

IDAPA 35 – IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

Tax Policy – Taxpayer Resources Unit

35.01.05 – Idaho Motor Fuels Tax Administrative Rules

Who does this rule apply to?

- Fuel distributors licensed with the State Tax Commission and unlicensed fuel distributors,
- All fuel consumers,
- Fuel consumers claiming refunds,
- International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) licensees through the State Tax Commission,
- International Registration Plan (IRP) and Idaho Full Fee (FF) carriers registered with the Idaho Transportation Department, and

What is the purpose of this rule?

Idaho motor fuels tax administrative rules clarify the following:

- Distributors understand when and how to report and pay fuel tax and transfer fee;
- Fuel consumers understand when they owe fuel tax or fuel use tax;
- Fuel consumers understand when they can claim fuel tax refunds and required records; and
- IFTA licensees, IRP registrants, and FF registrants understand the records they are required to maintain.

What is the legal authority for the agency to promulgate this rule?

This rule implements the following statutes passed by the Idaho Legislature:

Revenue and Taxation -

Department of Revenue and Taxation:

- [Section 63-105, Idaho Code](#) – Powers and Duties - General Fuels Tax:

- [Section 63-2427, Idaho Code](#) – Administration

Motor Vehicles - Motor Vehicle Registration:

- [Section 49-439, Idaho Code](#) – Audit Guidelines

Insurance - Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund Act:

- [Section 41-4909, Idaho Code](#) – Source of Trust Fund – Application Fees – Application for Enrollment – Transfer Fees

Who do I contact for more information on this rule?

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35.01.05 – IDAHO MOTOR FUELS TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY (RULE 000).

In accordance with Sections 63-105(2), 63-2427, 40-312 and 41-4909, Idaho Code, the State Tax Commission (Tax Commission) has promulgated rules implementing the Idaho Fuels Tax Act, provisions of the Motor Vehicle Registration Act, and the Transfer Fee provisions of the Idaho Clean Water Trust Fund Act. (3-31-22)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE (RULE 001).

01. Title. These rules are titled IDAPA 35.01.05, “Idaho Motor Fuels Tax Administrative Rules.” (3-31-22)

02. Scope. These rules are construed to reach the full jurisdictional extent of the state of Idaho’s authority for: (3-31-22)

a. Motor Fuels Tax. The imposition of a motor fuel tax on each gallon of motor fuel received and on the use of or other consumption of motor fuel in this state. This also includes the administration of the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA). (3-31-22)

b. Transfer Fee. The imposition of a transfer fee upon each gallon of petroleum or petroleum products received and subject to the transfer fee as authorized by Chapter 49, Title 41, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

c. Registration Records. The imposition of records requirements for International Registration Plan (IRP) and Idaho Full Fee registration audits authorized by Chapter 4, Title 49, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

002. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS (RULE 002).

Sections 63-2434, 63-2442A, 63-2470, 41-4909, 49-439, and 63-3045 through 63-3049, Idaho Code
This chapter allows administrative relief as provided under Sections 63-2434, 63-2442A, 63-2470, 41-4909, 49-439, and 63-3045 through 63-3049, Idaho Code, and pursuant to rules adopted by the Tax Commission found in the Tax Commission’s administration and enforcement rules relating to income taxation, IDAPA 35.02.01. (3-31-22)

003. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE (RULE 003).

Sections 63-2434, 63-2442A, 41-4909, 49-439, Idaho Code

01. Income Tax Administration and Enforcement Rules. These rules incorporate the sections of IDAPA 35.02.01, “Tax Commission Administration and Enforcement Rules.” (3-31-22)

02. IFTA. These rules incorporate the IFTA governing documents: the IFTA Articles of Agreement (revised January 1, 2017), the IFTA Procedures Manual (revised January 1, 2017), and the IFTA Audit Manual (revised January 1, 2017). IFTA is an international agreement between jurisdictions to encourage use of the highway system by uniformly administering fuels use tax laws. The IFTA governing documents are equally binding on all IFTA member jurisdictions and licensees. Motor fuels users licensed or required to be licensed to operate under an Idaho IFTA license must comply with all applicable rules contained in these rules. These documents can be found on the IFTA website at <http://www.iftach.org>. (3-31-22)

