

Welcome and Introductions.....Leah Parsons
 Approval of Minutes.....Leah Parsons
 2017 Review.....Leah Parsons

Review rule drafts:

Sales & Use Tax (35.01.02)		
RULE NUMBER	TITLE	TODAY'S ACTION
Rule 037	Aircraft and Flying Services	Draft Review
Rule 049	Warranties and Service Agreements	Draft Review
Rule 068	Collection of Tax	Draft Review

Next meeting will be on Wednesday, June 20, 2018 @ 1:30 PM

037. AIRCRAFT AND FLYING SERVICES (RULE 037).

Section 63-3622GG, Idaho Code

01. Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the following terms have the following meanings: (7-1-94)

a. Recreational Flight. The hiring on demand of an aircraft with a pilot to transport passengers for a recreational purpose. Examples are a pleasure ride, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, hot air balloon rides, or other similar activities. (4-11-06)

b. Freight. Goods transported by a carrier between two (2) points. Freight does not include goods which are being transported for the purpose of aerial spraying or dumping. See Subsection 037.06 of this rule. (4-11-06)

c. Transportation of Passengers. The transportation of passengers means the service of transporting passengers from one (1) point to another. It does not include survey flights, recreational or sightseeing flights, nor does it include any flight that begins and ends at the same point. (4-11-06)

d. Nonresident Individual. An individual as defined by Section 63-3014, Idaho Code. (7-1-94)

e. Nonresident Businesses and Other Organizations. A corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other organization will be considered a nonresident if it is not formed under the laws of the state of Idaho, is not required to be registered to do business with the Idaho Secretary of State, does not have significant contacts with this state, and does not have consistent operations in this state. A limited liability company (LLC) or other legal entity formed by an Idaho resident under the laws of another state primarily for the purpose of purchasing and owning one (1) or more aircraft is not a nonresident. The use of an aircraft owned by such an entity will be subject to use tax upon its first use in Idaho. (4-4-13)

f. Day. For the purpose of this rule any part of a day is a day. (7-1-94)

g. Transportation of freight or passengers for hire. “Transportation of freight or passengers for hire” means the business of transporting persons or property for compensation from one (1) location on the ground or water to another. (4-4-13)

h. Common Carrier. The operation of an aircraft in the transportation of freight or passengers for hire by members of the public. When operating as a common carrier, the operator or owner of an aircraft usually charges a rate that will generate a profit. For flights in which federal regulations limit or minimize this profit, the aircraft is likely not operating as a common carrier. (4-4-13)

i. Public. The public does not include: (4-4-13)

- i. Owners or operators of the aircraft; (4-4-13)
- ii. Employees of the aircraft owner or operator; (4-4-13)
- iii. Guests of the aircraft owner or operator; (4-4-13)
- iv. Any of the above with the same relationship to a parent of the aircraft owner, a subsidiary of that parent, or a subsidiary of the aircraft owner; (4-4-13)
- v. An individual or entity flying under a time sharing agreement which is an arrangement where an aircraft owner leases his aircraft with flight crew to another individual or entity and the aircraft owner limits the amount charged in accordance with federal regulations; or (4-4-13)
- vi. An individual or entity flying under an interchange agreement which is an arrangement where an aircraft owner leases his aircraft to another aircraft owner in exchange for equal time on the other owner's aircraft and any fees charged may not exceed the difference between the costs of owning, operating, and maintaining the two (2) aircraft. (4-4-13)

02. Sales of Aircraft. Sales of aircraft are taxable unless an exemption applies. Section 63-3622GG, Idaho Code, provides an exemption for the sale, lease, purchase, or use of an aircraft: (4-11-06)

