

IDAHO

2018

Corporation Income Tax

Instructions for:

Form 41

Corporation Income Tax Return

Form 42

Idaho Apportionment and Combined Reporting Adjustments

Form 41S

S Corporation Income Tax Return

Form 44

Idaho Business Income Tax Credits and Credit Recapture

For more information:

tax.idaho.gov

Questions:

(208) 334-7660 in the Boise area
(800) 972-7660 toll-free

Refund Information:

(208) 364-7389 in the Boise area
(888) 228-5770 toll-free

Hearing Impaired (TDD):

(800) 377-3529

UPDATES FOR 2018

CONFORMITY TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (IRC)

Idaho conforms to the IRC as of January 1, 2018. Idaho doesn't conform to bonus depreciation for assets acquired after 2009.

REPORTING TAXABLE INCOME CHANGE

Taxpayers have 120 days instead of 60 days to report a change in their federal taxable income or in any tax paid to another state they have claimed a credit for.

TAX RATE REDUCTION

The corporate tax rate decreased by .475%.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION CREDIT

The credit for charitable contributions now includes donations to Idaho-based medical residency placement organizations.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHO MUST FILE A FORM 41?

A corporation or association must file Form 41 if it:

- Is transacting business in Idaho
- Is registered with the Idaho Secretary of State to do business in Idaho or
- Has income attributable to Idaho

This includes a(n):

- Corporation subject to the income or franchise tax
- Nonprofit organization that receives unrelated business income, as defined in the IRC. If you don't receive unrelated business income, you aren't required to file an Idaho corporate income tax return. However, if you file a federal Form 990, the Tax Commission will accept a copy
- Corporation in business solely to perform contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy at the Idaho National Laboratory. This corporation is subject to the Idaho franchise tax. See **Franchise Tax**, page 3
- Receiver, trustee in dissolution, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee who possesses or holds title to all or substantially all of the property or business of a corporation, even if the property or business isn't being operated
- Mutual savings bank that doesn't have capital stock represented by shares, a domestic building and loan association, a domestic savings and loan association, a federal savings and loan association with substantially all of the business confined to making loans to members, and a

cooperative bank without capital stock operated for mutual purposes and without profit

- Limited liability company treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes
- Common law trust treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes
- Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)
- Regulated Investment Company (RIC)
- Homeowners' association
- Inactive or nameholder corporation
- Nonproductive mining corporation
- Publicly traded partnership treated as a corporation under IRC Section 7704

A corporation that falls under the protection of Public Law 86-272 isn't required to file.

WHO MUST FILE FORM 41S?

A corporation filing as an S corporation for federal income tax purposes must file Form 41S if it's:

- Transacting business in Idaho or
- Registered with the Idaho Secretary of State to do business in Idaho

Idaho accepts the federal approval of the S corporation election.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Include Federal Form 2553 or a copy of the federal notice approving the election with your Idaho tax return for the first year you file Form 41S.

TRANSACTIONING BUSINESS

Transacting business in Idaho is indicated by, but not limited to, the following activities:

- Owning or leasing, as lessor or lessee, any property in Idaho
- Soliciting business in Idaho
- Being a member of a partnership or S corporation with business in Idaho
- Any Idaho activity from which income is received, realized, or derived
- Having an agent, such as a collector, repair person, delivery person, etc., acting on your behalf in Idaho

WHAT TO FILE

Include a complete copy of the federal income tax return with your Idaho income tax return. If filing a Form 41S, include or submit on compact disc in Word, Excel, or PDF format all federal Schedules K-1 and Idaho Forms ID K-1 with your return. Also, include a copy of Idaho Form PTE-12. Processing may be delayed if a complete copy of the federal return isn't included.

WHEN TO FILE

Returns for all corporations, except for farmers' cooperatives, are due on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year. For a calendar year filer, this is April 15, 2019.

Short period returns are due by the later of the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year or by the date required for that period by the IRC.

The return for a farmers' cooperative is due on or before the 15th day of the ninth month following the close of the tax year. For a calendar year filer, this is September 15.

If the last day for filing a return falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return is on time if it's filed on the next business day.

WHERE TO FILE

Mail the return and payment to:

Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 56
Boise ID 83756-0056

If you're sending your return using a delivery service that requires a physical address, use the following:

Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd Plaza IV
Boise ID 83712-7742

ACCOUNTING METHODS

You must use the same accounting method that's used for federal income tax purposes. A change of accounting method must have prior approval from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Include a copy of the federal approval with your return.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

You must use the same accounting period that's used for federal income tax purposes. A change to the annual accounting period must have prior approval from the IRS. Include a copy of the federal approval with your return.

AMENDED RETURNS

Use Form 41 or Form 41S to amend your return. Check the amended return box at the top of the form and enter the reason for amending. See **Amended Return** on page 6 or 11 for more information.

If you amend your federal return, you must file an amended Idaho income tax return. The statute of limitations for receiving a refund is three years from the due date of the return or the date the return was filed, whichever is later.

Amended returns claiming refunds that aren't filed on the form for the applicable year will be returned to the taxpayer.

ASSEMBLING THE RETURN

To make sure that your return is correctly processed, include all forms and schedules in the following order:

1. Form 41 or 41S, pages 1 and 2
2. Form 42
3. Form 75
4. Form 44
5. Form PTE-12
6. Form(s) ID K-1
7. Additional schedules in numerical order
8. Additional forms in alphabetical order
9. Complete copy of federal return

BONUS DEPRECIATION

For Property Acquired Before 2008 or After 2009

If you claimed bonus depreciation for federal purposes:

- Complete and include a separate federal Form 4562 or detailed computation for Idaho depreciation purposes as if you hadn't claimed the special depreciation allowance
- Use the Idaho depreciation amounts to compute the Idaho adjusted basis and any gains or losses from the sale or exchange of the property
- Enter the differences between the Idaho and federal depreciation amounts, and gains and losses from sales or other exchanges of the property on the bonus depreciation line

For Property Acquired During 2008 and 2009

Idaho law follows the federal bonus depreciation provisions. Use the same amounts for Idaho as you use for federal purposes. Idaho doesn't require additional forms or computations.

CHECK-THE-BOX REGULATIONS

Idaho follows the federal entity classification (check-the-box) regulations. If an entity is classified or taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, it's treated as a corporation for Idaho income tax purposes.

DISREGARDED ENTITIES

Idaho follows the federal rules on disregarded entities for tax purposes. These entities are treated as a sole proprietorship, branch or division of their owners. Income, deductions and credits are treated as belonging to the owner. Total apportionment attributes of the disregarded entity and the owner for one Idaho apportionment factor.

Include a schedule listing the name(s) and federal identification number(s) of disregarded entities included in your return. This is separate from the Idaho Form 41A.

E-FILE YOUR RETURN

The Tax Commission, with the IRS, provides electronic filing of federal and state corporation and S corporation income tax returns. See tax.idaho.gov/efile for more information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

A corporation must make estimated tax payments to the Tax Commission if it's required to make federal estimated tax payments and the estimated Idaho tax due is \$500 or more. Estimated taxes are paid with Form 41ES. The estimated tax payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year. For a calendar year filer, this is the 15th of April, June, September, and December.

Estimated taxes aren't required for the first year a corporation exists in Idaho. We'll send the corporation the necessary estimated tax payment form, Form 41EST, for the next year.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE

If you can't file your return by the due date, Idaho allows you an automatic six-month extension of time to file. To avoid paying a penalty, the amount of tax payments you've made must be at least 80% of the current year's tax liability or 100% of the total tax reported last year. Use Form 41ES to make your payment.

Even though an extension gives you more time to file, the tax is due on the original due date of the return. You must pay interest on any tax paid after the due date.

FEDERAL AUDIT

If your federal taxable income or tax credits change because of a federal audit, you must send written notice (including an amended return) to the Tax Commission within 120 days of the final federal determination. Include copies of all IRS schedules.

If you owe additional Idaho tax and don't send written notice within 120 days, we apply a 5% negligence penalty. We charge interest on any tax due.

If the final federal determination results in an Idaho refund, you must file an amended Idaho income tax return with the written notice. If the statute of limitations is closed, you have one year from the date of the final determination to file for the refund.

FORMS

Forms are available:

- Online at tax.idaho.gov (some forms are fillable)
- At Tax Commission offices
- By calling (208) 334-7660 in the Boise area or (800) 972-7660

You can use photocopies of these tax forms. Your copy must be legible.

FRANCHISE TAX

The franchise tax is imposed on a corporation for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise in Idaho. This includes a corporation in business solely to perform contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy at the Idaho National Laboratory.

The tax is computed at 6.925% of Idaho taxable income. Corporations aren't subject to both the franchise tax and the income tax.

INTEREST

Interest applies on delinquent tax from the original due date of the return until the tax is paid at the rate of 5% per year (rate effective for 2019).

MINIMUM TAX

The minimum tax of \$20 is required for each corporation:

- That transacts business in Idaho
- Is registered with the Idaho Secretary of State to do business in Idaho or
- Is exercising its corporate franchise in Idaho

This includes an S corporation. For a unitary group of corporations, the \$20 minimum tax is required for each corporation in the unitary group that's required to file an Idaho income tax return, even though only one Idaho group return is filed.

The \$20 minimum tax isn't required to be paid by a:

- Nonproductive mining corporation
- Corporation not organized for profit that isn't required to pay federal tax on unrelated business income
- Homeowners' association filing Form 1120-H and having no federal taxable income
- Corporation under the protection of Public Law 86-272

NET OPERATING LOSS (NOL)

A corporation has an Idaho NOL in a year when it's transacting business in Idaho and its Idaho taxable income is less than zero. The NOL can't be subtracted if the corporation wasn't transacting business in Idaho.

For a corporation with multiple entities operating in Idaho, each entity with Idaho activity can carry back \$100,000 of NOL, up to the amount of Idaho taxable income per entity in the year carried back.

For losses incurred after January 1, 2013, you only have one year from the end of the loss year to file an amended return carrying back the Idaho NOL. After that, you must carry the Idaho NOL forward. You can carry forward the remaining amount and apply it to the next 20 years until the NOL is fully absorbed.

For losses incurred after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2013, you must carry back the Idaho NOL and apply it to the prior two years. You can carry forward the remaining amount and apply it to the next 20 years until the NOL is fully absorbed.

You can carry back a maximum of \$100,000 of Idaho NOL. You must carry forward any Idaho NOL in excess of \$100,000.

An S corporation isn't allowed a deduction for an NOL carryback or carryforward. The loss must be passed through to the shareholder to be taken on the individual income tax return.

PAYMENTS

Electronic payments. There's no fee when paying by ACH Debit. If you pay by credit card or e-check, our third-party provider charges a convenience fee. American Express, Discover, MasterCard, and Visa are accepted. For more information, visit our *E-pay* page at tax.idaho.gov/epay.

Check payments. Make your check or money order payable to the Idaho State Tax Commission. Be sure to write your federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) on it and include it with your return. Don't staple your check to your return or send a check stub.

