or employers under whom they operate or from whom they obtain the tangible personal property sold by them, irrespective of whether they are making sales on their own behalf or on behalf of such dealers, distributors, supervisors, or employers, the state tax commission may so regard them and may regard the dealers, distributors, supervisors, or employers as retailers for the purpose of this act.
- (e) Persons conducting both contracting and retailing activities. Such persons must keep separate accounts for the retail portion of their business and pay tax in the usual fashion on this portion.
- SECTION 9. That Section 63-3611, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3611. RETAILER ENGAGED IN BUSINESS IN THIS STATE. "Retailer engaged in business in this state" as used in this chapter means any retailer who:
- (1) Engages in recurring solicitation of purchases from residents of this state or otherwise purposefully directs its business activities at residents of this state; and
- (2) Has sufficient contact with this state, in accordance with the constitution of the United States, to allow the state to require the seller to collect and remit use tax on sales of tangible personal property or services sales as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, made to customers in this state.
 - (3) The term includes any of the following:
 - (a) Any retailer maintaining, occupying or using, permanently or temporarily, directly or indirectly, or through a subsidiary or agent, by whatever name called, an office, place of distribution, sales or sample room or place, warehouse or storage place, or other place of business or maintaining a stock of goods.
 - (b) Any retailer having any representative, agent, salesman, canvasser or solicitor operating in this state under the authority of the retailer or its subsidiary for the purpose of selling, delivering, installing or the taking of orders for any tangible personal property.
 - (c) Any retailer, with respect to a lease or rental, deriving rentals from a lease or rental of tangible personal property situated in this state.

- (d) Any retailer engaging in any activity in connection with servicing or installing tangible personal property in this state.
- (e) Any retailer with substantial nexus in this state within the meaning of section 63-3615A, Idaho Code.
- (f) Any retailer having a franchisee or licensee operating under its trade name if the franchisee or licensee is required to collect the tax under the provisions of this section.
- (g) Any retailer making sales as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, the sale of which is subject to tax under the provisions of this chapter and chapter 46, title 63, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 10. That Section 63-3612, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3612. SALE. (1) The term "sale" means any transfer of title, exchange or barter, conditional or otherwise, of tangible personal property for a consideration and shall include any similar transfer of possession found by the state tax commission to be in lieu of, or equivalent to, a transfer of title, exchange or barter.
- (2) "Sale" shall also include the following transactions when a consideration is transferred, exchanged or bartered:
 - (a) Producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property for consumers who furnish, either directly or indirectly, the tangible personal property used in the producing, fabricating, processing, printing, or imprinting.
 - (b) Furnishing, preparing, or serving food, meals, or drinks and nondepreciable goods and services directly consumed by customers included in the charge thereof.
 - (c) A transfer of possession of property where the seller retains the title as security for the payment of the sales price.
 - (d) A transfer of the title or possession of tangible personal property which has been produced, fabricated, or printed to the special order of the customer, or of any publication.
 - (e) Admission to a place or for an event in Idaho, provided that an organization conducting an exempt function as defined in section 527 or exempted by section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as incorporated in section 63-3004, Idaho Code, and collecting any charges for attendance at the aforementioned event, shall not have those admission charges be defined as a sale if the event:
 - (i) Is not predominately recreational or commercial; and
 - (ii) Any included entertainment value is minimal when compared to the charge for attendance; and
 - (iii) Such entity has paid sales and use tax on taxable property or services used during the event.
 - (f) The use of or the privilege of using tangible personal property or facilities for recreation.
 - (g) Providing hotel, motel, campground, or trailer court accommodations, nondepreciable goods directly consumed by customers and included services, except where residence is maintained continuously under the terms of a lease or similar agreement for a period in excess of thirty (30) days.

(h) The lease or rental of tangible personal property.

- (i) The intrastate transportation for hire by air of freight or passengers, except (1) as part of a regularly scheduled flight by a certified air carrier, under authority of the United States, or (2) when providing air ambulance services The sale, lease or rental of digital products including specified digital products and digital codes that provide a purchaser with the right to obtain one (1) or more digital products and regardless of the method by which the title, possession or right to use the digital product is transferred to the user.
- (3) As used in subsections (2) (b) and $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ (g) of this section, goods "directly consumed by customers" shall not be interpreted to mean any linens, bedding, cloth napkins or similar nondisposable property.
- SECTION 11. That Section 63-3613, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3613. SALES PRICE. (a) The term "sales price" means the total amount for which tangible personal property or a transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, including services agreed to be rendered as a part of the sale of tangible personal property, is sold, rented or leased, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, without any deduction on account of any of the following: The total amount of consideration includes cash, credit, services and property for which tangible personal property or a transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, is sold, leased or rented. There is no deduction in sales price for any of the following:
 - (1-) The <u>seller's</u> cost of the property sold. However, in accordance with such rules as the state tax commission may prescribe, a deduction may be taken if the retailer has purchased property for some purpose other than resale or rental, has reimbursed his paid tax to the vendor for tax which the vendor is required to pay to the state or has paid the use tax to the state with respect to the property, and has resold or rented the property prior to making any use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display while holding it for sale in the regular course of business. If such a deduction is taken by the retailer, no refund or credit will be allowed to his vendor with respect to the sale of the property.
 - (2-) The cost of materials used, labor or service cost, losses, <u>all</u> taxes imposed on the seller or any other expense.
 - (3-) The cost of transportation of the property prior to its sale.
 - $\underline{(4-)}$ The face value of manufacturer's discount coupons <u>pursuant to subsection</u> (b) of this section. A manufacturer's discount coupon is a price reduction coupon presented by a consumer to a retailer upon purchase of a manufacturer's product, the face value of which may only be reimbursed by the manufacturer to the retailer.
- (b) The term "s \underline{S} ales price" does not include any of the following shall include consideration received by the seller from third parties if:
 - (1) The seller actually receives consideration from a party other than the purchaser and the consideration is directly related to a price reduction or discount on the sale;

- (2) The seller has an obligation to pass the price reduction or discount through to the purchaser;
- (3) The amount of the consideration attributable to the sale is fixed and determinable by the seller at the time of the sale of the item to the purchaser; and
- (4) One (1) of the following criteria is met:

- (i) The purchaser presents a coupon, certificate or other documentation to the seller to claim a price reduction or discount where the coupon, certificate or documentation is authorized, distributed or granted by a third party with the understanding that the third party will reimburse any seller to whom the coupon, certificate or documentation is presented;
- (ii) The purchaser identifies himself to the seller as a member of a group or organization entitled to a price reduction or discount. A preferred customer card that is available to any patron does not constitute membership in such a group; or
- (iii) The price reduction or discount is identified as a third party price reduction or discount on the invoice received by the purchaser or on a coupon, certificate or other documentation presented by the purchaser.
- (c) "Sales price" shall not include:
- (1-) Retailer discounts allowed and taken on sales, but only to the extent that such retailer discounts represent price adjustments as opposed to cash discounts offered only as an inducement for prompt payment.
- $(2\cdot)$ Any sums allowed on merchandise accepted in payment of other merchandise, provided that this allowance shall not apply to the sale of a "new manufactured home" or a "modular building" as defined herein.
- (3-) The amount charged for property returned by customers when the amount charged therefor is refunded either in cash or credit; but this exclusion shall not apply in any instance when the customer, in order to obtain the refund, is required to purchase other property at a price greater than the amount charged for the property that is returned.
- $\underline{(4-)}$ The amount charged for labor or services rendered in installing or applying the property sold, provided that said amount is stated separately and such separate statement is not used as a means of avoiding imposition of this tax upon the actual sales price of the tangible personal property; except that charges by a manufactured homes dealer for set up of a manufactured home shall be included in the "sales price" of such manufactured home.
- (5.) The amount of any tax (not including, however, any manufacturers' or importers' excise tax) imposed by the United States upon or with respect to retail sales whether imposed upon the retailer or the consumer Any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer provided that the charge is stated separately.
- $\underline{(6\cdot)}$ The amount charged for finance charges, carrying charges, service charges, time-price differential, or interest on deferred payment sales, provided such charges are not used as a means of avoiding imposition of this tax upon the actual sales price of the tangible personal property.