- a. Primarily used to provide passenger or freight services for hire as a common carrier; (4-4-13)
 - i. Example 1: An aircraft is flown for the following activities: the aircraft owner's personal vacations, flight instruction, and charter operations for hire as a common carrier. The flight hours for each activity are forty-five (45), sixty-five (65) and seventy-five (75) hours respectively in a consecutive twelve (12) month period. The combined flight hours for the taxable uses of the aircraft, owner and flight instruction, (45 + 65 = 110 hours) are more than the hours operating as a common carrier (75 hours). Since the greater use of the aircraft is performing activities that do not qualify for an exemption, the use of the aircraft will be taxable at fair market value as of that point in time. (3-20-14)
 - ii. Example 2: A charter aircraft service uses an aircraft for three purposes: flight instruction, air ambulance service, and charter flights operated as a common carrier. The flight hours for each activity are one hundred (100), sixty (60) and fifty (50) respectively in a consecutive twelve (12) month period. The combined flight hours for the exempt uses of the aircraft, as an air ambulance and as a common carrier (60 + 50 = 110 hours), are more than the hours used for flight instruction one hundred (100) hours. Since the greater use of the aircraft is performing activities that qualify for an exemption, the use of the aircraft will be exempt. (3-20-14)
- b. Primarily used for emergency transportation of sick or injured persons; (3-29-17)

c. That is a fixed-wing aircraft primarily used as an air tactical group supervisor platform under a contract with a governmental entity for wildfire activity; or (3-29-17)

d. Purchased for use outside this state, when the aircraft is upon delivery taken outside this state, but only if: (3-20-04)

i. The aircraft is sold to a nonresident as defined in Subsection 037.01.d. or 037.01.e. of this rule; and (3-30-07)

ii. The registration will be immediately changed to show the new owner and the aircraft will not be used in this state more than ninety (90) days in any consecutive twelve (12) month period. (4-4-13)

03. Sales of Aircraft Repair Parts to Nonresidents. Subject to the restrictions of Section 63-3622GG, Idaho Code, sales of aircraft repair parts, including those paid for under a warranty or service agreement, are exempt from tax when installed on an aircraft owned by a nonresident individual or business as defined in Subsection 037.01 of this rule. ~~(4-4-13)()~~

04. Federal Law Prohibits States From Taxing Sales of Air Transportation. See 49 U.S.C. Section 40116. For this reason, sales of intrastate transportation as described by Section 63-3612(i), Idaho Code, are not taxable in Idaho. (4-11-06)

05. Rentals and Leases of Aircraft. The rental or lease of an aircraft without operator is a sale subject to sales tax, other than as provided in Subsection 037.02 of this rule. See Rule 024 of these rules. (4-11-06)

06. Aerial Contracting Services. Businesses primarily engaged in the application of agricultural chemicals as described in Federal Aviation Regulation Part 137, or in activities involving the carrying of external loads as described in Federal Aviation Regulation Part 133, such as aerial logging, are performing aerial contracting services. Such businesses are not primarily engaged in the transportation of freight. (4-11-06)

a. Aircraft purchased, rented, or leased for aerial contracting are subject to tax. It makes no difference whether or not the service is provided to a government agency or a private individual or company. Sales or use tax also applies to the purchase of repair parts, oil, and other tangible personal property. (4-4-13)

b. When aircraft held for resale are used by the owner, who is an aircraft dealer, for aerial contracting services, a taxable use occurs. The use tax is due on a reasonable rental value for the time the aircraft is used to provide the service. (4-11-06)

07. Air Ambulance Service. Charges for the emergency transportation of sick or injured persons, including standby time, are not subject to sales tax. (7-1-94)

08. Flying Instructions. Flying instructions or lessons which may include solo flights are a service and the fees are not subject to sales tax. (7-1-94)

a. Aircraft purchased, rented, or leased to be used primarily for flying instruction are subject to sales or use tax. (7-1-94)

b. When aircraft held for resale are used by the aircraft dealer for flying instructions or lessons, a taxable use occurs. The use tax is due on a reasonable rental value for the time the aircraft is used to provide the service. (7-1-94)

09. Recreational Flights. Sales and purchase of aircraft used primarily for providing recreational flights are subject to sales or use tax. (4-11-06)