Payments of \$100,000 or more. Idaho law requires you use ACH Debit or ACH Credit (electronic funds transfer) when making payments of \$100,000 or more. If you file a paper tax return, indicate that you paid by one of these methods. If you're making an electronic funds transfer for the first time, read more at tax.idaho.gov/epay. To request our "ACH Credit Addenda and Bank Information" form, email us at eft@tax.idaho.gov or fax (208) 334-7625.

PENALTIES

Idaho law provides penalties for not filing tax returns by the due date, not paying tax due on time, and not prepaying enough on extension returns. For more information or to calculate a penalty, see our *Penalties and Interest* page at tax.idaho.gov/penalties.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PERMANENT BUILDING FUND (PBF) TAX

The following are required to pay the \$10 PBF:

- A corporation required to file an Idaho income tax return.
This includes:
 - Homeowners' associations
 - Inactive or nameholder corporations and
 - Nonproductive mining corporations registered with the Idaho Secretary of State to do business in Idaho
- Each corporation in the unitary group that's required to file an Idaho income tax return
- An S corporation required to pay tax on excess net passive income or net recognized built-in gains
- An S corporation must pay for each individual included in the composite return

A corporation under the protection of Public Law 86-272 isn't required to pay the PBF tax.

QUALIFIED SUBCHAPTER S SUBSIDIARIES (QSSS)

Idaho follows the federal election to treat a qualified subsidiary of an S corporation as a QSSS. The S corporation parent and the subsidiary are treated as one corporation. Income, deductions, and credits of the QSSS are treated as income, deductions, and credits of the parent. Total the apportionment attributes of the QSSS and the parent for one Idaho apportionment factor.

ROUNDING

Round the amounts on the return to the nearest whole dollar. Round down if under 50 cents, round up if 50 cents or more.

SIGNATURE

An authorized individual must sign the return on behalf of the corporation.

TAX DUE FOR NONRESIDENT INDIVIDUAL OWNERS

The S corporation can pay the tax on a nonresident individual owner's income from that S corporation. This income includes wages, salaries, and other compensation, and the individual's share of income, loss, or deduction.

Not all deductions allowed on an individual return are allowed when a corporation pays the tax for an individual owner. For example, S corporations aren't allowed deductions for carryovers or carrybacks of net operating losses, capital losses, or personal exemptions.

The S corporation is taxed on this income at the corporate rate of 6.925%.

These provisions apply to an S corporation that's transacting business in Idaho.

See additional information, including Forms PTE-12 and PTE-01, on our *Pass-through Entity Guidance* page at tax.idaho.gov.

TAX PERIOD/YEAR COVERED BY RETURN

Use the 2018 form to file your tax return for calendar year 2018 or the fiscal year beginning in 2018.

TAX PREPARER CONTACT BOX

Check this box if you paid a tax preparer to complete your return and you're authorizing the Tax Commission to discuss your return with the paid preparer identified on your return.

You're also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- Give the Tax Commission any information that's missing from your return and
- Call the Tax Commission for information about the processing of your return or the status of your refund or payments

You're not authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind you to anything including any additional tax liability, or otherwise represent you before the Tax Commission.

This authorization is valid for up to 180 days from the date the Tax Commission receives the return. If you want the Tax Commission to contact you instead of your preparer, leave the box blank.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR MULTISTATE & MULTINATIONAL TAXPAYERS AND UNITARY GROUPS

The following instructions apply only to corporations that are taxable in Idaho and another state or country (multistate and multinational corporations) or are part of a unitary group of corporations.

ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME

Business Income. Business income includes income from transactions or activity in the regular course of your trade or business. Business income also includes income from tangible or intangible property if the acquisition, management, or disposition of the property is an integral part of your regular trade or business operations. You may have business income even though the income was derived from an occasional or extraordinary transaction. All business income must be apportioned using the apportionment formula.

Nonbusiness Income. Nonbusiness income is all income other than business income and must be allocated, not apportioned. Allocation is the assignment of nonbusiness income to a specific state.

Apportionment Formula. The apportionment formula consists of three factors: property, payroll, and sales. We average these percentages to arrive at the Idaho apportionment factor. For most taxpayers, the sales factor is double weighted.

Electrical and telephone utilities must use a single-weighted sales factor. See the instructions for Form 42.

EXCEPTIONS TO APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

The apportionment formula is presumed to be the correct way to apportion business income. However, if the allocation and apportionment provisions don't fairly represent your business activity in Idaho, you can ask the Tax Commission for permission to use separate accounting, exclude one or more factors, or include one or more additional factors.

Separate Accounting. Separate accounting means allocating income and related expenses to the state where the activity occurred. You must receive prior approval from the Tax Commission to use separate accounting. Permission won't be granted just because you can identify income and expenses by location or because the standard apportionment formula results in more tax to Idaho than another method.

In your request to use separate accounting, you must explain in detail why the standard allocation and apportionment provisions don't fairly represent the extent of your business activity in Idaho. You must also show that the allocation and apportionment provisions produce inconsistent results. If you have a unitary business, the law assumes that unitary filing and apportionment more accurately reflects your income, unless you can prove otherwise.

GENERAL INFORMATION

You must submit a written request at least 30 days before the due date for filing the return, not including extensions. Mail your request to:

Income Tax Policy
Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 36
Boise ID 83722-0410

Exclusion of a Factor. If any of the factors (property, payroll, or sales) don't apply to your business, use the remaining factors to compute the Idaho apportionment factor. To determine the average percentage, divide only by the number of factors used. For example, if your corporation has no employees anywhere, reduce the number of factors by one.

Alternative Tax Computation on Idaho Gross Sales. A corporation that doesn't own or rent any Idaho property, whether real or personal, and doesn't have any Idaho payroll can pay tax to Idaho at the rate of 1% of Idaho gross sales if its Idaho sales are \$100,000 or less. To make this election, include a written statement with the return. Your statement must include your intent to make the election to pay the alternative tax on Idaho gross sales and confirm that, for the tax year, the corporation didn't have:

- Any Idaho property and wasn't renting any Idaho property
- Any Idaho payroll
- Idaho sales exceeding \$100,000

You can't change your election for the year once you file your return. Compute your tax based on 1% of the Idaho gross sales. Don't compute an Idaho apportionment factor or complete Form 42 if you've met the criteria listed and included your election statement.

MODIFIED FACTORS FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

The following businesses must use special rules in computing the apportionment factors:

- Airlines
- Trucking Companies
- Railroads
- Construction Contractors
- Television and Radio Broadcasters
- Publishers
- Financial Institutions

See the instructions for Form 42.

UNITARY BUSINESS

A multistate business is unitary when the operations conducted in Idaho are integrated with, depend on, or contribute to the business outside Idaho. There are various judicially acceptable tests that are used to make this determination, and a business is determined to be unitary even if only one of the tests is met.

The following are some of these tests:

The three unities test. This test is met if all three of the following unities are met:

- Unity of ownership
- Unity of operation as evidenced by central divisions for functions such as purchasing, advertising, accounting, and management and
- Unity of use in its centralized executive force and generalized system of operations

The contribution or dependency test. This test is met when the operations in Idaho contribute to, or are dependent on, the operations of the business performed outside Idaho.

Contributions to income test. This test is met if significant flows of value are present evidenced by factors such as:

- Functional integration
- Centralization of management and
- Economies of scale

The presence of any of the following generally indicates a unitary business:

- All activities of the group are in the same general line or type of business
- The activities of the group constitute different steps in a vertically structured enterprise
- The group is characterized by strong centralized management and centralized departments exist for functions such as financing, advertising, research, or purchasing

COMBINED REPORTING METHOD

The combined report shouldn't be confused with a federal consolidated return. A combined report refers to the method used to compute the amount of business income reported to Idaho by each member of a unitary group and not whether the unitary group files a group return or several returns. This method uses the apportionment factor to measure the economic activities of the taxpayer in a state. Use of the combined report doesn't disregard the separate corporate identities of the members of the unitary group.

An S corporation can't use the combined reporting method.

The combined report may be reflected on one group return filed by the unitary group or on two or more returns, one for each member that has an Idaho filing requirement. If a group return is filed for the unitary group, you must include the following information with the return for each corporation that has an Idaho income tax filing requirement:

- Idaho and combined property, payroll, and sales amounts and the resulting apportionment factor
- Idaho tax computation
- Idaho net operating loss calculation
- Idaho tax credits and limitations

The combined reporting method is required if two or more corporations are engaged in a unitary business, and more than 50% of the voting stock is owned directly or indirectly by a common owner or owners. For more information, call (800) 972-7660 to order the *Guide to Combined Reporting* or get a copy at tax.idaho.gov.

You must have prior consent from the Tax Commission to stop using the combined reporting method. Submit a written request at least 30 days before the due date of the return, not including extensions. Mail your request to:

Income Tax Policy
Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 36
Boise ID 83722-0410

WORLDWIDE FILING

If a taxpayer is part of a unitary group, the combined report must include the income or loss and apportionment factor attributes of all unitary affiliates with more than 50% common ownership. This includes corporations incorporated outside the United States.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WATER'S-EDGE ELECTION

The water's-edge election is applicable only to a unitary business that has ownership in at least one foreign affiliate that doesn't file a federal income tax return. The business can elect to exclude foreign affiliates from the combined report unless they're included in a federal return, and be taxed only on a percentage of any dividends received from the foreign affiliates.

Only the income and apportionment factors of unitary corporations filing a federal income tax return or included in a federal consolidated return are taken into account in determining Idaho taxable income.

To make a valid water's-edge election, file the Water's-Edge Election and Consent Form, Form 14, with the original return the first year you make the election. The election can't be made on an amended return. You must request permission from the Tax Commission to change from the water's-edge method to the worldwide filing method.

You must file the domestic disclosure spreadsheet within six months after filing the Form 41. A unitary business can elect not to file the spreadsheet; however, the 85% exclusion of dividends from foreign corporations must be reduced to 80%. Check the "Yes" box on Form 41, line 8b, every year you elect not to file a spreadsheet.

You can get a copy of the *Water's-Edge Election Pamphlet* at tax.idaho.gov.

MULTISTATE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIPS

If a corporation required to file an Idaho income tax return is a member of an operating partnership or joint venture, the corporation must apportion its share of the partnership's business income or loss along with all other net business income or loss of the corporation. The corporation's share of the partnership's property, payroll and sales is determined in the same proportion as the partnership's income is distributed and must be included in the corporation's apportionment computation.

NET OPERATING LOSS (NOL)

Each affiliated corporation included in a unitary group return must compute its own share of the combined NOL apportioned to Idaho and apply its loss to its apportioned income.

The provisions of IRC Section 381 and 382 apply in computing the Idaho net operating loss of merged corporations. The IRC Section 382 loss limitation is limited by the premerger loss corporation's Idaho apportionment factor for the last tax year before the merger.

FORM 41 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form.

General information instructions beginning on page 1 also apply to this form.

HEADING

File the 2018 return for calendar year 2018 or a fiscal year that begins in 2018. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Write your business name, address, and federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) in the space provided. Don't include the dash when entering your EIN. Also, provide your NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, listed as the Business Code on your federal return.