03. IRP. These rules incorporate the IRP governing documents: The IRP Plan (revised July 1, 2016) and IRP Audit Procedures Manual (revised January 1, 2016). IRP is an international registration reciprocity agreement. The documents are included to aid the Tax Commission in complying with IRP registration application audits authorized in Chapter 4, Title 49, Idaho Code. These documents can be found on the IRP website at <http://www.irponline.org>. (3-31-22)

004. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS (RULE 010).

Section 63-2401, Idaho Code

The definitions provided by statute, including the definitions in Section 63-2401, Idaho Code, apply to these rules. Additionally, the following definitions apply. (3-31-22)

01. Commercial Motor Boat. A commercial motor boat, as defined in Section 63-2401, Idaho Code, includes a motor boat used in a business that rents boats to others who use the boats for pleasure. (3-31-22)

02. Indian-Owned Retail Outlet. An Indian-owned retail outlet is: (3-31-22)

- a. Located within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation; and (3-31-22)
- b. Owned and operated by: (3-31-22)
 - i. The Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone/Bannock, or Shoshone/Paiute tribe; or (3-31-22)
 - ii. An enterprise owned by one (1) of the tribes listed above; or (3-31-22)
 - iii. An enrolled member of one (1) of the listed tribes on whose reservation the retail outlet is located. (3-31-22)

03. Pay, Paid, Payable or Payment. When used in reference to any amount of tax, penalty, interest, fee or other amount of money due to the Tax Commission, the words pay, paid, payable, or payment mean an irrevocable tender to the Tax Commission of lawful money of the United States. Lawful money of the United States means currency or coin of the United States at face value and negotiable checks that are payable in lawful money except any check not honored by the bank upon which it is drawn will not constitute payment. Additionally, the Tax Commission has the authority to refuse to accept any check drawn upon the account of a taxpayer who has previously tendered any check that was dishonored by the bank upon which it was drawn. All amounts due the state must be paid by electronic funds transfer whenever the total amount of tax due plus any related fee, interest, penalty or other additional amount is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more, according to rules promulgated by the Idaho State Board of Examiners. (3-31-22)

011. -- 109. (RESERVED)

110. CALCULATION OF MOTOR FUELS TAX ON GASEOUS SPECIAL FUELS (RULE 110).
 Section 63-2424, Idaho Code

01. Gaseous Special Fuel. A gaseous special fuel is a special fuel that is a gas at sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and fourteen and seven-tenths (14.7) pounds per square inch absolute. (3-31-22)

02. Selling Gaseous Special Fuel. A gaseous special fuel may be sold at volumes or weights other than those listed in this section. Distributors and consumers paying tax or claiming refunds must use the volumes and weights required by the Tax Commission when reporting. Ta (3-31-22)

03. Computing Gaseous Special Fuel Tax Equivalents. Computation is made by multiplying the percentage of gasoline gallon energy equivalent times the current gasoline tax rate for each type of gaseous special fuel.

Motor Fuel	BTUs per Gallon or Gallon Equivalent	Equivalent Volume or Weight/Mass	Percentage of Gasoline Gallon Energy Equivalent
Gasoline	127,000	1 gallon	100%
Propane	92,000	4.25 lbs. or 1 gallon	72.44%
Compressed Natural gas (CNG)	127,000 per GGE	5.66 lbs.	100%
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	138,400 per DGE	6.06 lbs.	108.98%
Hydrogen	127,000 per GGE	1 kg.	100%

(3-31-22)

111. -- 129. (RESERVED)