10. Aircraft Held for Resale. Aircraft purchased and held for resale become taxable when used for purposes other than demonstration or display in the regular course of business. (7-1-94)

a. Rentals of aircraft held for resale are taxable as provided by Subsection 037.05 of this rule. (7-1-93)

b. When an aircraft held for resale is used for a taxable purpose, the dealer owes tax on that use. The use tax applies to a reasonable rental value for the time the aircraft is used. (7-1-94)

c. Parts and oil purchased to repair or maintain aircraft held for resale are not subject to sales tax. The aircraft dealer must provide the supplier with a properly completed resale certificate. See Rule 128 of these rules. (2-18-02)

11. Fuel. The sale or purchase of fuels subject to motor fuels tax, or on which a motor fuels tax has been paid, pursuant to Chapter 24, Title 63, Idaho Code, is exempt from sales and use tax. (7-1-94)

049. WARRANTIES AND SERVICE AGREEMENTS (RULE 049).[Section 63-3613, Idaho Code](#)

01. Warranties and Service Agreements. Warranties or service agreements may be furnished by the manufacturer or seller upon the sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property by any of the following means: (7-1-93)

a. Including the price of the warranty or service agreement as part of the sales, lease, or rental price of the tangible personal property. (7-1-93)

b. Separately stating the price of the warranty or service agreement, but requiring the purchase of the warranty or service agreement as a condition of the sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property. (7-1-93)

c. Allowing the purchaser the option of purchasing a separately stated warranty or service agreement. (7-1-93)

02. Separate Optional Contract. Service agreements may also be offered as a separate optional contract on tangible personal property not owned or sold by the seller of the service agreement. (7-1-93)

03. Services Agreed to be Rendered. Services agreed to be rendered as a condition of a warranty or service agreement may be performed by the seller of the warranty or service agreement or by any dealer or repair facility that the seller may appoint to perform the repair or service. (7-1-93)

04. Non-Optional Warranty or Service Agreement. If the warranty or service agreement is required as a condition of the sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property, the gross sales price is subject to the sales tax whether or not the charge for the warranty or service agreement is separately stated from the sales price of the tangible personal property. (7-1-93)

a. When parts are replaced by the seller of the warranty or service agreement, no tax is imposed on the purchase of the parts by the seller. The parts replaced are considered to have been taxed at the time the warranty or service agreement was sold. (7-1-93)

b. When a third-party dealer or repair facility performs the repair, the seller of the warranty or service agreement may provide the repairer with a resale certificate. See Rule 128 of these rules. (3-15-02)

05. Optional Warranty or Service Agreement. If the warranty or service agreement is optional to the purchaser, no sales tax shall be charged on the sale of the warranty or service agreement. A taxable transaction does occur with regard to the seller of the warranty or service agreement upon performance of the repair. (7-1-93)

a. If the seller of the warranty or service agreement performs the repair and purchases

parts for the repair or uses parts from his inventory, he will pay sales or use tax upon the parts when they are applied by him. (7-1-93)

b. When a third-party dealer or repair facility performs the repair and bills the seller of the warranty or service agreement, the third-party dealer or repair facility will separately state and charge sales tax on the parts to the seller of the warranty or service agreement. (7-1-93)

c. The seller of the warranty or service agreement will pay sales or use tax on parts for the repairs, whether or not the purchaser qualifies for any exemption under the Idaho Sales and Use Tax Act or rules. (7-1-93)

06. Parts in Addition to Warranty Fee. Regardless of any of the above, if the seller of the warranty or service agreement bills the purchaser for parts over and above the agreed upon warranty or service agreement fee, sales tax shall be charged to the purchaser on the sales price of the parts. (7-1-93)

07. Replacement Parts and Maintenance Supplies. As used in this rule, a warranty or service agreement applies to replacement parts and maintenance supplies that become a part of the tangible personal property that is being serviced. The sale of other tangible personal property, such as paper for a copy machine, must be separately stated from any warranty or service agreement fee and sales tax charged to the purchaser. (7-1-93)