- (7 -) Delivery and handling charges for transportation of tangible personal property to the consumer, provided that the transportation is stated separately and the separate statement is not used as a means of avoiding imposition of the tax upon the actual sales price of the tangible personal property; except that <u>delivery</u> charges by a manufactured homes dealer for transportation of a manufactured home shall be included in the "sales price" of such manufactured home.
- (8-) Manufacturers' rebates when used at the time of a retail sale as a down payment on or reduction to the retail sales price of a motor vehicle to which the rebate applies. A manufacturer's rebate is a cash payment made by a manufacturer to a consumer who has purchased or is purchasing the manufacturer's product from the retailer.
- $(9 \div)$ The amount of any fee imposed upon an outfitter as defined in section 36-2102, Idaho Code, by a governmental entity pursuant to statute for the purpose of conducting outfitting activities on land or water subject to the jurisdiction of the governmental entity, provided that the fee is stated separately and is presented as a use fee paid by the outfitted public to be passed through to the governmental entity.
- (10-) The amount of any discount or other price reduction on telecommunications equipment when offered as an inducement to the consumer to commence or continue telecommunications service, or the amount of any commission or other indirect compensation received by a retailer or seller as a result of the consumer commencing or continuing telecommunications service.
- (\underline{ed}) The sales price of a "new manufactured home" or a "modular building" as defined in this chapter shall be limited to and include only fifty-five percent (55%) of the sales price as otherwise defined herein.
- (d) Taxes previously paid on amounts represented by accounts found to be worthless may be credited upon a subsequent payment of the tax provided in this chapter or, if no such tax is due, refunded. If such accounts are thereafter collected, a tax shall be paid upon the amount so collected.
- (e) Tangible personal property when sold at retail for more than eleven cents (11¢) but less than one dollar and one cent (\$1.01) through a vending machine shall be deemed to have sold at a sales price equal to one hundred seventeen percent (\$1.78) of the price which is paid for such tangible personal property and/or its component parts including packaging by the owner or operator of the vending machines.
- (f) Taxes previously paid on amounts represented by accounts found to be worthless may be credited upon a subsequent payment of the tax provided in this chapter or, if no such tax is due, refunded. If such accounts are thereafter collected, a tax shall be paid upon the amount so collected.
- $\underline{(g)}$ Sales price shall not include a gratuity or tip received when paid to the service provider of a meal. The gratuity or tip can be either voluntary or mandatory, but must be given for the service provided and as a supplement to the service provider's income.
- SECTION 12. That Section 63-3614, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3614. SELLER. The term "seller" means every person making sales at retail or retail sales to a buyer or consumer, or on behalf of a buyer or con-

1 <u>sumer</u>, whether as <u>principal</u>, agent_r <u>or</u> broker or principal. <u>The term in-</u>
2 <u>cludes every person making retail sales as described in section 63-3612(2),
3 Idaho Code.</u>

 SECTION 13. That Chapter 36, Title 63, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 63-3615B, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 63-3615B. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter and in chapter 46, title 63, Idaho Code:
- (1) "Agent" means a person appointed by a seller to represent the seller before the member states of the streamlined sales tax agreement.
- (2) "Certified automated system" (CAS) means software certified under the streamlined sales tax agreement to calculate the tax imposed by each jurisdiction on a transaction, to determine the amount of tax to remit to the appropriate state and to maintain a record of the transaction.
- (3) "Certified service provider" (CSP) means an agent certified under the streamlined sales tax agreement to perform all the seller's sales and use tax functions, other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
- (4) "Entity-based exemption" means an exemption based on who purchases the product or who sells the product. An exemption that is available to all individuals shall not be considered an entity-based exemption.
- (5) "Model 1 seller" means a seller registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement that has selected a CSP as its agent to perform all the seller's sales and use tax functions, other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
- (6) "Model 2 seller" means a seller registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement that has selected a CAS to perform part of its sales and use tax functions, but retains responsibility for remitting the tax.
- (7) "Model 3 seller" means a seller registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement that has sales in at least five (5) member states, has total annual sales revenue of at least five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000), has a proprietary system that calculates the amount of tax due each jurisdiction and has entered into a performance agreement with the member states that establishes a tax performance standard for the seller. As used in this definition, a seller includes an affiliated group of sellers using the same proprietary system.
- (8) "Model 4 seller" means a seller that is registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement and is not a model 1, 2 or 3 seller.
- (9) "Product-based exemption" means an exemption based on the description of the product and not based on who purchases the product or how the purchaser intends to use the product.
- (10) "Registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement" means registration by a seller with the member states under the registration system provided in chapter 46, title 63, Idaho Code.
- (11) "Use-based exemption" means an exemption based on a specified use of the product by the purchaser.
- (12) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any territory of possession of the United States.

- (13) "Bundled transaction" means the retail sale of two (2) or more products, except real property and services to real property, where the products are otherwise distinct and identifiable, and the products are sold for one (1) nonitemized price. A bundled transaction does not include the sale of any products in which the sales price varies or is negotiable, based upon the selection by the purchaser of the products included in the transaction.
 - (a) Distinct and identifiable products do not include:

- (i) Packaging such as containers, boxes, sacks, bags and bottles, or other materials such as wrapping, labels, tags and instruction guides, that accompany the retail sale of the products and are incidental or immaterial to the retail sale thereof. Examples of packaging that are incidental or immaterial include grocery sacks, shoe boxes, dry cleaning garment bags and express delivery envelopes and boxes;
- (ii) A product provided free of charge with the required purchase of another product. A product is provided free of charge if the sales price of the product purchased does not vary depending on the inclusion of the product provided free of charge;
- (iii) Items included in the definition of "sales price," pursuant to this chapter;
- (b) "One nonitemized price" does not include a price that is separately identified by product on binding sales or other supporting sales-related documentation made available to the customer in paper or electronic form including, but not limited to, an invoice, bill of sale, receipt, contract, service agreement, lease agreement, periodic notice of rates and services, rate card or price list;
- (c) A transaction that otherwise meets the definition of a "bundled transaction" pursuant to this chapter is not a bundled transaction if:
 - (i) It is the retail sale of tangible personal property and a service where the tangible personal property is essential to the use of the service, and is provided exclusively in connection with the service, and the true object of the transaction is the service; or
 - (ii) It is the retail sale of services where one (1) service is provided that is essential to the use or receipt of a second service, and the first service is provided exclusively in connection with the second service, and the true object of the transaction is the second service; or
 - (iii) It is a transaction that includes taxable products and non-taxable products and the purchase price or sales price of the taxable products is de minimis;
 - 1. "De minimis" means the seller's purchase price or sales price of the taxable products is ten percent (10%) or less of the total purchase price or sales price of the bundled products;
 - 2. Sellers shall use either the purchase price or the sales price of the products to determine if the taxable products are de minimis. Sellers may not use a combination of the purchase price and sales price of the products to determine if the taxable products are de minimis;

- 3. Sellers shall use the full term of a service contract to determine if the taxable products are de minimis; or
- (iv) It is the retail sale of exempt tangible personal property and taxable tangible personal property where:
 - 1. The transaction includes food and food ingredients, drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, over-the-counter drugs, prosthetic devices, as defined in this chapter or medical supplies; and
 - 2. The seller's purchase price or sales price of the taxable tangible personal property is fifty percent (50%) or less of the total purchase price or sales price of the bundled tangible personal property. Sellers may not use a combination of the purchase price and sales price of the tangible personal property when making the fifty percent (50%) determination for a transaction.
- (14) "Delivery charges" means charges by the seller of personal property or services for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser of personal property including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating and packing.
- (15) "Direct mail" means printed material delivered or distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser when the cost of the items is not billed directly to the recipients. Direct mail includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. Direct mail does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.
 - (16) (a) "Lease or rental" means any transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indeterminate term for consideration. A "lease or rental" may include future options to purchase or extend.
 - (b) "Lease or rental" does not include:

- (i) A transfer of possession or control of property under a security agreement or deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments;
- (ii) A transfer of possession or control of property under an agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion of required payments and payment of an option price does not exceed the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or one percent (1%) of the total required payments; or
- (iii) Providing tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indeterminate period of time. A condition of this exclusion is that the operator is necessary for the equipment to perform as designed. For the purpose of this subsection, an operator must do more than maintain, inspect or set up the tangible personal property;
- (c) This definition shall be used for sales and use tax purposes regardless if a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles, the Internal Revenue Code, the

uniform commercial code or other provisions of federal, state or local law.

(17) "Computer" means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates it for a result based on a sequence of instructions.

- (a) "Computer software" means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task;
- (b) "Delivered electronically" means delivered to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media;
- (c) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities;
- (d) "Load and leave" means delivery to the purchaser by use of a tangible storage media where the tangible storage media is not physically transferred to the purchaser.
- (18) "Drug" means a compound, substance or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance or preparation, other than food and food ingredients, dietary supplements or alcoholic beverages: recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, and supplement to any of them; or intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.
- (19) "Durable medical equipment" means equipment including repair and replacement parts for same, but does not include mobility enhancing equipment, which: can withstand repeated use; and is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose; and generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury; and is not worn in or on the body.
- (20) "Mobility enhancing equipment" means equipment including repair and replacement parts to same, but does not include durable medical equipment, which: is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one (1) place to another and which is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle; is not generally used by persons with normal mobility; and does not include any motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer.
- (21) "Over-the-counter drug" means a drug that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 CFR 201.66.
- (22) "Prescription" means an order, formula or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic or other means of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of Idaho.
- (23) "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective or supportive device including repair and replacement parts for same worn on or in the body to: artificially replace a missing portion of the body; prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

SECTION 14. That Section 63-3616, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

63-3616. TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. (a) The term "tangible personal property" means personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, felt or touched, or which is in any other manner perceptible to the senses, including electricity, water, gas, steam and prewritten computer software.

