

Instructions for Idaho Form 49E

GENERAL INFORMATION

Form 49E is used to elect an exemption from property tax for personal property instead of earning the Idaho investment tax credit (ITC) on the property. This exemption is referred to on Form 49E and in these instructions as the qualified investment exemption (QIE).

The QIE is allowed for the two calendar years that follow the end of the calendar year in which the qualifying property was placed in service. For example, for property placed in service during calendar year 2017, the QIE is available for calendar years 2018 and 2019.

If you elect the QIE, you can't earn the ITC or the biofuel infrastructure investment tax credit for Idaho income tax purposes on that property. You can't change your election to claim the QIE on property once you have made it. If you sell or otherwise dispose of an item of property for which you claimed the QIE, or if the property ceases to qualify during the five-year period starting with the date the property was placed in service, you must compute recapture. Use Form 49ER to calculate the recapture.

You must include Form 49E with your operator's statement(s) or personal property declaration(s) filed for 2018. You must also include a copy of this form with your original Idaho income tax return(s) for the income tax year(s) in which the property was placed in service. If you submit multiple Forms 49E to one or more assessors, you must include a copy of each Form 49E with the applicable year's income tax return(s).

QUALIFYING TAXPAYERS

To qualify for the QIE, you must:

- Not have your rate of charge or rate of return regulated or limited by federal or state law, and
- Have had negative Idaho taxable income in the second preceding income tax year from the income tax year in which you placed the property in service.

Negative Idaho taxable income is computed for a year before applying any net operating losses from other years that you may be able to carry forward or carry back to that year. If you weren't doing business in Idaho in the second preceding

income tax year from the year you placed the property in service, you don't qualify for the exemption.

To determine whether you had negative Idaho taxable income in the second preceding income tax year, you must go back two income tax years from the income tax year in which you placed the property in service. For example, if you file income tax returns on a calendar year basis, and you placed property in service during calendar year 2017, you must have had negative Idaho taxable income for the calendar year 2015 to qualify for the election. A short tax year counts as one income tax year.

If you file income tax returns on a fiscal year-end basis, and in one calendar year you placed property in service in two different fiscal years, you will need to determine separately for each fiscal year whether you had negative Idaho taxable income in the second preceding income tax year from the tax year the property was placed in service.

For example, you file income tax returns for the fiscal year ending August 31. Assuming you had no short tax years, assets you placed in service from:

- January 1, 2017 through August 31, 2017, are assets placed in service during fiscal year ended August 31, 2017. You must have had negative Idaho taxable income for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2015, to elect the QIE on any of these assets.
- September 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, are assets placed in service during fiscal year ended August 31, 2018. You must have had negative Idaho taxable income for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016, to elect the QIE on any of these assets.

If you are part of a unitary group of corporations filing a combined report for Idaho income tax purposes, you must look to your Idaho taxable income, as computed according to Idaho Code section 63-3027, to determine whether you had negative Idaho taxable income in the second preceding tax year. This will be computed by applying your Idaho apportionment factor to the combined income or loss for that year and including your income or loss allocated to Idaho.

The following table provides examples of determining the second preceding income tax year. The second and fourth

TAX YEAR PROPERTY PLACED IN SERVICE	FIRST PRECEDING TAX YEAR	SECOND PRECEDING TAX YEAR
Calendar year 2017	Calendar year 2016	Calendar year 2015
Calendar year 2017	Calendar year 2016	Short tax year beginning Feb. 1, 2015 and ending Dec. 31, 2015
Fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 2016 and ending Aug. 31, 2017	Fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 2015 and ending Aug. 31, 2016	Fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 2014 and ending Aug. 31, 2015
Fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 2016 and ending Aug. 31, 2017	Short tax year beginning Jan. 1, 2016 and ending Aug. 31, 2016	Calendar year 2015

examples show how you determine the second preceding tax year when you have a short tax period that results from a change in income tax years.

QUALIFYING PROPERTY

The following is a brief description as to what constitutes qualifying property. For more detailed information, call the Tax Commission at (208) 334-7660 or (800) 972-7660.

General Information

The QIE is available only on property that qualifies for the Idaho ITC. Idaho generally follows the definition of qualified investment credit property found in the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Sections 46 and 48 as in effect prior to 1986. The property must be used in Idaho the first year it's placed in service. Qualifying property generally includes:

- Tangible personal property (other than air conditioning and heating units),
- Other tangible property (not including a building and its structural components) but only if used for certain purposes,
- Elevators and escalators,
- Single-purpose agricultural or horticultural structures, and
- Petroleum storage facilities

Tangible personal property means any tangible property except land and land improvements. It includes all property that is contained in, or attached to, a building (other than structural components of the building).

Other tangible property, including depreciable land improvements (except a building and its structural components), qualifies if it falls in a category of property used as integral parts of manufacturing, production or extraction, or as an integral part of furnishing transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water or sewage disposal services by a person engaged in a trade or business of furnishing any such service, or is a research or bulk storage facility used in connection with any of these activities. The research facility doesn't have to be an integral part of the business activity. Bulk storage means the storage of fungible commodities in a large mass before consumption or use.

Single-purpose agricultural or horticultural structures qualify if specifically designed, constructed, and used solely for a qualifying purpose. If a structure is used for both qualifying and nonqualifying purposes, the structure doesn't qualify.

