



2020

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# Individual Income Tax

## Forms and Instructions

### Resident

Form 40

Form 39R

Supplemental Schedule

### Part-year Resident or Nonresident

Form 43

Form 39NR

Supplemental Schedule

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For more information:

[tax.idaho.gov](http://tax.idaho.gov)

### Questions

(208) 334-7660 in the Boise area

(800) 972-7660 toll free

### Hearing Impaired (TDD)

(800) 377-3529

## Avoid a Tax Surprise for Next Year!



- Recent tax laws have changed the calculation for income taxes withheld from your paycheck
- Check your withholding today at [tax.idaho.gov/w4](https://tax.idaho.gov/w4)

## Where's My Refund?

### Track Your Refund Progress 24/7

Visit [tax.idaho.gov/refund](https://tax.idaho.gov/refund) to get the most up-to-date information about your income tax refund. You'll see the refund status graphic, which tracks your return's progress through four stages.



### Typical Refund Timeframes

- **E-filed?** Expect your refund about seven to eight weeks after you receive an acknowledgment that we have your tax return.
- **Filed on paper?** Expect your refund about 10 to 11 weeks after we receive your return. We must manually enter information from paper returns into our database.

### Refund Exceptions

- **First time you filed an Idaho income tax return?** It takes about three weeks to enter your account into our system. Until that time, we'll report your return as "not entered in system." Add those three weeks to the estimates above to determine your refund timeframe.
- **Received a letter from us asking for more information?** Your refund will be delayed until we get the requested information. It then will take about six weeks to finish the process.

### Rapid Response = Faster Refund

All income tax returns go through fraud detection reviews and accuracy checks before we issue any refunds. After you file your return, the Tax Commission might send you letters asking you to:



- Verify your identity
- Verify that you filed a return
- Provide more information

## Pay Online Quickly and Easily

Use our fast and easy Quick Pay option to make online payments at [tax.idaho.gov/quickpay](https://tax.idaho.gov/quickpay).



## Get Idaho Forms

- Get forms online at [tax.idaho.gov](https://tax.idaho.gov).
- Pick them up at one of our offices. Find locations at [tax.idaho.gov/visit](https://tax.idaho.gov/visit).
- Call us at (208) 334-7660 in the Boise area or toll free at (800) 972-7660.

**What's New for 2020**

**Conformity to Internal Revenue Code (IRC)**

Idaho conforms to the IRC as of January 1, 2020. Idaho doesn't conform to bonus depreciation for assets acquired after 2009.

**Savings Accounts for First-time Home Buyer**

Idaho now has a deduction for contributions to a savings account for a first-time home buyer. Taxpayers can deduct up to \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married filing a joint return). See Forms 39R and 39NR for details.

**Who Must File**

- Every Idaho resident who must file a federal income tax return
- Every part-year resident with a total of more than \$2,500 gross income from:
  - All sources while a resident and
  - Idaho sources while a nonresident
- Every nonresident with more than \$2,500 gross income from Idaho sources

To file an Idaho return, first complete your federal return. You need the federal return information to complete your Idaho return.

Your **Idaho filing status** must be the same as your federal filing status. For example, if you file a joint federal return you also must file a joint Idaho return. The tax year and accounting method used on your Idaho return must match those used on your federal return.

If a taxpayer dies before filing a current year return, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative must file the return. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator or anyone who's in charge of the deceased taxpayer's property.

**Gross income** means all income you received in the form of money, property, goods and services that aren't exempt from tax. It's measured before subtracting allowable deductions. Gross income includes, but isn't limited to:

- Income from wages, salaries, tips, interest, and dividends that isn't exempt from tax
- Self-employment income before expenses
- Farm income before expenses
- Rental income before expenses
- The shareholders' or partners' share of gross income from S corporations and partnerships
- Unemployment compensation
- Certain scholarship and fellowship grants
- Gains from sales of property
- Pensions and annuities
- Taxable Social Security benefits

Scholarships used for tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment required for courses leading to a degree aren't included in gross income.

<b>Idaho Resident Filing Requirements</b>		
<b>If your filing status is:</b>	<b>And you are:</b>	<b>And your gross income is:</b>
Married Filing Jointly	Under 65 (both spouses)	\$24,800
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$26,100
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$27,400
Head of Household	Under 65	\$18,650
	65 or older	\$20,300
Single	Under 65	\$12,400
	65 or older	\$14,050
Qualifying Widow(er) with dependent child	Under 65	\$24,800
	65 or older	\$26,100
Married Filing Separately	Any age	\$5

If you're a resident and are filing a federal income tax return only to pay self-employment tax and aren't otherwise required to file a federal income tax return, you aren't required to file an Idaho income tax return.

If your parent or someone else can claim you as a dependent, use the following information to see if you must file a return.

You must file a return if any of the following apply:				
		Unearned income	Earned income	Gross income
Single Dependents	Under 65 and not blind	Over \$1,100	Over \$12,400	More than the larger of \$1,100 or your earned income plus \$350
	Over 65 or blind	Over \$2,750	Over \$14,050	More than the larger of \$2,750 or your earned income plus \$2,000
	Over 65 and blind	Over \$4,400	Over \$15,700	More than the larger of \$4,400 or your earned income plus \$3,650
Married Dependents	Under 65 and not blind	Over \$1,100	Over \$12,400	At least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes
				More than the larger of \$1,100 or your earned income plus \$350
	Over 65 or blind	Over \$2,400	Over \$13,700	At least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes
				More than the larger of \$2,400 or your earned income plus \$1,650
	Over 65 and blind	Over \$3,700	Over \$15,000	At least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes
				More than the larger of \$3,700 or your earned income plus \$2,950

**Unearned income** includes:

- Taxable interest
- Ordinary dividends
- Capital gains distributions
- Unemployment compensation
- Taxable Social Security benefits, pensions, and annuities
- Distributions of unearned income from a trust

**Earned income** includes:

- Salaries
- Wages
- Tips
- Professional fees
- Taxable scholarships and fellowship grants

**Gross income** is the total of your unearned and earned income.

**Which Form to Use**

Use Form 40 if you're a:

- Resident or
- Resident in the military

Use Form 39R if you file Form 40 and claim any additions, subtractions or certain credits.

Use Form 43 if you're a:

- Part-year resident
- Nonresident or
- Nonresident alien for federal purposes and are required to file an Idaho income tax return

Use Form 39NR if you file Form 43 and claim any additions, subtractions or certain credits.

**When to File and Pay**

File your return and pay any tax due:

- On or before April 15, 2021, for the 2020 calendar year or
- On or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year if you file on a fiscal year basis

Idaho doesn't require estimated tax payments.

You can prepay at any time at [tax.idaho.gov/epay](https://tax.idaho.gov/epay) or by mailing your payment with Form 51.

**Where to File**

Mail the return and payment to:  
 Idaho State Tax Commission  
 PO Box 56  
 Boise ID 83756-0056

If you're mailing a payment without a return, send your payment with Form ID-VP to:  
 Idaho State Tax Commission  
 PO Box 83784  
 Boise ID 83707-3784

If you're sending your return using a delivery service that requires a physical address, use the following:  
 Idaho State Tax Commission  
 11321 W Chinden Blvd Bldg 2  
 Boise ID 83714

**What to Include and What to Keep**

**Include**

Include all schedules and other forms in the following order:

1. Form 40 or 43
2. Form 39R or 39NR
3. Form 75
4. Form 44
5. Additional schedules in numerical order
6. Additional forms in alphabetical order
7. W-2s and/or 1099s placed on top of Form 40 or 43
8. Complete copy of federal return

Include legible copies of Form W-2s, 1099s, and other information forms that show Idaho withholding with your return. If you're claiming credit for taxes paid to another state, you must include Idaho Form 39R or 39NR and a copy of the other state's income tax return. If the credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39R or 39NR for each state.

**Keep**

Keep copies of any receipts, tax forms, worksheets, and other records to support any income, deduction, exemption, and credit you've reported.

**Rounding**

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

**Extension of Time to File**

**This isn't an extension of time to pay your taxes—it's an extension to file your return.**

You automatically get an extension of up to six months to file your return if you've paid at least:

- 100% of what you paid for state income taxes the year before or
- 80% of your current year's tax liability

You can avoid a penalty for late filing, but will be charged interest on the remaining tax until it's paid. Complete the worksheet on Form 51 to see if you meet the extension requirements.

To avoid a penalty, pay online at [tax.idaho.gov/epay](http://tax.idaho.gov/epay) or mail your payment with Form 51 by April 15, 2021.

If you qualify for an extension to file your Idaho return, send the return and pay in full by October 15, 2021.

**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](http://tax.idaho.gov/penalties).

**Interest**

We charge interest on the amount of tax due from the original due date of the return until paid at the rate of 2% per year (rate effective for 2021).

**Residency**

**Are you a resident, a part-year resident or a nonresident?**

The following will help you decide:

- You're an Idaho resident, even though you live outside of Idaho if all of the following are true:
  - You think of Idaho as your permanent home
  - Idaho is the center of your financial, social, and family life
  - Idaho is the place you intend to return to when you're away
- You're also an Idaho resident if the following are true:
  - You maintain a home in Idaho the entire year and
  - You spend more than 270 days in Idaho during the tax year

- You're a part-year resident if you moved into or out of Idaho during the tax year. You're still a resident if:
  - You temporarily moved outside of Idaho or
  - You moved back to Idaho after a temporary absence
- You're a nonresident if your permanent home is outside of Idaho all year.
- You're considered a nonresident if all of the following are true:
  - You're an Idaho resident who lived outside of Idaho for at least 445 days in a 15-month period
  - After satisfying the 15-month period you spent less than 60 days in Idaho during the year
  - You didn't have a personal residence in Idaho for yourself or your family during any part of 2020
  - You didn't claim Idaho as your federal tax home
  - You weren't employed on the staff of a U.S. senator or representative
  - You didn't hold an elective or appointive office of the U.S. government other than the armed forces or a career appointment in the U.S. Foreign Service

**Note:** The above exception to being an Idaho resident doesn't apply to a qualified servicemember.

### Community Property

Idaho is a community property state. Idaho's community property laws generally treat property and income acquired during marriage differently than other property. For more information, visit [tax.idaho.gov/commprop](http://tax.idaho.gov/commprop).

### Military Personnel

Idaho law generally follows federal law regarding which type of military pay (active duty, disability, reserve or retirement) is taxable.

#### Qualified Servicemember

A qualified servicemember is:

- Any member of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Space Force on active duty
- A member of the National Guard called to active duty service by the President of the United States or the U.S. Secretary of Defense

for more than 30 consecutive days to respond to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by federal funds

- A member of the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in active service
- A member of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service in active service

#### Military Home of Record

The qualified servicemember's residence is considered to be the same as the servicemember's home of record.

#### Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act

The earned income of qualifying spouses of Idaho servicemembers isn't subject to Idaho income tax because of the federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act.

As a servicemember's spouse, you qualify for this exemption if:

- You're married to a servicemember who's serving in Idaho and the servicemember registered their home of record in another state and
- You've moved to Idaho with the servicemember and have the same domicile (permanent residence) as the servicemember's home of record

If you qualified for the Idaho income tax military spouse exemption, report any Idaho withholding on Form 43, line 66.

#### Idaho Residents on Active Duty — Stationed in Idaho

If Idaho is your military home of record and you're on active duty stationed in Idaho, Idaho taxes all of your military wages and all nonmilitary income regardless of the source. File Form 40.

#### Idaho Residents on Active Duty — Stationed Outside of Idaho

Report all your Idaho income to Idaho if you meet all the following criteria:

- You joined the military as an Idaho resident
- Idaho is your military home of record
- You were on active duty for 120 or more consecutive days
- You were stationed outside of Idaho for all or part of the year

**File Form 40** if you're single or if you're married and your spouse also is an Idaho resident.

**File Form 43** if you're married and your spouse is an Idaho nonresident, part-year resident or military nonresident.

- Check the "Idaho Resident on Active Military Duty" residency status box for yourself
- Check the applicable residency status box for your spouse

Idaho residents in the military don't lose Idaho residency or domicile by being absent because of military orders.

A qualified servicemember isn't a resident of, or domiciled in, Idaho just by being stationed in Idaho.

**Nonresidents on Active Duty Stationed in Idaho**  
Idaho doesn't tax your military income if your military home of record isn't Idaho and you're on active duty stationed in Idaho for all or part of the year.

Idaho taxes nonmilitary income from Idaho sources.

**File Form 43** if your gross income from Idaho sources is more than \$2500. The instructions for Form 43 begin on page 15.

**National Guard Members Called to Active Duty in a Combat Zone**

Idaho follows federal law and provides income tax relief for servicemembers on active duty in combat zones. Below is a summary of how these laws affect Idaho National Guard members:

- All tax filing deadlines are extended for at least 180 days after your last day in a combat zone
- No interest or penalty accrues for nonpayment of individual income taxes while you're in a combat zone
- If you're enlisted or a warrant officer, you don't owe tax on military pay received while in a combat zone. If you're a commissioned officer, the monthly exclusion is capped at the highest enlisted pay plus any hostile fire or imminent danger pay received
- Federal law doesn't cover business tax returns, employment taxes or sales/use tax obligations
- Write "COMBAT ZONE" and the date of deployment on top of the tax return you're filing

**American Indians**

You can deduct all your income from working on the reservation only when you meet all these criteria:

- You're enrolled in a federally recognized tribe
- You live and work on the reservation

- The income is included on the tax return
- If you have no other income, you aren't required to file.
- If you have other income in an amount that meets the federal filing requirement, you must file an Idaho return. For specific instructions see Form 39R or 39NR.

**Amended Returns**

Use Form 40 or 43 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 7 or 15 for more information.

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

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

If the final 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.

**Deadlines to Claim a Refund**

To qualify for a refund, you must file a return within:

- Three years from the original return filing date or
- Three years from the original return due date (not including extensions)

For amended returns, you must file a claim for refund within:

- Three years from the original return filing date or
- One year from the time the federal audit was closed (if the amended return is because of a federal audit)

Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form. General information instructions beginning on page 2 also apply to this form.

**Grocery Credit Refund Only**

If you're not required to file an income tax return but are filing Form 40 to receive a grocery credit refund, you don't need to include a copy of a federal return. If you or your spouse are over age 65, see Form 24.

You must complete Form 40 as follows:

- Complete the top of the form through line 6
- Write "NRF" (Not Required to File) on line 7
- **Skip** lines 8 through 12
- Complete line 13a if you (or your spouse) are age 65 or older
- **Skip** lines 13b through 31
- Cross through the \$10 on line 32, Permanent Building Fund, and write "NRF"
- **Skip** lines 33 through 42
- Enter your grocery credit amount on line 43 using the grocery credit worksheet on page 12
- Complete applicable lines 44 through 57
- **Skip** lines 58 through 61
- Complete the bottom of Form 40 below line 61

**Heading**

Write your name, address, and Social Security number (SSN) in the spaces provided. If you don't have an SSN, write your Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN).

If you don't have or aren't required to have an SSN or ITIN, enter "NRA" (Nonresident Alien) in the SSN space. If you've applied for an ITIN and haven't received it from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) before you file your Idaho return, enter "Form W-7" in the space provided for the SSN. If you enter "Form W-7," include a copy of your federal Form W-7 with your return. Once you receive your ITIN from the IRS, you must provide it to the Tax Commission before your return can finish processing.

If you receive an SSN after using an ITIN, you must use the SSN and stop using your ITIN. It's your responsibility to notify the Tax Commission so your return can finish processing.

Be sure that your return and W-2 forms show the correct SSN or ITIN. An error in your SSN or ITIN will delay your refund.

**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. Net Operating Loss Carryback – Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss
3. Federal Amended – Include a complete copy of your amended federal return
4. Other – Include an explanation

Complete the entire form and schedules using the corrected amounts. Don't include a copy of your original return with the amended return.

**Lines 1 through 5 Filing Status**

Check the box indicating your Idaho filing status. Refer to **General Information** on page 2 for more information on filing status.

**Line 6 Household**

**Line 6a. Yourself.** Enter "1" unless someone else claims you as a dependent on their return.

**Line 6b. Spouse.** Enter "1" if you're filing a joint return. Enter "1" if your spouse died during 2020 and you're filing a joint return.

Leave the line blank if someone else claims your spouse as a dependent on their return.

**Line 6c. Dependents.** List your dependents. Include their SSN and birthdate. If you have more than four dependents, continue on Form 39R, Part F. Enter the total number of dependents on the line.

If you're the noncustodial parent of a dependent and are claiming them on your return, include federal Form 8332 with your return. See **irs.gov** for more information.

**Line 6d. Total.** Add lines 6a through 6c.

**Line 7 Federal Adjusted Gross Income**

Enter your federal adjusted gross income from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.

**Line 11 Qualified Business Income Deduction**

Enter the amount from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 13.



**Line 12 Total Adjusted Income**

If your total adjusted income is negative, see Form 56 and instructions.

**Tax Computation****Line 13a Age 65 or Older**

If you're 65 or older, check the box for "Yourself." If you're filing a joint return and your spouse is 65 or older, check the box for "Spouse." If your 65th birthday was on January 1, 2021, you may consider yourself 65 on December 31, 2020. The boxes you check must match your federal return.

**Line 13b Blind**

Check the box for "Yourself" if you're blind. If you're filing a joint return and your spouse is blind, check the box for "Spouse." The boxes you check must match your federal return.

**Line 13c Claimed Dependent**

Check this box if someone else, such as a parent, can claim you as a dependent.

**Lines 14-17 Itemized or Standard Deductions**

Most people can find their standard deduction by looking at the instructions to the left of Form 40, line 17. Use the Standard Deduction Worksheet beginning on this page to calculate your standard deduction if:

- You check any boxes on lines 13a through 13c or
- Someone can claim you or your spouse, if filing jointly, as a dependent

You can use either your federal itemized deductions or standard deduction, whichever benefits you more. (For exceptions, see **You Must Itemize If**.)

Idaho requires that state or local income or general sales taxes shown on federal Schedule A be subtracted from your total itemized amount before you use this figure to reduce your income. Because of this add back, it may be more beneficial to itemize for federal purposes but use the standard deduction for Idaho.

If you use federal Schedule A to itemize, use the following instructions for line 15:

- If federal Schedule A, line 5d, is:
  - \$10,000 or less (\$5,000 if married filing separately), enter the amount from federal Schedule A, line 5a.

- More than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately), subtract lines 5b and 5c from line 5e and enter the amount here. Enter zero for any result less than zero.

If the IRS considers you or your spouse a nonresident alien and you aren't from India, your standard deduction is zero. If you're nonresident aliens from India, use the standard deduction indicated for your filing status.

**Federal Foreign Tax Credit**

If you claim the federal foreign tax credit, Idaho allows that amount as a deduction. Idaho doesn't have a credit that matches the federal foreign tax credit.

Add the amount you claimed for the federal foreign tax credit to your Idaho itemized deductions.