- (b) The term "tangible personal property" includes any computer software that is not a custom computer program and is not application software accessed over the internet or through wireless media.
 - (i) As used in this subsection, the term "computer software" means any computer program, part of a program or any sequence of instructions for automatic data processing equipment or information stored in an electronic medium. Computer software is deemed to be tangible personal property for purposes of this chapter regardless of the method by which the title, possession or right to use the software is transferred to the user
 - (ii) As used in this subsection, the term "custom computer program" means any computer software (as defined in this subsection) which is written or prepared exclusively for a customer and includes those services represented by separately stated charges for the modification of existing prewritten programs when the modifications are written or prepared exclusively for a customer. The term does not include a "canned" or prewritten program which is held or existing for general or repeated sale, lease or license, even if the program was initially developed on a custom basis or for in-house use. Modification to an existing prewritten program to meet the customer's needs is custom computer programming only to the extent of the modification, and only to the extent that the actual amount charged for the modification is separately stated on invoices, statements, and other billing documents supplied to the purchaser.
 - (iii) As used in this section, the term "application software accessed over the internet or through wireless media" means the right to use computer software where the software is accessed over the internet or through wireless media from a location owned or maintained by the seller or an agent of the seller and is not loaded and left at the user's location. The term does not include such remotely accessed computer software if the primary purpose of such computer software is for entertainment use, or if the vendor of that computer software offers for sale, in a storage media or by an electronic download, to the user's computer or server, and either directly or through wholesale or retail channels, that same computer software or comparable computer software that performs the same functions.
 - (c) The term "tangible personal property" does not include:
 - $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ Aadvertising space when sold to an advertiser or its agent by the publisher of the newspaper or the magazine in which the advertisement is displayed or circulated; or
 - (ii) "Specified digital products," which means electronically transferred:
 - 1. "Digital audio-visual works," which means a series of related images that when shown in succession impart an impression of motion, together with accompanying sounds, if any;

- 2. "Digital audio works," which means works that result from the fixation of a series of musical, spoken, or other sounds, including ringtones; and
- 3. "Digital books," which means works that are generally recognized in the ordinary and usual sense as books.

For purposes of the definitions of specified digital products, "transferred electronically" means obtained by the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media. For the purposes of the definition of digital audio works, "ringtones" means digitized sound files that are downloaded onto a device and that may be used to alert the customer with respect to a communication.

"Prewritten computer software" means computer software, including prewritten upgrades, that is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. The combining of two (2) or more prewritten computer software programs or prewritten portions thereof does not cause the combination to be other than prewritten computer software. Prewritten computer software includes software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser when it is sold to a person other than the specific purchaser. When a person modifies or enhances computer software of which the person is not the author or creator, the person shall be deemed to be the author or creator only of such person's modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software or a prewritten portion thereof that is modified or enhanced to any degree, where such modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser, remains prewritten computer software; provided however, that where there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for such modification or enhancement, such modification or enhancement shall not constitute prewritten computer software.

SECTION 15. That Section 63-3621, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-3621. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF THE USE TAX -- EXEMPTIONS. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property acquired or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, on or after October 1, 2006, for storage, use, or other consumption in this state at the rate of six percent (6%) of the value of the property, and a recent sales price shall be presumptive evidence of the value of the tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, unless the property is wireless telecommunications equipment, in which case a recent sales price shall be conclusive evidence of the value of the property.
- (a) Every person storing, using, or otherwise consuming, in this state, tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, is liable for the tax. His liability is not extinguished until the tax has been paid to this state except that a receipt from a retailer maintaining a place of business in this state or engaged in business in this state given to the purchaser is sufficient to relieve the purchaser from further liability for the tax to which the receipt refers. A retailer shall not be considered to have stored, used or consumed wireless telecommu-

nications equipment by virtue of giving, selling or otherwise transferring such equipment at a discount as an inducement to a consumer to commence or continue a contract for telecommunications service.

- (b) Every retailer engaged in business in this state, and making sales of tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, for the storage, use, or other consumption in this state, not exempted under section 63-3622, Idaho Code, shall, at the time of making the sales or, if storage, use or other consumption of the tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, is not then taxable hereunder, at the time the storage, use or other consumption becomes taxable, collect the tax from the purchaser and give to the purchaser a receipt therefor in the manner and form prescribed by the state tax commission.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply when the retailer pays sales tax on the transaction and collects reimbursement for such sales tax from the customer.
- (d) Every retailer engaged in business in this state or maintaining a place of business in this state shall register with the state tax commission and give the name and address of all agents operating in this state, the location of all distributions or sales houses or offices or other places of business in this state, and such other information as the state tax commission may require.
- (e) For the purpose of the proper administration of this act and to prevent evasion of the use tax and the duty to collect the use tax, it shall be presumed that tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, sold by any person for delivery in this state is sold for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The burden of proving the sale is tax exempt is upon the person who makes the sale unless he obtains from the purchaser a resale certificate to the effect that the property is purchased for resale or rental. It shall be presumed that sales made to a person who has completed a resale certificate for the seller's records are not taxable and the seller need not collect sales or use taxes unless the tangible personal property purchased or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, is taxable to the purchaser as a matter of law in the particular instance claimed on the resale certificate.

A seller may accept a resale certificate from a purchaser prior to the time of sale, at the time of sale, or at any reasonable time after the sale when necessary to establish the privilege of the exemption. The resale certificate relieves the person selling the property from the burden of proof only if taken from a person who is engaged in the business of selling or renting tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, and who holds the permit provided for by section 63-3620, Idaho Code, or who is a retailer not engaged in business in this state, and who, at the time of purchasing the tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, intends to sell or rent it in the regular course of business or is unable to ascertain at the time of purchase whether the property will be sold or will be used for some other purpose. Other than as provided elsewhere in this section, when a resale certificate, properly executed, is presented to the seller, the seller has no duty or obligation to collect sales or use taxes in regard

to any sales transaction so documented regardless of whether the purchaser properly or improperly claimed an exemption. A seller so relieved of the obligation to collect tax is also relieved of any liability to the purchaser for failure to collect tax or for making any report or disclosure of information required or permitted under this chapter.

The resale certificate shall bear the name and address of the purchaser, shall be signed 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 or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, sold by the purchaser in the regular course of business. The certificate shall be substantially in such form as the state tax commission may prescribe.

- (f) If a purchaser who gives a resale certificate makes any storage or use of the property other than retention, demonstration or display while holding it for sale in the regular course of business, the storage or use is taxable as of the time the property is first so stored or used.
- (g) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100), and each violation shall constitute a separate offense.
- (h) It shall be presumed that tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, shipped or brought to this state by the purchaser was purchased from a retailer, for storage, use or other consumption in this state.
- (i) It shall be presumed that tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, delivered outside this state to a purchaser known by the retailer to be a resident of this state was purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This presumption may be controverted by evidence satisfactory to the state tax commission that the property was not purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.
- (j) When the tangible personal property or any transaction as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, subject to use tax has been subjected to a general retail sales or use tax by another state of the United States in an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the Idaho tax, and evidence can be given of such payment, the property will not be subject to Idaho use tax. If the amount paid the other state was less, the property will be subject to use tax to the extent that the Idaho tax exceeds the tax paid to the other state. For the purposes of this subsection, a registration certificate or title issued by another state or subdivision thereof for a vehicle or trailer or a vessel as defined in section 67-7003, Idaho Code, shall be sufficient evidence of payment of a general retail sales or use tax.
- (k) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use by a nonresident of this state of a motor vehicle which is registered or licensed under the laws of the state of his residence and is not used in this state more than a cumulative period of time totaling ninety (90) days in any consecutive twelve (12) months, and which is not required to be registered or licensed under the laws of this state. The use tax herein shall also not apply to any use of a motor vehicle which is registered or licensed under the laws of the state of residence of a nonresident student while such nonresident student

is enrolled as a full-time student in an institution of postsecondary education that is both physically located in Idaho and recognized as accredited by the state board of education.