130. DISTRIBUTOR'S FUEL TAX REPORTS (RULE 130).

Sections 63-2406, 63-2407, 63-2408, 41-4909, Idaho Code

01. Monthly Reports. Every licensed distributor will file with the Tax Commission a monthly tax report, in gross gallons, with supporting detailed schedules on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Tax Commission. The distributor must keep detailed inventory records. With respect to the quantity of motor fuels and other petroleum products received during the month, the distributor will include a listing of each person from inside and outside Idaho supplying motor fuels and petroleum products to the distributor during the month and the number of gallons supplied by each supplier, on a load-by-load basis. Such reports must contain a declaration by the person filing the report that the statements contained therein are true and are made under penalties of perjury. The report will include such information as the Tax Commission may require. (3-31-22)

02. Exemption from Licensing and Monthly Reporting. See Rule 135 for exemptions from obtaining a motor fuels distributor license and filing monthly reports. (3-31-22)

03. Machine Tabulated Data. Machine tabulated data is accepted in lieu of detailed schedules on Tax Commission provided forms but only if the data is in the same format as shown on the required schedules. Before any other format may be used, the distributor must make a written request to the Tax Commission with a copy of the format and must be granted written authorization to use that format. (3-31-22)

04. Timely Reporting. Any motor fuel and other petroleum product shipments that are: (3-31-22)

a. Reported on a timely supplemental report is subject to interest but are not subject to penalty. (3-31-22)

b. Not reported on a timely monthly or supplemental report is subject to interest and may be subject to penalty. (3-31-22)

05. Motor Fuels Receipts. All gasoline, natural gasoline, gasoline blend stocks, ethanol, ethanol blended fuels, aircraft engine fuel, biodiesel, biodiesel blends, and undyed diesel fuel or other special fuels received by a distributor are subject to the fuels tax and transfer fee. All receipts of dyed diesel fuel and other petroleum products that are not subject to the special fuels tax are subject to the transfer fee. The special fuels tax is not imposed on gaseous fuels when the fuels are received. Refer to Rule 132 of these rules for the taxation and reporting of gaseous fuels used in motor vehicles. (3-31-22)

06. Motor Fuels and Other Petroleum Products Presumed to be Distributed. Unless the contrary is established, it is presumed that all motor fuels and other petroleum products imported into this state by a distributor, which are no longer in the possession of that distributor, have been distributed. If the licensed distributor has returned to the refinery or pipeline terminal motor fuels and other petroleum products on which the tax and transfer fee has been paid or has had an accidental loss, the licensed distributor has the burden of showing the petroleum products were returned to the refinery or pipeline terminal or documenting the accidental loss. No refund of the transfer fee is allowed for accidental losses of motor fuels or other petroleum products. (3-31-22)

07. Exported Fuel. Motor fuels or other petroleum products claimed as exported from Idaho must be supported by records. Records must include the following: (3-31-22)

a. Tax reports or other evidence that will verify that the exported product was reported to and any tax due was paid to the jurisdiction into which the product was claimed to have been exported or evidence that the purchaser is a licensed distributor in the jurisdiction to which the exported product is destined; and (3-31-22)

b. Common carrier shipping documents, bills of lading, manifests, and cost billings; or (3-31-22)

c. Invoices, manifests, bills of lading or other documentation, signed by the receiving party to acknowledge receipt of the product; or (3-31-22)

d. Accounts payable or receivable information for verifying payments to common carriers or payment by out-of-state parties to verify receipt of exported product. (3-31-22)

e. In addition to the above, for a licensed distributor who maintains operations in Idaho, as well as other jurisdictions, evidence such as product inventory and transfer records must be retained to prove the transfer of product out of Idaho. (3-31-22)

131. REQUIREMENT TO FILE MOTOR FUELS DISTRIBUTOR REPORTS ELECTRONICALLY (RULE 131).
Section 63-2406, Idaho Code

01. Electronic Filing Requirement. A motor fuels distributor who reports twenty-five (25) or more receipts or disbursements of motor fuels on its monthly distributor report is required to file the distributor report electronically. (3-31-22)