If line 16 is more than line 17, use your itemized deductions on line 16. If line 17 is more than line 16, use your standard deduction on line 17.

**You Must Itemize If:**

- You're married, filing a separate return (filing status 3) and your spouse itemizes
- You had dual status as a nonresident alien for part of 2020 and during the rest of the year you were a resident alien or a U.S. citizen

However, you don't have to itemize if you file a joint return with your spouse who was a U.S. citizen or resident at the end of 2020, and you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

**Standard Deduction Worksheet**

Use this worksheet if someone can claim you, or your spouse if filing jointly, as a dependent; you or your spouse were born before January 2, 1956; or were blind.

1. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status:
  - Single or married filing separately, enter \$12,400
  - Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), enter \$24,800
  - Head of household, enter \$18,650 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can you be claimed as a dependent?
 

**No.** Enter the amount from line 1 on line 4  
Skip line 3

**Yes.** Go to line 3

3. Is your earned income\* more than \$750  
**Yes.** Add \$350 to your earned income  
 Enter the total \_\_\_\_\_  
**No.** Enter \$1,100 .....
4. Enter the smaller of lines 1 or 3. If born after January 1, 1956, and not blind, enter this amount on line 6. Otherwise, go to line 5 .....
5. If born before January 2, 1956, or blind, multiply the total number of boxes checked on Form 40, lines 13a and 13b, by \$1,300 (\$1,650 if single or head of household) .....
6. Add lines 4 and 5. Enter the total here and on Form 40, line 17 .....

\***Earned income** includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income. See **Gross Income** in **General Information**.

**Line 20 Tax**

Enter the tax on this line. If line 19 is less than \$100,000, use the **tax tables** beginning on page 52. If line 19 is \$100,000 or more, use the **tax rate schedules** on page 63. Be sure you use the correct column in the tax table or the correct schedule for your filing status. See the example at the beginning of the tax table.

If you don't meet the filing requirement (see page 2) and are filing only to receive a refund of withheld taxes, write "NRF" (Not Required to File) on this line.

**Credits**

**Line 22 Income Tax Paid to Other States**

When both Idaho and another state tax the same income, you may qualify for a credit for tax paid to the other state. Use Form 39R to compute the credit. You must include a copy of the other state's income tax return and Form 39R. If credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39R for each state. See instructions, page 35.

You may qualify for a credit for tax paid to another state by a pass-through entity. If a pass-through entity paid tax to another state on your behalf, it should report that information to you.

Examples of income that may be taxed by both Idaho and another state include:

- Wages earned in another state that has an income tax, such as Oregon or Utah, while you're living in Idaho
- Income from a business or profession earned in another state that has an income tax while you're a resident of Idaho

**Line 23 Total Credits for Charitable Contributions and Live Organ Donations**

You may qualify for a credit if you donated a qualified organ that's transplanted into another individual, or if you made a contribution to a:

- Qualified Idaho educational entity
- 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

Complete Form 39R, Part D and see page 36 for specific instructions. Enter the total allowed credit from Form 39R, Part D, line 4, and include Form 39R with your return.

**Line 25 Idaho Child Tax Credit Worksheet**

To qualify for the Idaho Child Tax Credit, the child must:

- Be your qualifying child and
- Be age 16 or under as of December 31, 2020

If you don't have a qualifying child, you can't claim the credit.

For divorced parents or parents who don't live together, the custodial parent claims the qualifying child.

The noncustodial parent may claim the child if:

- A court has awarded the right to claim the child for tax purposes to the noncustodial parent or
- The custodial parent signs a written declaration that the noncustodial parent can claim the child for the child tax credit

The noncustodial parent must include a copy of the court order or the written declaration with their income tax return.

**Note:** This credit is limited to your tax liability after any credit for tax paid to other states and credits from Forms 39R and 44.

**Worksheet**

1. Enter the number of your qualifying children\* ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Multiply line 1 by \$205 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
3. Enter the amount from line 2 on Form 40, line 25.

\*See federal Form 1040 instructions for more information on qualifying children.

**Other Taxes**

**Line 28 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. Include Form 75.

**Line 29 Sales/Use Tax Due**

If you made purchases during the year without paying sales tax, you must pay use tax on these purchases. If you purchased an item from an out-of-state seller (including internet, catalog, radio, and TV purchases) and the seller didn't collect sales tax on that purchase, you must pay the use tax directly to the Tax Commission. Multiply the total amount of 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 this line.

If you have an Idaho sales or use tax account, don't report 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 30 Total Tax from Recapture of Income Tax Credits**

If you've claimed Idaho tax credits that no longer qualify, you must compute the tax credit recapture. Enter the total tax from recapture of income tax credits from Form 44, Part II, line 6. Include Form 44.

**Line 31 Tax from Recapture of Qualified Investment Exemption (QIE)**

If you've claimed Idaho exemption of property taxes from property that no longer qualifies, you must compute the recapture of the QIE. Include Form 49ER.

**Line 32 Permanent Building Fund (PBF) Tax**

You're required to pay the \$10 PBF tax if you're required to file an Idaho income tax return. See **Who Must File** on page 2.

You aren't required to pay the \$10 PBF tax if:

- Your gross income was less than the amount specified for your filing status. Draw a line through the \$10 and enter "NRF" (Not Required to File)
- You were receiving Idaho public assistance payments at the end of the tax year. Check the box on this line and draw a line through the \$10. Food stamps and WIC payments don't qualify as Idaho public assistance
- You (or your spouse) are legally blind at the end of the tax year. Draw a line through the \$10

**Donations**

The donations on lines 34 through 41 are voluntary and will either reduce your refund or increase your tax due. Once you make the donation, it can't be changed. These donations may be itemized as charitable contribution deductions on your 2021 income tax return. If you have questions about your donations, contact the agencies listed.

If you're filing an amended return, your donations can't be less than the amounts on the original return.

If you make a donation and owe tax, you must pay the tax at the time of filing.

**Line 34 Idaho Nongame Wildlife Fund**

Contributions are used to ensure the conservation and management of nongame wildlife, rare plants, and their habitats in Idaho, to promote greater awareness of and appreciation for species that aren't hunted, fished or trapped and to increase opportunities to view and enjoy "watchable" wildlife. Donations are used for a variety of projects, including studies of rare animals in an effort to better manage them so they don't become threatened or endangered, educational programs and community projects, development of wildlife viewing sites throughout the state, and informational brochures and nongame wildlife newspaper series available to the public and used by teachers. Contact the Department of Fish and Game at (208) 334-2920.

**Line 35 Idaho Children's Trust Fund/Prevent Child Abuse Idaho**

Contributions are used to protect our children, Idaho's single greatest resource. The Children's Trust supports work in communities throughout Idaho to prevent child abuse and neglect before it ever occurs. Preventing child abuse ensures the future prosperity of the state, supports communities, and enhances healthy child development. Funded programs include family support and strengthening

programs, parent education, voluntary home visitation for first-time parents, public awareness of the life-long consequences of child abuse and neglect, child abuse prevention, and child safety education in schools. Contact the Idaho Children's Trust Fund/ Prevent Child Abuse Idaho at (208) 386-9317 or visit [www.idahochildrenstrustfund.org](http://www.idahochildrenstrustfund.org).

#### **Line 36 Special Olympics Idaho**

Contributions provide support for year-round sports training and competition for children and adults with developmental disabilities in Idaho. Through sports training and competition, Special Olympics Idaho teaches life skills such as dedication, perseverance, and focus, while instilling confidence. With these skills, 50% of Special Olympics athletes are employed while only 10% – 14% of the general population of people with developmental disabilities hold jobs. Donations to this fund will be used to buy sports equipment, uniforms, food, lodging, and transportation services for competitions, as well as health screenings, outreach programs, and family support systems for adults and children with developmental disabilities. Contact Special Olympics Idaho at (208) 323-0482 or visit [www.idso.org](http://www.idso.org).

#### **Line 37 Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund**

Contributions are used to assist military reservists and their families in order to promote the overall readiness for them to support our state and federal missions. The Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund (IGRFSF) helps members of the Idaho Air National Guard, the Idaho Army National Guard, the Air Force Reserve, the Army Reserve, the Navy & Marine Reserves, along with their families, when duty calls. The Fund acts as an emergency relief fund and operates as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. Contact the Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund, Inc. at (208) 272-4361.

#### **Line 38 American Red Cross of Idaho Fund**

Contributions prevent and alleviate human suffering in the face of emergencies. This is done through providing food, shelter, clothing, and other help for disaster victims; helping military members and their families before, during, and after their active service; ensuring a safe and stable blood supply for Idaho hospital patients; preparing Idahoans to respond to emergencies through training; and connecting families separated by conflict or natural

disasters. Contact the American Red Cross at (800) 853-2570 or visit [www.RedCross.org/Idaho](http://www.RedCross.org/Idaho).

#### **Line 39 Veterans Support Fund**

Contributions help provide specialized medical/physical therapy equipment for the three State Veterans Homes, support veterans organizations throughout the state, assist homeless veterans programs in Idaho, promote and market the activities of the Office of Veterans Advocacy, develop an ongoing program for nurse recruitment and retention, supplement training for state and county service officers, and create an Idaho division of Veterans Services scholarship program to help veterans fund their education. Contact the Idaho Division of Veterans Services at (208) 577-2310.

#### **Line 40 Idaho Food Bank Fund**

Contributions assist Idaho hunger relief organizations in meeting the demand for emergency food for hungry Idaho families, children and senior citizens. Contributions allow the Idaho Food Bank Fund to provide grants to Idaho nonprofit groups to increase their capacity to provide hunger relief in Idaho. The Idaho Food Bank Fund is a statewide collaboration administrated by the Idaho Foodbank, Catholic Charities of Idaho and Community Action Partnership Association of Idaho. Visit [www.idahofoodbankfund.org](http://www.idahofoodbankfund.org) for more information.

#### **Line 41 Opportunity Scholarship Program**

Contributions help provide need-based scholarship funds to Idaho high school graduates who attend approved higher education institutions within Idaho. This need-based program is built on a shared responsibility model. Students must contribute to 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](http://www.boardofed.idaho.gov/scholarship/opportunity.asp).

### **Payments and Other Credits**

#### **Line 43 Grocery Credit**

If you're an Idaho resident, you can claim a credit for each qualifying dependent that's an Idaho resident. If someone else, such as a parent, can claim you as a dependent, you can't claim this credit on your return. The credit is \$100 each for you, your spouse, and your dependents. You can claim an additional \$20 if you're age 65 or older on

December 31, 2020, and are an Idaho resident. You can claim an additional \$20 if your spouse is age 65 or older and is an Idaho resident.

An individual doesn't qualify for the credit for any month or part of a month for which that person:

- Received assistance from the federal food stamp program
- Was incarcerated or
- Lived illegally in the United States

**Members of the Armed Forces**

A member of the United States Armed Forces who's domiciled in Idaho is allowed the credit. If you live in Idaho but are a nonresident under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, you aren't allowed the grocery credit.

A spouse or dependent of a nonresident military person stationed in Idaho may be an Idaho resident or part-year resident. The domicile of a dependent child is the same as that of the nonmilitary spouse.

Complete the worksheet and enter the total computed grocery credit on line 43. See the following instructions to donate your credit. If you aren't donating your credit, enter the computed amount in the column for line 43.

**Grocery Credit Worksheet**

Yourself:

1. Number of qualified months ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. **If 65 or older**, multiply line 1 by \$10  
If qualified for the entire year, enter \$120 ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
If under 65, multiply line 1 by \$8.33.  
If qualified for the entire year, enter \$100 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse (if joint return):

3. Number of qualified months ..... \_\_\_\_\_
4. **If 65 or older**, multiply line 3 by \$10  
If qualified for the entire year, enter \$120 ..... \_\_\_\_\_  
If under 65, multiply line 3 by \$8.33  
If qualified for the entire year, enter \$100 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Resident dependents claimed on line 6:

5. Enter \$100 for each dependent who qualifies for the entire year. If a dependent qualifies for only part year, compute as follows:  
Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_

If you have more than four dependents, use additional paper to compute.

Total credit allowed:

6. Add amounts on lines 2, 4, and 5. Enter total on line 43 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Donating Your Grocery Credit**

You can donate your entire grocery credit to the Cooperative Welfare Fund. To donate, check the box on line 43 and enter zero (0) in the column for line 43. Once you make the donation, it can't be changed on an amended return.

**Note:** If you (or your spouse) are age 65 or older and qualify for the credit but aren't required to file an Idaho income tax return, you can claim the credit on Form 24. You can get this form from any Tax Commission office or our website at [tax.idaho.gov](http://tax.idaho.gov). Form 24 is due on or before April 15, 2021.

**Line 44 Maintaining a Home for a Family Member Age 65 or Older or a Family Member with a Developmental Disability**

You can claim a tax credit of \$100 per person (up to \$300) if you maintained a household for an immediate family member:

- Age 65 or older (not including yourself or your spouse) or
- With a developmental disability (including yourself and your spouse) and
- Didn't claim a deduction of \$1,000 per person on Form 39R, Part B, line 15

You can claim this credit even if your gross income is less than the filing requirement.

**Line 45 Fuels Tax Refund**

If you buy special fuels (diesel, propane or natural gas) with Idaho tax included and use this fuel for heating or in off-highway equipment, you may be eligible for a refund of the Idaho special fuels tax you paid. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 2. Include Form 75. Heating fuel generally is purchased without paying the tax.

If you buy gasoline and use it in unlicensed equipment or auxiliary engines, you may be eligible for a refund of the Idaho gasoline tax you paid. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 1. Include Form 75.

**Line 46 Idaho Income Tax Withheld**

Enter the total amount of Idaho income tax withheld. Include legible state copies of Form W-2s, 1099s and other information forms that show Idaho withholding.

Don't claim credit for tax withheld for other states or federal tax withheld.

Don't include Form W-2s from other tax years or write on or change the amounts on your Form W-2s.

#### Line 47 Form 51 Payments

Enter the total payments you made with Form 51s on or before the due date. Include the amount of overpayment applied from your 2019 return.

#### Line 48 Pass-through Income Tax Paid by Entity/Withheld

If a pass-through entity pays or withholds income tax for an Idaho resident owner, include the amount paid or withheld on this line as specified on Form ID K-1. Include a copy of Form ID K-1s with your income tax return.

#### Line 49 Tax Reimbursement Incentive Credit

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

#### Claim of Right Credit

If you claimed a deduction or credit on your federal return for claim of right, complete Idaho Worksheet CR to determine which option benefits you most on your Idaho return. See Claim of Right Worksheets at [tax.idaho.gov](http://tax.idaho.gov).

### Tax Due or Refund

#### Line 52 Penalty and Interest

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](http://tax.idaho.gov/penalties).

**Interest:** We charge interest on the amount of tax due, line 51, from the original due date until paid. The rate for 2021 is 2%.

**Idaho Medical Savings Account:** If you make an Idaho medical savings account withdrawal that's taxable and you're under age 59 1/2, the withdrawal is subject to penalty. The penalty is 10% of the amount withdrawn. Check the box and enter the amount here.

#### Line 53 Total Due

Enter the amount you owe, including penalty and interest, on this line.

Don't send cash. Payments of less than \$1 aren't required. We charge a \$20 fee on all returned checks.

**Electronic payments.** There's no fee to pay by ACH Debit. Our third-party provider charges a convenience fee when you pay by credit card or e-check. We accept American Express®, Discover®, MasterCard®, and Visa®. For more information, visit our *E-Pay* page at [tax.idaho.gov/epay](http://tax.idaho.gov/epay).

**Check payments.** Make your check or money order payable to the Idaho State Tax Commission. Be sure to write your Social Security number on it and include it with your return. Don't staple your check to your return or send a check stub.

#### Line 55 Refund

Enter the amount of your overpayment from line 54 that you want refunded to you. Refunds of less than \$1 won't be issued. You have three years from the return's due date (not including extensions) to claim a refund. Refunds will be reduced by unpaid Idaho tax liabilities and can be applied to unpaid liabilities owed to other agencies.

The agency or party seizing the refund must send you notice of the action. Questions about a refund seizure should be directed to the agency or party that initiated the claim for seizure.

#### Line 56 Estimated Tax

If you're filing an original return, subtract line 55 from line 54. The amount you enter will be applied to your 2021 tax and won't be refunded.

#### Line 57 Direct Deposit

Complete this line if you want us to deposit your refund directly into your bank or Idaho 529 College Savings (IDeal) account instead of mailing you a check.

If your refund is being forwarded from a United States financial institution to a financial institution or financial agency located outside of the United States, check the box on this line. If after filing your Idaho income tax return you become aware that your electronic refund payment will be electronically deposited in a financial institution or financial agency located outside of the United States, please notify us at:

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

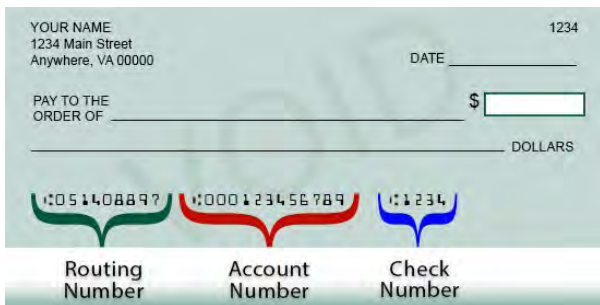
**Contact your bank** to make sure your deposit will be accepted and that you have the correct routing and account numbers.

**Enter your nine-digit routing number.** The routing number must begin with 01 through 12 or 21 through 32 for bank accounts. For all IDEal accounts, the routing number is 011001234.

**Enter the account number** you want your refund deposited into. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). For IDEal accounts, the account number will be 541 plus the 11-digit IDEal account number.

Don't include hyphens, spaces or special symbols. Enter the number left to right and leave any unused boxes blank.

**Check the appropriate box** for account type. Check **either** checking or savings, but not both. For IDEal accounts, check the box for checking.



The check example indicates where the proper banking information is located. To locate your IDEal account number, log into your account at [www.idsaives.org](http://www.idsaives.org) or call (866) 433-2533 for assistance. You're responsible for the accuracy of this information.

If your financial institution rejects your request for direct deposit, you'll receive a check by mail instead.

**Note:** An IDEal account has a maximum balance limit of up to \$350,000 for each beneficiary.

**Amended Return Only**

Complete lines 58 through 61 only if you're filing this return as an amended return.

**Line 58 Total Due or Overpaid on This Return**

If the total due shown on line 53 is greater than zero, enter it as a positive amount.

If line 53 is zero, enter the amount of overpayment that's shown on line 54 here as a negative amount.

**Line 59 Refund from Original Return Plus Additional Refunds**

Enter the total refund amount from previous returns for this tax year here as a positive amount.

**Line 60 Tax Paid with Original Return Plus Additional Tax Paid**

Enter the total due paid from previous returns for this tax year here as a positive amount. (Don't include penalty, interest, Form 51 estimated payments, withholding or unpaid tax.)