AMENDED RETURN

You can use this form as an original return or an amended return. If you're filing this form as an amended return, check the box at the top of the form. Enter the number from the following list that best describes your reason for amending.

1. Federal Audit
2. Capital Loss Carryback
3. Net Operating Loss Carryback - Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss
4. Federal Amended
5. Other - Include an explanation

Complete the entire form using the corrected amounts.

QUESTIONS 1-10

Mark the appropriate boxes and provide the requested information. Answer each question or the return will be considered incomplete. Incomplete returns cause processing delays.

Question 1 FEDERAL AUDIT

If a federal audit was finalized during the tax year, enter the most recent tax year covered in the audit.

Question 2 INACTIVE OR NAMEHOLDER CORPORATIONS

Check the "Yes" box if the corporation is authorized to transact business in Idaho but has no business activity and no income attributable to Idaho.

Question 3 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

- a. Check the "No" box if the corporation wasn't required to make federal estimated tax payments in 2018.
- b. Check the "Yes" box if your estimated tax payments were based on annualized amounts.

Question 4 FINAL RETURN

If this is the corporation's final return for Idaho, check the box that explains the reason and enter the date the event occurred. Enter the new federal EIN if the corporation has merged or reorganized.

Question 5 ELECTRICAL OR TELEPHONE UTILITY

If this return is for an electrical or telephone utility, check the "Yes" box. Electrical and telephone utilities apportion business income using a different apportionment factor calculation.

Question 6 EIN OF PARENT

If the corporation is a subsidiary in an affiliated group, or a parent subsidiary controlled group, enter the name and EIN of the parent corporation. For the definition of a subsidiary in an affiliated group or a parent controlled group, see the instructions for IRS Form 1120, Schedule K.

Question 7 COMBINED REPORTING INFORMATION

Check the "Yes" box if this return is prepared using the combined reporting method. Even if you checked the "No" box, answer questions a through c. Include Form 41A if you answer yes to any of the questions 7 through 7d. Don't consider ownership by an S corporation when answering these questions.

FORM 41

- a. If the corporation filing this return owns more than 50% of another corporation, check the "Yes" box.
- b. If another corporation owns more than 50% of the corporation filing this return, check the "Yes" box.
- c. If the same interest owns more than 50% of the corporation filing this return and another corporation, check the "Yes" box.
- d. Check the "Yes" box if this is a combined report and two or more corporations included in the report are authorized to transact business in Idaho or are transacting business in Idaho.

Question 8 MULTINATIONAL UNITARY GROUP

- a. If the corporation filing this return is part of a multinational unitary group, indicate whether the return is prepared on a worldwide or water's-edge method. If you're electing water's-edge, Form 14 is required. If you're filing an amended return, you can't change your election.
- b. If this return is filed using the water's-edge method, you can elect not to file the domestic disclosure spreadsheet by checking the "Yes" box.
- c. If this return is filed on a worldwide basis, check the "Yes" box if the income of foreign subsidiaries is computed by conforming their profit and loss statements to tax accounting standards that would be required by the IRC if the foreign subsidiaries were required to file federal income tax returns. All book to tax adjustments must be made for all foreign subsidiaries if this method is used.

Question 9 PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION

Check the "Yes" box if you elected the property tax exemption on personal property that qualifies for the ITC. Include a copy of your Form 49E.

Question 10 INSURANCE COMPANIES

Check the "Yes" box if a corporation included in this report is an insurance company paying the Idaho premium tax required by Idaho Code section 41-405.

ADDITIONS

LINE 11 FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME

If filing as part of a federal consolidated return or separate federal Form 1120, enter the taxable income from federal Form 1120, page 1, line 30. Include a complete copy of the federal income tax return filed with the IRS with your Idaho income tax return.

If the corporations included in the unitary combined group are different from the federal consolidated group, report the differences on Form 42, Part II, lines 1, 2, 3, and 7.

LINE 12 INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS NOT TAXABLE UNDER IRC

Enter the interest and dividends net of applicable amortization received or accrued from obligations of any state or political subdivision excluded from federal taxable income under the provisions of the IRC. Include a schedule.

LINE 13 STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND LOCAL TAXES

Enter the total of all state, municipal, and local taxes measured by net income that have been paid or accrued during the tax year minus any refunds that have been included in federal taxable income. Include a schedule of all taxes deducted on the federal return.

LINE 15 DIVIDENDS RECEIVED DEDUCTION

Enter the special deduction for dividends deducted from federal income as allowed by IRC Sections 243(a) and (c), 244, 245, and 246A.

LINE 16 BONUS DEPRECIATION

If you claimed the bonus depreciation for federal purposes for property acquired before 2008 or after 2009:

- Complete a separate federal Form 4562 or detailed computation for Idaho depreciation purposes as if the special depreciation allowance hadn't been claimed
- Compute the Idaho adjusted basis and any gains or losses from the sale or exchange of property using the Idaho depreciation amounts
- If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is more than the Idaho depreciation (including gains and losses), include the difference as an addition on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on line 28

Don't enter any amounts for property acquired during 2008 and 2009.

LINE 17 OTHER ADDITIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho additions. If you're a multistate/multinational taxpayer, include the total additions from Form 42, Part II, line 6. Include a schedule identifying each addition.

SUBTRACTIONS

LINE 19 FOREIGN DIVIDEND GROSS-UP

Enter the foreign dividend gross-up, as provided by IRC Section 78, included in federal taxable income.

LINE 20 INTEREST FROM IDAHO MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

Enter interest income from securities issued by the state of Idaho and its political subdivisions, if included on line 12.

LINE 21 INTEREST ON U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

Idaho doesn't tax interest income from U.S. government obligations. Deduct any U.S. government interest included in federal taxable income, line 11. Examples of U.S. government obligations include:

- Banks for Cooperatives
- Federal Farm Credit Banks
- Federal Financing Bank
- Federal Homeowners Loan Bank
- Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
- Federal Land Bank
- Guam
- Puerto Rico
- Student Loan Marketing Association
- Tennessee Valley Authority Bonds
- Territory of Alaska
- Territory of Hawaii
- Territory of Samoa
- U.S. Series EE and HH Bonds
- U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes
- Virgin Islands

Idaho taxes interest income received from the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).

If you have interest income from a mutual fund that invests in both nonexempt securities and exempt U.S. government securities, you can deduct the portion of the interest earned that's attributable to direct U.S. government obligations. The mutual fund must identify the amount for it to be deductible.

FORM 41

LINE 22 INTEREST EXPENSE OFFSET

Enter the amount from line 5 of the following computation. This is the interest expense offset.

- 1 a. Interest expense. Total interest expense deducted in determining federal taxable income _____
- b. Interest expense disallowed under IRC Sections 265 and 291 _____
- c. Interest expense from a pass-through entity _____
- d. Interest expense of foreign corporations included in the combined report _____
- e. Subtotal. Add lines a through d _____
- f. Interest expense of corporations included in the consolidated federal return but not part of the combined report filed with Idaho _____
- g. Intercompany interest expense _____
- h. Total interest expense. Subtract lines f and g from line e _____
2. Total tax-exempt income (interest on qualifying obligations of the United States and the state of Idaho, its cities, and political subdivisions) _____
3. Total income. Refer to Rule 115, Idaho Income Tax Administrative Rules _____
4. Divide line 2 by line 3 _____ %
5. Multiply line 1h by line 4 _____

LINE 24 TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT DONATION

Enter the lesser of cost or fair market value of technological equipment donated to a public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary school, public or nonprofit private college or university, public library, or library district located in Idaho. Items that qualify for this deduction are limited to computers, computer software, and scientific equipment or apparatus manufactured within five years of the date of donation. The amount deducted can't reduce Idaho taxable income to less than zero. Any unused deduction can't be carried to another year.

LINE 25 ALLOCATED INCOME

Enter the amount of nonbusiness income. Include a schedule detailing the source of income and explaining why the income was classified as nonbusiness.

LINE 26 NONBUSINESS EXPENSE OFFSET

Add back expenses included in federal taxable income related to the production of allocated nonbusiness income listed on line 25. Related expenses include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the assets that produce the nonbusiness interest and dividend income. Prorate interest expense related to business and nonbusiness income. Complete the following computations to calculate the total amount of nonbusiness expense offset.

1. Expenses directly related to nonbusiness income _____
- 2 a. Interest expense. Total interest expense deducted in determining federal taxable income _____
- b. Interest expense disallowed under IRC Sections 265 and 291 _____
- c. Interest expense from a pass-through entity _____
- d. Interest expense of foreign corporations included in the combined report _____
- e. Subtotal. Add lines a through d _____
- f. Interest expense of corporations included in the consolidated return filed with Idaho if included in line 2a _____
- g. Interest expense included in line 1 _____
- h. Interest expense on line 22 attributable to tax-exempt income _____
- i. Intercompany interest expense _____
- j. Total interest expense. Subtract lines f through i from line e _____
3. Total nonbusiness income _____

4. Total income. Refer to Rule 115, Idaho Income Tax Administrative Rules _____
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 _____ %
6. Multiply line 2j by line 5. This is the interest expense prorated to nonbusiness income _____
7. Other indirect expenses related to both business and nonbusiness income _____
8. Multiply line 7 by line 5 _____
9. Add lines 1, 6, and 8. Enter amount on line 26 _____

LINE 28 BONUS DEPRECIATION

If you claimed bonus depreciation for federal purposes for property acquired before 2008 or after 2009:

- Complete a separate federal Form 4562 or detailed computation for Idaho depreciation purposes as if the special depreciation allowance hadn't been claimed
- Compute the Idaho adjusted basis and any gains or losses from the sale or exchange of property using the Idaho depreciation amounts
- If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is less than the Idaho depreciation (including gains and losses), include the difference as a deduction on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on line 16

Don't enter any amounts for property acquired during 2008 and 2009.

LINE 29 OTHER SUBTRACTIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho deductions. Multistate/multinational taxpayers include the total deductions from Form 42, Part II, line 12. Include a schedule identifying each deduction.

LINE 33 APPORTIONMENT FACTOR

If all the activity is in Idaho, enter 100%. If the corporation has multistate/multinational operations, enter the apportionment factor from Form 42, Part I, line 21. Include Form 42.

LINE 35 INCOME ALLOCATED TO IDAHO

Enter the amount of nonbusiness income allocated to Idaho minus the nonbusiness expense offset from line 26 that applies to this income. Include a schedule detailing the source of the income allocated to Idaho.

LINE 36 IDAHO NOL CARRYOVER AND CARRYBACK

Enter the Idaho NOL carryover. If this is an amended return to claim an NOL, enter the amount of the NOL carryback.

Enter the total of the NOL carryover and carryback amounts on line 36. Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss.

LINE 37 IDAHO TAXABLE INCOME

Enter the Idaho taxable income.

TAXES

LINE 38 IDAHO INCOME TAX

Enter the amount of Idaho income tax computed at 6.925% of Idaho taxable income. The amount must be a minimum of \$20. Nonproductive mining corporations and nonprofit corporations with no unrelated business income aren't subject to the \$20 minimum tax. Each corporation included in a group return and required to file is subject to the \$20 minimum tax.