- (1) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use of household goods, personal effects and personally owned vehicles or personally owned aircraft by a resident of this state if such articles were acquired by such person in another state while a resident of that state and primarily for use outside this state and if such use was actual and substantial, but if an article was acquired less than three (3) months prior to the time he entered this state, it will be presumed that the article was acquired for use in this state and that its use outside this state was not actual and substantial. The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the use of household goods, personal effects and personally owned vehicles or personally owned aircraft by active duty military personnel temporarily assigned in this state and spouses who accompany them if such articles were acquired prior to receipt of orders to transfer to Idaho or three (3) months prior to moving to Idaho, whichever time period is shorter. For purposes of this subsection, "resident" shall be as defined in section 63-3013 or 63-3013A, Idaho Code.
- (m) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to the storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which is or will be incorporated into real property and which has been donated to and has become the property of:
 - (1) A nonprofit organization as defined in section 63-36220, Idaho Code; or
 - (2) The state of Idaho; or

- (3) Any political subdivision of the state. This exemption applies whether the tangible personal property is incorporated in real property by the donee, a contractor or subcontractor of the donee, or any other person.
- (n) The use tax herein imposed shall not apply to tastings of food and beverages including, but not limited to, wine and beer. For the purposes of this subsection, a tasting of wine and beer shall be defined as the maximum serving allowed by state or federal laws for such occasions provided to a potential customer, at no charge, at a location where like or similar beverages are sold. For nonalcoholic beverages and food, a tasting shall be defined as a sample from a unit available for sale at the tasting location.
- SECTION 16. That Section 63-3622F, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-3622F. <u>UTILITIES</u> <u>NATURAL GAS</u>, <u>ELECTRICITY</u>, <u>STEAM AND WATER</u>. There is exempted from the taxes imposed by this chapter the sale or purchase of natural gas, electricity, <u>steam</u> and water when delivered to consumers at the place of consumption by means of pipes, wires, <u>conduits</u>, <u>aqueducts</u>, <u>mains</u>, canals, ditches, natural and man-made waterways or similar systems.
- SECTION 17. That Section $\underline{63-3622UU}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 18. That Title 63, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 46, Title 63, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

CHAPTER 46 STREAMLINED SALES TAX SIMPLIFICATION

- 63-4601. AGREEMENT NOT TO PREEMPT STATE LAW. No provision of the agreement authorized pursuant to this chapter in whole or in part invalidates or amends any provision of the laws of this state. Adoption of the agreement by this state does not amend or modify any law of this state. Implementation of any condition of the agreement in this state, whether adopted before, at, or after membership of this state in the agreement, must be by the action of the legislature or by administrative rules of the state tax commission authorized by the legislature.
- 63-4602. STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND INTENT. The legislature finds that a simplified sales and use tax system will reduce and, over time, eliminate the burden and cost for all vendors to collect this state's sales and use tax. The legislature further finds that this state should participate in the agreement to simplify and modernize sales and use tax administration in order to substantially reduce the burden of tax compliance for all sellers and for all types of commerce.
- 63-4603. DUTIES OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION. (1) The state tax commission shall provide state-level administration of sales and use taxes subject to the state-level agreement. The state-level administration shall be performed by the state tax commission. Sellers and purchasers are only required to register with, file returns with, and remit funds to the state-level authority. The state tax commission shall provide for collection of any local taxes and distribution of them to the appropriate taxing jurisdictions. The state tax commission shall conduct, or others may be authorized to conduct on its behalf, subject to the provisions of this chapter and chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, all audits of the sellers and purchasers for that state's tax and the tax of its local jurisdictions. Except as provided herein, local jurisdictions shall not conduct independent sales or use tax audits of sellers and purchasers.
- (2) Nothing in this section prohibits the state tax commission from authorizing audits of taxpayers to be conducted or performed by others on behalf of the state tax commission so long as:
 - (a) The person is conducting the audit for all taxes due and not just for taxes due to a specific local taxing jurisdiction;
 - (b) The person is subject to the same confidentiality provisions, and other protections afforded to a taxpayer, as a person working for the state tax commission;
 - (c) Absent fraud, a refund claim filed subsequent to the audit that covers part of the audit period or, if by mutual consent, the audit does not cover an audit period already conducted by the state tax commission or another person acting on its behalf; and
 - (d) The audit is subject to the same administrative and appeal procedures granted to audits conducted by the state tax commission.

63-4604. STATE AND LOCAL TAX BASES. The tax base for local jurisdictions shall be identical to the state tax base unless otherwise prohibited by federal law. The provisions of this section do not apply to sales or use taxes levied on fuel used to power motor vehicles, aircraft, locomotives or watercraft, or to electricity, piped natural or artificial gas or other fuels delivered by the seller and the retail sale or transfer of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes or mobile homes.

63-4605. DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Agreement" means the streamlined sales and use tax agreement as adopted.
 - (2) "Commission" means the Idaho state tax commission.

- (3) "Sales tax" means the tax levied by the provisions of sections 63-3619 and 67-4917B, Idaho Code.
- (4) "Seller" means any person making sales, leases or rentals of personal property or transactions as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code.
- (5) "State" means any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.
- (6) "Use tax" means the tax levied by the provisions of section 63-3621, Idaho Code, and local sales taxes levied in accordance with section 67-4917B, Idaho Code.
- 63-4606. SELLER REGISTRATION. (1) The commission shall participate in an online sales and use tax registration system in cooperation with the other member states. Under this system a seller registering under the streamlined sales tax agreement shall be registered in Idaho. A model 2, model 3 or model 4 seller may elect to be registered in one (1) or more states as a seller that anticipates making no sales into such state(s) if it has not had sales into such state(s) for the preceding twelve (12) months. Such election does not relieve the seller of its agreement pursuant to this chapter to collect taxes on all sales into such states or its liability for remitting to the proper states any taxes collected. The commission agrees not to require the payment of any registration fees or other charges for a seller to register in a state in which the seller has no legal requirement to register. A written signature from the seller is not required and an agent may register a seller under uniform procedures adopted by the member states. A seller may cancel its registration under the system at any time under uniform procedures adopted by the governing board and cancellation does not relieve the seller of its liability for remitting to the proper states any taxes collected.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve a seller of any legal obligation it may have under a state's laws to register in that state or its obligation to collect and remit taxes for at least thirty-six (36) months in a state and meet all other requirements for amnesty set out in this chapter in order to be eligible for amnesty in such state. Sellers registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement shall be registered in Idaho as follows:

(a) Model 1 sellers will be automatically registered in Idaho.

- (b) Model 2, model 3 and model 4 sellers will be automatically registered in the state of Idaho but may elect to be registered as a seller that anticipates making no sales into the state of Idaho.
- (3) Upon registration, the commission shall provide to the seller information regarding the requirements and options for filing a simplified electronic return and for filing remittances in any member state. The commission may provide information to sellers concerning other tax return filing options in the state of Idaho. The commission shall cause the system for registering under the streamlined sales tax agreement to include a feature that allows sellers registered under the agreement to update relevant registration data in the system and have such updated data provided to all member states.
- 63-4607. NOTICE FOR STATE TAX CHANGES. (1) The commission shall lessen the difficulties faced by sellers when there is a change in Idaho's state sales or use tax rate or base by making a reasonable effort to do all of the following:
 - (a) Provide sellers with as much advance notice as practicable of a rate change;
 - (b) Limit the effective date of a rate change to the first day of a calendar quarter; and
 - (c) Notify sellers of legislative changes in the tax base and amendments to sales and use tax rules.
- (2) Failure of a seller to receive notice or failure of a member state to provide notice or limit the effective date of a rate change shall not relieve the seller of its obligation to collect sales or use taxes for Idaho.
- (3) If Idaho fails to provide for at least thirty (30) days between the enactment of the statute providing for a rate change and the effective date of such rate change, the seller shall be relieved of liability for failing to collect tax at the new rate if:
 - (a) The seller collected tax at the immediately preceding effective rate; and
 - (b) The seller's failure to collect at the newly effective rate does not extend beyond thirty (30) days after the date of enactment of the new rate.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, if the commission establishes the seller fraudulently failed to collect at the new rate or solicits purchasers based on the immediately preceding effective rate this relief does not apply.
- (5) The commission may provide for relief of liability for failing to collect tax as a result of a tax change beyond the liability relief required by this section.
- 63-4608. APPLICATION OF GENERAL SOURCING RULES AND EXCLUSIONS FROM THE RULES. The commission shall require sellers to source the retail sale of a product in accordance with sections 63-4609 and 63-4611, Idaho Code. Except as provided in section 63-4612, Idaho Code, the provisions of section 63-4611, Idaho Code, apply to all sales regardless of the characterization of a product as tangible personal property, a digital good, or a transaction

as described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, the provisions of sections 63-4610 and 63-4612, Idaho Code, only apply to determine a seller's obligation to pay or collect and remit a sales or use tax with respect to the seller's retail sale of a product. These provisions do not affect the obligation of a purchaser or lessee to remit tax on the use of the product to the taxing jurisdictions of that use. Sections 63-4610 and 63-4612, Idaho Code, do not apply to sales or use taxes levied on the following:

- (1) The retail sale or transfer of watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes or mobile homes. These items must be sourced according to rules of the commission.
- (2) The retail sale, excluding lease or rental of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers or aircraft that do not qualify as transportation equipment as defined in section 63-4609, Idaho Code. The retail sale of these items shall be sourced according to the rules of the commission and the lease or rental items must be sourced according to section 63-4612, Idaho Code.
- (3) Florist sales as defined by chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, and such sales must be sourced according to those provisions.
- (4) The retail sales of products and transactions described in section 63-3612(2) Idaho Code, qualifying as direct mail shall be sourced in accordance with this chapter.
- 63-4609. GENERAL SOURCING RULES. (1) Except as provided in this chapter, the retail sale, excluding the lease or rental of a product, shall be sourced as follows:
 - (a) When the product is received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to that business location.
 - (b) When the product is not received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to the location where receipt by the purchaser, or the purchaser's donee, designated as such by the purchaser, occurs, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known by the seller.
 - (c) When the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser that is available from the business records of the seller that are maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.
 - (d) When the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.
 - (e) When the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section do not apply, including the circumstance in which the seller is without sufficient information to apply the previous rules, then the location will be determined by the address from which tangible personal property was shipped, from which the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller,

or from which the service was provided, disregarding for these purposes any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

(2) The lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property identified in subsection (3) or (4) of this section, shall be sourced as follows:

- (a) For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, the first periodic payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. Periodic payments made subsequent to the first payment are sourced to the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location shall be indicated by an address for the property provided by the lessee that is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location shall not be altered by intermittent use at different locations, such as use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.
- (b) For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.
- (c) This subsection does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (3) The lease or rental of motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers or aircraft that do not qualify as transportation equipment as defined in subsection (4) of this section shall be sourced as follows:
 - (a) For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, each periodic payment is sourced to the primary property location. The primary property location shall be indicated by an address for the property provided by the lessee that is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.
 - (b) For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.
 - (c) This subsection does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis or on the acquisition of property for lease.
- (4) The retail sale, including lease or rental, of transportation equipment shall be sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, notwithstanding the exclusion of lease or rental in subsection (1) of this section. "Transportation equipment" means any of the following:
 - (a) Locomotive and railcars that are utilized for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce.
 - (b) Trucks and truck-tractors with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of ten thousand one (10,001) pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers or passenger buses that are:
 - (i) Registered through the international registration plan; and

- (ii) Operated under authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce.
- (c) Aircraft that are operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal or foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce.
- (d) Containers designed for use on and component parts attached or secured on the items set forth in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this subsection.
- 63-4610. GENERAL SOURCING DEFINITIONS. For purposes of subsection (1) of section 63-4609, Idaho Code, the terms "receive" and "receipt" mean taking possession of tangible personal property, making first use of a transaction described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, or taking possession or making first use of digital goods, whichever comes first. The terms receive and receipt do not include possession by a shipping company on behalf of the purchaser.
- 63-4611. DIRECT MAIL SOURCING. (1) Notwithstanding section 63-4610, Idaho Code, the following provisions apply to sales of advertising and promotional direct mail:
 - (a) A purchaser of advertising and promotional direct mail may provide the seller with either:
 - (i) A direct pay permit;

- (ii) An agreement certificate of exemption claiming direct mail or other written statement approved, authorized or accepted by the commission; or
- (iii) Information showing the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be delivered to recipients.
- (b) If the purchaser provides the permit, certificate or statement referred to in paragraph (a) (i) or (ii) of this subsection, the seller, in the absence of bad faith, is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay or remit any tax on any transaction involving advertising and promotional direct mail to which the permit, certificate or statement applies. The purchaser shall source the sale to the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be delivered to the recipients and shall report and pay any applicable tax due.
- (c) If the purchaser provides the seller information showing the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be delivered to recipients, the seller shall source the sale to the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be delivered and shall collect and remit the applicable tax. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect any additional tax on the sale of advertising and promotional direct mail where the seller has sourced the sale according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser.

- (d) If the purchaser does not provide the seller with any of the items listed in paragraph (a) (i), (ii) or (iii) of this subsection, the sale shall be sourced according to section 63-4609(1) (e), Idaho Code. The state to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is delivered may disallow credit for tax paid on sales sourced under this subsection.
- (2) Notwithstanding section 63-4609, Idaho Code, the following provisions apply to sales of other direct mail:
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, sales of other direct mail are sourced in accordance with subsection (1) (c) of section 63-4609, Idaho Code.
 - (b) A purchaser of other direct mail may provide the seller with either a direct pay permit or an agreement certificate of exemption claiming direct mail or other written statement approved, authorized or accepted by the commission.
 - (c) If the purchaser provides the permit, certificate or statement referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the seller in the absence of bad faith is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay or remit any tax on any transaction involving other direct mail to which the permit, certificate or statement applies. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the sale shall be sourced to the jurisdictions to which other direct mail is to be delivered to the recipients, and the purchaser shall report and pay any applicable tax due.
 - (3) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Advertising and promotional direct mail" means printed material that meets the definition of "direct mail" in chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, or this chapter and the primary purpose of which is to attract public attention to a product, person, business or organization, or to attempt to sell, popularize or secure financial support for a product, person, business or organization. As used in this subsection, the word "product" means tangible personal property, transactions described in section 63-3612(2), Idaho Code, or a product transferred electronically.
- (b) "Other direct mail" means any direct mail that is not advertising and promotional direct mail regardless of whether advertising and promotional direct mail is included in the same mailing. The term includes, but is not limited to, transactional direct mail that contains personal information specific to the addressee including, but not limited to, invoices, bills, statements of account, payroll advices; any legally required mailings including, but not limited to, privacy notices, tax reports and stockholder reports; and other nonprofessional direct mail delivered to existing or former shareholders, customers, employees, or agents including, but not limited to, newsletters and informational pieces. Other direct mail does not include the development of billing information or the provision of any data processing service that is more than incidental.
- (4) This section applies to a transaction characterized under state law as the sale of services only if the service is an integral part of the production and distribution of printed material that meets the definition of "direct mail." This section does not apply to any transaction that includes the development of billing information or the provision of any data processing

service that is more than incidental regardless of whether advertising and promotional direct mail is included in the same mailing. If a transaction is a bundled transaction that includes advertising and promotional direct mail, this section applies only if the primary purpose of the transaction is the sale of products or services that meet the definition of "advertising and promotional direct mail."

- (5) Nothing in this section shall limit any purchaser's: obligation for sales or use tax to any state to which the direct mail is delivered; right under local, state, federal or constitutional law to a credit for sales or use taxes legally due and paid to other jurisdictions; or right to a refund of sales or use taxes overpaid to any jurisdiction. This section applies for purposes of uniformly sourcing direct mail transactions and does not impose requirements on states regarding the taxation of products that meet the definition of "direct mail" or to the application of sales for resale or other exemptions.
- 63-4612. ADMINISTRATION OF EXEMPTIONS. (1) The commission shall observe the following provisions when a purchaser claims an exemption:
 - (a) The seller shall obtain identifying information of the purchaser and the reason for claiming a tax exemption at the time of the purchase as determined by the governing board.
 - (b) A purchaser is not required to provide a signature to claim an exemption from tax unless a paper exemption certificate is used.
 - (c) The seller shall use the standard form for claiming an exemption electronically as adopted by the commission.
 - (d) The seller shall obtain the same information for proof of a claimed exemption regardless of the medium in which the transaction occurred.
 - (e) The commission may utilize a system wherein the purchaser exempt from the payment of the tax is issued an identification number that shall be presented to the seller at the time of the sale.
 - (f) The seller shall maintain proper records of exempt transactions and provide them to the commission when requested.
 - (g) The commission shall administer use-based and entity-based exemptions when practicable through a direct pay permit, an exemption certificate, or another means that does not burden sellers.
 - (h) In the case of drop shipment sales, the commission must allow a third party vendor (e.g., drop shipper) to claim a resale exemption based on an exemption certificate provided by its customer/reseller or any other acceptable information available to the third party vendor evidencing qualification for a resale exemption, regardless of whether the customer/reseller is registered to collect and remit sales and use tax in the state where the sale is sourced.
- (2) The commission shall relieve sellers that follow the requirements of this section from the tax otherwise applicable if it is determined that the purchaser improperly claimed an exemption and to hold the purchaser liable for the nonpayment of tax. This relief from liability does not apply to a seller who fraudulently fails to collect tax; to a seller who solicits purchasers to participate in the unlawful claim of an exemption; to a seller who accepts an exemption certificate when the purchaser claims an entity-based exemption when the subject of the transaction sought to be covered by the ex-

emption certificate is actually received by the purchaser at a location operated by the seller and the state in which that location resides provides an exemption certificate that clearly and affirmatively indicates, graying out exemption reason types on the uniform form and posting it on the commission's website as an indicator that the claimed exemption is not available in Idaho.