**Line 61 Amended Tax Due or Refund**

Add lines 58 and 59, then subtract line 60. A positive amount is your amended tax due. A negative amount is your amended refund.

**Tax Preparer Contact Box**

This box applies only if you paid a tax preparer to complete your return. If you check the box, you're authorizing the Tax Commission to discuss your return with the paid preparer identified on the 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 rather than your preparer, leave the box blank.

**Signatures**

**Who must sign the return?**

- You
- Your spouse (if filing a joint return)
- A paid preparer (if used). Include preparer's name, address and identification number
- An authorized person signing for a deceased individual or an individual unable to sign. Include the authorized person's relationship to the taxpayer. Write "FILING AS SURVIVING SPOUSE" or "unable to sign" in the signature space
- If a taxpayer signs with an "X," this mark must be witnessed
- Not signing the return will delay processing

Instructions are for lines not fully explained on the form. General information instructions beginning on page 2 also apply to this form.

**Grocery Credit Refund Only**

You must be an Idaho resident or an Idaho resident on active military duty to qualify for a refund of the grocery credit. Part-year residents can claim a prorated credit against their tax due but don't qualify for a refund of any excess credit. Nonresidents don't qualify for the credit.

If you were a resident, but your spouse was a part-year resident or nonresident and you aren't required to file an income tax return, file Form 43 to claim a refund of the grocery credit allowed to the resident.

You aren't required to include a copy of the federal return.

Complete Form 43 as follows:

- Complete the top of the form through line 6
- **Skip** lines 7 through 27
- Write "**NRF**" (Not Required to File) on line 28, Column A. Leave line 28, Column B blank
- **Skip** lines 29 through 32
- Complete line 33a if you (or your spouse) are age 65 or older
- **Skip** lines 34 through 51
- Cross through the \$10 on line 52, Permanent Building Fund, and write "**NRF**"
- **Skip** lines 53 through 62
- Enter your grocery credit amount on line 63 using the grocery credit worksheet on page 24
- Complete applicable lines 64 through 77
- **Skip** lines 78 through 81
- Complete the bottom of Form 43 below line 81

**Heading**

Write your name, address and Social Security number (SSN) in the spaces provided. If you don't have an SSN, write in your Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN).

If you don't have or aren't required to have an SSN or ITIN, enter "NRA" (Nonresident Alien) in the SSN space. If you've applied for an ITIN and haven't received it from the IRS before you file your Idaho return, enter "Form W-7" in the space provided for the SSN. If you enter "Form W-7," include a copy of

your federal Form W-7 with your return. Once you receive your ITIN from the IRS, you must provide it to the Tax Commission before your return can finish processing.

If you receive an SSN after using an ITIN, you must use the SSN and stop using your ITIN. It's your responsibility to notify the Tax Commission so your return can finish processing.

Be sure that your return and W-2 forms show the correct SSN or ITIN. An error in your SSN or ITIN will delay your refund.

**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. Net Operating Loss Carryback – Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss
3. Federal Amended – Include a complete copy of your federal return
4. Other – Include an explanation

Complete the entire form and schedules using the corrected amounts. Don't include a copy of your original return with the amended return.

**Nonresident Alien**

Nonresident aliens for federal purposes are nonresidents for Idaho income tax purposes. If you're (you or your spouse) a nonresident alien, check the box below the address and check Nonresident for your residency status.

**Residency Status**

Check the box that applies to your residency status for 2020. If you're married and filing a joint return, check the box that applies to your spouse's residency for 2020. Use Form 43 if one of you is a resident and the other isn't, and you filed a joint federal return. See page 4 to determine your status.

- If you're (you or your spouse) an Idaho resident, check box 1.
- If you're (you or your spouse) a member of the armed forces on active military duty outside Idaho and Idaho is your state of permanent residence, check box 2. (An Idaho resident on



active military duty in or outside Idaho must file on Form 40 unless your spouse is a part-year resident or nonresident.)

- If you're (you or your spouse) a nonresident, check box 3.
- If you or your spouse moved into or out of Idaho and were a resident for only part of the year, check box 4.
- If you're (you or your spouse) in Idaho on military orders but your state of permanent residence is another state, check box 5. See the instructions for **Military Personnel** on page 5 of this booklet.

If the earned income of a servicemember's spouse is exempt from Idaho taxation on Idaho Form 43, the servicemember must check box 5 and the qualifying spouse must check box 3.

If you're a resident filing Forms 43 and 39NR due to a nonresident spouse, the amounts reported for additions and subtractions in the Idaho column must be the total amount for your share of those additions or subtractions plus the amount of any Idaho additions or subtractions of your nonresident spouse.

### Full Months in Idaho This Year

If you were a part-year resident, enter the number of full months you lived in Idaho in 2020. If you're married and filing a joint return, enter the number of full months your spouse lived in Idaho in 2020. Nonresidents don't respond to this question.

### Current State of Residence

Use the two-letter state abbreviation to report your current state of residence. For example, if you moved to Idaho during 2020, use ID. All part-year residents and nonresidents must complete this section. Spouses with separate domiciles may report different states. If you're a military nonresident, indicate your military home of record.

### Lines 1 Through 5 Filing Status

Check the box indicating your Idaho filing status. Refer to **General Information** on page 2 for further information on filing status.

### Line 6 Household

**Line 6a. Yourself.** Enter "1" unless someone else claims you as a dependent on their return.

**Line 6b. Spouse.** Enter "1" if you're filing a joint return.

Enter "1" if your spouse died during 2020 and you're filing a joint return.

Leave the line blank if someone else claims your spouse as a dependent on their return.

**Line 6c. Dependents.** List your dependents. Include their SSN and birthdate. If you have more than four dependents, continue on Form 39NR, Part G. Enter the total number of dependents on the line.

If you're the noncustodial parent of a dependent and are claiming them on your return, include federal Form 8332 with your return. See [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) for more information.

**Line 6d. Total Household.** Add lines 6a through 6c.

## Idaho Income

Complete your federal income tax return before you begin this form. You'll use the information from your federal income tax return to complete your Form 43.

### Line 7 Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.

Enter the total wages, salaries, tips, etc. received for all employment while an Idaho resident or part-year resident and for all work performed in Idaho while a nonresident. If you're a nonresident who works for an employer both in Idaho and outside of Idaho, visit our *Idaho Residency Status* webpage at [tax.idaho.gov](https://tax.idaho.gov). It explains how to determine the amount of income that's taxable to Idaho.

If your military home of record is Idaho and you're on active duty outside Idaho, include all of your wages. Your active duty military wages earned outside of Idaho can be deducted on Form 39NR, Part B, line 7. If you have nonmilitary wages that are taxable in another state, you can take a credit for tax paid to other states on Form 39NR, Part D.

If your military home of record wasn't Idaho and you were on active duty in Idaho, don't include your military wages.

If the servicemember's spouse's earned income isn't taxable by Idaho as described on page 5 under **Military Personnel**, don't include the qualifying spouse's wages.

If the wages on line 7 don't match the Idaho income amounts on your Form W-2s, include a schedule or explanation.

**Line 8 Taxable Interest Income**

From federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2b, enter all:

- Interest income received while an Idaho resident
- Business interest income earned from Idaho sources
- Interest income on installment sales of Idaho property

**Note:** Don't include interest earned from a personal bank account in Idaho while a nonresident.

**Line 9 Dividend Income**

From federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 3b, enter dividends earned while an Idaho resident or part-year resident and dividends earned from Idaho sources while a nonresident.

**Line 10 Alimony Received**

From federal Schedule 1, line 2a, enter alimony received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident.

**Line 11 Business Income or Loss**

From federal Schedule 1, line 3, enter the income or loss reported on Schedule C or C-EZ from businesses or professions engaged in while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or conducted in Idaho while a nonresident. A nonresident conducting business in Idaho and another state must apportion income or loss. Complete and include Idaho Form 402.

**Line 12 Capital Gain or Loss**

From federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 7, enter the gain or loss reported on Schedule D from:

- The sale of capital assets located in Idaho
- The sale of capital assets while you were residing in Idaho or
- The receipt of installment sale proceeds while you were an Idaho resident

**Line 13 Other Gains or Losses**

From federal Schedule 1, line 4, enter other gains or losses reported on federal Schedule 4797 that occurred while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or from an Idaho business.

**Line 14 IRA Distributions**

From federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 4b, enter the amount of IRA distributions received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident.

**Line 15 Pensions and Annuities**

From federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5b, enter the amount of pensions and annuities received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident.

**Line 16 Rents, Royalties, Partnerships, etc.**

From federal Schedule 1, line 5, enter the amount reported on Schedule E earned or received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or related to Idaho business or property. Report passive activity losses from Idaho activities that are "Allowed" losses from federal Form 8582 and corresponding worksheets.

**Line 17 Farm Income or Loss**

From federal Schedule 1, line 6, enter the amount reported on Schedule F that's farm income or loss incurred while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or from an Idaho farming operation. A nonresident operating a farm in Idaho and another state must apportion income or loss. Complete and include Idaho Form 402.

**Line 18 Unemployment Compensation**

From federal Schedule 1, line 7, enter any unemployment compensation received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident. Enter the amount received from the Idaho Department of Labor while a nonresident.

**Line 19 Other Income**

From federal Schedule 1, line 8, enter any other income received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or from an Idaho source. This includes Idaho lottery winnings over \$600. Don't include federal NOL on this line.

**Idaho Adjustments****Line 21 Deductions for IRAs and Health Savings Accounts**

Enter Idaho's portion of:

- The IRA deduction included on federal Schedule 1, line 19
- The deduction for a federal health savings account included on Schedule 1, line 12
- The Archer MSA deduction included on Schedule 1, line 22 and
- The IRC 501(c)(18)(D) retirement plan included on Schedule 1, line 22

1. Enter the amount of wages and earned income you computed on the federal IRA deduction worksheet and the amount of income you earned from the business that the federal health savings account deduction is claimed on \_\_\_\_\_
2. Enter the amount from line 1 received while an Idaho resident or part-year resident or from Idaho sources \_\_\_\_\_
3. Divide line 2 by line 1.  
(Can't exceed 100%) \_\_\_\_\_ %
4. Enter amounts from federal Schedule 1, lines 12, 19 and the write-in adjustments written in left of line 22, coded MSA or 501(c)(18)(D) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Multiply line 4 by line 3. Enter this amount on line 21 \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 22 Moving Expenses, Alimony Paid and Student Loan Interest**

If you claimed a deduction on federal Schedule 1, line 13, 18a, or 20 for moving expenses, alimony paid or student loan interest, complete this worksheet to determine your Idaho deduction, if any:

1. Enter total income from Form 43, line 20. Don't include federal NOL in line 20 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Enter total income from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9, less federal NOL unless already subtracted \_\_\_\_\_
3. Divide line 1 by line 2.  
(Can't exceed 100%) \_\_\_\_\_ %
4. Enter total allowable federal amount of moving expenses, alimony paid and student loan interest \_\_\_\_\_
5. Multiply line 4 by line 3. Enter this amount on line 22 \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 23 Deductions for Self-employed**

Enter Idaho's portion of the deductions for self-employment tax, self-employed health insurance and contributions to a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP), a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) or a qualified plan reported on your federal Schedule 1, lines 14, 15, and 16.

**Note:** S corporation wages paid to a more-than-2% shareholder qualify for self-employed health insurance.

To compute Idaho's portion, complete this worksheet. If you have amounts from more than three businesses, add more lines.

**1. Self-Employment Tax Deduction**

Enter the total federal deduction amount related to each Schedule C, E, and/or F in Column A. Compute the Idaho percentage in Column B by dividing the Idaho income reported by each business by the total income reported by each business. Multiply Column A by Column B and enter in Column C.

	A	B	C
Business 1	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 2	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 3	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Total Idaho Self-Employment Tax Deduction	_____		_____

**2. Self-Employed SEP, Simple and Qualified Plans**

Enter the total federal deduction amount related to each Schedule C, E, and/or F in Column A. Compute the Idaho percentage in Column B by dividing the Idaho self-employment income reported by each business by the total self-employment income reported by each business. Multiply Column A by Column B and enter in Column C.

	A	B	C
Business 1	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 2	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 3	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Total Idaho Self-Employed Retirement Plan Deduction	_____		_____

**3. Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction**

Enter the total federal deduction amount related to each Schedule C, E, and/or F in Column A. Compute the Idaho percentage in Column B by dividing the Idaho income reported by each business by the total income reported by each business. Multiply Column A by Column B and enter in Column C.

	A	B	C
Business 1	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 2	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Business 3	_____ x _____	_____	= _____
Total Idaho Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction	_____		_____

**4. Total Self-Employment Deduction**

Add the total amounts in Column C, lines 1, 2, and 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 24 Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings**  
Enter the amount from federal Schedule 1, line 17 that relates to interest income reported as Idaho income.

**Line 25 Other Deductions**

You may qualify for an Idaho deduction if you claimed any of the following items on federal Schedule 1, lines 10 or 11 relating to:

- Reservists
- Performing artists
- Fee-based government officials
- Educator expenses
- A write-in deduction for rental of personal property
- Reforestation amortization and expenses\*
- Attorney fees and court costs
- Jury duty pay

Divide the amount of income relating to that item included in Idaho total income by the income relating to the item included in federal adjusted gross income. This percentage is multiplied by the deduction claimed on your federal return to calculate the deduction allowed on your Idaho return. For example, divide Idaho jury pay included in Idaho total income by total jury pay included in federal adjusted gross income to arrive at a percentage (can't exceed 100%). Multiply that percentage by the amount of the jury pay claimed as a deduction on your federal return. Repeat this step for each of the deductions mentioned above. Total the result for each deduction and enter the amount on line 25. Include a copy of your calculations with your return.

\*If there's no income from the related timber operations for the year of the reforestation deduction, the deduction for reforestation is based on the percentage of property in Idaho to the total property that relates to the reforestation amortization and expense.

**Line 28 Adjusted Gross Income**

**Column A:** This must be the same amount of Adjusted Gross Income as reported on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11.

**Column B:** This is Idaho Adjusted Gross Income. Enter the amount from line 27.

If your Idaho Adjusted Gross Income is negative, see Idaho Form 56 and instructions.

**Line 31 Qualified Business Income Deduction**

**Column A:** Enter the Qualified Business Deduction claimed on the federal return.

**Column B:** Complete the following table:

	Column A Total	Column B Idaho
1. Enter the amounts from Form 43, line 28 .....	\$	\$
2. Enter the amounts from Form 43, line 29 .....	\$	\$
3. Enter the amounts from Form 43, line 30 .....	\$	\$
4. Add lines 1 and 2 and subtract line 3 .....	\$	\$
5. Percentage (total from Column B divided by Column A) .....		%
6. Multiply the percentage from line 5 above by the amount from Form 43, line 31, Column A .....		\$
7. Enter the amount here and on Form 43, line 31, Column B .....		\$

**Tax Computation**

**Line 33a Age 65 or Older**

If you're 65 or older, check the box for "Yourself." If you're filing a joint return and your spouse is 65 or older, check the box for "Spouse." If your 65th birthday was on January 1, 2021, you may consider yourself 65 on December 31, 2020. The boxes you check must match your federal return.

**Line 33b Blind**

Check the box for "Yourself" if you're blind. If you're filing a joint return and your spouse is blind, check the box for "Spouse." The boxes you check must match your federal return.

**Line 33c Claimed Dependent**

Check this box if someone else, such as a parent, can claim you as a dependent.

**Lines 34-37 Itemized or Standard Deductions**

Most people can find their standard deduction by looking at the instructions to the left of Form 43, line 37. Use the Standard Deduction Worksheet on page 20 to calculate your standard deduction if:

- You check any boxes on lines 33a through 33c or
- Someone can claim you or your spouse, if filing jointly, as a dependent

You can use either your federal itemized deductions or standard deduction, whichever benefits you more. (For exceptions, see **You Must Itemize If.**)

Idaho requires that state or local income or general sales taxes shown on federal Schedule A be subtracted from your total itemized amount before you use this figure to reduce your income. Because of this add back, it may be more beneficial to itemize for federal purposes but use the standard deduction for Idaho.

If you use federal Schedule A to itemize, use the following instructions for line 35:

- If federal Schedule A, line 5d, is:
  - \$10,000 or less (\$5,000 if married filing separately), enter the amount from federal Schedule A, line 5a
  - More than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately), subtract lines 5b and 5c from line 5e and enter the amount here. Enter zero for any result less than zero

If the IRS considers you or your spouse nonresident aliens and you aren't from India, your standard deduction is zero. If you're nonresident aliens from India, use the standard deduction for your filing status.

**Federal Foreign Tax Credit**

If you claim the federal foreign tax credit, Idaho allows that amount as a deduction. Idaho doesn't have a credit that matches the federal foreign tax credit.

Add the amount you claimed for the federal foreign tax credit to your Idaho itemized deductions.

If line 36 is more than line 37, use your itemized deductions on line 36. If line 37 is more than line 36, use your standard deduction on line 37.

**You Must Itemize If:**

- You're married filing a separate return (filing status 3) and your spouse itemizes
- You were a nonresident alien for any part of 2020

You don't have to itemize if you file a joint return with your spouse who was a U.S. citizen or resident at the end of 2020 and you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

**Standard Deduction Worksheet**

Use this worksheet if you or your spouse were born before January 2, 1956; or were blind.

1. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status:
  - Single or married filing separately enter \$12,400
  - Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) enter \$24,800
  - Head of household enter \$18,650 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can you be claimed as a dependent?
  - No.** Enter the amount from line 1 on line 4  
Skip line 3
  - Yes.** Go to line 3
3. Is your earned income\* more than \$750
  - Yes.** Add \$350 to your earned income. Enter the total
  - No.** Enter \$1,100 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
4. Enter the smaller of lines 1 or 3. If born after January 1, 1956, and not blind, enter this amount on line 5. Otherwise, go to line 6 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
5. If born before January 2, 1956, or blind, multiply the total number of boxes checked on Form 43, lines 33a and 33b by \$1,300 (\$1,650 if single or head of household) ..... \_\_\_\_\_
6. Add lines 4 and 5. Enter the total here and on Form 43, line 37 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

\***Earned income** includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income. See **Gross Income in General Information**. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amounts you reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

**Line 39 Idaho Percentage**

Divide the amount from line 32, Column B, by the amount from line 32, Column A. Round to four digits to the right of the decimal point. For example .66666 is rounded to .6667 and is entered as 66.67%. The percentage can't exceed 100% or be less than zero.

**Line 42 Tax**

Enter the tax on this line. If line 41 is less than \$100,000, use the **tax tables** beginning on page 52. If line 41 is \$100,000 or more, use the **tax rate schedules** on page 63. Be sure you use the correct column in the tax table or the correct schedule for

your filing status. See the example at the beginning of the tax table.

If you don't meet the filing requirement (see page 2) and are filing only to receive a refund of withheld taxes, write "NRF" (Not Required to File) on this line.

**Credits**

**Line 43 Income Tax Paid to Other States**

Nonresidents don't qualify for this credit.