FORM 41

If a multistate corporation's only activity in Idaho consists of sales that don't exceed \$100,000, the corporation can pay tax at the rate of 1% of its Idaho gross sales. You must include a statement to make the election. See **Alternative Tax Computation on Idaho Gross Sales** on page 5 for the required information. Show the computation of the tax on line 38. This is 1% multiplied by Idaho gross sales. Don't compute an Idaho apportionment factor or apply one to the Idaho gross sales for this tax computation.

For corporations required to pay a franchise tax rather than an income tax, enter the amount of the franchise tax on this line. This tax is also computed at 6.925% of Idaho taxable income. See **Franchise Tax** on page 3.

CREDITS

LINE 39 CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDAHO EDUCATIONAL ENTITIES

If the corporation donated money to a qualified educational entity, it can claim a tax credit. Donations of goods or services don't qualify. The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 10% of the tax on line 38 or
- \$5,000

A qualified educational entity includes:

- A nonprofit corporation, fund, foundation, research park, trust, or association organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of Idaho colleges and universities
- A nonprofit, private, or public Idaho school (elementary, secondary, or higher education) or its foundation
- Idaho education public broadcast system foundations
- The Idaho State Historical Society or its foundation
- An Idaho public library or its foundation
- An Idaho library district or its foundation
- An Idaho public or private nonprofit museum
- The Idaho Commission for Libraries
- Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs
- Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired
- Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Idaho State Independent Living Council
- Idaho STEM Action Center
- Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Medical residency programs or support organizations devoted to training residents in Idaho

LINE 40 CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDAHO YOUTH AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

A corporation can claim this credit if it donated cash or goods to the following:

- Qualified center for independent living
- Youth or rehabilitation facility or its foundation or
- Nonprofit substance abuse center licensed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 10% of the tax on line 38
- \$500 or
- The tax on line 38 minus the amounts on line 39 and Form 44, Part I, line 1

The qualified youth or rehabilitation facilities and their foundations are:

- Anchor House
- The Arc, Inc., Boise
- The Children's Home Society of Idaho, Inc., Boise
- The Children's Village, Inc., Coeur d'Alene
- Dawn Enterprises, Inc., Blackfoot

- Development Workshop, Inc., Idaho Falls
- Gem Youth Services, Emmett
- Hope House, Inc., Nampa
- Idaho Drug Free Youth, Inc., Coeur d'Alene
- Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital, Inc., Boise
- Idaho Youth Ranch
- Kinderhaven, Sandpoint
- Learning Lab, Inc., Boise
- Magic Valley Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Twin Falls
- New Day Products, Inc., Pocatello
- Northwest (North Idaho) Children's Home
- Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., Lewiston
- Panhandle Special Needs, Inc., Sandpoint
- Project P.A.T.C.H. (Planned Assistance for Troubled Children)
- Shepherd's Home, Inc., McCall
- Transitional Employment Services for the Handicapped, Coeur d'Alene
- Walker Center, Gooding
- Western Idaho Training Co., Inc., Caldwell
- Winchester Occupational Workshop, Winchester
- Women's and Children's Alliance

The following are the qualified centers for independent living:

- Disability Action Center Northwest, Moscow and Coeur d'Alene
- Living Independence Network Corporation, Boise and Twin Falls
- Living Independently For Everyone, Inc., Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, and Pocatello

LINE 41 TOTAL BUSINESS INCOME TAX CREDITS

Enter the total business income tax credits from Form 44, Part I, line 9. See page 16 for specific instructions. Include Form 44.

OTHER TAXES

LINE 44 PERMANENT BUILDING FUND TAX

Enter \$10 for each corporation required to file, including nonproductive mining corporations. Each corporation included in a group return and required to file must pay the \$10 permanent building fund tax.

LINE 45 TOTAL TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF INCOME TAX CREDITS

Enter the total tax from recapture of income tax credits from Form 44, Part II, line 6. See page 17 for specific instructions. Include Form 44.

LINE 46 FUELS TAX DUE

If you buy gasoline, aircraft fuel, or special fuels (diesel, propane, or natural gas) without paying the fuels tax and later use this fuel in licensed vehicles or aircraft, you owe fuels tax. Add the amounts on Form 75, Section IV, lines 3 and 4 and enter the total on line 46. Include Form 75.

LINE 47 SALES/USE TAX DUE

If you made purchases during the year without paying sales tax, you must pay use tax on these purchases. Examples include magazine subscriptions, out-of-state catalog purchases, merchandise bought over the internet, book and record club items, purchases in a state where no sales tax was charged, etc. Multiply the total amount of those purchases by 6% (.06).

If you computed use tax on Form 75, add it to the use tax on other purchases and enter the total on line 47.

If you have an Idaho sales or use tax account, don't enter your sales or use tax on this line, but continue to report the tax on these purchases on your sales and use tax returns.

FORM 41

REFUND OR PAYMENT DUE

LINE 48 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF QUALIFIED INVESTMENT EXEMPTION (QIE)

If you've claimed the QIE for property tax on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, you must recapture part or all of the property tax benefit. Enter the amount from Form 49ER, Part III, line 18. Include Form 49ER.

LINE 50 UNDERPAYMENT INTEREST

Use Form 41ESR, Part I, Underpayment of Estimated Tax, to determine if there's an underpayment of any estimated tax payments. Enter the amount of underpayment interest from Form 41ESR, Part II, line 24. Include Form 41ESR.

If this is an amended return, enter the amount from the original return.

LINE 51 DONATION TO OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

You can make a voluntary donation to the Idaho Opportunity Scholarship Program. The amount designated will either reduce your refund or increase your tax due. Your choice to donate can't be changed; you can't get a refund later.

Contributions help provide need-based scholarship funds to Idaho high school graduates who attend approved higher education institutions in Idaho. This need-based program is built on a shared responsibility model. Students must contribute to the cost of attendance, and apply for other financial aid sources including federal aid. Awards are renewable for up to four years and are based primarily on financial need with some academic consideration. Students must meet a minimum GPA while completing their studies to be eligible for renewal. For more information about the Idaho Opportunity Scholarship Program, please visit www.boardofed.idaho.gov/scholarship/opportunity.asp.

PAYMENTS AND OTHER CREDITS

LINE 53 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

Enter the total amount of estimated tax payments made for tax year 2018 from the following forms:

- Form 41ES, Estimated Tax Payment / Extension of Time Payment and
- The amount applied from your 2017 return

LINE 54 SPECIAL FUELS AND GASOLINE TAX REFUND

The special fuels (diesel, propane, or natural gas) tax refund is available to those who use the fuel for heating or in off-highway equipment and have paid the tax on the special fuels purchased. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 2. Include Form 75.

The gasoline tax refund is available to those who buy and use gasoline in off-highway equipment or auxiliary engines. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 1. Include Form 75.

LINE 55 TAX REIMBURSEMENT INCENTIVE CREDIT

Enter the total credit allowed from the Idaho Reimbursement Incentive Certificate. Include a copy of the certificate with the return.

LINE 58 PENALTY AND INTEREST

Penalty and interest are computed on the tax on line 57 minus the underpayment interest on line 50 and the donation amount on line 51.

Penalty. Idaho law provides penalties for not filing tax returns by the due date, not paying tax due on time, and not prepaying enough on extension returns. For more information or to calculate a penalty, see our *Penalties and Interest* page at tax.idaho.gov/penalties.

The minimum penalty is \$10. The maximum penalty is 25% of tax due.

Interest. We charge interest on the amount of tax due from the due date until paid in full. The rate for 2019 is 5%.

LINE 61 REFUND

If you're filing an original return, you can receive all or part of the overpayment listed on line 60 as a refund, or apply all or part of the overpayment to your 2019 estimated tax. Enter the amount you want refunded to you. If you enter the total amount from line 60, you must enter zero on line 62.

LINE 62 ESTIMATED TAX

If you're filing an original return, you can apply all or part of the overpayment listed on line 60 as a credit against your 2019 estimated tax. The amount you list on this line plus the amount on line 61 must equal the overpayment listed on line 60. If you listed the total overpayment as the amount you want refunded to you on line 61, you must enter zero on this line.

AMENDED RETURN ONLY

Complete lines 63 through 66 only if you're filing this return as an amended return.

LINE 63 TOTAL DUE OR OVERPAYMENT ON THIS RETURN

If the total due shown on line 59 is greater than zero, enter this amount on line 63 as a positive amount.

If line 59 is zero, enter the amount of overpayment from line 60 on line 63 as a negative amount.

FORM 41S SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form.
General information instructions beginning on page 1 also apply to this form.

An S corporation must provide each shareholder with an Idaho Form ID K-1. This form shows the shareholder's proportionate share of Idaho additions, subtractions, and credit information. For shareholders who aren't individuals, the Form ID K-1 also provides apportionment factor information that's needed to complete their Idaho income tax return. Form ID K-1 also identifies the proportionate share of gross income to help determine Idaho filing requirements of individual shareholders.

Include all Forms ID K-1 and a complete copy of federal Form 1120S, including all federal Schedules K-1, with the Idaho Form 41S.

HEADING

File the 2018 return for calendar year 2018 or a fiscal year that begins in 2018. For a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space at the top of the form.

Write your business name, address, and federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) in the space provided. Don't include the dash when entering your EIN. Also, provide your NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, listed as the Business Code on your federal return.

AMENDED RETURN

You can use this form as an original return or an amended return. If you're filing this form as an amended return, check the box at the top of the form. Enter the number from the following list that best describes your reason for amending.

1. Federal Audit
2. Federal Amended
3. Other - Include an explanation

Complete the entire form using the corrected amounts.

QUESTIONS 1-12

Mark the appropriate boxes and provide the requested information. Answer each question or the return will be considered incomplete. Incomplete returns cause processing delays.

Question 1 COMPOSITE RETURN

Check the "Yes" box if the S corporation is filing a composite return. A composite return is a single return filed by an entity on behalf of two or more nonresident individual shareholders. It allows the entity to compute and report the income and tax attributable to nonresident individual shareholders on a single tax return.

See additional information, including Forms PTE-12 and PTE-01, on our *Pass-through Entity Guidance* page at tax.idaho.gov.

Question 2 FEDERAL AUDIT

If a federal audit was finalized during the tax year, enter the most recent tax year covered in the audit.

Question 3 INACTIVE OR NAMEHOLDER CORPORATIONS

Check the "Yes" box if the S corporation is authorized to transact business in Idaho but has no business activity and no income attributable to Idaho.

Question 4 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

- a. Check the "No" box if the corporation wasn't required to make federal estimated tax payments in 2018.

- b. Check the "Yes" box if your estimated tax payments were based on annualized amounts.

Question 5 FINAL RETURN

If this is the corporation's final return for Idaho, check the box that explains the reason and enter the date the event occurred. Enter the new federal EIN if the corporation was merged or reorganized.

Question 6 ELECTRICAL OR TELEPHONE UTILITY

If this return is for an electrical or telephone utility, check the "Yes" box. Electrical and telephone utilities apportion business income using a different apportionment factor calculation.

