

Use the worksheet in Part A to compute your business estimated tax payments.

Use the worksheet in Part B to determine if you need to make an extension of time payment.

If you're making a Form ABE, *Affected Business Entity Election* payment before filing a return, use the voucher below.

A. Business Estimated Tax Payments Worksheet

1. 2023 estimated Idaho taxable income 1. _____
2. Income tax on estimated Idaho taxable income. Multiply line 1 by 5.8% 2. _____
3. Permanent building fund tax (\$10 or, if a combined report, multiply \$10 by the number of corporations required to file an Idaho income tax return) 3. _____
4. Tax from recapture of business income tax credits. See Form 44, Part II, for a complete list ... 4. _____
5. Total income tax. Add lines 2 through 4 5. _____
6. Estimated income tax credits 6. _____
7. 2023 estimated income taxes payable. Line 5 minus line 6 7. _____
(If the amount is less than \$500, stop here. You aren't required to make estimated tax payments.)
8. Multiply line 7 by 90% 8. _____
9. Idaho total tax less the total of the fuels tax, sales/use tax, tax from recapture of qualified investment exemption (QIE), and the tax reimbursement incentive credit from the 2022 tax return 9. _____
10. Estimated tax payments. Multiply the smaller of lines 8 or 9 by 25%. This is the amount of each estimated tax payment 10. _____

B. Extension of Time Payment Worksheet

- | | | Yes | No |
|--|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Was a tax return filed last year? | 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. If yes, enter the total tax less the total of the fuels tax, sales/use tax, tax from recapture of QIE, and the tax reimbursement incentive credit from the 2022 tax return | 2. | | |
| 3. 2023 estimated income tax due less estimated income tax credits. (Estimated tax due includes the \$20 minimum tax, the \$10 permanent building fund tax, and tax from recapture of business income tax credits.) See instructions | 3. | | |
| 4. Multiply line 3 by 80% | 4. | | |
| 5. If you answered yes to the question on line 1, enter the smaller amount from line 2 or 4. If you answered no, enter the amount from line 4 | 5. | | |
| 6. Estimated tax payments and tentative payments | 6. | | |
| 7. Payment. Line 5 minus line 6. If \$50 or less, a payment isn't required | 7. | | |

Pay online at tax.idaho.gov/epay (don't send voucher). Sending check and/or money order? Use voucher below.



Form 41ES — Voucher
Estimated Tax Payment/Extension of Time Payment/ABE Payment
Business Income Tax

Mail to:
Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 83784
Boise ID 83707-3784

For calendar year _____, or fiscal year beginning _____ Mo Day Year ending _____ Mo Day Year		
Business name		Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN)
Current business mailing address		Tax code 05
City	State	ZIP Code
Tran code 10		
Name/address change? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Combined report? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount paid \$ _____ .00
Type of Payment		Type of Return to be Filed
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Tax	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Qualified Investment Exemption (QIE)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation - Form 41
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Affected Business Entity Election (ABE)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fiduciary - Form 66
		2 <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation - Form 41S
		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership - Form 65

A. Business Estimated Tax Payments

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments

A corporation must make estimated tax payments to the Tax Commission if it's required to make estimated tax payments to the Internal Revenue Service and will have an Idaho income tax liability of \$500 or more. Estimated tax payments aren't required if the corporation wasn't required to file an Idaho return the previous tax year.

If you received personalized payment vouchers (Form 41EST), use the appropriate voucher for each filing period. If any of the preprinted information is incorrect, draw a line through it, and enter the correct information. Check the mailing address change box on the voucher if there's a change in your mailing address. If you don't have a preprinted form, use the Form 41ES, available at tax.idaho.gov.

Estimated Tax Payments

Each estimated tax payment must be 25% of the lesser of:

- 100% of the corporation's income tax for 2022
- 90% of its income tax for 2023

Don't include:

- Fuels tax due
- Sales/use tax due
- Fuels tax refunds
- Tax from the recapture of qualified investment exemption (QIE), or
- The tax reimbursement incentive credit

For corporations, the tax required to be reported is defined as Idaho taxable income multiplied by the appropriate tax rate, plus the permanent building fund tax, plus tax from recapture of business income tax credits, minus allowable income tax credits. A corporation making estimated tax payments in a year following the revocation of subchapter S status will use \$20 as the tax amount required to be reported on the prior year's return.

For S corporations, estimated tax payments are computed on the Idaho tax due to net recognized built-in gains and excess net passive income. Estimated tax payments aren't required on the tax due on income you report for individual shareholders.