- (3) The commission shall relieve a seller of the tax otherwise applicable if the seller obtains a fully completed exemption certificate or captures the relevant data elements required under the streamlined sales tax agreement within ninety (90) days subsequent to the date of sale. The commission may provide, by rule, for a period longer than ninety (90) days for the seller to obtain necessary information.
- (4) If the seller has not obtained an exemption certificate or all relevant data elements as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the commission shall provide the seller within one hundred twenty (120) days subsequent to a request for substantiation by a member state to either:
 - (a) Obtain a fully completed exemption certificate from the purchaser, taken in good faith, which means that the seller obtains a certificate that claims an exemption that:
 - (i) Was statutorily available on the date of the transaction in the jurisdiction where the transaction is sourced;
 - (ii) Could be applicable to the item being purchased; and
 - (iii) Is reasonable for the purchaser's type of business; or
 - (b) Obtain other information establishing that the transaction was not subject to the tax. The commission may provide for a period longer than one hundred twenty (120) days for sellers to obtain the necessary information.
- (4) (a) of this section, the commission shall relieve the seller of any liability for the tax on the transaction unless it is discovered through the audit process that the seller had knowledge or had reason to know at the time such information was provided that the information relating to the exemption claimed was materially false or that the seller otherwise knowingly participated in activity intended to purposefully evade the tax that is properly due on the transaction. The state must establish that the seller had knowledge or had reason to know, at the time the information was provided, that the information was materially false.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall affect the ability of member states to require purchasers to update exemption certificate information or to reapply with the state to claim certain exemptions.
- (7) The commission shall relieve a seller of the tax otherwise applicable if it obtains a blanket exemption certificate from a purchaser with which the seller has a recurring business relationship. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (6) of this section, the commission may not request from the seller renewal of blanket certificates or updates of exemption certificate information or data elements when there is a recurring business relationship between the buyer and seller. For purposes of this section, a recurring business relationship exists when a period of no more than twelve (12) months elapses between sales transactions.
- (8) The commission shall post on its website the uniform paper exemption certificate (streamlined sales and use tax exemption certificate) as

revised and adopted by the governing board, with any applicable graying out of nonapplicable exemption types pursuant to this section and rules of the commission.

63-4613. UNIFORM TAX RETURNS. (1) The commission shall:

- (a) Require that only a single tax return for each taxing period for each seller be filed with the commission to include all the taxing jurisdictions within Idaho.
- (b) Require that returns be due no sooner than the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the transaction occurred, and when the due date for a return falls on a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday in Idaho, the return shall be due on the next succeeding business day. If the return is filed in conjunction with a remittance and the remittance cannot be made pursuant to section 63-4616, Idaho Code, the return shall be accepted as timely filed on the same day as the remittance under that section.
- (c) Make available to all sellers, whether or not registered under the agreement, except sellers of products qualifying for exclusion from the provisions of section 63-4609, Idaho Code, a simplified return that is filed electronically as follows:
 - (i) The simplified electronic return (SER) shall be in a form approved by the commission and governing board and shall contain only those fields approved by the governing board. The SER shall contain two (2) parts. Part 1 shall contain information relating to remittances and allocations and part 2 shall contain information relating to exempt sales.
 - (ii) The commission must notify the governing board if it requires the submission of the part 2 information. Provided however, the commission may not require the submission of part 2 information from a model 4 seller that has no legal requirement to register in Idaho.

(d) Returns shall be required as follows:

- (i) Certified service providers must file an SER with the commission on behalf of model 1 sellers. Certified service providers, on behalf of such sellers, shall file the audit reports provided for in rules of the commission and, in addition, pursuant to rules of the commission, shall be required to file part 1 of the SER each month. The commission shall allow a model 1 seller to file both part 1 and the part 2 of the SER. A model 1 seller that chooses to file both part 1 and the part 2 of the SER shall still be required to file the audit reports provided for in rules of the commission.
- (ii) Model 2 and model 3 sellers must file an SER with the commission unless they have indicated that they anticipate making no sales in Idaho. Such sellers shall file part 1 of the SER every month if they anticipate making sales in Idaho or to Idaho residents. After January 1, 2016, they shall have the following options for meeting their obligation to furnish part 2 information:
 - 1. File part 2 of the SER together with part 1 of the SER every month; or

2. File part 2 of the SER at the same time part 1 of the SER for the month of December is due. Part 2 information filed pursuant to this option shall cover the month of December and all previous months of the same calendar year and shall only require annual and not monthly totals.

Such sellers shall only be required to file part 2 of the SER for any state that has notified the governing board that it will require the submission of the part 2 information pursuant to subsection (1)(c)(ii) of this section.

- (iii) No later than January 1, 2016, the commission shall allow model 4 sellers to file an SER. Such sellers shall file part 1 of the SER every month unless the commission allows less frequent filing. Model 4 sellers that have a legal requirement to register in Idaho shall have the following options for meeting their obligation to furnish part 2 information:
 - 1. File part 2 of the SER together with part 1 of the SER; or
 - 2. File part 2 of the SER at the same time part 1 of the SER for the month of December is due. Part 2 information filed pursuant to this option shall cover the month of December and all previous months of the same calendar year and shall only require annual and not monthly totals.

Such sellers shall only be required to file part 2 of the SER for any state that has notified the governing board that it will require the submission of the part 2 information pursuant to subsection (1)(c)(ii) of this section.

- (iv) The tax commission may provide an exemption from the requirement of part 2 information to a seller under terms and conditions set out by the commission.
- (v) The commission may require a seller that elects to file an SER to give at least three (3) months notice of the seller's intent to discontinue filing an SER.
- (2) After January 1, 2016, the commission shall not require the filing of a return from a seller that is registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement that has indicated at the time of registration that it anticipates making no sales that would be sourced to the state under the streamlined sales tax agreement. A seller shall lose such exemption upon making any taxable sales into Idaho and shall file a return in the month following such sale. The commission may, but is not required to, allow a seller to regain such filing exemption upon such terms and conditions as the commission may impose.
- (3) The commission shall adopt a standardized transmission process to allow for receipt of uniform tax returns and other formatted information as approved by the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement. Such a process will provide for the filing of separate returns for multiple legal entities in a single transmission for each state and will not include any requirement for manual entry or input by the seller of any of the aforementioned information. This process will allow a certified service provider, a tax preparer or any other person authorized to do so, to file returns for more than one (1) seller in a single electronic transmission. However, sellers

filing returns for multiple legal entities may only do so for affiliated legal entities.

- (4) After January 1, 2016, the commission shall give notice to a seller registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement that has no legal requirement to register in Idaho of a failure to file a required return and a minimum of thirty (30) days to file thereafter prior to establishing a liability amount for taxes based solely on the seller's failure to timely file a return. Provided however, the commission may establish a liability amount for taxes based solely on the seller's failure to timely file a return if such seller has a history of nonfiling or late filing.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the commission from allowing additional return options or the filing of returns less frequently.
- 63-4614. UNIFORM RULES FOR REMITTANCES OF FUNDS. (1) The commission shall:
 - (a) Require only one (1) remittance for each return except as provided in this subsection. If any additional remittance is required, it may only be required from sellers that collect more than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) in sales and use taxes in Idaho during the preceding calendar year as provided in this chapter. The commission shall allow the amount of any additional remittance to be determined through a calculation method rather than actual collections. Any additional remittances shall not require the filing of an additional return.
 - (b) Require, at the commission's discretion, all remittances in payment of taxes reported on the approved simplified return format to be remitted electronically.
 - (c) Allow for electronic payments by all remitters by both automated clearing house (ACH) credit and ACH debit.
 - (d) Provide an alternative method for making same-day payments if an electronic funds transfer fails.
 - (e) Provide that if a due date for a payment falls on a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday in Idaho, the payment, including any related payment voucher information, is due to the commission on the next succeeding business day. Additionally, if the federal reserve bank is closed on a due date that prohibits a person from being able to make a payment by ACH debit or credit, the payment shall be accepted as timely if made on the next day the federal reserve bank is open.
 - (f) Require that any data that accompanies a remittance be formatted using uniform tax type and payment type codes approved by rule of the commission.
- (2) The commission shall adopt a standardized transmission process approved by the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement that allows for the remittance in a single electronic transmission of a single (bulk) payment for taxes reported on multiple SERs by affiliated entities, certified service providers or preparers. The commission shall comply with this provision no later than two (2) years after the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement approves such a standardized transmission process.