Question 7 OWNERSHIP CHANGE

Check the "Yes" box if a shareholder's interest was terminated or if a new shareholder acquired an interest in the corporation.

Question 8 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT (ITC)

Enter the amount from Form 49, Part I, line 2. This is the Idaho ITC the corporation earned for the tax year.

Question 9 BROADBAND EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT CREDIT

Enter the amount from Form 68, line 2. This is the broadband equipment investment credit the corporation earned for the tax year.

Question 10 CREDIT FOR IDAHO RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Enter the amount from Form 67, line 16. This is the credit for Idaho research activities the corporation earned for the tax year.

Question 12 PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION

Check the "Yes" box if you elected the property tax exemption on personal property that qualifies for the ITC. Include a copy of your Form 49E.

INCOME

LINE 16 PORTFOLIO INCOME

Enter your net portfolio income or loss from Form 1120S, Schedule K, lines 4, 5a, 6, 7, and 8a.

LINE 17 OTHER ITEMS

Enter your other items from Form 1120S, Schedule K. Include any other income, loss, or deductions (such as Section 179 or charitable contributions) required to be reported separately to shareholders from the federal Form 1120S, Schedule K.

ADDITIONS

LINE 19 INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS NOT TAXABLE UNDER IRC

Enter the interest and dividends net of applicable amortization received or accrued from obligations of any state or political subdivision excluded from federal income under the provisions of the IRC. Include a schedule.

LINE 20 STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND LOCAL TAXES

Enter the total of all state, municipal, and local taxes measured by net income that have been paid or accrued during the tax year minus any refunds that have been included in federal income. Include taxes paid on built-in gains and excess net passive income. Include a schedule of all taxes deducted on the federal return.

FORM 41S

LINE 21 BONUS DEPRECIATION

If you claimed bonus depreciation for federal purposes for property acquired before 2008 or after 2009:

- Complete a separate federal Form 4562 or detailed computation for Idaho depreciation purposes as if the special depreciation allowance hadn't been claimed
- Compute the Idaho adjusted basis and any gains or losses from the sale or exchange of the property using the Idaho depreciation amounts
- If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is more than the Idaho depreciation (including Idaho gains and losses), include the difference as an addition on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on line 32

Don't enter any amounts from property acquired during 2008 and 2009.

LINE 22 OTHER ADDITIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho additions. If you have separately stated items that must be added back, include the amount. Include a schedule identifying each addition.

SUBTRACTIONS

LINE 24 INTEREST FROM IDAHO MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

Enter interest income from securities issued by the state of Idaho and its political subdivisions, if included on line 20.

LINE 25 INTEREST ON U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

Idaho doesn't tax interest income from U.S. government obligations. Deduct any U.S. government interest included in federal income. Examples of U.S. government obligations include:

- Banks for Cooperatives
- Federal Farm Credit Banks
- Federal Financing Bank
- Federal Homeowners Loan Bank
- Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
- Federal Land Bank
- Guam
- Puerto Rico
- Student Loan Marketing Association
- Tennessee Valley Authority Bonds
- Territory of Alaska
- Territory of Hawaii
- Territory of Samoa
- U.S. Series EE and HH Bonds
- U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes
- Virgin Islands

Idaho taxes interest income from the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).

If you have interest income from a mutual fund that invests in both nonexempt securities and exempt U.S. government securities, you can deduct the portion of the interest earned that's attributable to direct U.S. government obligations. The mutual fund must identify the amount for it to be deductible.

LINE 26 INTEREST EXPENSE OFFSET

Enter the amount from line 5 of the following computation. This is the interest expense offset.

- 1a. Interest expense. Total interest expense deducted in determining federal income..... _____
- b. Interest expense disallowed under IRC Sections 265 and 291 _____

- c. Interest expense from a pass-through entity..... _____
- d. Intercompany interest expense _____
- e. Total interest expense. Add lines a through c and subtract line d _____
2. Total tax-exempt income (interest on qualifying obligations of the United States and the state of Idaho, its cities, and political subdivisions) _____
3. Total income. Refer to Rule 115, Idaho Income Tax Administrative Rules..... _____
4. Divide line 2 by line 3 %
5. Multiply line 1e by line 4..... _____

LINE 28 TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT DONATION

Enter the lesser of cost or fair market value of technological equipment donated to a public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary school, public or nonprofit private college or university, public library, or library district located in Idaho. Items that qualify for this deduction are limited to computers, computer software, and scientific equipment or apparatus manufactured within five years of the date of donation. The amount deducted may not reduce Idaho taxable income to less than zero. Any unused deduction can't be carried to another year.

LINE 29 ALLOCATED INCOME

Enter the amount of nonbusiness income. Include a schedule detailing the source of income and explaining why the income was classified as nonbusiness.

LINE 30 NONBUSINESS EXPENSE OFFSET

Add back expenses included in computing federal income that are related to the production of allocated nonbusiness income listed on line 29. Related expenses include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the assets that produce the nonbusiness interest and dividend income. Prorate interest expense related to business and nonbusiness income. Complete the following computations to calculate the total amount of nonbusiness expense offset.

1. Expenses directly related to nonbusiness income _____
- 2a. Interest expense. Total interest expense deducted in determining federal income _____
- b. Interest expense disallowed under IRC Sections 265 and 291 _____
- c. Interest expense from a pass-through entity..... _____
- d. Subtotal. Add lines a through c _____
- e. Interest expense included in line 1 _____
- f. Interest expense on line 26 attributable to tax-exempt income..... _____
- g. Intercompany interest expense _____
- h. Total interest expense. Subtract lines e, f, and g from line d _____
3. Total nonbusiness income _____
4. Total income. Refer to Rule 115, Idaho Income Tax Administrative Rules..... _____
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 %
6. Multiply line 2h by line 5. This is the interest expense prorated to nonbusiness income _____
7. Other indirect expenses related to both business and nonbusiness income _____
8. Multiply line 7 by line 5 _____
9. Add lines 1, 6, and 8. Enter amount on line 30.... _____

LINE 32 BONUS DEPRECIATION

If you claimed bonus depreciation for federal purposes for property acquired before 2008 or after 2009:

- Complete a separate federal Form 4562 or detailed computation for Idaho depreciation purposes as if the special depreciation allowance hadn't been claimed
- Compute the Idaho adjusted basis and any gains or losses from the sale or exchange of property using the Idaho depreciation amounts

FORM 41S

- If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is less than the Idaho depreciation (including gains and losses), include the difference as a deduction on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on line 17

Don't enter any amounts for property acquired during 2008 and 2009.

LINE 33 OTHER SUBTRACTIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho deductions. Include any deductions from separately stated items you're required to report except for deductions not allowed to S corporations when paying the tax for shareholders. Include a schedule identifying each deduction.

LINE 37 APPORTIONMENT FACTOR

If all the activity is in Idaho, enter 100%. If the S corporation has multistate/multinational operations, enter the apportionment factor from Form 42, Part I, line 21. Include Form 42.

LINE 38 NET BUSINESS INCOME APPORTIONED TO IDAHO

Multiply line 36 by the percent on line 37. Enter the amount and complete the rest of the lines in this section using information from Form PTE-12.

LINE 39 INCOME ALLOCATED TO IDAHO

Enter the amount of nonbusiness income allocated to Idaho minus the nonbusiness expense offset from line 30 that applies to this income. Include a schedule detailing the source of the income allocated to Idaho.

LINES 40-43

Complete Form PTE-12. Refer to Form PTE-12 for instructions. The sum of lines 40-42 should be equal to the sum of lines 38 and 39.

CREDITS

Except for the Tax Reimbursement Incentive credit and the investment tax credit earned by an S corporation while a former C corporation, credits earned by the S corporation pass through to each shareholder based on that shareholder's proportionate share of S corporation income or loss. When an S corporation has a fiscal year end other than that of the shareholder, the credit passes through in the same period that the shareholder reports the S corporation income or loss for federal tax purposes.

The S corporation must provide each shareholder with an Idaho Form ID K-1. This form shows the shareholder's proportionate share of credits earned, credits subject to recapture, and contribution information needed to calculate certain credits. Each shareholder uses this information to determine the amount of Idaho credit allowed, recapture required, and credit carryovers that exist on the shareholder's Idaho income tax return. Credits reported by each shareholder are subject to the limitations applicable to that shareholder. Include copies of Form ID K-1 with the Idaho S Corporation Income Tax Return for the year when the credit is earned.

If an individual shareholder's portion of the income is taxed on the S corporation's return, the tax can be offset by that shareholder's proportionate share of credits. Credits applied to this tax are computed based on the credit limitations applicable to corporations. For example, if an S corporation pays the tax for three individual shareholders, the amount of credit for contributions to educational institutions is the lesser of the following amounts:

- 50% of the three shareholders' share of the amount donated
- 10% of the tax computed for the three shareholders or
- \$5,000

Credits allowed to a shareholder that aren't used to offset that shareholder's tax can't be used to offset the tax computed for other shareholders. The broadband equipment investment credit can be transferred to another taxpayer rather than used by the taxpayer who earns the credit.

To claim a credit you acquired through a transfer, include a copy of the Idaho Statement of Credit Transfer, Form 70, with each return you're claiming transferred credit on.

LINE 44 CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDAHO EDUCATIONAL ENTITIES

Donations made by an S corporation to a qualified educational entity can qualify for a tax credit. Donations of goods or services don't qualify.

If the S corporation pays the tax for one or more nonresident individual shareholders, determine each shareholder's proportionate share of the following amounts and enter the total of these amounts on line 44.

The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 10% of the tax on line 43 or
- \$5,000

Don't enter the total credit earned by the S corporation if the S corporation isn't paying the tax for all shareholders.

A qualified educational entity includes:

- A nonprofit corporation, fund, foundation, research park, trust, or association organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of Idaho colleges and universities
- A nonprofit, private, or public Idaho school (elementary, secondary, or higher education) or its foundation
- Idaho education public broadcast system foundations
- The Idaho State Historical Society or its foundation
- An Idaho public library or its foundation
- An Idaho library district or its foundation
- An Idaho public or private nonprofit museum
- The Idaho Commission for Libraries
- Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs
- Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired
- Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Idaho State Independent Living Council
- Idaho STEM Action Center
- Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Medical residency programs or support organizations devoted to training residents in Idaho

LINE 45 CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDAHO YOUTH AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

An S corporation can claim this credit if it donated cash or goods to the following:

- Qualified center for independent living
- Youth or rehabilitation facility or its foundation or
- Nonprofit substance abuse center licensed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

If the S corporation is paying the tax for one or more nonresident individual shareholders, determine each shareholder's proportionate share of the following amounts and enter the total of these amounts on line 45.

The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 10% of the tax on line 43
- \$500 or
- The tax on line 43 minus the amounts on line 44 and Form 44, Part I, line 1

FORM 41S

Don't enter the total credit earned by the S corporation if the S corporation isn't paying the tax for all shareholders.