Computation of Estimated Tax Payments

The Form 41ES worksheet allows you to compare the income tax on last year's return with the anticipated income tax for the current year. Use the smaller of the two amounts to determine the estimated tax payment for each period. If your estimated tax payments are based on 90% of the income tax required to be paid on the current year's return and the anticipated income tax for the current year is revised, use the revised amount to recompute any remaining estimated tax payments.

Due Dates

For calendar year taxpayers, estimated tax payments are due by the 15th day of April, June, September, and December. For fiscal year taxpayers, estimated tax payments are due by the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year.

The due dates for the federal and Idaho estimated tax payments are the same. If the due date is on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the payment is due on the next regular business day.

Underpayment of Estimated Tax

Interest is due on the difference between the amount of estimated tax payment required to be made on each voucher and the amount of estimated tax payment actually made. Interest is computed from the due date of the estimated payment until the required amount is paid or until the due date of the return, whichever comes first. The interest rate for 2023 is 5%. The interest rate for 2024 is 6%.

Use Form 41ESR to determine the amount of any underpayments of tax and interest due when you file your return.

Overpayment of Estimated Tax

If your estimated tax payments are more than the tax you owe, you'll receive a refund after filing your return. You may apply all or part of the excess to next year's estimated tax by designating the amount on Form 41, *Idaho Corporation Income Tax Return* or Form 41S, *S Corporation Income Tax Return*.

Overpayments will be applied to any prior year tax debt before carryovers or refunds are allowed. You'll be notified if your overpayment is applied to an existing debt or is used to reduce your refund or carryover.

Annualized Income and Estimated Tax Payments

If your estimated tax payments are based on annualized income for federal purposes, you can use that same method for making Idaho estimated tax payments. Calculate the estimated tax due for the installment period by multiplying the applicable percentage (22.5%, 45%, 67.5%, and 90% for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th installments, respectively) by the full year's tax on the annualized income for the period and deducting any prior installments.

Short Tax Year

If the short tax year ends before any remaining due dates, you must make a final estimated tax payment by the 15th day of the last month of the short tax year. You aren't required to make an estimated tax payment if the short tax year is less than four months or if you haven't met the requirements to make an estimated tax payment before the first day of the last month in the short tax year.

B. Business Extension of Time Payments**General Information**

If you can't file your Idaho return by the due date, you'll be allowed an automatic six-month extension of time to file without sending a written request. To qualify you must pay at least:

- 80% of the 2023 income tax liability, or
- 100% of the total income tax reported on the 2022 income tax return

If you'll owe \$50 or less, a payment isn't required; however, interest will accrue.

Paying less than the required amount will result in a penalty. We'll charge a penalty if you pay the required amount but don't pay the remainder of the tax due by the extended due date. For more information or to calculate a penalty, see our Penalties and Interest page at tax.idaho.gov/penalties. Interest accrues on any balance of tax due on the return when it's filed until it's paid in full.

Corporations

Multiply 5.8% by the estimated taxable income. If the amount is less than \$20, use \$20 as the estimated tax. Add the \$10 permanent building fund tax to the estimated income tax, and subtract the amount estimated for income tax credits.

S Corporations

S corporations are taxed on excess net passive income and net recognized built-in gains. Use 5.8% to compute the estimated tax on this income. If the estimated tax on these items is less than \$20 or the S corporation doesn't report income from these items, use \$20 as the estimated tax.

S Corporations, Partnerships, Trusts, and Estates with Individual Shareholders, Partners, and Beneficiaries

If the income is reported and the tax paid for the individual shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries, use 5.8% to compute the estimated tax. This is in addition to the tax computed for the S corporation, partnership, trust, or estate. Add the \$10 permanent building fund tax for each individual not filing an Idaho individual income tax return. Add the \$10 permanent building fund tax for each nonresident individual owner included in the affected business entity return.

Trusts and Estates

Add the permanent building fund tax to the computed tax unless all income is distributed to beneficiaries or if the trust is a qualified funeral trust.

Other Payments**QIE Recapture Payment**

You also can use Form 41ES to make payments of QIE recapture when you file your income tax return after the due date. Check the QIE box at the bottom of the form, and return it with your check. Include a copy of Form 49ER.

ABE Payment

You can use Form 41ES to make ABE payments. Check the ABE box at the bottom of the form and return it with your check.

Contact us:

In the Boise area: (208) 334-7660 | Toll free: (800) 972-7660

Hearing impaired (TDD) (800) 377-3529

tax.idaho.gov/contact