**Part-year resident:** When both Idaho and another state tax the same income while you're an Idaho resident, you may qualify for a credit for tax paid to the other state. Use Form 39NR, Part C, to compute the credit. You must include a copy of the other state's income tax return and Form 39NR. If the credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39NR for each state.

**Idaho resident on active military duty:** Use Form 39NR, Part D to compute the credit.

Certain part-year residents may qualify for a credit for tax paid to another state by a pass-through entity. If a pass-through entity paid a tax to another state, it should report that information to you.

**Line 45 Total Credits for Charitable Contributions and Live Organ Donations**

You may qualify for a credit if you donated a qualified organ that's transplanted into another individual, or if you made a contribution to:

- A qualified Idaho educational entity
- Center for independent living
- Youth or rehabilitation facility or its foundation or
- A nonprofit substance abuse center licensed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Complete Form 39NR, Part E and see page 50 for specific instructions. Enter the total allowed credit from Form 39NR, Part E, line 4 and include Form 39NR with your return.

**Line 46 Idaho Child Tax Credit**

**Nonresidents don't qualify for this credit.** To qualify for the Idaho Child Tax Credit, the child must:

- Be your qualifying child and
- Be age 16 or under as of December 31, 2020

If you don't have a qualifying child, you can't claim the credit.

For divorced parents or parents who don't live together, the custodial parent claims the qualifying child.

The noncustodial parent may claim the child if:

- A court has awarded the right to claim the child for tax purposes to the noncustodial parent or
- The custodial parent signs a written declaration that the noncustodial parent can claim the child for the child tax credit

The noncustodial parent must include a copy of the court order or the written declaration with their income tax return.

Idaho part-year residents qualify for the Idaho child tax credit for the part of the year they were an Idaho resident. Compute the prorated credit using the following worksheet.

**Worksheet**

1. Enter the number of months you lived in Idaho (more than 15 days is treated as a full month) ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Multiply line 1 by \$17.08 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
3. Multiply line 2 by the number of your qualifying children\* ..... \_\_\_\_\_
4. Enter the amount from line 3 on Form 43, line 46 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

\*See federal Form 1040 instructions for more information on qualifying children.

**Note:** This credit is limited to your tax liability after any credit for tax paid to other states, grocery credit, and credits from Forms 39NR and 44. See Line 63 Grocery Credit for more limitations to part-year resident grocery credit.

**Other Taxes**

**Line 48 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. Include Form 75.

**Line 49 Sales/Use Tax Due**

If you made purchases during the year without paying sales tax, you must pay use tax on these purchases. If you purchased an item from an out-of-state seller (including internet, catalog, radio, and TV purchases) and the seller didn't collect sales tax on that purchase, you must pay use tax directly to the Tax Commission. Multiply the total

amount of 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 here.

If you have an Idaho sales or use tax account, don't report 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 50 Total Tax from Recapture of Income Tax Credits**

If you've claimed Idaho tax credits that no longer qualify, you must compute the tax credit recapture. Enter the total tax from recapture of income tax credits from Form 44, Part II, line 6. Include Form 44.

#### **Line 51 Tax from Recapture of Qualified Investment Exemption (QIE)**

If you've claimed Idaho exemption of property taxes from property that no longer qualifies, you must compute the recapture of the QIE. Include Form 49ER.

#### **Line 52 Permanent Building Fund (PBF) Tax**

You must pay the \$10 PBF tax if you're required to file an Idaho income return. See **Who Must File** on page 2.

You aren't required to pay the \$10 PBF tax if:

- Your gross income was less than the amount specified for your filing status. Draw a line through the \$10 and enter "NRF" (Not Required to File)
- You were receiving Idaho public assistance payments at the end of the tax year. Check the box on this line and draw a line through the \$10. Food stamps and WIC payments don't qualify as Idaho public assistance
- You (or your spouse) are legally blind at the end of the tax year. Draw a line through the \$10

### **Donations**

The donations on lines 54 through 61 are voluntary and will either reduce your refund or increase the tax due. Once you make the donation, it can't be changed. These donations may be itemized as charitable contribution deductions on your 2021 income tax return. If you have questions about your donations, contact the agencies listed.

If you're filing an amended return, your donations can't be less than the amounts on the original return.

#### **Line 54 Idaho Nongame Wildlife Fund**

Contributions are used to ensure the conservation and management of nongame wildlife, rare plants, and their habitats in Idaho, to promote greater awareness of and appreciation for species that aren't hunted, fished, or trapped, and to increase opportunities to view and enjoy "watchable" wildlife. Donations are used for a variety of projects including studies of rare animals and plants in an effort to better manage them so they don't become threatened or endangered, educational programs and community projects, development of wildlife viewing sites throughout the state, informational brochures and nongame wildlife newspaper series available to the public and used by teachers. Contact the Department of Fish and Game at (208) 334-2920.

#### **Line 55 Idaho Children's Trust Fund/Prevent Child Abuse Idaho**

Contributions are used to protect our children, Idaho's single greatest resource. The Children's Trust supports work in communities throughout Idaho to prevent child abuse and neglect before it ever occurs. Preventing child abuse ensures the future prosperity of the state, supports communities and enhances healthy child development. Funded programs include family support and strengthening programs, parent education, voluntary home visitation for first-time parents, public awareness of the life-long consequences of child abuse and neglect, child abuse prevention, and child safety education in schools. Contact the Idaho Children's Trust Fund/Prevent Child Abuse Idaho at (208) 386-9317 or visit [www.idahochildrenstrustfund.org](http://www.idahochildrenstrustfund.org).

#### **Line 56 Special Olympics Idaho**

Contributions provide support for year-round sports training and competition for children and adults with developmental disabilities in Idaho. Through sports training and competition, Special Olympics Idaho teaches life skills such as dedication, perseverance, and focus while instilling confidence. With these skills, 50% of Special Olympics athletes are employed while only 10%-14% of the general population of people with developmental disabilities hold jobs. Donations to this fund will be used to buy sports equipment, uniforms, food, lodging, and transportation services for competitions, as well as health screenings, outreach programs, and family support systems for adults and children with developmental disabilities. Contact Special Olympics Idaho at (208) 323-0482 or visit [www.idso.org](http://www.idso.org).

**Line 57 Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund**

Contributions are used to assist military reservists and their families in order to promote the overall readiness for them to support our state and federal missions. The Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund (IGRFSF) helps members of the Idaho Air National Guard, the Idaho Army National Guard, the Air Force Reserve, the Army Reserve, the Navy & Marine Reserves, along with their families when duty calls. The Fund acts as an emergency relief fund and operates as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. Contact the Idaho Guard and Reserve Family Support Fund, Inc. at (208) 272-4361.

**Line 58 American Red Cross of Idaho Fund**

Contributions prevent and alleviate human suffering in the face of emergencies. This is done through providing food, shelter, clothing and other help for disaster victims; helping military members and their families before, during and after their active service; ensuring a safe and stable blood supply for Idaho hospital patients; preparing Idahoans to respond to emergencies through training; and connecting families separated by conflict or natural disasters. Contact the American Red Cross at (800) 853-2570 or visit [www.RedCross.org/Idaho](http://www.RedCross.org/Idaho).

**Line 59 Veterans Support Fund**

Contributions help provide specialized medical/physical therapy equipment for the three State Veterans Homes, support veterans organizations throughout the state, assist homeless veterans programs in Idaho, promote and market the activities of the Office of Veterans Advocacy, develop an ongoing program for nurse recruitment and retention, supplement training for state and county service officers, and create an Idaho Division of Veterans Services scholarship program to help veterans fund their education. Contact the Idaho Division of Veterans Services at (208) 577-2310.

**Line 60 Idaho Food Bank Fund**

Contributions assist Idaho hunger relief organizations in meeting the demand for emergency food for hungry Idaho families, children, and senior citizens. Contributions allow the Idaho Food Bank Fund to provide grants to Idaho nonprofit groups to increase their capacity to provide hunger relief in Idaho. The Idaho Food Bank Fund is a statewide collaboration administrated by the Idaho Foodbank, Catholic Charities of Idaho and Community

Action Partnership Association of Idaho. Visit [www.idahofoodbankfund.org](http://www.idahofoodbankfund.org) for more information.

**Line 61 Opportunity Scholarship Program**

Contributions help provide need-based scholarship funds to Idaho high school graduates who attend approved higher education institutions within Idaho. This program is built on a shared responsibility model. Students must contribute to 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](http://www.boardofed.idaho.gov/scholarship/opportunity.asp).

**Payments and Other Credits****Line 63 Grocery Credit**

Nonresidents don't qualify for this credit.

You can't claim this credit if someone else, such as a parent, can claim you as a dependent.

If you're a part-year resident, you're eligible for a prorated credit based on the number of months you were domiciled in Idaho during the tax year. For this purpose, more than 15 days of a month is treated as a full month.

The credit allowed for part-year residents can't be more than the amount on line 42 less line 43. Grocery credit isn't refunded to part-year residents.

The credit is \$100 each for you, your spouse, and dependents.

You can claim an additional \$20 if you're age 65 or older on December 31, 2020, and are an Idaho resident. Also, if your spouse is age 65 or older and is an Idaho resident, you can claim an additional \$20.

An individual doesn't qualify for the credit for any month or part of a month for which that person:

- Received assistance from the federal food stamp program
- Was incarcerated, or
- Lived illegally in the United States

**Members of the Armed Forces**

A member of the United States Armed Forces who's domiciled in Idaho is allowed the credit. If you live in Idaho but are a nonresident under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, you aren't allowed the grocery credit.



A spouse or dependent of a nonresident military person stationed in Idaho may be an Idaho resident or part-year resident. The domicile of a dependent child is the same as that of the nonmilitary spouse.

Complete the worksheet and enter the total computed grocery credit on line 63. See the following instructions to donate your credit. If you aren't donating your credit, enter the computed amount in the column for line 63.

**Grocery Credit Worksheet**

Yourself:

- 1. Number of qualified months ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **If 65 or older**, multiply line 1 by \$10  
If under 65, multiply line 1 by \$8.33 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse (if joint return):

- 3. Number of qualified months ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **If 65 or older**, multiply line 3 by \$10  
If under 65, multiply line 3 by \$8.33 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Resident dependents claimed on line 6:

- 5. Enter \$100 for each dependent who qualifies for the entire year. If a dependent qualifies for only part year, compute as follows:  
 Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of qualified months \_\_\_\_\_ x \$8.33 \_\_\_\_\_

(If you have more than four dependents, use additional paper to compute.)

Total credit allowed:

- 6. Add amounts on lines 2, 4 and 5 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Enter tax. Line 42 less line 43 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Enter the smaller of line 6 or line 7 here  
and on line 63 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Donating Your Grocery Credit**

You can donate your entire grocery credit to the Cooperative Welfare Fund. To donate, check the box on line 63 and enter zero (0) in the column for line 63. Once you make the donation, it can't be changed on an amended return.

**Line 64 Maintaining a Home for a Family Member Age 65 or Older or a Family Member with a Developmental Disability**

Part-year residents and nonresidents don't qualify for this credit.

You can claim a tax credit of \$100 per person (up to \$300) if you maintained a household for immediate family members:

- Age 65 or older (not including yourself or spouse) or
- With a developmental disability (including yourself and spouse), and
- Didn't claim a deduction of \$1,000 per person on Form 39NR, Part B, line 11

If the home was maintained for the family member for less than a full year, the tax credit is allowed at the rate of \$8.33 per month per person. You can claim this credit even if your gross income is less than the filing requirement.

**Line 65 Fuels Tax Refund**

If you buy special fuels (diesel, propane or natural gas) with Idaho tax included and use this fuel for heating or in off-highway equipment, you may be eligible for a refund of the Idaho special fuels tax you paid. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 2. Include Form 75. Heating fuel generally is purchased without paying the tax.

If you buy gasoline and use it in unlicensed equipment or auxiliary engines, you may be eligible for a refund of the Idaho gasoline tax you paid. Enter the amount from Form 75, Section IV, line 1. Include Form 75.

**Line 66 Idaho Income Tax Withheld**

Enter the total amount of Idaho income tax withheld. Include legible state copies of Form W-2s, 1099s and other information forms that show Idaho withholding.

Don't claim credit for tax withheld for other states or federal tax withheld.

Don't include Form W-2s from other tax years or write on or change the amounts on your Form W-2s.

**Line 67 Form 51 Payments**

Enter the total payments you made with Form 51s on or before the due date. Include the amount of overpayment applied from your 2019 return.

**Line 68 Pass-through Income Tax Paid by Entity/Withheld**

- Enter on the paid by entity line any amount reported on Form ID K-1, Part V, line 38
- Enter on the withheld line the amount of withholding reported on Form ID K-1, Part V, line 39

**Line 69**

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

**Claim of Right Credit.** If you claimed a deduction or credit on your federal return for claim of right, complete Idaho Worksheet CR to determine which option benefits you most on your Idaho return. See Claim of Right Worksheets at [tax.idaho.gov](http://tax.idaho.gov).

**Tax Due or Refund****Line 72 Penalty and Interest**

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](http://tax.idaho.gov/penalties).

**Interest.** We charge interest on the amount of tax due, line 71, from the original due date until paid. The rate for 2021 is 2%.

**Idaho Medical Savings Account.** If you make an Idaho medical savings account withdrawal that's taxable and you're under age 59 1/2, the withdrawal is subject to penalty. The penalty is 10% of the amount withdrawn. Check the box and enter the amount here.

**Line 73 Total Due**

Enter the amount you owe. If your payment includes amounts for penalty and interest, include those amounts in the figure you enter on this line.

Don't send cash. Payments of less than \$1 aren't required. We charge a \$20 fee on all returned checks.

**Electronic payments.** There's no fee to pay by ACH Debit. Our third-party provider charges a convenience fee when you pay by credit card or e-check. We accept American Express®, Discover®, MasterCard® and Visa®. For more information, visit our *E-Pay* page at [tax.idaho.gov/epay](http://tax.idaho.gov/epay).

**Check payments.** Make your check or money order payable to the Idaho State Tax Commission. Be sure to write your Social Security number on it and include it with your return. Don't staple your check to your return or send a check stub.

**Line 75 Refund**

Enter the amount of your overpayment from line 74 that you want refunded to you. Refunds of less than \$1 won't be issued. You have three years from the due date of the return (not including extensions) to claim a refund. Refunds will be reduced by unpaid Idaho tax liabilities and can be applied to unpaid liabilities owed to other agencies.

The agency or party seizing the refund must send you notice of the action. Questions about a refund seizure should be directed to the agency or party that initiated the claim for seizure.

**Line 76 Estimated Tax**

If you're filing an original return, subtract line 75 from line 74. The amount you enter will be applied to your 2021 tax and won't be refunded.

**Line 77 Direct Deposit**

Complete line 77 if you want us to deposit your refund directly into your bank or Idaho 529 College Savings (IDeal) account instead of mailing you a check.

If your refund is being forwarded from a United States financial institution to a financial institution or financial agency located outside of the United States, check the box on line 77. If after filing your Idaho income tax return you become aware that your electronic refund payment will be electronically deposited in a financial institution or financial agency located outside of the United States, please notify us at:

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

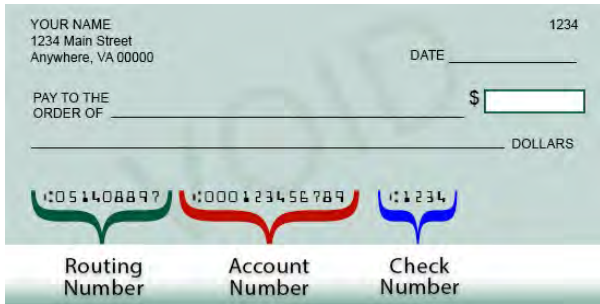
**Contact your bank** to make sure your deposit will be accepted and that you have the correct routing and account numbers.

**Enter your nine-digit routing number.** The routing number must begin with 01 through 12 or 21 through 32 for bank accounts. For all IDeal accounts, the routing number is 011001234.

**Enter the account number** you want your refund deposited into. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). For IDeal accounts, the account number will be 541 plus the 11-digit IDeal account number.

Don't include hyphens, spaces or special symbols. Enter the number left to right and leave any unused boxes blank.

**Check the appropriate box** for account type. Check **either** checking or savings, but not both. For IDEal accounts, check the box for checking.



The check example indicates where the proper banking information is located. To locate your IDEal account number, log into your account at [www.idsaves.org](http://www.idsaves.org) or call (866) 433-2533 for assistance. You're responsible for the accuracy of this information.

If your financial institution rejects your request for direct deposit, you'll receive a check by mail instead.

**Note:** An IDEal account has a maximum balance limit of up to \$350,000 for each beneficiary.

**Amended Return Only**

Complete lines 78 through 81 only if you're filing this return as an amended return.

**Line 78 Total Due or Overpaid**

If the total due shown on line 73 is greater than zero, enter it here as a positive amount.

If line 73 is zero, enter the amount of overpayment that's shown on line 74 here as a negative amount.

**Line 79 Refund from Original Return Plus Additional Refunds**

Enter the total refund amount from previous returns for this tax year here as a positive amount.

**Line 80 Tax Paid with Original Return Plus Additional Tax Paid**

Enter the total due paid from previous returns for this tax year here as a positive amount. Don't include penalty, interest, Form 51 estimated payments, withholding or unpaid tax.

**Line 81 Amended Tax Due or Refund**

Add lines 78 and 79 then subtract line 80. A positive amount is your amended tax due. A negative amount is your amended refund.

**Tax Preparer Contact Box**

This box applies only if you paid a tax preparer to complete your return. If you check the box, you're authorizing the Tax Commission to discuss your return with the paid preparer identified on the 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 rather than your preparer, leave the box blank.

**Signatures**

**Who must sign the return?**

- You
- Your spouse (if filing a joint return)
- A paid preparer (if used). Include preparer's name, address and identification number
- An authorized person signing for a deceased individual or an individual unable to sign. Include the authorized person's relationship to the taxpayer. Write "FILING AS SURVIVING SPOUSE" or "unable to sign" in the signature space
- If a taxpayer signs with an "X," this mark must be witnessed
- Not signing the return will delay processing

Complete Form 39R if you're filing a Form 40. If you're filing a Form 43, complete Form 39NR.

**Part A — Additions**

**Line 1 Federal Net Operating Loss (NOL) Deduction**

Generally the allowable federal NOL carryover isn't the same amount allowed on the Idaho return. Enter any NOL carryover included on your federal return. You'll claim the allowable Idaho NOL carryover as a subtraction on Part B, line 1.

**Line 2 Capital Loss Carryover**

If you claimed a capital loss or carryover from activities not taxable by Idaho or before you became an Idaho resident, enter the amount used in calculating your net capital gain or loss reported on your federal Schedule D.