02. Not Reporting Electronically as Required. A motor fuels distributor who is required to file its distributor report electronically but does not file the report electronically is treated as if the distributor did not file the monthly report. (3-31-22)

03. Waiver from Requirement to File Report Electronically. A motor fuels distributor can request a waiver from the requirement to file motor fuel distributor reports electronically. The distributor making the request for waiver must show that the cost to comply with this rule is unreasonable. The Tax Commission will review each request for waiver and issue a determination. (3-31-22)

132. LICENSED GASEOUS SPECIAL FUELS DISTRIBUTOR'S REPORTS (RULE 132).
Section 63-2424, Idaho Code

01. Monthly Reports. Every licensed gaseous special fuels distributor (distributor) will file with the Tax Commission a monthly tax report, using equivalents from Rule 110 of these rules, with supporting detailed schedules on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Tax Commission. Such reports must contain a declaration by the person filing the report that the statements contained therein are true and are made under penalties of perjury. The report includes such information as the Tax Commission may require. (3-31-22)

02. Report Due and Payment Required. The report is due on or before the last day of the month following the month to which the report relates together with the payment of any tax, penalty or interest due. See Rule 010 of these rules relating to method of payment and requirement for payments of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more. (3-31-22)

03. Not Paying Tax. Any distributor required to pay the tax imposed by Section 63-2424, Idaho Code, who does not pay such tax is liable to the Tax Commission for the amount of tax not paid plus any applicable penalty or interest. The Tax Commission may collect such amounts in the manner provided in Section 63-2434, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

04. Receipt of Gaseous Fuels. The motor fuels tax is not imposed on gaseous special fuels when the fuels are received, as defined in Section 63-2403, Idaho Code. Propane and natural gas are presumed to be tax-exempt fuels unless delivered into the main supply tank of a licensed, or required to be licensed, motor vehicle. (3-31-22)

05. Documentation of Exempt Sales of Gaseous Special Fuels Delivered into Motor Vehicles. Gaseous special fuels delivered into the fuel supply tank of a licensed, or required to be licensed, motor vehicle are taxable except for: (3-31-22)

a. Government. Gaseous special fuels used by vehicles owned or leased, and operated by the federal government, or by an instrumentality of the state of Idaho, including all of its political subdivisions, are exempt from the motor fuels tax on gaseous special fuels. In this case, the distributor must record the name of the governmental entity, the license or identification number of the vehicle, and the type of vehicle on the sales document. (3-31-22)

b. Manned and Unmanned Stations. A manned station must have a representative at the point of sale to visually inspect the vehicle in order to make exempt sales of gaseous special fuels. Exempt sales of gaseous special fuels from an unmanned station are allowed when each sale is recorded by other visual means. When a distributor cannot meet the previous two requirements, it must request approval from the Tax Commission before making exempt sales of gaseous special fuels. (3-31-22)

133. -- 134. (RESERVED)

135. QUALIFIED CONSUMERS (RULE 135).
Section 63-2427A, Idaho Code

01. Point of Taxation and Receipt Defined. The state of Idaho imposes an excise tax on all motor fuel, except dyed diesel, and the transfer fee on all petroleum and petroleum products received in Idaho. See Rule 510 of these rules for the definition of petroleum and petroleum products. Motor fuel imported into Idaho is received at the time the fuel arrives in Idaho by the person who is the owner of the motor fuel when the fuel arrives in Idaho. Motor fuel produced in Idaho is received when it is placed into any tank or other container from which sales or deliveries not involving transportation are made. Motor fuels are also received by a qualified consumer who produces motor fuels when the motor fuels are placed into storage tanks. For example: fifty-five (55) gallon barrels, above ground tanks, stilt tanks, underground tanks, tank wagons, old delivery trucks, old tanker trucks, slip tanks in pickups, and any other storage tank used to store the motor fuel. The excise tax and transfer fee due on the motor fuel received in Idaho during a month are normally reported on a monthly Idaho Motor Fuels Distributor Report. (3-31-22)