08. Cross-Reference.

a. See Rule 037.03 of these rules. Sales of Aircraft Repair Parts to Nonresidents. ()

068. COLLECTION OF TAX (RULE 068).Section, 63-3619, Idaho Code

01. In General. Idaho Sales Tax is an excise tax which is imposed upon each sale at retail. The tax is computed at the time of each sale and the tax on the total sales for the reporting period, usually monthly, will be reported and paid on or before the due date as established by Rule 105 of these rules. (4-11-06)

02. Sales Tax To Be Collected by Retailer. Sales tax shall be collected by the retailer from the customer. The tax will be computed on and collected for all credit, installment, conditional or similar sales when made or, in the case of rentals, when the rental is charged. (7-1-93)

03. Computation of Tax. The retailer will compute the tax upon the total sale to a purchaser at a given time and not upon each individual item purchased. (7-1-93)

~~**04. Bracket System for Five Percent Tax Rate.** The following schedule is to be used in determining the amount of tax to be collected by a retailer at the time of sale if the sales tax rate is 5%. The 5% tax rate was in effect from July 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006. (4-2-08)~~

~~**a.** Multiply five cents (\$0.05) for every whole dollar included in the sale, and (7-1-93)~~

~~**b.** Add for each additional fractional dollar amount of sale the corresponding tax below:~~

Dollar Amount of Sale ^A	Tax
0.00–0.05	- .00
0.06–0.25	- .01
0.26–0.45	- .02
0.46–0.65	- .03
0.66–0.85	- .04
0.86–0.99	- .05

~~However, sales to a total amount of eleven cents (\$0.11) or less are exempt from tax. (7-1-93)~~

0504. Bracket System for Six Percent Tax Rate. Beginning October 1, 2006, the sales tax rate is six percent (6%). The following schedule is to be used in determining the amount of tax to be collected by a retailer at the time of sale. (4-2-08)

- a. Multiply six cents (\$0.06) for every whole dollar included in the sale, and (3-20-04)
- b. Add for each additional fractional dollar amount of sale the corresponding tax below:

Dollar Amount of Sale	Tax
0.00 - 0.03	.00
0.04 - 0.20	.01
0.21 - 0.37	.02
0.38 - 0.53	.03
0.54 - 0.70	.04
0.71 - 0.87	.05
0.88 - 0.99	.06

However, sales to a total amount of eleven cents (\$0.11) or less are exempt from tax. (3-20-04)

0605. Tax to Be Separately Displayed. The amount of tax collected by the retailer must be displayed separately from the list price, marked price, the price advertised in the premises or other price on the sales slip or other proof of sale. The retailer may retain any amount collected under the bracket system which is in excess of the amount of tax for which he is liable to the state during the period as compensation for the work of collecting that tax. (7-1-93)

0706. Reimbursement of Tax From the Purchaser to the Seller. If the seller does not collect the sales tax at the time of the sale and it is later determined that sales tax should have been collected, the seller can then collect the sales tax from the purchaser if the delinquent tax has been paid by the seller. The legal incidence of the tax is intended to fall upon the buyer, Section 63-3619, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)

a. Example: The Commission determines that certain nontaxed sales by a seller are subject to sales tax and that the seller did not collect the tax and did not have documentation supporting exemption from the sales tax. The Commission issued a Notice of Deficiency Determination to the seller imposing the tax and interest. The assessment then paid by the seller entitles the seller to reimbursement from the buyer. (7-1-93)

b. The seller is also entitled to collect reimbursement from the buyer of the interest paid on the taxes assessed. (7-1-93)

c. The seller is not entitled to reimbursement from the buyer for penalties imposed as part of the assessment against the seller. (7-1-93)

d. The receivable established by the seller seeking reimbursement from the purchaser is not subject to expiration of the statute of limitations provided in Section 63-3633, Idaho Code. (7-1-93)