Example: For the current tax year you reported capital loss carryovers totaling \$40,000 that were incurred before moving to Idaho. These are used to offset \$26,000 of Idaho capital gains earned in the current year, resulting in a capital loss of \$3,000 allowed on the federal return. For the current tax year, you must add back \$29,000 on line 2 (\$26,000 gain offset plus \$3,000 loss allowed). The remainder of the \$11,000 loss carryover must be added back in future years to the extent allowed as a loss and used to offset gain.

**Line 3 Non-Idaho State and Local Bond Interest and Dividends**

Enter the amount of interest and dividends, less the related expenses, you received from municipal bonds of other state governments, including their counties or cities or from obligations of any foreign country. This income isn't reported on your federal return.

This includes your distributive share of interest and dividends not taxable under the IRC from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 21. Don't include the interest income from Idaho municipal securities reported on Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 24.

**Line 4 Idaho College Savings Account Withdrawal**

If you make a nonqualified withdrawal from an Idaho college savings account, enter the amount withdrawn less any amounts reported on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

Include withdrawals from Idaho college savings programs that are transferred to a qualified program

operated by another state or a qualified Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) program. The amount added back is limited to your contributions deducted in the year of transfer and the previous tax year.

**Line 5 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 on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on Part B, line 21

Include on this line your distributive share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 22.

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

**Line 6 Other Additions**

**Retirement Plan Lump-sum Distributions**

Enter the taxable amount of a lump-sum distribution from a retirement plan reported on federal Form 4972. The amount taxable by Idaho includes the ordinary income portion and the amount eligible for the federal capital gain election.

**Partner and Shareholder Additions**

Include on this line the state, municipal and local income tax additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 20 and the other additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 23.

**Idaho Medical Savings Account Withdrawals**

If you withdraw funds from an Idaho medical savings account and don't use the funds to pay eligible medical expenses, Idaho taxes the withdrawal. Report this amount as an other addition. Eligible medical expenses include medical care, vision care, dental care, medical insurance premiums and long-term care expenses.

If you make a taxable withdrawal and you're under age 59 1/2, penalty applies to the withdrawal. The penalty is 10% of the amount withdrawn. Report the penalty on Form 40, line 52 and check the box for an unqualified withdrawal.

**First-time Home Buyer Savings Account Withdrawals**

If you withdraw funds from an Idaho first-time home buyer savings account and don't use the funds to pay eligible home costs, Idaho taxes the withdrawal. Report this amount as an other addition. Eligible home costs include:

- Down payment for the purchase of an Idaho home
- Costs, fees, taxes, or payments for the purchase of an Idaho home

**Non-Idaho Passive Losses**

If you claimed a passive loss that was incurred from activities not taxable by Idaho or before you became an Idaho resident, enter the amount reported on your federal return.

- 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 that's attributable to direct U.S. government obligations. This amount must be identified by the mutual fund to be deductible.

This includes your distributive share from Form ID K-1, Part IV, line 25.

**Part B — Subtractions**

**Line 1 Idaho Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover and Carryback**

Enter the Idaho NOL carryover. Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss.

If this is an amended return to claim an NOL carryback, enter the amount of the NOL carryback. Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss.

Enter the total of the NOL carryover and carryback amounts.

**Line 2 State Income Tax Refund**

If you itemized your deductions on your 2019 federal Form 1040, enter the amount of all state income tax refunds included in income on federal Schedule 1, line 1.

**Line 3 Interest from U.S. Government Obligations**

Idaho doesn't tax interest income you received from U.S. government obligations. Deduct any U.S. government interest included in federal adjusted gross income, Form 40, line 7. 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

**Line 4 Energy Efficiency Upgrade**

To qualify for this deduction, your Idaho residence must have existed, been under construction or had a building permit issued on or before January 1, 2002, and must be your primary residence.

Energy efficiency upgrade means an energy efficiency improvement to your residence's envelope or duct system that meets or exceeds the minimum value for the improved component established by the version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) in effect in Idaho during the tax year when the improvement is made. Contact the Idaho Division of Building Safety at [dbs.idaho.gov](http://dbs.idaho.gov) for more information.

Examples of energy efficiency upgrades include:

- Insulation that's added to existing insulation. Insulated siding doesn't qualify unless the cost of the siding and the insulating material is stated separately. The cost of the insulating material is the only thing that qualifies
- Windows that replace less efficient existing windows
- Storm windows
- Weather stripping and caulking
- Duct sealing and insulation. Duct sealing requires mechanical fastening of joints and mastic sealant

The amount charged for labor to install the energy efficiency upgrades also is deductible.

**Line 5 Alternative Energy Device Deduction**

If you install an alternative energy device in your Idaho residence, you can deduct a portion of the amount actually paid or accrued (billed but not paid).

In the year the device is placed in service, you can deduct 40% of the cost to construct, reconstruct, remodel, install or acquire the device but not more than \$5,000.

In the next three years after installation, you can deduct 20% of these costs per year but not more than \$5,000 in any year.

Qualifying devices include:

- A system using solar radiation, wind or geothermal resource primarily to provide heating or cooling or produce electrical power or any combination thereof
- A fluid-to-air heat pump operating on a fluid reservoir heated by solar radiation or geothermal resource but not an air-to-air heat pump unless it uses geothermal resources as part of the system
- A natural gas or propane heating unit that replaces a noncertified wood stove
- An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-certified wood stove or pellet stove meeting the most current industry and state standards that replaces a noncertified wood stove

A noncertified wood stove is a wood stove that doesn't meet the most current EPA standards. You must take the noncertified wood stove to a site authorized by the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) within 30 days from the date of purchase of the qualifying device. The DEQ will give you a receipt to verify it received and destroyed the noncertified wood stove.

You must install the natural gas or propane heating unit, the EPA-certified wood stove or pellet stove in the same tax year that you surrender the nonqualifying wood stove to the DEQ.

**Lines 5a – 5d**

Complete the lines that apply to the year you acquired the device. For example, if your device was acquired in 2017, complete line 5d. Enter the device type and total cost. Multiply the total cost by the appropriate percentage. Line 5e can't be more than \$5,000.

**Line 6 Child and Dependent Care**

If you claimed the federal Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses, you're allowed an Idaho deduction for the child care expenses you paid for the care of your dependents. The Idaho deduction is a different amount than the federal credit.

Complete this worksheet to determine your Idaho child or dependent care deduction. Refer to federal Form 2441 to determine amounts to enter on lines 1 through 6.

**Worksheet**

1. Enter the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and paid in 2020. Don't include amounts paid by your employer or excluded from taxable income ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Enter \$3,000 for one child or dependent or \$6,000 for more than one child or dependent cared for during the year ..... \_\_\_\_\_
3. Enter excluded benefits from Part III of Form 2441 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, stop. You can't claim the deduction ..... \_\_\_\_\_
5. Enter your earned income ..... \_\_\_\_\_
6. If married filing a joint return, enter your spouse's earned income. All others enter the amount from line 5 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
7. Enter the smallest of lines 1, 4, 5 or 6 here and on Form 39R, Part B, line 6 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Include federal Form 2441, *Child and Dependent Care Expenses*, with your return.

**Line 7 Social Security and Railroad Benefits**

Idaho doesn't tax Social Security benefits, benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board or Canadian Social Security benefits (OAS, QPP or CPP) that are taxable on your federal return.

Exempt payments from the Railroad Retirement Board include:

- Retirement, supplemental and disability annuities
- Unemployment and sickness benefits

Enter the taxable amount of Social Security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or Social Security equivalent railroad benefits from Form RRB-1099 included on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b. Don't enter the amount reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6a.

Enter the taxable amount of non-Social Security equivalent railroad benefits from Form RRB-1099R included on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5b. Don't enter the amount reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5a.

If subtracting benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, you must include Form RRB-1099 or RRB-1099-R with your return.

Disability pension paid by the Federal Railroad Retirement Act may be included on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1 as wages, if you're under the minimum retirement age.

**Line 8 Retirement Benefits Deduction for Qualified Retirement Benefits**

You may be able to deduct some of the qualifying retirement benefits and annuities you receive.

The Idaho Retirement Benefits Deduction has a two-part qualification. You must qualify for **both parts** to receive this deduction.

**Part One – Age, Disability and Marital/Filing Status**

The recipients must be at least age 65 or be classified as disabled and be at least age 62.

The following individuals are classified as disabled:

- An individual recognized as disabled by the Social Security Administration, the Railroad Retirement Board or the Office of Management and Budget
- A veteran of a U.S. war with a service-connected disability rating of 10% or more
- A veteran of a U.S. war with a nonservice-connected disability pension
- A person who has a physician-certified permanent disability with no expectation of improvement

If you're married, you can't claim this deduction if you file separately. If you're an unremarried widow or widower of a pensioner and receive qualifying survivor benefits, you may be eligible to claim the retirement benefit deduction if you meet the age/disability requirements.

**Part Two – Qualified Retirement Benefits**

The recipients must meet the requirements in Part One **and** your qualified retirement benefits must be one of the following:

- **Civil Service Employees:** Retirement annuities paid by the United States of America Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) or the offset programs of these two systems. To qualify for the deduction, the employee must have established eligibility before 1984. Retirement annuities paid to a retired federal employee under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) don't qualify for the deduction. If you received a CSA-1099, you can tell if your benefits are paid under the CSRS or FERS by looking at

the first digit of the account number shown on your CSA-1099. If the first digit is 7, the benefits are paid out of FERS and don't qualify. If the first digit is 8, look at your Notice of Annuity Adjustment from the Office of Personnel Management. The notice shows how much of your benefits are paid from CSRS and how much are paid from FERS. Only the portion paid from CSRS qualifies for this deduction. If the first digit is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, the benefits are paid out of CSRS.

- **Idaho Firefighters:** Retirement benefits paid by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) relating to the Firemen's Retirement Fund. If you received a 1099R and your account number includes the FRF (Firemen's Retirement Fund) designation, your benefits may qualify for the deduction. Benefits paid out of the PERSI Base Plan don't qualify for the deduction.
- **Police Officers of an Idaho City:** Retirement benefits paid from the Policemen's Retirement Fund that no longer admits new members and, on January 1, 2012, was administered by an Idaho city or PERSI. Also, benefits paid by PERSI relating to Idaho police officer employment not included in the federal Social Security retirement system. For example, benefits paid out of the city police retirement funds for the cities of Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, and Pocatello may qualify for the deduction. Similarly, benefits paid by PERSI relating to the old Idaho Falls Policemen's Retirement Fund may qualify for the deduction. If you received a 1099R and your account number includes the IFP (Idaho Falls Police) designation, your benefits may qualify for the deduction. Benefits paid out of the PERSI Base Plan don't qualify for the deduction.
- **Service Members:** Retirement benefits paid by the United States to a retired member of the U.S. military.

Disability pension paid by the Federal Railroad Retirement Act may not be included on your Form RRB-1099 or RRB-1099-R, if you're under the minimum retirement age. Instead it may be included on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1 as wages.

**Line 8a** The maximum amounts that can be deducted for 2020 are:

**Married filing jointly:**

- Recipient age 65 or older ..... \$54,198
- Recipient age 62 or older and disabled ... \$54,198

**Single:**

- Age 65 or older ..... \$36,132
- Age 62 or older and disabled ..... \$36,132

These amounts must be reduced by retirement benefits received by you and your spouse under the Federal Social Security Act and the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

The amount deducted can't be more than the amount of qualified benefits included in federal income.

**Line 8b.** Enter the amount of retirement benefits you (and your spouse) received under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

Include on this line:

- The net Social Security equivalent benefit portion from federal Form RRB-1099, Box 5
- The "total gross paid" amount from federal Form RRB-1099-R, Box 7, minus any repayment from Box 8; and
- Any railroad retirement disability benefit included as wages on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1

**Line 8c.** Enter the amount of retirement benefits you (and your spouse) received under the Federal Social Security Act, Box 5 of your Form SSA-1099s. If you or your spouse received Canadian Social Security benefits that you included in your federal taxable income, include those amounts received.

**Line 9 Technological Equipment Donation**

Enter the lesser of cost or fair market value of technological equipment donated to one or more of the following Idaho educational institutions or libraries located in Idaho:

- Public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary school
- Public or nonprofit private college or university
- Public library or library district

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.

Include your distributive share from the appropriate column of Form ID K-1, Part IV, line 26. The deduction from a pass-through entity can't be more than the amount of pass-through income minus deductions of the entity making the contribution.

**Line 10 Idaho Capital Gains Deduction**

You may be able to deduct 60% of the capital gain net income reported on federal Schedule D from the sale of qualified Idaho property described below.

- (a) Real property held for at least 12 months or
- (b) Tangible personal property used in a revenue-producing enterprise and held for at least 12 months. A revenue-producing enterprise means:
  - Producing, assembling, fabricating, manufacturing or processing any agricultural, mineral, or manufactured product
  - Storing, warehousing, distributing or selling at wholesale any products of agriculture, mining, or manufacturing
  - Feeding livestock at a feedlot
  - Operating laboratories or other facilities for scientific, agricultural, animal husbandry, or industrial research, development or testing
- (c) Cattle and horses held for at least 24 months and other livestock used for breeding held for at least 12 months
- (d) Timber held for at least 24 months

**Note:** Gains from the sale of stocks and other intangibles don't qualify.

Complete Idaho Form CG to compute your capital gains deduction.

**Line 11 Active Duty Military Pay Earned Outside of Idaho**

If you're serving in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard on active military duty that is continuous and uninterrupted for 120 days, Idaho doesn't tax your active duty military wages for service outside of Idaho. The continuous 120 days don't have to be in the same tax year. Enter your nontaxable military wages.

Don't include military wages earned while stationed in Idaho. Your W-2 doesn't show this amount separately and you may have to compute the amount of income earned outside of Idaho. You should see your unit of assignment or use your orders in making the computation. Include a copy of your worksheet.

National Guard or Reserve pay, including annual training pay, generally doesn't qualify as active duty pay unless you've been called into full-time duty for 120 days or more. If you're a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service or of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration militarized by the President of the United States and attached to the armed forces, your active duty military wages



earned outside Idaho qualify for this deduction. Enter these wages on this line.

### Line 12 Adoption Expenses

If you adopt a child, you can deduct some of the expenses incurred in the adoption. You can claim legal and medical expenses incurred up to a maximum of \$10,000 per adoption. Travel expenses don't qualify. If you incur expenses in two or more years, deduct the costs in the year paid until you meet the \$10,000 limit. The expenses related to an unsuccessful attempt to adopt aren't deductible. If you claim expenses in a year before such a determination, file an amended return to add back any deduction claimed for the unsuccessful attempt.

### Line 13 Idaho Medical Savings Account Contributions and Interest

You can contribute up to \$10,000 (\$20,000 if married filing a joint return) to an Idaho medical savings account and deduct the contribution. Deductible contributions don't include reimbursements that were redeposited into your Idaho medical savings account. Don't include amounts deducted on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

An Idaho medical savings account is generally established with a bank, savings and loan or credit union. The account is established to pay eligible medical expenses of the account holder and the account holder's dependents.

Include interest earned on the account on line 13 but only if included on Form 40, line 7. Add your qualifying contributions to the interest earned on the account. Enter the name of the financial institution and your account number in the spaces provided.

### Line 14 Idaho College Savings Program

You can deduct up to \$6,000 (\$12,000 if married filing a joint return) per year in contributions to accounts in the Idaho College Savings Program (IDeal). Contributions to an out-of-state qualified tuition program aren't eligible for the deduction. Designate the account owner and beneficiary at the time you establish the account. The account owner can make withdrawals for a qualified eligible education expense for the beneficiary as provided in 26 U.S.C. section 529. The person who withdraws the funds must report the amounts withdrawn as income. More information is available at [idsaves.org](http://idsaves.org) or by calling (866) 433-2533.

### Line 15

#### Maintaining a Home for the Aged

You can deduct \$1,000 for each family member, not including yourself or your spouse who:

- Is age 65 or older
- You maintain a household for, and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member's support for the year

#### Developmentally Disabled

You can deduct \$1,000 for each family member, including yourself and your spouse who:

- Is developmentally disabled
- You maintain a household for, and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member's support for the year

No more than three deductions of \$1,000 are allowed. If you claim this deduction, you can't claim the \$100 credit in Part E.

Developmental disability means a chronic disability that:

- Is attributable to an impairment such as:
  - Intellectual disability
  - Cerebral palsy
  - Epilepsy
  - Autism
  - Other condition found to be closely related to or similar to, one of these impairments and
- Results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of life activity:
  - Self-care
  - Receptive and expressive language
  - Learning
  - Mobility
  - Self-direction
  - Capacity for independent living
  - Economic self-sufficiency and
- Reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and individually planned and coordinated.

If you maintain the home for the family member for less than a full year, the deduction is allowed at the rate of \$83.33 for each month the home was maintained.

A family member is any person who meets the relationship test to be claimed as a dependent on

income tax returns. Refer to the federal Form 1040 instructions for more information.

Maintaining a household means paying more than one-half of the expenses incurred for the benefit of all the household's occupants. Social Security benefits aren't support provided by you but must be included in the computation of total support provided. Some examples of expenses of maintaining a household include:

- Property taxes
- Mortgage interest
- Rent
- Utility charges
- Upkeep and repairs
- Property insurance, and
- Food consumed on the premises

#### **Line 16 Idaho Lottery Winnings**

You can deduct Idaho lottery prizes of less than \$600 per prize included in federal adjusted gross income on Form 40, line 7. You can't deduct lottery prizes from other states.

#### **Line 17 Income Earned on a Reservation by an American Indian**

You can deduct all your income from working on the reservation only when all these criteria are met:

- You're enrolled in a federally recognized tribe
- You live and work on the reservation
- The income is included on Form 40, line 7 of your tax return

If you have no other income, you aren't required to file.

Income earned off the reservation can't be deducted. Income earned on the reservation can't be deducted if you live off the reservation.

#### **Line 18 Health Insurance Premiums**

Deduct premiums you paid for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, and your dependents if those premiums haven't already been deducted or excluded from your income.

If you claimed a deduction for health insurance premiums on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A, use the worksheet on page 34 to calculate the deduction allowed for health insurance premiums. The worksheet follows the priority that itemized deductions first apply to health insurance premiums then to long-term care insurance.

#### **Idaho Medical Savings Account**

If you take money out of your Idaho medical savings account to pay medical insurance premiums, no

deduction is allowed. Since the health insurance costs are already deducted or accounted for, they can't be deducted a second time.

#### **Salary Reduction Plans**

Premiums paid through a cafeteria plan or other salary-reduction arrangement can't be included in the Idaho deduction for health insurance costs. For example, if your health insurance payments are deducted from your paycheck pretax, they don't qualify for the deduction.

#### **Business Deductions**

Premiums deducted as a business expense can't be included in the Idaho deduction for health insurance costs since these amounts are already deducted. This includes amounts of self-employed health insurance premiums deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income.

#### **Social Security Medicare A and B**

No deduction is allowed for the amount paid for employer-required Social Security Medicare A. This is the amount listed as a deduction on almost every federal Form W-2.