63-4615. UNIFORM RULES FOR RECOVERY OF BAD DEBTS. (1) The commission shall use the following to provide a deduction for bad debts to a seller. To the extent the commission provides a bad debt deduction to any other party, the same procedures will apply. The commission shall:

- (a) Allow a deduction from taxable sales for bad debts. Any deduction taken that is attributed to bad debts shall not include interest.
- (b) Utilize the federal definition of "bad debt" in 26 U.S.C. section 166 as the basis for calculating bad debt recovery. However, the amount calculated pursuant to 26 U.S.C. section 166 shall be adjusted to exclude: financing charges or interest; sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price; uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid; expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt and repossessed property.
- (c) Allow bad debts to be deducted on the return for the period during which the bad debt is written off as uncollected in the claimant's books and records and is eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subsection, a claimant who is not required to file federal income tax returns may deduct a bad debt on a return filed for the period in which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the claimant's books and records and would be eligible for a bad debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the claimant was required to file a federal income tax return.
- (d) Require that, if a deduction is taken for a bad debt and the debt is subsequently collected in whole or in part, the tax on the amount so collected must be paid and reported on the return filed for the period in which the collection is made.
- (e) Provide that, when the amount of bad debt exceeds the amount of taxable sales for the period during which the bad debt is written off, a refund claim may be filed within the commission's otherwise applicable statute of limitations for refund claims; however, the statute of limitations shall be measured from the due date of the return on which the bad debt could first be claimed.
- (f) Where filing responsibilities have been assumed by a CSP, allow the service provider to claim, on behalf of the seller, any bad debt allowance provided by this section. The CSP must credit or refund the full amount of any bad debt allowance or refund received to the seller.
- (g) Provide that, for the purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed bad debt, any payments made on a debt or account are applied first proportionally to the taxable price of the property or service and the sales tax thereon, and secondly to interest, service charges and any other charges.
- (h) Permit the allocation in situations where the books and records of the party claiming the bad debt allowance support an allocation of the bad debts among the member states of the streamlined sales tax agreement.
- (2) The commission shall promulgate rules to provide in situations where the books and records of the party claiming the bad debt allowance may be used in support of an allocation, and permit the allocation of the bad debt among the member states.

63-4616. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY PROTECTIONS UNDER MODEL 1. (1) The purpose of this section is to set forth the member states' policy for the protection of the confidentiality rights of all participants in the system and of the privacy interests of consumers who deal with model 1 sellers.

- (2) As used in this section, the term "confidential taxpayer information" means all information that is protected under a member state's laws, regulations and privileges; the term "personally identifiable information" means information that identifies a person; and the term "anonymous data" means information that does not identify a person.
- (3) The state of Idaho agrees that a fundamental precept in model 1 is to preserve the privacy of consumers by protecting their anonymity. With very limited exceptions, a CSP shall perform its tax calculation, remittance and reporting functions without retaining the personally identifiable information of consumers.
- (4) The commission, through the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement, may certify a CSP only if that CSP certifies that:
 - (a) Its system has been designed and tested to ensure that the fundamental precept of anonymity is respected;
 - (b) That personally identifiable information is only used and retained to the extent necessary for the administration of model 1 with respect to exempt purchasers and proper identification of taxing jurisdictions;
 - (c) It provides consumers clear and conspicuous notice of its information practices, including what information it collects, how it collects the information, how it uses the information, how long, if at all, it retains the information and whether it discloses the information to member states. Such notice shall be satisfied by a written privacy policy statement accessible by the public on the official website of the CSP;
 - (d) Its collection, use and retention of personally identifiable information will be limited to that required by the member states to ensure the validity of exemptions from taxation that are claimed by reason of a consumer's status or the intended use of the goods or services purchased and for documentation of the correct assignment of taxing jurisdictions; and
 - (e) It provides adequate technical, physical and administrative safeguards so as to protect personally identifiable information from unauthorized access and disclosure.
- (5) The commission shall provide public notification to consumers, including their exempt purchasers, of the state's practices relating to the collection, use and retention of personally identifiable information.
- (6) When any personally identifiable information that has been collected and retained is no longer required for the purposes set forth in subsection (4)(d) of this section, such information shall no longer be retained by the commission.
- (7) When personally identifiable information regarding an individual is retained by or on behalf of the commission, such state shall provide reasonable access by such individual to his or her own information in the state's possession and a right to correct any inaccurately recorded information.

(8) If anyone other than the commission, or a person authorized by that state law or the streamlined sales tax agreement, seeks to discover personally identifiable information, the commission from whom the information is sought should make a reasonable and timely effort to notify the individual of such request.

- (9) This privacy policy is subject to enforcement by the attorney general.
- (10) Idaho's laws and rules regarding the collection, use and maintenance of confidential taxpayer information shall remain fully applicable and binding. Without limitation, the streamlined sales tax agreement shall not enlarge or limit Idaho's authority to:
 - (a) Conduct audits or other review as provided under the streamlined sales tax agreement and state law.
 - (b) Provide records pursuant to chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code.
 - (c) Prevent, consistent with state law, disclosures of confidential taxpayer information.
 - (d) Prevent, consistent with federal law, disclosures or misuse of federal return information obtained under a disclosure agreement with the internal revenue service.
 - (e) Collect, disclose, disseminate or otherwise use anonymous data for governmental purposes.
- (11) This privacy policy does not preclude the commission through the governing board from certifying a CSP whose privacy policy is more protective of confidential taxpayer information or personally identifiable information than is required by the streamlined sales tax agreement.
- 63-4617. EFFECTIVE DATE FOR RATE CHANGES. The effective date of rate changes for services covering a period starting before and ending after the statutory effective date shall be as follows: for a rate increase, the new rate shall apply to the first billing period starting on or after the effective date, and for a rate decrease, the new rate shall apply to bills rendered on or after the effective date.
- 63-4618. CAPS AND THRESHOLDS. The commission shall not have caps or thresholds on the application of state sales or use tax rates or exemptions that are based on the value of the transaction or item or have caps that are based on the application of the rates unless the commission assumes the administrative responsibility in a manner that places no additional burden on the retailer. The legislature may not place caps or thresholds on the application of local rates or use tax rates or exemptions that are based on the value of the transaction or item. The provisions of this section do not apply to sales or use taxes levied on the retail sale or transfer of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes or mobile homes or to instances where the burden of administration has been shifted from the retailer.
- 63-4619. ROUNDING RULE. (1) The commission shall adopt a rounding algorithm that meets the following criteria:
 - (a) Tax computation must be carried to the third decimal place; and

- (b) The tax must be rounded to a whole cent using a method that rounds up to the next cent whenever the third decimal place is greater than four (4).
- (2) The commission shall allow sellers to elect to compute the tax due on a transaction on an item or on an invoice basis and shall allow the rounding rule to be applied to the aggregated state and local taxes. The commission shall not require a seller to collect tax based on a bracket system.

- 63-4620. CUSTOMER REFUND PROCEDURES. (1) The commission shall allow a purchaser to seek a return of over-collected sales or use taxes from the seller and this section shall provide procedures for such refunds.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall either require the commission to provide or prevent the commission from providing a procedure by which a purchaser may seek a refund directly from the state arising out of sales or use taxes collected in error by a seller from the purchaser. Nothing in this section shall operate to extend any person's time to seek a refund of sales or use taxes collected or remitted in error.
- (3) These customer refund procedures provide the first course of remedy available to purchasers seeking a return of over-collected sales or use taxes from the seller. A cause of action against the seller for the over-collected sales or use taxes does not accrue until a purchaser has provided written notice to a seller and the seller has had sixty (60) days to respond. Such notice to the seller must contain the information necessary to determine the validity of the request.
- (4) In connection with a purchaser's request from a seller of over-collected sales or use taxes, a seller shall be presumed to have a reasonable business practice if, in the collection of such sales or use taxes, the seller: uses either a provider or a system, including a proprietary system, that is certified by the commission; and has remitted to the commission all taxes collected less any deductions, credits or collection allowances.
- 63-4621. DIRECT PAY PERMITS. The commission shall provide for a direct pay authority that allows the holder of a direct pay permit to purchase otherwise taxable sales, leases or rentals described in section 63-3612, Idaho Code, without payment of tax to the supplier at the time of purchase. The holder of the direct pay permit will make a determination of the taxability and then report and pay the applicable tax due directly to the commission. The commission shall provide by rule limits and requirements for the direct pay permit. The commission, in promulgating rules setting state direct pay limits and requirements, shall consider use of the model direct payment permit regulation as developed by the task force on electronic data interchange (EDI) audit and legal issues for tax administration.
- 63-4622. TAXABILITY MATRIX. (1) To ensure uniform application of terms defined in this chapter and chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, the commission shall complete a taxability matrix adopted by the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement. The commission's entries in the matrix shall be provided and maintained in a database that is in a downloadable format approved by the governing board. The commission shall provide notice of changes in the taxability of the products or sales covered under chapter

36, title 63, Idaho Code, listed in the taxability matrix as required by the governing board.