02. Alternative to Monthly Reporting for Qualified Consumers. As an alternative to obtaining an Idaho motor fuel distributor license and filing monthly reports, a qualified consumer may file an annual report to remit the motor fuel tax and transfer fee due to the state of Idaho or to receive a refund of excess tax or transfer fee paid. (3-31-22)

a. A qualified consumer is not required to pay the transfer fee on the biodiesel they produce. (3-31-22)

03. Qualifications. To be a qualified consumer under this rule, a person must: (3-31-22)

a. Use the produced biodiesel or imported motor fuel only in its own aircraft, motor vehicles, or equipment; and (3-31-22)

b. Import into Idaho one-hundred thousand (100,000) gallons or less of motor fuel in a calendar year; or (3-31-22)

c. Produce in Idaho five thousand (5,000) gallons or less of biodiesel in a calendar year. (3-31-22)

04. Documentation of Export. To claim an export of motor fuel or other petroleum products a qualified consumer must have tax reports or other evidence that will verify that the exported fuel was reported to and any tax due was paid to the jurisdiction into which the fuel was claimed to have been exported. (3-31-22)

05. Limitations. (3-31-22)

a. A qualified consumer may not claim an export from Idaho for fuel in the supply tank of a motor vehicle or aircraft. (3-31-22)

b. A licensed Idaho fuel distributor may not file this report. (3-31-22)

136. (RESERVED)

137. INSTATE PIPELINE TERMINAL, PRODUCTION TERMINAL, AND STORAGE REPORTS (RULE 137).
Section 63-2437, Idaho Code

01. Monthly Reports. Every instate pipeline terminal operator and production terminal operator will file with the Tax Commission a monthly tax report, in gross gallons, with supporting detailed schedules on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Tax Commission. The pipeline terminal operator and production terminal operator must keep detailed inventory records. The pipeline terminal operator and production terminal operator will report the quantity of motor fuels and other petroleum products received during the month including a listing of each person from inside or outside Idaho supplying motor fuels and other petroleum products to the pipeline terminal or production terminal. Such reports must contain a declaration by the person filing the report that the statements contained therein are true and are made under penalties of perjury. The report will include such information as the Tax Commission may require. (3-31-22)

02. Machine Tabulated Data. Machine tabulated data is accepted in lieu of detailed schedules on Tax Commission provided forms but only if the data is in the same format as shown on the required schedules. Before any other format may be used, the terminal operator must make a written request to the Tax Commission with a copy of the format and must be granted written authorization to use that format. (3-31-22)

138. -- 140. (RESERVED)

141. FUEL DISTRIBUTOR CREDIT AND REFUND CLAIMS (RULE 141).
Sections 63-2410, 63-2423, Idaho Code

01. Fuel Distributor Credit and Refund Claims. Fuel credit and refund claims must be made on a distributor's fuel tax report unless authorized otherwise by this chapter. A licensed distributor can claim credits or refunds by filing original or amended returns. Any distributor may use the Line Flush Allowance. All claims must establish both of the following: (3-31-22)

a. The basis for the credit or refund claim, and (3-31-22)

b. The amount of the credit or refund. (3-31-22)

02. Line Flush Allowance. Undyed, tax-paid diesel is contaminated with red dye when a distributor delivers dyed diesel then flushes the line with undyed diesel. The contaminated undyed diesel will be put into the delivery truck's dyed diesel fuel tank and sold as untaxed, dyed diesel. A distributor will claim a fuel tax refund using the Form 75, Idaho Fuels Use Report, and Line Flush Allowance worksheet. (3-31-22)