If you voluntarily enroll in Medicare B or Medicare D or aren't covered under Social Security and voluntarily enroll in Medicare A, you can deduct the premiums you paid.

#### **Idaho Standard Deduction**

If you use the Idaho standard deduction instead of itemizing your deductions for Idaho purposes, you don't have to reduce your health insurance costs by any amount claimed as a federal itemized deduction.

#### **Federal Itemized Deduction Limitations**

Reduce the amount of medical expenses allowed as a deduction on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A, by 10% of adjusted gross income.

#### **Line 19 Long-term Care Insurance**

You can deduct the amount you paid in premiums for qualified long-term care insurance that isn't otherwise deducted or accounted for. If you claimed a deduction for long-term care insurance on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A, use the worksheet on page 34 to calculate the long-term care insurance allowed as a deduction.

Qualified long-term care insurance includes any insurance policy that provides coverage for at least 12 consecutive months for yourself, your spouse or your dependents for one or more necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or personal care services, provided in a setting other than an acute care unit of a hospital.

Group and individual annuities and life insurance policies that directly provide or supplement long-term care insurance qualify. This includes a policy that provides for payment of benefits based on cognitive impairment or loss of functional capacity.

Qualified long-term care insurance doesn't include any insurance policy that's offered primarily to provide coverage for:

- Basic Medicare supplement
- Basic hospital expense
- Basic medical surgical expense
- Hospital confinement indemnity
- Major medical expense
- Disability income or related asset protection
- Accident only
- Specified disease or specified accident or
- Limited benefit health

Life insurance policies that accelerate death benefits generally don't qualify.

**Worksheet**

The following worksheet shows how the federal limitation affects the amount of health insurance costs deductible for Idaho purposes.

If you aren't itemizing deductions for Idaho, skip lines 1-6 and enter zeros on lines 8, 12, and 13.

**Health Insurance and Long-term Care Insurance Deduction Limitations**

1. Amount claimed for health insurance costs on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A \_\_\_\_\_
2. Amount claimed for long-term care insurance on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A \_\_\_\_\_
3. Additional medical expenses claimed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A \_\_\_\_\_
4. Total medical expenses. Add lines 1, 2 and 3 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Enter 10% of federal adjusted gross income \_\_\_\_\_
6. Medical expense deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. (Line 4 less line 5. If less than zero, enter zero.) \_\_\_\_\_

**Health Insurance**

7. Enter the total paid for health insurance ..... \_\_\_\_\_
8. Portion of health insurance deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. Enter the lesser of lines 1 or 6 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
9. Enter the total health insurance costs deducted elsewhere on the federal return .... \_\_\_\_\_
10. Idaho health insurance deduction allowed. Line 7 less lines 8 and 9. Enter this amount on Form 39R, line 18 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Long-term Care Insurance**

11. Enter the total paid for long-term care insurance ..... \_\_\_\_\_
12. Medical expense deduction not allocated to health insurance costs. Line 6 less line 1. If less than zero, enter zero ..... \_\_\_\_\_
13. Portion of long-term care insurance deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. Enter the lesser of lines 2 or 12 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
14. Enter the total long-term care insurance costs deducted elsewhere on the federal return ..... \_\_\_\_\_
15. Long-term care insurance deduction allowed. Line 11 less lines 13 and 14. Enter the amount on Form 39R, line 19 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 20 Workers' Compensation Insurance**

A self-employed individual can deduct the actual amount paid for workers' compensation insurance coverage in Idaho, if the cost isn't deducted elsewhere.

**Line 21 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 the 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 on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on Part A, line 5

Include on this line your distributive share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 27.

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

**Line 22 First-time Home Buyer Savings Account**

You can contribute up to \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married filing a joint return) to a first-time home buyer savings account and deduct the contribution. Deposits into a first-time home buyer savings account can't exceed \$100,000 for the lifetime of the account.

A first-time home buyer savings account is established in Idaho with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or trust company authorized to act as a fiduciary. The account is established to pay the eligible home costs of the account holder or to reimburse the account holder's eligible home costs in connection with a qualified home purchase.

Include interest earned on the account on line 22 but only if included on Form 40, line 7. Interest earned on the account is tax deferred if the funds are used for a qualified home purchase. Enter the name of the financial institution and your account number in the spaces provided.

Check the box to attest that you're a first-time home buyer. A first-time home buyer means an individual who:

- Resides in Idaho
- Has filed an Idaho income tax return for the most recent tax year
- Doesn't own, either individually or jointly, a single-family or multi-family residence; and
- Has never owned or purchased either individually or jointly, a single-family residence in any location

**Line 23 Other Subtractions**

Identify any other subtraction you're eligible for and claim the amount on this line.

Include:

- Your distributive share of other subtractions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 28
- Charitable contributions not allowed on the federal return because of federal NOL limitations

- Interest from Idaho Build America Bonds that was included in federal adjusted gross income, Form 40, line 7
- Any Domestic Production Activities Deduction (DPAD) under Section 199A(g) allocated from an agricultural or horticultural cooperative

Don't include:

- Income earned in another state as a subtraction
- Foreign taxes as a subtraction, since they're claimed as part of the Idaho itemized deduction, if allowable
- Any interest from non-Idaho Build America Bonds

See the instructions for **Itemized or Standard Deductions**.

**Part C — Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other States**

When Idaho and another state tax the same income, you may qualify for a credit for tax paid to the other state. Use this section to compute the credit. Include a complete copy of the other state's income tax return and Idaho Form 39R with your income tax return. If your S corporation or partnership paid income tax to another state on your behalf, include a copy of Form ID K-1 or the schedule you received from the S corporation or partnership that paid the tax. If credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39R for each state.

Examples of income that both Idaho and another state may tax include:

- Wages earned in another state that has an income tax, such as Oregon or Utah, while living in Idaho
- Income from a business or profession earned in another state that has an income tax, while a resident of Idaho

**Line 1.** Enter the tax shown on Form 40, line 20.

**Line 2.** Enter the total portion of federal adjusted gross income derived in the other state, modified to reflect Idaho additions and subtractions. In computing the income derived in the other state, you must reverse any adjustments to federal taxable income allowed by the other state that aren't applicable to Idaho.

Enter your adjusted gross income from the other state restated to a basis comparable to Idaho adjusted income. For example, if the other state taxes interest received from U.S. obligations, deduct this amount from the other state's adjusted gross income since Idaho doesn't tax this interest.

If your income derived in the other state includes income from an S corporation, partnership, trust, or estate, enter your share of the entity's taxable income correctly reported to the other state plus any other Idaho adjusted gross income from sources in the other state.

**Line 3.** Enter your Idaho adjusted income from Form 40, line 12, if you reported the double-taxed income on an individual income tax return in the other state. However, if the double-taxed income was reported to the other state and taxed as part of an S corporation or partnership composite or group return, enter your federal adjusted income from Form 40, line 7.

**Line 4.** Divide line 2 by line 3. Round to four digits to the right of the decimal point. For example .66666 is rounded to .6667 and is entered as 66.67%. The percentage can't be more than 100%.

**Line 6.** Enter the other state's tax due from its tax table or rate schedule less its income tax credits. If your income derived in the other state was reported on a composite or group return filed by an S corporation or partnership, enter your proportionate share of the tax paid by the S corporation or partnership minus your proportionate share of the income tax credits. Income tax credits are those credits that relate to income tax. An example of a credit that isn't an income tax credit is a special fuels or gasoline tax credit or refund.

**Line 7.** Your allowable credit for tax paid to other states is the smaller of lines 5 or 6. Enter this amount on Form 40, line 22.

**Part D — Credits for Idaho Educational Entity and Idaho Youth and Rehabilitation Facility Contributions, and Live Organ Donation Expenses**

**Line 1 Credit for Idaho Educational Entity Contributions**

If you donated cash to a qualified educational entity, you can claim a tax credit. Donation of goods or services don't qualify.

The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 50% of the tax on Form 40, line 21
- \$500 (\$1,000 on a joint return)
- The tax on Form 40, line 21 less the amount on Form 40, line 22

When determining the amount of credit, you should include amounts from Form ID K-1, Part VIII, line 56 in your calculations.

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 Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Idaho STEM Action Center
- Medical residency programs or support organizations devoted to training residents in Idaho

**Line 2 Credit for Idaho Youth and Rehabilitation Facility Contributions**

You can claim this credit if you 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
- 20% of the tax on Form 40, line 21
- \$100 (\$200 on a joint return)
- The tax on Form 40, line 21 less the amounts on Form 40, line 22 and Form 39R, Part D, line 1

When determining the amount of credit, include amounts from Form ID K-1, Part VIII, line 57 in your calculations.

The qualified youth or rehabilitation facilities and their foundations are:

- Anchor House, Coeur d’Alene
- The Arc, Inc., Boise
- The Children’s Home Society of Idaho, Inc., Boise
- Children’s Village, Inc., Coeur d’Alene
- Dawn Enterprises, Inc., Blackfoot
- Development Workshop, Inc., Idaho Falls
- Gem Youth Services, Inc., 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, Inc.
- 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
- Winchester Occupational Workshop, Winchester
- Witco Inc., Caldwell
- 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 3 Credit for Live Organ Donation Expenses**

A living taxpayer who donates (or whose dependent donates) a qualified organ that’s transplanted into another individual can claim a credit for expenses related to the donation.

The credit can’t be more than the taxpayer’s tax liability and is limited to the smaller of:

- The amount of live organ donation expenses paid by the taxpayer during the tax year or
- \$5,000

Any unused credit can be carried over for five years.

To claim the credit, you must donate one or more of the following organs:

- Human bone marrow
- Any part of an:
  - Intestine
  - Kidney
  - Liver
  - Lung
  - Pancreas

Qualified expenses are those incurred by the taxpayer or dependent for travel, lodging or lost wages and aren’t reimbursed to the taxpayer. The expenses must be directly related to the live organ donation by the taxpayer or a dependent of the taxpayer.

**Part E — Maintaining a Home for a Family Member Age 65 or Older or a Family Member with a Developmental Disability**

If you didn’t claim the \$1,000 deduction on Part B, line 15, you can claim a \$100 credit for each family member, not including yourself or your spouse who:

- Is age 65 or older
- You maintain a household for and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member’s support for the year

If the home was maintained for the family member less than a full year, the credit is allowed at the rate of \$8.33 for each month the home was maintained.

You can claim this credit if your gross income is less than the filing requirement. File Form 40 and include Form 39R.

Only residents, including Idaho residents on active military duty outside Idaho, can claim this credit.

**Lines 1 and 2.** Answer the two questions. If you answer yes to either question, you qualify.

**Line 3.** Enter the family member’s name, Social Security number, relationship and date of birth for whom you maintain a home and provide more than one-half of their support. If the claim is for a family member with a developmental disability, check the box.

**Line 4.** Enter the total on Form 40, line 44.

Complete Form 39NR if you're filing a Form 43. If you're filing a Form 40, complete Form 39R.

**Part A — Additions**

**Line 1 Non-Idaho State and Local Bond Interest and Dividends**

**Column A:** Enter the amount of interest and dividends, less the related expenses, you received from municipal bonds of other state governments, including their counties or cities, or from obligations of any foreign country. This income isn't taxed on your federal return. Include any amount passed through to you from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 21.

**Column B:** Enter the amount in Column A earned while an Idaho resident or part-year resident. This includes your apportioned share passed through from S corporations, partnerships, trusts, and estates from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 21.

If you're required to file an Idaho return, you must report any amounts allocated or apportioned to Idaho.

**Line 2 Idaho College Savings Account Withdrawal**

**Column A:** If you make a nonqualified withdrawal from an Idaho college savings account, enter the amount withdrawn minus any amounts reported on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

Include withdrawals from Idaho college savings programs that are transferred to a qualified program operated by another state or a qualified Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) program. The amount added back is limited to your contributions deducted in the year of transfer and the previous tax year.

**Column B:** If you make a nonqualified withdrawal from an Idaho college savings account, enter the total amount withdrawn.

**Line 3 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 on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on Part B, line 24

Include on this line your distributive share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, line 22.

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

**Column A:** If the federal depreciation is more than the depreciation calculated without the bonus depreciation, include the difference on this line.

If you're a shareholder of an S corporation or a partner in a partnership that has Idaho source income, include your distributive share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 22.

**Column B:** If the federal depreciation is more than the depreciation calculated without the bonus depreciation, include the difference on this line.

Enter on this line your apportioned share of bonus depreciation from Form ID-K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 22. The amount must be included as part of Form 43, line 27, Idaho Adjusted Gross Income.

**Line 4 Other Additions**

Complete this worksheet, using the instructions below to determine your other additions.

	<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Federal net operating loss .....	_____	_____
2. Capital loss carryforward ....	_____	_____
3. Retirement plan lump-sum distributions .....	_____	_____
4. Partner and shareholder Idaho additions .....	_____	_____
5. Idaho medical savings account withdrawals .....	_____	_____
6. Non-Idaho passive losses incurred before taxpayer was an Idaho resident .....	_____	_____
7. First-time home buyer savings account withdrawals .....	_____	_____

8. Total. Add lines 1 through 7. Enter these amounts in the appropriate columns on line 4 of Form 39NR .....

**Federal Net Operating Loss (NOL)**

**Column A:** Enter the NOL carryforward or carryback included on your federal return. The federal NOL carryforward or carryback isn't the same as Idaho's. The Idaho NOL is reported on Part B, line 1.

**Column B:** Make no entry in Column B.

**Capital Loss Carryforward**

**Column A:** Enter any capital losses included on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 7 that were incurred in another state or capital losses from activities not taxable by Idaho.

**Column B:** Make no entry in Column B.

**Retirement Plan Lump-sum Distributions**

**Column A:** Enter the taxable amount of a lump-sum distribution from a retirement plan reported on federal Form 4972. The amount taxable by Idaho includes the ordinary income portion and the amount eligible for the federal capital gain election.

**Column B:** Enter any amount in Column A received while an Idaho resident.

**Partner and Shareholder Idaho Additions**

**Column A:** Include the amount of the state, municipal and local income tax additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 20, and the other additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 23.

**Column B:** Include your apportioned share of the state, municipal and local income tax additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 20, and the other additions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 23.

**Idaho Medical Savings Account Withdrawals**

**Columns A and B:** If you withdraw funds from an Idaho medical savings account and don't use the funds to pay eligible medical expenses, Idaho taxes the withdrawal. Report this amount as an other addition. Eligible medical expenses include:

- Medical care
- Vision care
- Dental care
- Medical insurance premiums and long-term care expenses

If you make a taxable withdrawal and you're under age 59 1/2, penalty applies to the withdrawal. The penalty is 10% of the amount withdrawn. Report the penalty on Form 43, line 72, and check the box for an unqualified withdrawal.

**First-time Home Buyer Savings Account**

**Columns A and B:** If you withdraw funds from an Idaho first-time home buyer savings account and don't use the funds to pay eligible home costs, Idaho taxes the withdrawal. Report this amount as an other addition. Eligible home costs include:

- Down payment for the purchase of an Idaho home
- Cost, fees, taxes, or payments for the purchase of an Idaho home

**Part B — Subtractions**

**Line 1 Idaho Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover and Carryback**

**Columns A and B:** Enter the Idaho NOL carryover. Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss. Don't include losses from sources that weren't taxable by Idaho or that were incurred before becoming a resident or part-year resident.

If this is an amended return to claim an NOL carryback, enter the amount of the NOL carryback. Include Form 56 or a schedule showing the application of the loss.

Enter the total of the NOL carryover and carryback amounts.

**Line 2 State Income Tax Refund**

**Column A:** Enter all state income tax refunds included on federal Schedule 1, line 1.

**Line 3 Interest from U.S. Government Obligations**

Idaho doesn't tax interest income received from U.S. government obligations. 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. This amount must be identified by the mutual fund to be deductible.

**Column A:** Enter the interest income you received from U.S. government obligations if included on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2b. Your distributive share from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 25 net of the expenses related to the federal obligations should already be included on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

**Column B:** Enter on this line the interest and related expenses included as part of Form 43, line 27. This includes your apportioned share of interest from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 25 minus expenses relating to U.S. interest.

**Line 4 Child and Dependent Care**

If you claimed the federal Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses, you're allowed an Idaho deduction for the child care expenses you paid for the care of your dependents. The Idaho deduction is a different amount than the federal credit.

Complete this worksheet to determine your Idaho child or dependent care deduction. Refer to federal Form 2441 to determine amounts to enter on lines 1 through 6.

**Worksheet**

1. Enter the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and paid in 2020. Don't include amounts paid by your employer or excluded from taxable income ..... \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter \$3,000 for one child or dependent or \$6,000 for more than one child or dependent cared for during the year ..... \_\_\_\_\_
3. Enter excluded benefits from Part III of Form 2441 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, stop. You can't claim the deduction ..... \_\_\_\_\_
5. Enter your earned income ..... \_\_\_\_\_
6. If married filing a joint return, enter your spouse's earned income. All others enter the amount from line 5 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
7. Enter the smallest of lines 1, 4, 5 or 6 here and on Form 39NR, Part B, line 4, Column A ..... \_\_\_\_\_
8. If married filing a joint return, enter the total of lines 5 and 6 that are from Idaho sources. All others enter the amount from line 5 from Idaho sources ..... \_\_\_\_\_
9. If married filing a joint return, enter the total of lines 5 and 6. All others enter the amount from line 5 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
10. Divide line 8 by line 9. (Can't exceed 100%) ..... %
11. Multiply line 7 by line 10. Enter this amount here and on Form 39NR, Part B, line 4, Column B ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Include federal Form 2441, *Child and Dependent Care Expenses*, with your return.

**Line 5 Social Security and Railroad Benefits**

Idaho doesn't tax Social Security or Social Security equivalent benefits, benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board or Canadian Social Security benefits (OAS, QPP or CPP) that are taxable on your federal return.

Exempt payments from the Railroad Retirement Board include:

- Retirement, supplemental, and disability annuities
- Unemployment and sickness benefits

**Column A:** Enter the taxable amount of Social Security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or Social Security Equivalent railroad benefits from Form RRB-1099 included on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b. Don't enter the amount reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6a.

Enter the taxable amount of non-Social Security equivalent railroad benefits from Form RRB-1099R

included on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5b. Don't enter the amount reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 5a.

If subtracting benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, you must include Form RRB-1099 or RRB-1099-R with your return.

Disability pension paid by the Federal Railroad Retirement Act may be included on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1 as wages if you're under the minimum retirement age.

### Line 6 Idaho Capital Gains Deduction

**Columns A and B:** If you had capital gain net income from the sale of qualified Idaho property described below, you may be able to deduct 60% of the capital gain net income reported on federal Schedule D.