The qualified youth or rehabilitation facilities and their foundations are:

- Anchor House
- The Arc, Inc., Boise
- The Children's Home Society of Idaho, Inc., Boise
- The Children's Village, Inc., Coeur d'Alene
- Dawn Enterprises, Inc., Blackfoot
- Development Workshop, Inc., Idaho Falls
- Gem Youth Services, Emmett
- Hope House, Inc., Nampa
- Idaho Drug Free Youth, Inc., Coeur d'Alene
- Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital, Inc., Boise
- Idaho Youth Ranch
- Kinderhaven, Sandpoint
- Learning Lab, Inc., Boise
- Magic Valley Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Twin Falls
- New Day Products, Inc., Pocatello
- Northwest (North Idaho) Children's Home
- Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., Lewiston
- Panhandle Special Needs, Inc., Sandpoint
- Project P.A.T.C.H. (Planned Assistance for Troubled Children)
- Shepherd's Home, Inc., McCall
- Transitional Employment Services for the Handicapped, Coeur d'Alene
- Walker Center, Gooding
- Western Idaho Training Co., Inc., Caldwell
- Winchester Occupational Workshop, Winchester
- Women's and Children's Alliance

The following are the qualified centers for independent living:

- Disability Action Center Northwest, Moscow and Coeur d'Alene
- Living Independence Network Corporation, Boise and Twin Falls
- Living Independently For Everyone, Inc., Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, and Pocatello

LINE 46 TOTAL BUSINESS INCOME TAX CREDITS

If the S corporation pays the tax for one or more nonresident individual shareholders, determine each shareholder's proportionate share of the total business income tax credits allowed from Form 44, Part I, line 9, and enter the total of these amounts on line 46. Don't enter the total credit earned by the S corporation if the S corporation isn't paying the tax for all shareholders. See page 16 for specific instructions. Include Form 44.

OTHER TAXES

LINE 49 MINIMUM TAX

A minimum tax of \$20 is required. If the S corporation owes federal tax on excess net passive income or net recognized built-in gains, compute the Idaho tax using the following instructions:

- Compute the Idaho tax on excess net passive income by multiplying 6.925% by the lesser of Idaho apportioned excess net passive income or Idaho apportioned taxable income. See federal Form 1120S instructions. Include a copy of the computations
- Compute the Idaho tax on net recognized built-in gains by multiplying 6.925% by the Idaho apportioned net recognized built-in gain. See federal Form 1120S, Schedule D instructions. Include a copy of the computations
- If the corporation was previously a C corporation with credit carryover, the credit can be used to offset all or part of the tax

If the total tax computed is more than \$20, draw a line through the 20 printed on the form. Enter on line 49 the total Idaho tax on excess net passive income and net recognized built-in gains,

minus applicable income tax credit carryovers. Credit limitations apply. The total tax before credits can't be less than \$20.

LINE 50 PERMANENT BUILDING FUND (PBF) TAX

S corporations that pay tax on excess net passive income or net recognized built-in gains must pay the \$10 PBF tax.

S corporations that report taxable income on line 42 must pay the \$10 PBF tax for each nonresident individual shareholder included in the S corporation's composite return. An S corporation must pay the PBF tax for each individual included in the composite return.

LINE 51 TOTAL TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF INCOME TAX CREDITS

If the S corporation is paying the tax for one or more nonresident individual shareholders, include on line 51 those shareholders' proportionate share of the total tax from recapture of income tax credits from Form 44, Part II, line 6. See page 17 for specific instructions. Include Form 44.

LINE 52 FUELS TAX DUE

If you buy gasoline, aircraft fuel, or special fuels (diesel, propane, or natural gas) without paying the fuels tax and later use this fuel in licensed vehicles or aircraft, you owe fuels tax. Add the amounts on Form 75, Section IV, lines 3 and 4 and enter the total on line 52. Include Form 75.

LINE 53 SALES/USE TAX DUE

If you made purchases during the year without paying sales tax, you must pay use tax on these purchases. Examples include magazine subscriptions, out-of-state catalog purchases, merchandise bought over the internet, book and record club items, purchases in a state where no sales tax was charged, etc. Multiply the total amount of those purchases by 6% (.06).

If you computed use tax on Form 75, add it to the use tax on other purchases and enter the total on line 53.

If you have an Idaho sales or use tax account, don't enter your sales or use tax on this line, but continue to report the tax on these purchases on your sales and use tax returns.

LINE 54 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF QUALIFIED INVESTMENT EXEMPTION (QIE)

If you've claimed the QIE for property tax on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, you must recapture part or all of the property tax benefit. Enter the amount from Form 49ER, Part III, line 18. Include Form 49ER.

LINE 56 UNDERPAYMENT INTEREST

Use Form 41ESR, Part I, Underpayment of Estimated Tax, to determine if there's an underpayment of any estimated tax payments. Enter the amount of underpayment interest from Form 41ESR, Part II, line 24. Include Form 41ESR.

If this is an amended return, enter the amount from the original return.

LINE 57 DONATION TO OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

You can make a voluntary donation to the Idaho Opportunity Scholarship Program. The amount designated will either reduce your refund or increase your tax due. Your choice to donate can't be changed; you can't get a refund later.

Contributions help provide need-based scholarship funds to Idaho high school graduates who attend approved higher education institutions in Idaho. This need-based program is built on a shared responsibility model. Students must contribute to the cost of attendance, and apply for other financial aid sources including federal aid. Awards are renewable for up to

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four years and are based primarily on financial need with some academic consideration. Students must meet a minimum GPA while completing their studies to be eligible for renewal. For more information about the Idaho Opportunity Scholarship Program, please visit www.boardofed.idaho.gov/scholarship/opportunity.asp.

PAYMENTS AND OTHER CREDITS

LINE 59 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

Enter the total amount of estimated tax payments made for tax year 2018 from the following:

- Form 41ES, Estimated Tax Payment / Extension of Time Payment and
- The amount applied from your 2017 return

LINE 60 SPECIAL FUELS AND GASOLINE TAX REFUND

The special fuels (diesel, propane, or natural gas) tax refund is available to those who use the fuel for heating or in off-highway equipment and have paid the tax on the special fuels purchased. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 2. Include Form 75.

The gasoline tax refund is available to those who buy and use gasoline in off-highway equipment or auxiliary engines. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 1. Include Form 75.

LINE 61 TAX REIMBURSEMENT INCENTIVE CREDIT

Enter the total credit allowed from the Idaho Reimbursement Incentive Certificate. Include a copy of the certificate with the return.

REFUND OR PAYMENT DUE

LINE 64 PENALTY AND INTEREST

Penalty and interest are computed on the tax on line 63 minus the underpayment interest on line 56 and the donation amount on line 57.

Penalty. Idaho law provides penalties for not filing tax returns by the due date, not paying tax due on time, and not prepaying enough on extension returns. For more information or to calculate a penalty, see our *Penalties and Interest* page at tax.idaho.gov/penalties.

Interest. We charge interest on the amount of tax due from the due date until paid in full. The rate for 2019 is 5%.

LINE 67 REFUND

If you're filing an original return, you can receive all or part of the overpayment listed on line 66 as a refund, or apply all or a portion of the overpayment to your 2019 estimated tax. Enter the amount you want refunded to you. If you enter the total amount from line 66, you must enter zero on line 68.

LINE 68 ESTIMATED TAX

If you're filing an original return, you can apply all or part of the overpayment listed on line 66 as a credit against your 2019 estimated tax. The amount you list on this line plus the amount on line 67 must equal the overpayment listed on line 66. If you listed the total overpayment as the amount you want refunded to you on line 67, you must enter zero on this line.

If you're filing an amended return, you must enter the same amount as reported on the original return.

AMENDED RETURN ONLY

Complete lines 69 through 72 only if you're filing this return as an amended return.

LINE 69 TOTAL DUE OR OVERPAYMENT ON THIS RETURN

If the total due shown on line 65 is greater than zero, enter this amount on line 69 as a positive amount.

If line 65 is zero, enter the amount of overpayment from line 66 on line 69 as a negative amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 44

IDAHO BUSINESS INCOME TAX CREDITS AND CREDIT RECAPTURE

Part I of Form 44 provides a list of the Idaho business credits allowed and the credit carryover amounts.

Part II of Form 44 provides a list of the tax from recapture of income tax credits.

Carry the total of the business income tax credits allowed and the tax from recapture of income tax credits to Form 41. If the S corporation pays the tax for one or more nonresident individual shareholders, carry those shareholders' proportionate share of the total business income tax credits and tax from recapture of income tax credits to Form 41S. Don't enter the total credit or tax from recapture if the S corporation isn't paying the tax for all the shareholders.

Include Form 44 with your return if you're claiming any business income tax credits or have any tax from recapture of income tax credits.

You can use credits earned by a C corporation before becoming an S corporation to offset any tax on excess net passive income or net recognized built-in gains, subject to the credit limitations. Include a schedule showing the application of the credit carryovers to the S corporation's tax.

PART I BUSINESS INCOME TAX CREDITS

Part I has two columns: the Credit Allowed column for the amount of credit allowed for the tax year and the Carryover column for the amount of carryover that exists at the end of the tax year.

If the corporation files a combined return, the following credits can be shared with members of the combined group rather than carried forward to future years:

- Investment tax credit
- Credit for Idaho research activities
- Broadband equipment investment credit
- Small employer income tax credits

The corporation that earned the credit must claim the credit to the extent allowable against its tax liability before sharing the credit with other members. A corporation that receives the credit through unitary sharing computes the applicable limitations based on its tax. Any unused credit remains with the member that earned the credit. Include a schedule identifying the member earning the credit and the members using the credit.

The broadband equipment investment credit can be transferred to another taxpayer rather than used by the taxpayer who earns the credit.

To claim a credit you acquired through a transfer, include a copy of the Idaho Statement of Credit Transfer, Form 70, with each return you're claiming transferred credit on.

LINE 1 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT (ITC)

If you acquire an asset for use in your business, you may have earned an ITC.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 49, Part II, line 8.

Carryover: Enter the credit available minus the credit allowed: Form 49, Part II, line 7 minus the amount on line 8.

LINE 2 CREDIT FOR PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT USING POST-CONSUMER WASTE

If you bought equipment that manufactures a product from post-consumer or post-industrial waste, you may be eligible for a tax credit. The credit is 20% of your cost to buy qualified equipment.

Qualified equipment is machinery or equipment in Idaho with a useful life of three years or more. In addition, 90% of the equipment's production must result in products using post-consumer or post-industrial waste.

Product is any manufactured material that's composed of at least 50% of post-consumer or post-industrial waste and offered for sale. Product doesn't include shredded material unless it's incorporated directly into the manufacturing process.

Post-consumer waste or post-industrial waste includes only glass, paper, or plastic that has been or would have been disposed of as solid waste. It doesn't include radioactive or hazardous waste.

Include a schedule showing your computations, listing the qualified equipment, identifying the post-consumer or post-industrial waste products, and identifying the newly manufactured products.