03. Methods to Determine the Line Flush Allowance. The distributor can claim a refund based on the actual gallons used to flush the line or a standard allowance. Check the box on the worksheet to indicate the method used to calculate nontaxable gallons. Use the following procedure for method chosen: (3-31-22)

a. Standard allowance. Multiply by five (5) gallons by the number of flushes using logs prepared by the delivery truck driver including the truck number, date, and number of flushes; or (3-31-22)

b. Actual gallons. The actual gallons used to flush the lines. Delivery tickets or totalizer log readings for each flush including the truck number, date, and gallons used to flush the line. (3-31-22)

142. -- 149. (RESERVED)

150. FUEL SALE DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED (RULE 150).
Section 63-2429, Idaho Code

01. Retail Sales Invoices for Delivered, Bulk Plant, and Station Sales. Any distributor who sells motor fuels and other petroleum products in this state must issue an original invoice to the purchaser; provided, however, that when sales are accounted for on a monthly basis the invoices may be issued to the purchaser at the time of billing. All sales invoices (including a credit card receipt used as a sales invoice) for motor fuels and other petroleum products sold at retail stations, bulk plants, or delivered to the customer's location must contain the following: (3-31-22)

a. A preprinted identification number, except when invoices are automatically assigned a unique

- identification number by a computer or similar machine when issued; (3-31-22)
- b.** Name and address of the distributor; (3-31-22)
 - c.** Name of the purchaser; (3-31-22)
 - d.** Date of sale or delivery; (3-31-22)
 - e.** Type of fuel; (3-31-22)
 - f.** Gallons invoiced - reported as required in Section 130 of these rules; (3-31-22)
 - g.** Price per gallon and total amount charged. When taxable motor fuels products are sold, at least one (1) of the following must be used to establish that the Idaho State fuels tax has been charged: (3-31-22)
 - i.** The amount of Idaho State fuels tax; (3-31-22)
 - ii.** The rate of Idaho State fuels tax; or (3-31-22)
 - iii.** A statement that the Idaho State fuels tax is included in the price. (3-31-22)
 - h.** Delivered sales invoices must also contain the purchaser's address along with the origin and destination of the motor fuels and other petroleum products. (3-31-22)
 - i.** The sales invoice will contain double-faced carbons on the original of the first copy, unless invoices are automatically prepared by a computer or similar machine when issued. (3-31-22)
- 02. Correcting Sales Invoice Errors.** When an original invoice is issued containing incorrect information, it may be canceled by a credit invoice and cross-referenced to all copies of the invoice covering the transaction being corrected. If a second sales invoice is issued, it will show the date and serial number of the original invoice and that the second invoice is in replacement or correction. (3-31-22)
- 03. Disallowing Tax-Paid Credit.** Not including all the above documentation will result in an invalid sales invoice for a tax-paid fuel claim by the distributor's customer. (3-31-22)
- 04. Documentation Requirements for Dyed Diesel Fuel.** The state of Idaho is following the Internal Revenue Service requirements for sales of dyed diesel fuel. The Internal Revenue Code requires that a notice stating "Dyed Diesel Fuel, Nontaxable Use Only, Penalty for Taxable Use" must be: (3-31-22)
- a.** Provided by the terminal operator to any person who receives dyed diesel fuel at a terminal rack of that operator; and (3-31-22)
 - b.** Provided by any seller of dyed diesel fuel to the buyer if the fuel is located outside the bulk transfer/terminal system and is not sold from a posted retail pump; and (3-31-22)
 - c.** Posted by a seller on any retail pump where the dyed diesel fuel is sold for use by the buyer. (3-31-22)
 - d.** The documentation notice found in this rule must be provided at the time of removal or sale and must appear on shipping papers, bills of lading, and sales invoices accompanying the sale or removal of the fuel. Any person who does not provide or post the required notice is presumed to know that the fuel is used for a taxable use and is subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. (3-31-22)

151. -- 169. (RESERVED)