- (a) Real property held for at least 12 months, or
- (b) Tangible personal property used in a revenue-producing enterprise and held for at least 12 months

A revenue-producing enterprise means:

- Producing, assembling, fabricating, manufacturing or processing any agricultural, mineral or manufactured product
- Storing, warehousing, distributing or selling at wholesale any products of agriculture, mining or manufacturing
- Feeding livestock at a feedlot
- Operating laboratories or other facilities for scientific, agricultural, animal husbandry or industrial research, development or testing

- (c) Cattle and horses held for at least 24 months and other livestock used for breeding held for at least 12 months
- (d) Timber held for at least 24 months

**Note:** Gains from the sale of stocks and other intangibles don't qualify.

Complete Idaho Form CG to compute your capital gains deduction.

### Line 7 Idaho Resident-Military Pay Earned Outside of Idaho

**Column A and B:** If you're serving in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard on active military duty that's continuous and uninterrupted for 120 days, Idaho doesn't tax your active duty military wages for service outside of Idaho. The continuous 120

days don't have to be in the same tax year. This deduction applies to Idaho part-year residents who report military wages earned outside Idaho as Idaho income on Form 43, line 7.

Enter the amount of wages in Columns A and B if included on Form 43, line 7. Don't include military wages earned while stationed in Idaho. Your W-2 doesn't show this amount separately and you may have to compute the amount of income earned outside of Idaho. See your unit of assignment or use your orders to make the computation. Include a copy of your worksheet.

National Guard or Reserve pay, including annual training pay, doesn't qualify as active duty pay unless you've been called into full-time duty for 120 days or more. If you're a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service or of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration militarized by the President of the United States and attached to the armed forces, your active duty military wages earned outside Idaho qualify for this deduction. Enter these wages on this line.

### Line 8 Idaho Medical Savings Account Contributions and Interest

**Columns A and B:** You can contribute up to \$10,000 (\$20,000 if married filing a joint return) to an Idaho medical savings account and deduct the contribution. Deductible contributions don't include reimbursements that were redeposited into your Idaho medical savings account. Don't include amounts deducted on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

An Idaho medical savings account generally is established with a bank, savings and loan, or credit union. The account is established to pay eligible medical expenses of the account holder and the account holder's dependents.

Include interest earned on the account on this line but only if included on Form 43, line 8. Add your qualifying contributions to the interest earned on the account and enter the total on this line.

### Line 9 Idaho College Savings Program

You can deduct up to \$6,000 (\$12,000 if married filing a joint return) per year in contributions to accounts in the Idaho College Savings Program (IDeal). Contributions to an out-of-state qualified tuition program aren't eligible for the deduction. Designate the account owner and beneficiary at the time you establish the account. The account owner can make withdrawals for a qualified eligible education expense for the beneficiary as provided in 26 U.S.C.

section 529. The person who withdraws the funds must report the amounts withdrawn as income. More information is available at [idsaves.org](http://idsaves.org) or by calling (866) 433-2533.

**Line 10 Adoption Expenses**

**Column A:** If you adopt a child, you can deduct some of the expenses incurred in the adoption. You can claim legal and medical expenses incurred up to a maximum of \$10,000 per adoption. Travel expenses don't qualify. If you incur expenses in two or more years, deduct the costs in the year paid until you meet the \$10,000 limit. Expenses related to an unsuccessful attempt to adopt aren't deductible. If you claim expenses in a year before the unsuccessful attempt to adopt, file an amended return to add back any deduction claimed for the unsuccessful attempt.

**Column B:** Enter the amount included in Column A in the proportion that total Idaho income bears to total income from all sources. Complete the following worksheet.

1. Total Idaho income from Form 43, line 20 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
2. Total income from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
3. Divide line 1 by line 2.  
(Can't exceed 100%) ..... %
4. Total adoption expenses from line 10, Column A ..... \_\_\_\_\_
5. Multiply line 4 by line 3. Enter this amount on line 10, Column B ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 11**

**Maintaining a Home for the Aged**

**Columns A and B:** You can deduct \$1,000 for each family member, not including yourself or your spouse who:

- Is age 65 or older
- You maintain a household for and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member's support for the year

**Developmentally Disabled**

You can deduct \$1,000 for each family member, including yourself and your spouse who:

- Is developmentally disabled
- You maintain a household for and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member's support for the year

No more than three deductions of \$1,000 are allowed. If you claim this deduction, you can't claim the \$100 credit in Part F.

Developmental disability means a chronic disability which:

- Is attributable to an impairment such as:
  - Intellectual disability
  - Cerebral palsy
  - Epilepsy
  - Autism
  - Other condition found to be closely related to or similar to one of these impairments, and
- Results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of life activity:
  - Self-care
  - Receptive and expressive language
  - Learning
  - Mobility
  - Self-direction
  - Capacity for independent living
  - Economic self-sufficiency, and
- Reflects the need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary or generic care, treatment or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and individually planned and coordinated.

If you maintain the home for the family member for less than a full year, the deduction is allowed at the rate of \$83.33 for each month the home was maintained.

A family member is any person who meets the relationship test to be claimed as a dependent on income tax returns. Refer to the federal Form 1040 instructions for more information.

Maintaining a household means paying more than one-half of the expenses incurred for the benefit of all the household's occupants. Social Security benefits aren't support provided by you but must be included in the computation of total support provided. Some examples of expenses of maintaining a household include:

- Property taxes
- Mortgage interest
- Rent
- Utility charges
- Upkeep and repairs

- Property insurance, and
- Food consumed on the premises

The amounts entered in Columns A and B must be the same.

### Line 12 Idaho Lottery Winnings

**Columns A and B:** Enter the amount of Idaho lottery prizes of less than \$600 per award included in other income on Form 43, line 19. The amounts entered in Columns A and B must be the same.

### Line 13 Income Earned on a Reservation by an American Indian

**Column B:** You can deduct all your income from working on the reservation only when all these criteria are met:

- You're enrolled in a federally recognized tribe
- You live and work on the reservation
- The income is included on Form 43, line 7 of your tax return

If you have no other income, you aren't required to file.

Income earned off the reservation can't be deducted. Income earned on the reservation can't be deducted if you live off the reservation.

### Line 14 Workers' Compensation Insurance

**Columns A and B:** A self-employed individual can deduct the actual cost of amounts paid for workers' compensation insurance coverage in Idaho, if the cost isn't deducted elsewhere.

Don't enter amounts paid for coverage in other states. The amounts entered in Columns A and B must be the same.

### Line 15 Pass-through Subtractions

**Column A:** Include the amount of other subtractions included on Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 28.

**Column B:** Enter your Idaho apportioned share of the Idaho subtractions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 28.

### Line 16 Energy Efficiency Upgrade

**Columns A and B:** To qualify for this deduction, your Idaho residence must have existed, been under construction or had a building permit issued on or before January 1, 2002, and must be your primary residence.

Energy efficiency upgrade means an energy efficiency improvement to your residence's envelope or duct system that meets or exceeds the minimum value for the improved component established by the version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) in effect in Idaho during the tax year when the improvement is made. Contact the Idaho Division of Building Safety at [dbs.idaho.gov](http://dbs.idaho.gov) for more information.

Energy efficiency upgrades include:

- Insulation that's added to existing insulation. Insulated siding doesn't qualify unless the cost of the siding and the insulating material is stated separately. The cost of the insulating material is the only thing that qualifies
- Windows that replace less efficient existing windows
- Storm windows
- Weather stripping and caulking
- Duct sealing and insulation. Duct sealing requires mechanical fastening of joints and mastic sealant

The amount charged for labor to install the energy efficiency upgrades is also deductible.

### Line 17 Technological Equipment Donation

**Columns A and B:** Enter the lesser of cost or fair market value of technological equipment donated to one or more of the following Idaho educational institutions or libraries located in Idaho:

- Public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary school
- Public or nonprofit private college or university
- Public library or library district

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.

**Columns A and B:** Include your distributive share from the appropriate column of Form ID K-1, Part IV, line 26. The deduction from a pass-through entity can't be more than the amount of pass-through income minus deductions of the entity making the contribution.

### Line 18 Health Insurance Premiums

**Column A:** Deduct premiums you paid for health insurance for yourself, your spouse and your dependents if those premiums haven't already been deducted or excluded from your income.

If you claimed a deduction for health insurance premiums on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A, use the worksheet on this page to calculate the deduction allowed for health insurance premiums. The worksheet follows the priority that itemized deductions first apply to health insurance premiums, then to long-term care insurance.

**Idaho Medical Savings Account**

If you take money out of your Idaho medical savings account to pay medical insurance premiums, no deduction is allowed. Since the health insurance costs already are deducted or accounted for, they can't be deducted a second time.

**Salary Reduction Plans**

Premiums paid through a cafeteria plan or other salary-reduction arrangement can't be included in the Idaho deduction for health insurance costs. For example, if your health insurance payments are deducted from your paycheck pretax, they don't qualify for the deduction.

**Business Deductions**

Premiums deducted as a business expense can't be included in the Idaho deduction for health insurance costs since these amounts are already deducted. This includes amounts of self-employed health insurance premiums deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income.

**Social Security Medicare A and B**

No deduction is allowed for the amount paid for employer-required Social Security Medicare A. This is the amount listed as a deduction on almost every federal Form W-2.

If you voluntarily enroll in Medicare B or Medicare D or aren't covered under Social Security and voluntarily enroll in Medicare A, you can deduct the premiums you paid.

**Idaho Standard Deduction**

If you use the Idaho standard deduction instead of itemizing your deductions for Idaho purposes, you don't have to reduce your health insurance costs by any amount claimed as a federal itemized deduction.

**Federal Itemized Deduction Limitations**

The following worksheets calculate your health insurance and long-term care insurance premium subtractions for Idaho purposes.

If you aren't itemizing deductions for Idaho, skip lines 1-6 and enter zeros on lines 8, 12, and 13.

**Health Insurance and Long-term Care Insurance Deduction Limitations**

- 1. Amount claimed for health insurance costs on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Amount claimed for long-term care insurance on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Additional medical expenses claimed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Total medical expenses. Add lines 1, 2 and 3 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Enter 10% of federal adjusted gross income ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Medical expense deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. (Line 4 less line 5. If less than zero, enter zero.) ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Health Insurance**

- 7. Enter the total paid for health insurance ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Portion of health insurance deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. Enter the lesser of lines 1 or 6 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Enter the total health insurance costs deducted elsewhere on the federal return ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Idaho health insurance deduction allowed. Line 7 less lines 8 and 9. Enter this amount on Form 39NR, line 18, Column A ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Long-term Care Insurance**

- 11. Enter the total paid for long-term care insurance ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Medical expense deduction not allocated to health insurance costs. Line 6 less line 1. If less than zero, enter zero ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Portion of long-term care insurance deduction allowed on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A. Enter the lesser of lines 2 or 12 ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Enter the total long-term care insurance costs deducted elsewhere on the federal return ..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Long-term care insurance deduction allowed. Line 11 less lines 13 and 14. Enter the amount on Form 39NR, line 19, Column A ..... \_\_\_\_\_

**Column B:** Enter the amount from line 5 of this worksheet.

1. Total Idaho income from Form 43, line 20 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Total income from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Divide line 1 by line 2.  
(Can't exceed 100%) \_\_\_\_\_ %
4. Enter the amount from Form 39NR, line 18, Column A \_\_\_\_\_
5. Allowable Idaho deduction. Multiply line 4 by line 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 19 Long-term Care Insurance**

**Column A:** You can deduct the amount you paid in premiums for qualified long-term care insurance that isn't otherwise deducted or accounted for.

Qualified long-term care insurance includes any insurance policy that provides coverage for at least 12 consecutive months for yourself, your spouse or your dependents for one or more necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or personal care services, provided in a setting other than an acute care unit of a hospital. Group and individual annuities and life insurance policies that directly provide or that supplement long-term care insurance qualify. This includes a policy that provides for payment of benefits based upon cognitive impairment or loss of functional capacity.

Qualified long-term care insurance doesn't include any insurance policy that's offered primarily to provide coverage for:

- Basic Medicare supplement
- Basic hospital expense
- Basic medical surgical expense
- Hospital confinement indemnity
- Major medical expense
- Disability income or related asset protection
- Accident only
- Specified disease or specified accident, or
- Limited benefit health

Life insurance policies that accelerate death benefits generally don't qualify.

If you claimed a deduction for long-term care insurance on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, Schedule A, as an itemized deduction, calculate the long-term care insurance allowed as a deduction by using the worksheet on the previous page.

**Column B:** Enter the amount from line 5 of this worksheet.

1. Total Idaho income from Form 43, line 20 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Total income from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Divide line 1 by line 2.  
(Can't exceed 100%) \_\_\_\_\_ %
4. Enter the amount from Form 39NR, line 19, Column A \_\_\_\_\_
5. Allowable Idaho deduction. Multiply line 4 by line 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Line 20 Alternative Energy Device Deduction**

**Columns A and B:** If you install an alternative energy device in your Idaho residence, you can deduct a portion of the amount actually paid or accrued (billed but not paid).

In the year the device is placed in service you can deduct 40% of the cost to construct, reconstruct, remodel, install or acquire, the device but not more than \$5,000.

In the next three years after installation you can deduct 20% of these costs per year, but not more than \$5,000 in any year.

Qualifying devices include:

- A system using solar radiation, wind or geothermal resource primarily to provide heating or cooling or produce electrical power or any combination thereof
- A fluid-to-air heat pump operating on a fluid reservoir heated by solar radiation or geothermal resource, but not an air-to-air heat pump unless it uses geothermal resources as part of the system
- A natural gas or propane heating unit that replaces a noncertified wood stove
- An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-certified wood stove or pellet stove meeting current industry and state standards that replaces a noncertified wood stove

A noncertified wood stove is a wood stove that doesn't meet current EPA standards. You must take the noncertified wood stove to a site authorized by the Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) within 30 days from the date of purchase of the qualifying device. The DEQ will give you a receipt to verify it received and destroyed the noncertified wood stove.

You must install the natural gas or propane heating unit, the EPA-certified wood stove or pellet stove the same tax year that you surrender the nonqualifying wood stove to the DEQ.

### Lines 20a – 20d

Complete the lines that apply to the year you acquired the device. For example, if your device was acquired in 2017, complete line 20d. Enter the device type and total cost. Multiply the total cost by the appropriate percentage. Line 20e can't be more than \$5,000.

### Line 22 Retirement Benefits Deduction for Qualified Retirement Benefits

You may be able to deduct some of the qualifying retirement benefits and annuities you receive.

The Idaho Retirement Benefits Deduction has a two-part qualification. You must qualify for **both parts** to receive this deduction.

#### Part One – Age, Disability and Marital/Filing Status

The recipients must be at least age 65 or be classified as disabled and be at least age 62.

The following individuals are classified as disabled:

- An individual recognized as disabled by the Social Security Administration, the Railroad Retirement Board or the Office of Management and Budget
- A veteran of a U.S. war with a service-connected disability rating of 10% or more
- A veteran of a U.S. war with a nonservice-connected disability pension
- A person who has a physician-certified permanent disability with no expectation of improvement

If you're married, you can't claim this deduction if you file separately. If you're an unremarried widow or widower of a pensioner and receive qualifying survivor benefits, you may be eligible to claim the retirement benefit deduction if you meet the age/disability requirements.

#### Part Two – Qualified Retirement Benefits

The recipients must meet the requirements in Part One **and** your qualified retirement benefits must be one of the following:

- **Civil Service Employees:** Retirement annuities paid by the United States of America Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) or the offset programs

of these two systems. To qualify for the deduction, employees must have established eligibility before 1984. Retirement annuities paid to a retired federal employee under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) don't qualify for the deduction. If you received a CSA-1099, you can tell if your benefits are paid under the CSRS or FERS by looking at the first digit of the account number shown on your CSA-1099. If the first digit is 7, the benefits are paid out of FERS and don't qualify.

If the first digit is 8, look at your Notice of Annuity Adjustment from the Office of Personnel Management. The notice shows how much of your benefits are paid from CSRS and how much are paid from FERS. Only the portion paid from CSRS qualifies for this deduction. If the first digit is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, the benefits are paid out of CSRS.

- **Idaho Firefighters:** Retirement benefits paid by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) relating to the Firemen's Retirement Fund.

If you received a 1099R and your account number includes the FRF (Firemen's Retirement Fund) designation, your benefits may qualify for the deduction. Benefits paid out of the PERSI Base Plan don't qualify for the deduction.

- **Police Officers of an Idaho City:** Retirement benefits paid from the Policemen's Retirement Fund that no longer admits new members and, on January 1, 2012, was administered by an Idaho city or PERSI. Also, benefits paid by PERSI relating to Idaho police officer employment not included in the federal Social Security retirement system. For example, benefits paid out of the city police retirement funds for the cities of Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, and Pocatello may qualify for the deduction. Similarly, benefits paid by PERSI relating to the old Idaho Falls Policemen's Retirement Fund may qualify for the deduction.

If you received a 1099R and your account number includes the IFP (Idaho Falls Police) designation, your benefits may qualify for the deduction. Benefits paid out of the PERSI Base Plan don't qualify for the deduction.

- **Service Members:** Retirement benefits paid by the United States to a retired member of the U.S. military.

Disability pension paid by the Federal Railroad Retirement Act may not be included on your

Form RRB-1099 or RRB-1099-R, if you're under the minimum retirement age. Instead it may be included on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1 as wages.

The maximum amounts that can be deducted for 2020 are:

**Married filing jointly:**

- Recipient age 65 or older ..... \$54,198
- Recipient age 62 or older and disabled ..... \$54,198

**Single:**

- Age 65 or older ..... \$36,132
- Age 62 or older and disabled ..... \$36,132

These amounts must be reduced by retirement benefits received by you and your spouse under the Federal Social Security Act and the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

Include with your return Form 1099s for all qualified retirement benefits claimed.

**Line 22a.** Enter \$54,198 or \$36,132, whichever is applicable to your filing status. **Note:** Only one deduction is allowed even though you and your spouse receive more than one annuity.

**Line 22b.** Enter the amount of retirement benefits you and your spouse received under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

Include on this line:

- The net Social Security equivalent benefit portion from federal Form RRB-1099, Box 5
- The "total gross paid" amount from federal Form RRB-1099-R, Box 7, minus any repayment from Box 8 and
- Any railroad retirement disability benefit included as wages on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1

**Line 22c.** Enter the amount of retirement benefits you and your spouse received under the Federal Social Security Act, Box 5 of your Form SSA-1099s. If you or your spouse received Canadian Social Security benefits that you included in your federal taxable income, include those amounts received.

**Line 22e.** Enter the amount of qualified retirement benefits included on Form 43, line 28, Column A.

**Line 22g.** Enter the amount of qualified retirement benefits included in Idaho gross income. This amount must have been included on Form 43, line 28, Column B.

**Line 22h.** Divide line 22g, Column B, by line 22e, Column A. Round the percentage to the nearest

whole number. For example, 45.49% is entered as 45%; 45.50% is entered as 46%.

**Line 23 Nonresident Military Pay**

**Column A:** If you're a nonresident of Idaho, enter the amount of military pay included on Form 43, line 28, Column A.

**Line 24 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 the 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 on this line; otherwise, enter the difference on Part A, line 3

Include the federal Form 4562s or detailed computations used to compute the depreciation and gains and losses.