Items that don't qualify include:

- Buildings and their structural components. A building is any structure enclosing a space within its walls usually covered by a roof, the purpose of which is to provide shelter or housing, working, office, parking, display, or sales space. This includes apartment houses, factory and office buildings, warehouses, barns, garages, railway or bus stations, and stores. It doesn't include a

structure that's essentially an item of machinery. Structural components include parts of a building such as walls, partitions, floors, ceilings, and any permanent covering such as paneling, tiling, windows, doors, all components of a central air conditioning or heating system, plumbing and plumbing fixtures (including sprinkler systems and fire escapes).

- Property used in certain lodging facilities
- Property subject to amortization
- Construction in progress
- The cost of property expensed

Used Property

Qualifying used property is limited to a total cost of \$150,000 per income tax year, whether you claim the QIE, the ITC, or a combination of both for that year. In addition, you must have acquired the used property by purchase. If you've used property in excess of \$150,000, you must select the specific items on which to claim the QIE. If you select an item, the entire cost must be taken into account unless you've exceeded the \$150,000 limit. If the \$150,000 used property limit is exceeded, the remaining amount of an item selected and any items not selected do not qualify for the ITC. For example, used assets A, B, C, and D, each costing \$70,000, were placed in service. Two of the assets will qualify and a third asset will partially qualify. You must select which two items qualify and which third item partially qualifies. If you claim the QIE on assets A and B, you may claim a partial QIE on either asset C or D, or you may claim the ITC on asset C or D but only up to \$10,000, the remaining amount of the \$150,000 used property limitation.

DENIAL OF QIE

If the QIE is denied for all or part of the market value of any property, the county assessor will notify you of the basis for the denial.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

HEADING

Enter the name that's used on your personal property declaration or operator's statement.

Enter your Social Security number or your Federal employer identification number, whichever is applicable, in the space provided. If you were included in a combined report, enter the name of the corporation the Idaho income tax return is filed under and its Federal employer identification number.

LOSS IN SECOND PRECEDING TAX YEAR

You must have had negative Idaho taxable income without regard to net operating loss carryovers or carrybacks in the second preceding tax year from the income tax year you placed the property in service. In the space provided, enter the last day of your income tax year that ended in calendar year 2017. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer, enter December 31, 2017. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, enter the last day of the fiscal year that ended during 2017.

If you had two income tax filing periods that ended during 2017, enter both ending dates.

If during calendar year 2017 or the previous two years you had a short period tax year for income tax purposes, you must attach a statement that identifies the ending dates for each income tax filing period during that two-year period. For example, if during 2016 you changed from filing income tax returns on a calendar year basis to filing them on a June 30 year-end basis, attach a schedule identifying the tax year ending dates as December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

LISTING OF PROPERTY ELECTED

You must designate each specific asset and its location for which you are claiming the QIE. Group listings of assets will not be accepted. If you can't list all the elected assets on page one, use additional copies of pages two as necessary.

Asset Number

Enter the asset's assigned identification number.

Asset Description

Enter a description of the asset. The description must be in sufficient detail to identify what the property is and to determine if it qualifies. If the make, model, or serial number isn't available, include other identifying information that will describe the asset.

County in Which Asset Located

Enter the county in which the asset is located. If the property is used in more than one county, enter the home county in which the asset is located.

If you're claiming the QIE on used property, you must notify all counties in which you're claiming the QIE of the amount of used property elected. You may do this in one of two ways:

- Attach copies of all Forms 49E that list used property to the personal property declaration sent to each county, or
- Complete a separate Form 49E that lists only used property and send that to each county.

If you're electing the QIE for property that's assessed as nonregulated operating property by the Tax Commission, you must list on Form 49E every county where each asset is located, regardless of whether the asset is new or used.

Date Placed in Service

Enter the date you placed the asset in service. Property is placed in service in the earlier of :

- The income tax year in which, under your depreciation practice, the period for depreciation of the property begins, or
- The income tax year in which you placed the property in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function.

If you didn't use the asset in Idaho during the first year the property was placed in service, the asset doesn't qualify. For example, if you purchased the asset in 2015 and used the asset outside of Idaho until moving it to Idaho to use during 2017, the asset won't qualify for the QIE.

Qualifying Loss Year

Enter the beginning and ending dates of the qualifying loss year. This must be the second preceding income tax year from the income tax year in which the property is placed in service.

If you file your income tax returns on a calendar year basis, and you didn't have any short period tax years during the previous two years, enter January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. If you didn't have negative Idaho taxable income for 2015, you can't make the election on property placed in service during 2017.

If you file your income tax returns on a fiscal year basis, or you had a short period income tax year, you may have two different qualifying loss years. Identify the applicable qualifying loss year for each asset.

If you're an S corporation or partnership, your net business income apportioned to Idaho plus the nonbusiness income or loss allocated to Idaho for the second preceding income tax year must be negative.

New or Used

Indicate whether the asset is new or used. For the limitations on used property, see Used Property on page 2.

Original Cost

Enter the asset's original cost. This should be the same amount you would list as the purchase price on the Idaho Personal Property Declaration. Include trade-in allowances and all associated costs incurred to acquire and prepare the item for its intended use.