- (2) The commission shall relieve sellers and CSPs from liability to the commission and local jurisdictions for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales or use tax resulting from the seller or CSP relying on erroneous data provided by the commission in the taxability matrix.
- (3) If a sales and use tax is imposed on a specified digital product and provides an exemption for an item within the definition of such specified digital product pursuant to chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, and this chapter, such exemption must be noted in the taxability matrix.
- 63-4623. RELIEF FROM CERTAIN LIABILITY FOR PURCHASERS. (1) The commission shall relieve a purchaser from liability for penalty and its local jurisdictions for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax in the following circumstances:
 - (a) A purchaser's seller or CSP relied on erroneous data provided by the commission on tax rates, boundaries, taxing jurisdiction assignments or in the taxability matrix completed by the commission pursuant to section 63-4622, Idaho Code;
 - (b) A purchaser holding a direct pay permit relied on erroneous data provided by the commission on tax rates, boundaries, taxing jurisdiction assignments or in the taxability matrix completed by the commission pursuant to section 63-4622, Idaho Code;
 - (c) A purchaser relied on erroneous data provided by the commission in the taxability matrix completed by the commission pursuant to section 63-4622, Idaho Code; or
 - (d) A purchaser using databases pursuant to section 63-4608, Idaho Code, relied on erroneous data provided by the commission on tax rates, boundaries or taxing jurisdiction assignments. After providing adequate notice as determined by the governing board, if the commission provided an address-based database for assigning taxing jurisdictions pursuant to section 63-4608, Idaho Code, it may cease providing liability relief for errors resulting from the reliance on the database provided by the commission under the provisions of chapter 46, title 63, Idaho Code.
- (2) Except where prohibited by the constitution of the state of Idaho, the commission shall also relieve a purchaser from liability for tax and interest to the state of Idaho and its local jurisdictions for having failed to pay the correct amount of sales or use tax in the circumstances described in this section, provided that, with respect to reliance on the taxability matrix completed by the commission pursuant to section 63-4622, Idaho Code, such relief is limited to the state's erroneous classification in the taxability matrix of terms included in the definitions of this chapter and chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, as "taxable" or "exempt," "included in sales price" or "excluded from sales price" or "included in the definition" or "excluded from the definition."
- (3) For purposes of this section, the term "penalty" means an amount imposed for noncompliance that is not fraudulent, willful or intentional that is in addition to the correct amount of sales or use tax and interest.

(4) The commission may allow relief on terms and conditions more favorable to a purchaser than the terms required by this section.

- 63-4624. PROHIBITED REPLACEMENT TAXES. The legislature shall not enact a prohibited replacement tax on any product defined in this chapter or chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code, which has the effect of avoiding the intent of the streamlined sales tax agreement.
- 63-4625. SELLER PARTICIPATION. (1) The commission shall provide an online registration system that will allow sellers to register in all the member states of the streamlined sales tax agreement.
- (2) By registering, the seller agrees to collect and remit sales and use taxes for all taxable sales into the member states, including member states joining after the seller's registration. Withdrawal or revocation of a member state shall not relieve a seller of its responsibility to remit taxes previously or subsequently collected on behalf of the state.
- 63-4626. AMNESTY FOR REGISTRATION. (1) Subject to the limitation in this section:
 - (a) The commission shall provide amnesty for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax to a seller who registers to pay or to collect and remit applicable sales or use tax on sales made to purchasers in the state in accordance with the terms of the streamlined sales tax agreement, provided that the seller was not so registered in Idaho in the twelve (12) month period preceding the effective date of Idaho's participation in the streamlined sales tax agreement.
 - (b) The amnesty will preclude assessment for uncollected or unpaid sales or use tax together with penalty or interest for sales made during the period the seller was not registered in Idaho, provided registration occurs within twelve (12) months of the effective date of the state's participation in the streamlined sales tax agreement.
 - (c) Amnesty similarly shall be provided by any additional state that joins the agreement after the seller has registered.
- (2) The amnesty is not available to a seller with respect to any matter or matters for which the seller received notice of the commencement of an audit and which audit is not yet finally resolved including any related administrative and judicial processes.
- (3) The amnesty is not available for sales or use taxes already paid or remitted to the state or to taxes collected by the seller.
- (4) The amnesty is fully effective, absent the seller's fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, as long as the seller continues registration and continues payment or collection and remittance of applicable sales or use taxes for a period of at least thirty-six (36) months. Idaho's statute of limitations applicable to asserting a tax liability during this thirty-six (36) month period is tolled.
- (5) The amnesty is applicable only to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a seller and not to sales or use taxes due from a seller in its capacity as a buyer.

- (6) The legislature and the commission may allow amnesty on terms and conditions more favorable to a seller than the terms required by this section.
 - 63-4627. METHOD OF REMITTANCE. When registering, the seller may select one (1) of the following methods of remittance or other method allowed by state law to remit the taxes collected:
 - (1) Model 1, wherein a seller selects a CSP as an agent to perform all the seller's sales or use tax functions, other than the seller's obligation to remit tax on its own purchases.
 - (2) Model 2, wherein a seller selects a CAS to use that calculates the amount of tax due on a transaction.
 - (3) Model 3, wherein a seller utilizes its own proprietary automated sales tax system that has been certified as a CAS.
 - 63-4628. REGISTRATION BY AN AGENT. A seller may be registered by an agent. Such appointment shall be in writing and submitted to the commission if so requested.
 - 63-4629. CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS. (1) The commission shall certify automated systems and service providers to aid in the administration of sales and use tax collections.
 - (2) The commission may certify a person as a CSP if the person meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) The person uses a CAS;

- (b) The person integrates its CAS with the system of a seller for whom the person collects tax so that the tax due on a sale is determined at the time of the sale;
- (c) The person agrees to file returns on behalf of the sellers for whom it collects tax;
- (d) The person agrees to protect the privacy of tax information it obtains in accordance with this chapter; and
- (e) The person enters into a contract with the member states of the streamlined sales tax agreement and agrees to comply with the terms of the contract.
- (3) The commission may certify a software program as a CAS if the commission determines that the program meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) It determines the applicable state and local sales and use tax rate for a transaction, in accordance with this chapter and chapter 36, title 63, Idaho Code;
 - (b) It determines whether or not an item is exempt from tax;
 - (c) It determines the amount of tax to be remitted for each taxpayer for a reporting period;
 - (d) It can generate reports and returns as required by the commission; and
 - (e) It can meet any other requirement set by the commission.
- (4) The commission may establish one (1) or more sales tax performance standards for model 3 sellers that meet the eligibility criteria set by the commission and that developed a proprietary system to determine the amount of sales and use tax due on transactions.

63-4630. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF CERTIFIED AUTOMATED SYSTEM SOFTWARE AND CERTAIN LIABILITY RELIEF. (1) The commission shall review software submitted to the commission for certification as a CAS under section 63-4629, Idaho Code. Such review shall include a review to determine that the program accurately reflects the taxability of the product categories included in the program. Upon approval by the commission, the commission shall certify to the governing board of the streamlined sales tax agreement its acceptance of the determination of the taxability of the product categories included in the program.

- (2) The commission shall relieve CSPs and model 2 sellers from liability to the commission and local jurisdictions for not collecting sales or use taxes resulting from the CSP or model 2 seller relying on the certification provided by the commission.
- (3) The commission shall provide relief from liability to CSPs for not collecting sales and use taxes in the same manner as provided to sellers under the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) The commission shall not be responsible for classification of an item or transaction within the product categories certified. The relief from liability provided in this section shall not be available for a CSP or model 2 seller that has incorrectly classified an item or transaction into a product category certified by the commission. This subsection shall not apply to the individual listing of items or transactions within a product definition approved by the commission.
- (5) If the commission determines that an item or transaction is incorrectly classified as to its taxability, it shall notify the CSP or model 2 seller of the incorrect classification. The CSP or model 2 seller shall have ten (10) days to revise the classification after receipt of notice from the commission of the determination. Upon expiration of the ten (10) days, the CSP or model 2 seller shall be liable for the failure to collect the correct amount of sales or use taxes due and owing to the commission.
- 63-4631. MONETARY ALLOWANCE UNDER MODEL 1. (1) The commission shall provide a monetary allowance to a CSP in model 1 in accordance with the terms of the contract between the governing board and the CSP. The details of the monetary allowance will be provided through the contract process. The governing board shall require that such allowance be funded entirely from money collected in model 1.
- (2) The contract between the commission and a CSP may base the monetary allowance to a CSP on one (1) or more of the following:
 - (a) A base rate that applies to taxable transactions processed by the CSP; or
 - (b) For a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) months following a voluntary seller's registration through the streamlined sales tax agreement's central registration process, a percentage of tax revenue generated for a member state by the voluntary seller for each member state for which the seller does not have a requirement to register to collect the tax.

63-4632. MONETARY ALLOWANCE FOR MODEL 2 SELLERS. The commission initially anticipates that it will provide a monetary allowance to sellers under model 2 based on the following:

- (1) All sellers shall receive a base rate for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) months following the commencement of participation by a seller. The base rate will be set after the base rate has been established for model 1. This allowance will be in addition to any discount afforded by the commission at the time.
- (2) The commission anticipates a monetary allowance to a model 2 seller based on the following:
 - (a) For a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) months following a voluntary seller's registration through the streamlined sales tax agreement's central registration process, a percentage of tax revenue generated for a member state by the voluntary seller for each member state for which the seller does not have a requirement to register to collect the tax;
 - (b) Following the conclusion of the twenty-four (24) month period, a seller will only be entitled to a vendor discount afforded under Idaho law at the time the base rate expires.
- SECTION 19. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

SECTION 20. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2016. The Idaho State Tax Commission may apply to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Governing Board to have Idaho become a member state of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement on and after July 1, 2014.