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

**Column A:** If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is less than the depreciation (including gains and losses) calculated without the bonus depreciation, include the difference on this line.

If you're a shareholder in an S corporation or a partner in a partnership that has Idaho-source income, include your distributive share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column A, line 27.

**Column B:** If the federal depreciation (including gains and losses) is less than the Idaho depreciation (including Idaho gains and losses), include the difference on this line.

Enter on this line your apportioned share of bonus depreciation from Form ID K-1, Part IV, Column B, line 27. The amount must be included as part of Form 43, line 27, Idaho Adjusted Gross Income.

**Line 25 First-time Home Buyer Savings Account Contributions and Interest**

You can contribute up to \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married filing a joint return) to a first-time home buyer savings account and deduct the contribution.



Deposits into a first-time home buyer savings account can't exceed \$100,000 for the lifetime of the account.

A first-time home buyer savings account is established in Idaho with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or trust company authorized to act as a fiduciary. The account is used to pay the eligible home costs of the account holder or to reimburse the account holder's eligible home costs in connection with a qualified home purchase.

Include interest earned on the account on line 25 but only if included on Form 43, line 8. Interest earned on the account is tax deferred if the funds are used for a qualified home purchase. Enter the name of the financial institution and your account number in the spaces provided. Add your contributions to the interest earned on the account and enter the total on this line.

Check the box to attest that you're a first-time home buyer. A first-time home buyer means an individual who:

- Resides in Idaho
- Has filed an Idaho income tax return for the most recent tax year
- Doesn't own, either individually or jointly, a single-family or multi-family residence, and
- Has never owned or purchased either individually or jointly, a single-family residence in any location

### Line 26 Other Subtractions

**Columns A and B:** Identify any other subtraction you're eligible for and claim the amount on this line.

Don't include foreign taxes as a subtraction since they're claimed as part of the Idaho itemized deduction, if allowed. See the instructions for **Itemized or Standard Deductions**. Don't include other subtractions from Form ID K-1, Part IV, line 28 on this line. Include those other subtractions on line 15.

On this line in the applicable column, include interest from Idaho Build America Bonds that was included on Form 43, line 28, Columns A and B. Don't include on this line any interest from non-Idaho Build America Bonds.

## Part C — Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other States by Part-year Residents

When both Idaho and another state tax the same income while you're an Idaho resident, you may be eligible for a credit for tax paid to the other state.

Use this section to compute the credit. Include a complete copy of the other state's income tax return and Idaho Form 39NR with your income tax return. If your S corporation or partnership paid income tax to another state on your behalf, include a copy of Form ID K-1 or the schedule received from the S corporation or partnership that paid the tax. If credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39NR for each state.

Examples of income that both Idaho and another state may tax include:

- Wages earned in another state that has an income tax, such as Oregon or Utah, while living in Idaho
- Income from a business or profession earned in another state that has an income tax, while a resident of Idaho

**Line 1.** Enter your Idaho adjusted income from Form 43, line 32, Column B, if you reported the double-taxed income on an individual income tax return in the other state. If the double-taxed income was reported to the other state and taxed as part of an S corporation or partnership composite or group return, enter your federal adjusted gross income from Form 43, line 28, Column A.

**Line 2.** Enter the total portion of federal adjusted gross income derived in the other state modified to reflect Idaho additions and subtractions. In computing the income derived in the other state, reverse any adjustments to federal taxable income allowed by the other state that aren't applicable to Idaho.

Enter your adjusted gross income from the other state restated to a basis comparable to Idaho adjusted income. For example, if the other state taxes interest received from U.S. obligations, deduct this amount from the other state's adjusted gross income. Idaho doesn't tax this interest.

If your income derived in the other state includes income from an S corporation, partnership, trust or estate, enter your share of the entity's taxable income correctly reported to the other state plus any other Idaho adjusted gross income from sources in the other state.

**Line 3.** Enter the amount of income that's taxed twice. Only income that's taxed by Idaho and also taxed by another state is double-taxed.

**Line 4.** Enter the tax shown on Form 43, line 42.

**Line 5.** Divide line 3 by line 1. Round to four digits to the right of the decimal point. For example .66666 is rounded to .6667 and should be entered as 66.67%. The percentage can't exceed 100%.

**Line 7.** Enter the other state's tax due from its tax table or rate schedule less its income tax credits. If your income derived in the other state was reported on a composite or group return filed by an S corporation or partnership, enter your proportionate share of the tax paid by the S corporation or partnership minus your proportionate share of the income tax credits. Income tax credits are those credits that relate to income tax. An example of a credit that isn't an income tax credit is a special fuels or gasoline tax credit.

**Line 8.** Divide line 3 by line 2. Round to four digits to the right of the decimal point. For example .66666 is rounded to .6667 and is entered as 66.67%. The percentage can't be more than 100%.

**Line 10.** Your allowable credit for income tax paid to other states is the smaller of lines 6 or 9. Enter this amount on Form 43, line 43.

### Part D — Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other States by Idaho Residents on Active Military Duty

When both Idaho and another state tax the same income, you may be eligible for a credit for tax paid to the other state.

Use this section to compute the credit. You must include a complete copy of the other state's income tax return and Idaho Form 39NR with your income tax return. If your S corporation or partnership paid income tax to another state on your behalf, include a copy of Form ID K-1 or the schedule you received from the S corporation or partnership that paid the tax. If credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39NR for each state.

Examples of income that both Idaho and another state may tax include:

- Wages earned in another state that has an income tax, such as Oregon or Utah, while living in Idaho

- Income from a business or profession earned in another state that has an income tax, while a resident of Idaho

**Line 1.** Enter the tax shown on Form 43, line 42.

**Line 2.** Enter the total portion of federal adjusted gross income derived in the other state, modified to reflect Idaho additions and subtractions. In computing the income derived in the other state, you must reverse any adjustments to federal taxable income allowed by the other state that aren't applicable to Idaho.

Enter your adjusted gross income from the other state restated to a basis comparable to Idaho adjusted income. For example, if the other state taxes interest received from U.S. obligations, deduct this amount from the other state's adjusted gross income. Idaho doesn't tax this interest.

If your income derived in the other state includes income from an S corporation, partnership, trust or estate, enter your share of the entity's taxable income correctly reported to the other state plus any other Idaho adjusted gross income from sources in the other state.

**Line 3.** Enter your Idaho adjusted income from Form 43, line 32, Column B, if you reported the double-taxed income on an individual income tax return in the other state. However, if the double-taxed income was reported to the other state and taxed as part of an S corporation or partnership composite or group return, enter your federal adjusted gross income from Form 43, line 28, Column A.

**Line 4.** Divide line 2 by line 3. Round to four digits to the right of the decimal point. For example .66666 is rounded to .6667 and should be entered as 66.67%. The percentage can't exceed 100%.

**Line 6.** Enter the other state's tax due from its tax table or rate schedule less its income tax credits. If your income derived in the other state was reported on a composite or group return filed by an S corporation or partnership, enter your proportionate share of the tax paid by the S corporation or partnership minus your proportionate share of the income tax credits. Income tax credits are those credits that relate to income tax. An example of a credit that isn't an income tax credit is a special fuels or gasoline tax credit.

**Line 7.** Your allowable credit for income tax paid to other states is the smaller of lines 5 or 6. Enter this amount on Form 43, line 43.

## Part E — Credits for Idaho Educational Entity and Idaho Youth and Rehabilitation Facility Contributions, and Live Organ Donation Expenses

### Line 1 Credit for Idaho Educational Entity Contributions

If you donated cash to qualified educational entities, you can claim a tax credit. Donation of goods or services don't qualify.

The credit is limited to the smallest of:

- One-half of the amount donated
- 50% of the tax on Form 43, line 42
- \$500 (\$1,000 on a joint return)
- The tax on Form 43, line 42 less the amount on Form 43, line 43

When determining the amount of credit, you should include amounts from Form ID K-1, Part VIII, line 56 in your calculations.

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 Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Idaho STEM Action Center
- Medical residency programs or support organizations devoted to training residents in Idaho

### Line 2 Credit for Idaho Youth and Rehabilitation Facility Contributions

You can claim this credit if you 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
- 20% of the tax on Form 43, line 42
- \$100 (\$200 on a joint return)
- The tax on Form 43, line 42 less the amounts on Form 43 line 43 and Form 39NR, Part E, line 1

When determining the amount of credit, include amounts from Form ID K-1, Part VIII, line 57 in your calculations.

The qualified youth or rehabilitation facilities and their foundations are:

- Anchor House, Coeur d'Alene
- The Arc, Inc., Boise
- The Children's Home Society of Idaho, Inc., Boise
- Children's Village, Inc., Coeur d'Alene
- Dawn Enterprises, Inc., Blackfoot
- Development Workshop, Inc., Idaho Falls
- Gem Youth Services, Inc., 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, Inc.
- 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
- Winchester Occupational Workshop, Winchester
- Witco Inc., Caldwell
- 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 3 Credit for Live Organ Donation Expenses

A living taxpayer who donates (or whose dependent donates) a qualified organ that's transplanted into another individual can claim a credit for expenses related to the donation.

The credit can't be more than the taxpayer's tax liability and is limited to the smaller of:

- The amount of live organ donation expenses paid by the taxpayer during the tax year, or
- \$5,000

Any unused credit can be carried over for five years.

To claim the credit, you must donate one or more of the following organs:

- Human bone marrow
- Any part of an:
  - Intestine
  - Kidney
  - Liver
  - Lung
  - Pancreas

Qualified expenses are those incurred by the taxpayer or dependent for travel, lodging or lost wages and aren't reimbursed to the taxpayer. The expenses must be directly related to the live organ donation by the taxpayer or a dependent of the taxpayer.

### Part F — Maintaining a Home for a Family Member Age 65 or Older or a Family Member with a Developmental Disability

If you didn't claim the \$1,000 deduction on Part B, line 11, you can claim a \$100 credit for each family member, not including yourself or your spouse who:

- Is age 65 or older
- You maintain a household for, and
- You provide more than one-half of the family member's support for the year

If the home was maintained for the family member less than a full year, the credit is allowed at the rate of \$8.33 for each month the home was maintained.

You can claim this credit if your gross income is less than the filing requirement. File Form 43 and include Form 39NR.

Only residents, including Idaho residents on active military duty outside Idaho, can claim this credit.

**Lines 1 and 2.** Answer the two questions. If you answer yes to either question, you qualify.

**Line 3.** Enter the family member's name, Social Security number, relationship and date of birth for whom you maintain a home and provide more than one-half of their support. If the claim is for a family member with a developmental disability, check the box.

**Line 4.** Enter the total on Form 43, line 64.

Use the following tables if your taxable income is less than \$100,000.  
If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Rate Schedules on page 63.

**Example:** Mr. and Mrs. Brown are filing a joint return. Their taxable income on Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41, is \$25,360. First, they find the \$25,350 – \$25,400 income line. Next, they find the column for married filing jointly and read down the column. The amount shown where the income line and filing status column meet is \$1,216. This is the tax amount they must write on Form 40, line 20 or Form 43, line 42.

At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household
		Your tax is –	
25,300	25,350	1,483	1,213
25,350	25,400	1,487	1,216
25,400	25,450	1,490	1,220

If Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41 is		And your filing status is		If Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41 is		And your filing status is		If Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41 is		And your filing status is	
At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household	At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household	At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household
<b>\$0</b>				<b>\$2,000</b>				<b>\$4,000</b>			
		Your tax is —				Your tax is —				Your tax is —	
0	50	0	0	2,000	2,050	32	23	4,000	4,050	99	63
50	100	1	1	2,050	2,100	33	23	4,050	4,100	101	65
100	150	1	1	2,100	2,150	35	24	4,100	4,150	102	66
150	200	2	2	2,150	2,200	37	24	4,150	4,200	104	68
200	250	3	3	2,200	2,250	38	25	4,200	4,250	106	69
250	300	3	3	2,250	2,300	40	26	4,250	4,300	108	71
300	350	4	4	2,300	2,350	41	26	4,300	4,350	110	72
350	400	4	4	2,350	2,400	43	27	4,350	4,400	112	74
400	450	5	5	2,400	2,450	44	27	4,400	4,450	113	76
450	500	5	5	2,450	2,500	46	28	4,450	4,500	115	77
500	550	6	6	2,500	2,550	48	28	4,500	4,550	117	79
550	600	6	6	2,550	2,600	49	29	4,550	4,600	119	80
600	650	7	7	2,600	2,650	51	30	4,600	4,650	121	82
650	700	8	8	2,650	2,700	52	30	4,650	4,700	122	83
700	750	8	8	2,700	2,750	54	31	4,700	4,750	124	85
750	800	9	9	2,750	2,800	55	31	4,750	4,800	127	86
800	850	9	9	2,800	2,850	57	32	4,800	4,850	129	88
850	900	10	10	2,850	2,900	58	32	4,850	4,900	131	90
900	950	10	10	2,900	2,950	60	33	4,900	4,950	134	91
950	1,000	11	11	2,950	3,000	62	33	4,950	5,000	136	93
<b>\$1,000</b>				<b>\$3,000</b>				<b>\$5,000</b>			
1,000	1,050	12	12	3,000	3,050	63	34	5,000	5,050	138	94
1,050	1,100	12	12	3,050	3,100	65	35	5,050	5,100	141	96
1,100	1,150	13	13	3,100	3,150	66	35	5,100	5,150	143	97
1,150	1,200	13	13	3,150	3,200	68	36	5,150	5,200	145	99
1,200	1,250	14	14	3,200	3,250	70	38	5,200	5,250	148	101
1,250	1,300	14	14	3,250	3,300	72	40	5,250	5,300	150	102
1,300	1,350	15	15	3,300	3,350	73	41	5,300	5,350	152	104
1,350	1,400	15	15	3,350	3,400	75	43	5,350	5,400	155	105
1,400	1,450	16	16	3,400	3,450	77	44	5,400	5,450	157	107
1,450	1,500	17	17	3,450	3,500	79	46	5,450	5,500	159	108
1,500	1,550	17	17	3,500	3,550	81	47	5,500	5,550	161	110
1,550	1,600	18	18	3,550	3,600	83	49	5,550	5,600	164	111
1,600	1,650	19	18	3,600	3,650	84	51	5,600	5,650	166	113
1,650	1,700	21	19	3,650	3,700	86	52	5,650	5,700	168	115
1,700	1,750	23	19	3,700	3,750	88	54	5,700	5,750	171	116
1,750	1,800	24	20	3,750	3,800	90	55	5,750	5,800	173	118
1,800	1,850	26	21	3,800	3,850	92	57	5,800	5,850	175	119
1,850	1,900	27	21	3,850	3,900	93	58	5,850	5,900	178	121
1,900	1,950	29	22	3,900	3,950	95	60	5,900	5,950	180	122
1,950	2,000	30	22	3,950	4,000	97	61	5,950	6,000	182	124

\*This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er).























If Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41 is		And your filing status is		If Form 40, line 19 or Form 43, line 41 is		And your filing status is	
At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household	At Least	But Less Than	Single or Married Filing Separately	Married Filing Jointly* or Head of Household
<b>\$96,000</b> Your tax is —				<b>\$98,000</b> Your tax is —			
96,000	96,050	6,379	6,109	98,000	98,050	6,518	6,247
96,050	96,100	6,383	6,112	98,050	98,100	6,521	6,251
96,100	96,150	6,386	6,116	98,100	98,150	6,525	6,254
96,150	96,200	6,390	6,119	98,150	98,200	6,528	6,258
96,200	96,250	6,393	6,123	98,200	98,250	6,532	6,261
96,250	96,300	6,397	6,126	98,250	98,300	6,535	6,265
96,300	96,350	6,400	6,130	98,300	98,350	6,539	6,268
96,350	96,400	6,403	6,133	98,350	98,400	6,542	6,272
96,400	96,450	6,407	6,136	98,400	98,450	6,545	6,275
96,450	96,500	6,410	6,140	98,450	98,500	6,549	6,278
96,500	96,550	6,414	6,143	98,500	98,550	6,552	6,282
96,550	96,600	6,417	6,147	98,550	98,600	6,556	6,285
96,600	96,650	6,421	6,150	98,600	98,650	6,559	6,289
96,650	96,700	6,424	6,154	98,650	98,700	6,563	6,292
96,700	96,750	6,428	6,157	98,700	98,750	6,566	6,296
96,750	96,800	6,431	6,161	98,750	98,800	6,570	6,299
96,800	96,850	6,435	6,164	98,800	98,850	6,573	6,303
96,850	96,900	6,438	6,168	98,850	98,900	6,577	6,306
96,900	96,950	6,442	6,171	98,900	98,950	6,580	6,310
96,950	97,000	6,445	6,175	98,950	99,000	6,584	6,313
<b>\$97,000</b> Your tax is —				<b>\$99,000</b> Your tax is —			
97,000	97,050	6,449	6,178	99,000	99,050	6,587	6,317
97,050	97,100	6,452	6,181	99,050	99,100	6,590	6,320
97,100	97,150	6,455	6,185	99,100	99,150	6,594	6,323
97,150	97,200	6,459	6,188	99,150	99,200	6,597	6,327
97,200	97,250	6,462	6,192	99,200	99,250	6,601	6,330
97,250	97,300	6,466	6,195	99,250	99,300	6,604	6,334
97,300	97,350	6,469	6,199	99,300	99,350	6,608	6,337
97,350	97,400	6,473	6,202	99,350	99,400	6,611	6,341
97,400	97,450	6,476	6,206	99,400	99,450	6,615	6,344
97,450	97,500	6,480	6,209	99,450	99,500	6,618	6,348
97,500	97,550	6,483	6,213	99,500	99,550	6,622	6,351
97,550	97,600	6,487	6,216	99,550	99,600	6,625	6,355
97,600	97,650	6,490	6,220	99,600	99,650	6,629	6,358
97,650	97,700	6,494	6,223	99,650	99,700	6,632	6,362
97,700	97,750	6,497	6,226	99,700	99,750	6,635	6,365
97,750	97,800	6,500	6,230	99,750	99,800	6,639	6,368
97,800	97,850	6,504	6,233	99,800	99,850	6,642	6,372
97,850	97,900	6,507	6,237	99,850	99,900	6,646	6,375
97,900	97,950	6,511	6,240	99,900	99,950	6,649	6,379
97,950	98,000	6,514	6,244	99,950	100,000	6,653	6,382

\*This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er).

### Tax Rate Schedules

Use the following schedules if your taxable income is \$100,000 or more.

#### Single Taxpayers and Married Filing Separate Returns

If you checked Filing Status Box 1 or 3, your tax is \$6,653 plus 6.925% of the amount over \$100,000.

#### Married Filing Joint Returns, Qualifying Widow and Widowers and Head of Household

If you checked Filing Status Box 2, 4 or 5, your tax is \$6,382 plus 6.925% of the amount over \$100,000.

Enter the tax on Form 40, line 20 or Form 43, line 42.