Credit Allowed: Enter the smallest of:

- \$30,000
- 20% of the cost to buy qualified equipment plus the amount of credit carried forward or
- Tax available:
 - If filing Form 41, the tax on line 38 minus the amounts on lines 39, 40, and Form 44, Part I, line 1
 - If filing Form 41S, the tax on line 43 minus the amounts on lines 44, 45, and Form 44, Part I, line 1

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit available minus the amount allowed. Include a schedule showing your computations. You can carry forward the unused portion of the credit up to seven years.

LINE 3 PROMOTER-SPONSORED EVENT CREDIT

If you issued temporary sales tax permits to participants of a promoter-sponsored event on behalf of the Tax Commission, you can claim a \$1 credit for each temporary permit issued during the tax year. Promoter-sponsored events include swap meets, flea markets, gun shows, and fairs. You must have filed Form ST-124 with the Tax Commission to qualify for the credit.

Credit Allowed: Enter the smaller of:

- \$1 for each temporary permit issued during the tax year or
- Tax available:
 - If filing Form 41, the tax on line 38 minus the amounts on lines 39, 40, and Form 44, Part I, lines 1 and 2
 - If filing Form 41S, the tax on line 43 minus the amounts on lines 44, 45, and Form 44, Part I, lines 1 and 2

LINE 4 CREDIT FOR IDAHO RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

If you incurred expenses for research conducted in Idaho, you may have earned the credit for Idaho research activities.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 67, line 29. Include Form 67.

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit carryover to future years from Form 67, line 30.

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PART II TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF INCOME TAX CREDITS

LINE 5 BROADBAND EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT CREDIT

If you acquired qualified broadband equipment to use in your Idaho business, it may qualify for the broadband equipment investment credit. You may also claim this credit if you acquired the credit through a transfer.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 68, line 18. Include Form 68.

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit carryover to future years from Form 68, line 19.

LINE 6 SMALL EMPLOYER INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

You can claim this credit if you've certified by filing Form 89SE that you've met or will meet the tax incentive criteria for this credit and you've acquired an asset for use in your business that otherwise qualifies for the ITC.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 83, line 28. Include Form 83.

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit carryover to future years from Form 83, line 29.

LINE 7 SMALL EMPLOYER REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT TAX CREDIT

You can claim this credit if you've certified by filing Form 89SE that you've met or will meet the tax incentive criteria for this credit and you've acquired real property improvements for use in your business at the project site during the project period.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 84, line 26. Include Form 84.

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit carryover to future years from Form 84, line 27.

LINE 8 SMALL EMPLOYER NEW JOBS TAX CREDIT

You can claim this credit if you've certified by filing Form 89SE that you've met or will meet the tax incentive criteria for this credit and you have qualified new employees at the project site during the project period.

Credit Allowed: Enter the credit allowed from Form 85, line 35. Include Form 85.

Carryover: Enter the amount of credit carryover to future years from Form 85, line 36.

LINE 1 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF ITC

If you've claimed an ITC on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, compute the ITC recapture. This includes property moved outside of Idaho.

Enter the amount from Form 49R, Part III, line 15. Include Form 49R.

LINE 2 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF BROADBAND EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT CREDIT

If you've claimed a broadband equipment investment credit on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, compute the broadband equipment investment credit recapture. This includes property that ceases to qualify for the ITC.

Enter the amount from Form 68R, Part III, line 15. Include Form 68R.

LINE 3 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF SMALL EMPLOYER INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

If you've claimed a small employer investment tax credit on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, compute the small employer investment tax credit recapture. This includes property moved outside of Idaho.

Also compute recapture if you didn't meet the incentive criteria required to qualify for this credit at the project site during the project period.

Enter the amount from Form 83R, Part III, line 15. Include Form 83R.

LINE 4 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF SMALL EMPLOYER REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT TAX CREDIT

If you've claimed a small employer real property improvement tax credit on property that no longer qualifies before the end of the five-year recapture period, compute the small employer real property improvement tax credit recapture.

Also compute recapture if you didn't meet the tax incentive criteria required to qualify for this credit at the project site during the project period.

Enter the amount from Form 84R, Part III, line 15. Include Form 84R.

LINE 5 TAX FROM RECAPTURE OF SMALL EMPLOYER NEW JOBS TAX CREDIT

If you've claimed a small employer new jobs tax credit and you didn't maintain the required level of new employees for the entire five-year recapture period, compute the small employer new jobs tax credit recapture.

Also compute recapture if you didn't meet the tax incentive criteria required to qualify for this credit at the project site during the project period.

Enter the amount from Form 85R, line 13. Include Form 85R.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 42

IDAHO APPORTIONMENT AND COMBINED REPORTING ADJUSTMENTS

Part I of this form provides the computation of the Idaho apportionment factor and is used by taxpayers who have income from business activity that's taxable in Idaho and another state or country.

If the taxpayer is a partner in a partnership or a shareholder in an S corporation, the taxpayer must take into account the activity of the pass-through entity in determining whether the taxpayer has income from business activity that's taxable in Idaho and another state or country. Include the taxpayer's share of the pass-through entity's property, payroll, and sales numbers from Form ID K-1 in the amounts reported on Form 42.

Part II of this form provides the worldwide and water's-edge adjustments to compute combined income. Part II is used by a corporation that has ownership in at least one foreign affiliate.

PART I APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

GENERAL INFORMATION

If the taxpayer transacts business in Idaho and another state or country, include a schedule showing apportionment detail by company.

CORPORATIONS

When a unitary group files using the combined reporting method, each corporation included in the combined group must compute its own apportionment factors. It does this by including its total Idaho property, sales, and payroll in the numerators and using the property, sales, and payroll of all the corporations included in the combined report in the denominators. Use Form 42 to show the total for the unitary group. Include a schedule detailing the Idaho apportionment factor computation for each corporation in the group.

Worldwide Filers: For multinational unitary groups using the worldwide filing method, the denominators include the total property, sales, and payroll of all domestic and foreign corporations included in the unitary group.

Water's-Edge Filers: For multinational unitary groups using the water's-edge filing method, the denominators include only the total property, sales, and payroll of the water's-edge combined group. Exclude the property, sales, and payroll of foreign subsidiaries whose income isn't included in the computation of apportionable income. To the extent dividends are included in apportionable income, they're included in the sales factor denominator.

Exclude all intercompany amounts from the computation of the apportionment factors.

PROPERTY FACTOR

The property factor is a fraction. The numerator is the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Idaho during the tax year to produce business income. The denominator is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the tax year to produce business income. Exclude property used in the production of nonbusiness income from the factor.

Include property in the factor if it's actually used or capable of being used during the tax year in the regular course of the trade or business of the taxpayer. Exclude property under construction.

Value property owned by the taxpayer at its original cost. Original cost is the basis of the property for federal income tax purposes (before any federal adjustments) when it was acquired by the corporation and adjusted for subsequent capital additions or improvements, special deductions, or partial disposition because of sale, exchange, abandonment, etc. Depreciation doesn't reduce original cost.

Compute the average value of property owned by the taxpayer by averaging the values at the beginning and ending of the tax year. The Tax Commission may require or allow the averaging of monthly values to properly reflect the average values.

Value rented property at eight times the net annual rental rate. The net annual rental rate for any item of rented property is the total rents paid for the property, minus the aggregate annual subrental rates paid by subtenants. Subrents aren't deducted when the subrents are business income.

SALES FACTOR

The sales factor is double-weighted for all taxpayers except electrical and telephone utilities. Electrical and telephone utilities use a single-weighted sales factor.

The sales factor is a fraction. The numerator is the gross receipts derived during the tax year from transactions and activities attributable to Idaho in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business. The denominator is the total gross receipts derived during the tax year from transactions and activities everywhere in the regular course of the corporation's trade or business. Exclude receipts derived from the production of nonbusiness income from the sales factor.

Sales includes all gross receipts derived from transactions and activities in the regular course of trade or business. Gross receipts means gross sales, minus returns and allowances. Gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property are assigned to Idaho if:

- Property is delivered or shipped to a buyer in Idaho regardless of FOB point or other conditions of sales
- Property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in Idaho and the taxpayer isn't taxable in the state of the buyer (throwback sales) or the buyer is the U.S. government

Sales also includes gross receipts from services and all other gross receipts such as interest, dividends, rents, royalties, gross receipts from the sale of property, and other income derived by the taxpayer in the regular course of business. If gross receipts don't fairly represent the extent of your business activity in Idaho, you may petition or may be required to use another method to obtain an equitable result. Income from services is attributable to this state to the extent that the services are performed in Idaho.

Although the following amounts may be business income, gross receipts don't include:

- The repayment, maturity, or redemption of the principal of a loan, bond, mutual fund or certificate of deposit or similar marketable instrument
- The principal amount received under a repurchase agreement

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- The proceeds from issuing your own stock or from the sale of treasury stock
- Damages or other amounts received from litigation
- Property acquired by an agent on behalf of another
- Tax refunds or other tax benefit recoveries
- Pension reversions
- Contributions to capital
- Income from the forgiveness of indebtedness and
- Amounts realized from exchanges of inventory that aren't recognized by the IRC

PAYROLL FACTOR

The payroll factor is a fraction. The numerator is the compensation paid in Idaho during the tax year. The denominator is the total compensation paid during the tax year. Exclude compensation connected with the production of nonbusiness income from the payroll factor.

Determine the total amount paid to employees on the basis of the taxpayer's accounting method. Under the accrual method, all compensation properly accrued is deemed to have been paid. If you're required to report compensation under the cash method for unemployment compensation purposes, you can use the cash method to include compensation paid to employees in the payroll factor.

Compensation means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of payment to employees for personal services. Exclude payments made to an independent contractor, or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee.

Compensation is paid in Idaho if any one of the following tests are met:

- The individual's service is performed entirely within Idaho
- The individual's service is performed both in and outside Idaho but the service performed outside Idaho is incidental to the individual's service in Idaho
- Some of the service is performed in Idaho and the base of operations or, if there's no base of operations, the place from which the service is directed or controlled is in Idaho
- Some of the service is performed in Idaho and the base of operations, or the place from which the service is directed or controlled, isn't in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in Idaho

MODIFIED FACTORS FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Idaho has adopted the Multistate Tax Commission (MTC) regulations for the following special industries. Examples of the computations of these factors are found in the applicable MTC regulations on the internet. The Tax Commission website has a link to the regulations at tax.idaho.gov.

Airlines

If you're in the business of transporting passengers, freight, or mail by air, your apportionment factor should reflect the movement of your transportation equipment and personnel. Include transportation revenue, property ready for flight, and transportation payroll in the Idaho numerators based on the percentage of Idaho departures of aircraft weighted as to the value of aircraft by type to the total departures similarly weighted.

Allocate the value of nonflight property and nonflight payroll to the state based on the general apportionment rules.

Railroads and Trucking Companies

If you're in the business of transporting passengers, freight, or mail by motor carrier or rail, your apportionment factor should reflect the movement of your transportation equipment and personnel. Include the transportation revenue, property, and payroll in the Idaho numerators based on the percentage of miles traveled in Idaho to miles traveled everywhere.

Include other revenue, fixed property, and compensation of employees assigned to fixed locations in the factors based on the general apportionment rules. Don't include per diem and mileage charges paid or received for the temporary use of railroad cars in the sales or property factors.

Construction Contractors

You must use the same long-term contract accounting method for Idaho reporting purposes that you used for federal reporting purposes. If the percentage of completion method is used, the following special rules apply in addition to the general property, payroll, and sales factor rules.

The property factor denominator includes the average value of the taxpayer's cost of construction in progress (including materials and labor) to the extent the costs exceed progress billings. Include the portion of this amount attributable to construction projects in Idaho in the Idaho numerator. If progress billings exceed construction costs, don't include any value in the property factors for the taxpayer's equity in the project.

The sales factor includes only the portion of the gross contract price that corresponds to the percentage of the entire contract that was completed at the end of the tax year. For example, if the project was 30% complete at the end of the tax year, include 30% of the bid price in the gross receipts. Gross receipts from a construction project are attributable to Idaho if the construction is located in Idaho. Gross receipts from a construction project located partly in Idaho are included in the numerator based on ratio of construction costs for the project in Idaho for the tax year to the total of construction costs for that project for the tax year.

Include compensation paid for work on a particular construction project in the payroll factor even though capitalized into the cost of construction. Compensation is attributable to the state where most of the employee's service is performed, regardless of where it's reported for unemployment tax purposes.

Publishers

If you publish, sell, license, or distribute books, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, trade journals, or other printed material, include outer-jurisdictional property in the property factor, whether owned or rented, if used in your business. Outer-jurisdictional property includes orbiting satellites and undersea transmission cables that aren't physically located in any particular state. Compute the portion of outer-jurisdictional property attributable to Idaho using the ratio of Idaho usage to usage everywhere.

The sales numerator includes gross receipts from the sale of printed materials delivered or shipped to a buyer or subscriber in Idaho. Gross receipts from the advertising and the sale, rental, or other use of customer lists are included as Idaho sales as determined by a circulation factor.

If the buyer or subscriber is the U.S. government or you aren't taxable in the state, the gross receipts are attributable to Idaho if the printed material or other property is shipped from a business location in Idaho.

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Broadcasters

If you conduct television or radio broadcasts, either through a network or through an affiliated, unaffiliated, or independent television or radio broadcasting station, your apportionment factor should exclude outer-jurisdictional, film, and radio programming property. Outer-jurisdictional property includes orbiting satellites and undersea transmission cables that aren't physically located in any particular state. Film programming means performances, events, or productions telecast, live or otherwise, on television. It includes news and sporting events in the format of a motion picture, a video tape, or other medium. Radio programming means all performances, events, or productions broadcast live or otherwise on radio. It includes commercial, educational, or artistic works, in the format of an audio tape, disc, or other medium.

Include audio or video cassettes, discs, or similar media containing film or radio programming intended for sale or rental for home viewing or listening in the property factor at original cost.

The value of property located or used in Idaho for part of the tax year is included in the Idaho property numerator based on the ratio that the number of days the property is located or used in Idaho bears to the total number of days you owned or rented the property during the tax year.

Idaho sales include advertising revenue from live television, film, or radio programming in release to or by television and radio stations located in Idaho and receipts from live telecasts, films, and radio programs based on the audience factor.

The payroll factor includes residual and profit participation payments paid to employees, directors, actors, newscasters, and other individuals in a role of employee. Include amounts paid to an individual, corporation, or other business entity for providing the services of directors, actors, newscasters, and other talent for a live television broadcast, film, or radio program if the payments were at least 25% of total compensation paid to employees and the extent of your business activity in Idaho wouldn't be fairly represented by not including the amounts. Determine the portion of these amounts attributable to Idaho according to the general apportionment rules.

Financial Institutions

The apportionment factor of a financial institution should reflect the business of extending credit through loans and credit cards by including the value of these intangibles in the property factor.

Financial institution means:

- A corporation registered under state law as a bank holding company or registered under the Federal Bank Holding Company Act, as amended, or registered as a savings and loan holding company under the Federal National Housing Act, as amended
- A national bank organized under the National Bank Act
- A savings association or federal savings bank as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act
- A bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state
- A corporation organized under the provisions of Title 12 U.S.C. §§ 611 to 631
- An agency or branch of a foreign depository as defined in Title 12 U.S.C. § 3101
- A production credit association organized under the Federal Farm Credit Act of 1933, all of whose stock held by the Federal Production Credit Corporation has been retired

- A corporation whose voting stock is more than 50% owned by a financial institution (insurance companies excluded)
- A corporation that in the current year and immediately preceding two years, derived more than 50% of its total gross income for financial accounting purposes from finance leases

In addition to the property included under the standard property factor as discussed on page 18, the property factor must also include the average value of loans and credit card receivables. Loans and credit card receivables are valued at their average outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts.

Loans and credit card receivables are considered located in Idaho if they're properly assigned to a regular place of business in this state; that is, if the loan has a majority of substantive contacts with that place of business. To determine the state where the majority of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred in, consideration is given to activities such as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval, and administration of the loan.

There are also special sales factor rules for attributing receipts to a state. The payroll factor is computed the same as under the standard apportionment rules. See page 19.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form. Compute all percentages to four places to the right of the decimal point (00.0000%). Include a schedule showing apportionment detail by company if filing for a unitary group.

PROPERTY

Lines 1 through 4. Enter the beginning and end of the year total property and Idaho property amounts.

Line 9. Divide Idaho property by total property (amounts on line 8).

SALES

Lines 11 and 12. Enter the amounts from line 10 that were delivered or shipped to Idaho buyers (line 11) or that were throwback sales to Idaho (line 12). A sale made in a state that has no jurisdiction to tax the seller is a throwback sale.

Line 14. Include a detailed schedule.

Line 16. Divide Idaho gross receipts by total gross receipts (amounts on line 15).

Electrical and telephone utilities. This is your single-weighted sales factor. Go to line 18.

Line 17. For all taxpayers other than electrical and telephone utilities, multiply the amount on line 16 by 2. This is your double-weighted sales factor.

PAYROLL

Line 19. Divide Idaho wages and salaries by total wages and salaries (amounts on line 18).

TOTAL PERCENTAGE

Line 20. For all taxpayers other than electrical and telephone utilities, add the percentages on lines 9, 17, and 19. For electrical and telephone utilities, add the percentages on lines 9, 16, and 19.

IDAHO APPORTIONMENT FACTOR

Line 21. For all taxpayers other than electrical and telephone utilities, divide the total on line 20 by 4. For electrical and telephone utilities, divide the total on line 20 by 3.

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If any of the factors don't apply to your business, divide the total on line 20 by the number of factors used. For example, if your business has no employees anywhere, your factor is reduced by one.

PART II COMBINED REPORTING ADJUSTMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The worldwide filing method is required for all corporations unless you've made the water's-edge election. You must make the water's-edge election by filing Form 14, with the original tax return filed by the corporation for the tax year. The election can't be made on an amended return. You must request permission from the Tax Commission to change from the water's-edge method to the worldwide method.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

To the extent that amounts listed for water's-edge filers are different than the amounts listed for worldwide filers, separate instructions are listed.

ADDITIONS

LINE 1 INCOME FROM UNITARY FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES

Water's-Edge Filers. Disregard this line and go to line 2.

Worldwide Filers. The income of a foreign affiliate included in a consolidated federal return is included on Form 41, line 11.

If foreign affiliates aren't included in a consolidated federal return, the corporation can select one of the following options. The option selected must be used for all foreign affiliates not included in a consolidated federal return and must be adjusted for the Idaho additions and subtractions listed on Form 41.

Option 1. Enter the net income before income taxes stated on each affiliate's profit and loss statement prepared for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). If the profit and loss statement isn't filed with the SEC, enter the net income or loss before income taxes reported on the profit and loss statement prepared for reporting to shareholders that's subject to review by an independent auditor.

Option 2. The net income or loss reported on the profit and loss statements may be adjusted to tax accounting standards as would be required by the IRC if the corporation were incorporated in the United States. If a corporation chooses to make the book to tax adjustments, all book to tax adjustments must be made for all unitary foreign corporations not included in the consolidated federal return. The book to tax adjustments must be consistently applied each year the group files a worldwide return.

Include a schedule of the foreign affiliate income by corporation. Also include schedules of the book to tax adjustments, if any.

LINE 2 FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME OF NONCONSOLIDATED UNITARY SUBSIDIARIES

Enter the federal taxable income of unitary subsidiaries incorporated in the United States that are more than 50% commonly owned and that weren't included in the federal consolidated return. This is the amount reported on the subsidiary's federal income tax return, Form 1120, adjusted for the Idaho additions and subtractions listed on Form 41. Include a schedule identifying this income by corporation.

LINE 3 INCOME OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO FEDERAL TAXATION

Water's-Edge Filers. Enter the federal taxable income reported by corporations incorporated outside the United States that are required to file a federal income tax return. This includes foreign corporations filing a federal Form 1120F.

Worldwide Filers. The income of foreign corporations is included on line 1.

Include a schedule identifying this income by corporation and also include copies of the federal income tax returns filed by each.

LINE 4 INTERCOMPANY ELIMINATIONS

Enter the amount of intercompany transactions between the combined group and nonunitary subsidiaries eliminated on the federal consolidated return. The income of the nonunitary subsidiaries is a subtraction on line 7. Include a schedule identifying the intercompany transactions by corporation.

LINE 5 OTHER ADDITIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho additions. Include a schedule identifying each miscellaneous addition by corporation.

SUBTRACTIONS

LINE 7 FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME OF NONUNITARY SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDED ON THE FEDERAL RETURN

Enter the federal taxable income of nonunitary subsidiaries included in the federal consolidated return. Include a schedule identifying the income or loss by corporation.

LINE 8 DIVIDEND EXCLUSION

The following dividend exclusions are applicable only to water's-edge filers.

- Foreign Dividends.** Enter the total amount of dividends paid by foreign affiliates. Include the amounts of income from controlled foreign corporations under subpart F if included in federal taxable income. Enter the income from possession corporations included in line 2. Don't include on this line any actual dividends paid by the possession corporations.
- Exclusion Percentage.** If you elected to forgo filing the water's-edge spreadsheets as indicated on line 8b, Form 41, enter 80%. Enter 85% if you're filing the water's-edge domestic disclosure spreadsheets.

LINE 9 INTERCOMPANY DIVIDENDS INCLUDED ON THE COMBINED RETURN

Enter the amount of dividends paid by one member to another member of the unitary group that haven't been subtracted elsewhere on this form or Form 41.

Include a schedule identifying payors, payees, and dividend amounts regardless of the filing method.

LINE 10 INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS INCLUDED ON THE FEDERAL RETURN

Enter the intercompany transactions, between members of the combined group, that haven't otherwise been eliminated.

LINE 11 OTHER SUBTRACTIONS

Enter any miscellaneous Idaho deductions. Include a schedule identifying each miscellaneous deduction by corporation.

These instructions don't provide a comprehensive explanation of Idaho tax laws or rules.

Costs associated with this publication are available from the Idaho State Tax Commission in accordance with Section 60-202, Idaho Code.