170. INFORMATION ON DYED & UNDYED DIESEL FUEL (RULE 170).
Section 63-2425, Idaho Code

01. Undyed Diesel Fuel Used for Heating Purposes. The consumer must apply directly to the Tax Commission for a refund of the special fuels taxes included in the purchase price of undyed diesel used for heating a dwelling or building. The distributor may assist the consumer claiming a refund of the special fuels tax from the Tax Commission by: (3-31-22)

- a. Properly documenting information on the sales invoice; and (3-31-22)
- b. Providing the customer with a Form 75. (3-31-22)

02. Red-Dyed Diesel. It is illegal to use red-dyed diesel in the main supply tank of a licensed, or required to be licensed, motor vehicle in this state unless the type of user is listed below. Penalties for illegal use of red-dyed diesel in a motor vehicle are found in Section 63-2460, Idaho Code. The Internal Revenue Code does allow certain types of users to purchase tax-exempt red-dyed diesel for use in their vehicles. Red-dyed diesel may be used: (3-31-22)

- a. By state and local governments (political subdivisions of the state) for their exclusive use; (3-31-22)
- b. In the engine of a train; (3-31-22)
- c. In a school bus, owned or leased and operated by a political subdivision of the state of Idaho, while the bus is engaged in the transportation of students and school employees; (3-31-22)
- d. In a vehicle (such as a ground servicing vehicle for aircraft) owned by an aircraft museum; (3-31-22)
- e. In a highway vehicle that is not registered (and is not required to be registered) for highway use under the laws of any state or foreign country and is used in the operator's trade or business or for the production of income; (3-31-22)
- f. In a highway vehicle owned by the United States that is not used on a highway; (3-31-22)
- g. Exclusively by a nonprofit educational organization as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 4221 (d)(5). (3-31-22)

171. MOTOR FUELS EXEMPTION FROM SALES TAX (RULE 171).

Sections 63-2431, 63-3622C, Idaho Code

Any sale of motor fuels by any fuel distributor that is subject to motor fuels tax is exempt from Idaho sales tax under Chapter 36, Title 63, Idaho Code. If such purchases are later included in credits or refunds for motor fuels tax paid and not subject to taxes imposed by Title 63, Chapter 24, Idaho Code, and no other exemption applies, sales and use taxes is applicable. If dyed fuel products are sold without the motor fuels tax, the sale is subject to the Idaho sales tax unless exempted under the Idaho Sales Tax Act and Rules. Sales of dyed fuel that do not include the motor fuels tax are exempt from Idaho sales tax only if the seller has taken from the purchaser a sales tax exemption certificate in the manner required by IDAPA 35.01.02, "Idaho Sales and Use Tax Administrative Rules," Rule 128. However, if the dyed fuel product delivered into a bulk storage tank is used exclusively for home heating purposes, a sales tax exemption certificate is not required. (3-31-22)

172. -- 184. (RESERVED)

185. AUTHORITY TO GIVE THE CONSENT TO JURISDICTION OF IDAHO COURTS (RULE 185).

Section 63-2427A, Idaho Code

01. Authorized Signature on Application. All Idaho Fuel Distributor License Applications must be signed by an individual with the authority to give the consent to jurisdiction of Idaho courts on behalf of the applicant. (3-31-22)

02. Authority to Waive Sovereign Immunity. If the applicant is a state, local or tribal governmental entity, the application must be accompanied by a separate authorization by the governing authority of the entity waiving sovereign immunity that the entity may otherwise assert against any action to enforce Idaho motor fuels tax laws in state court and setting forth the authority of the individual who signs the application to bind the applicant. (3-31-22)

03. Irrevocable Submission and Waiver of Sovereign Immunity. The application constitutes an irrevocable submission to the jurisdiction of Idaho state courts, and the waiver of any sovereign immunity that may otherwise be asserted, as to all disputes related to the enforcement of Title 63, Chapter 24 of the Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

186. -- 229. (RESERVED)

230. MOTOR FUELS SUBJECT TO USE TAX -- REPORTING (RULE 230).

Section 63-2421, Idaho Code

Any person using tax-exempt motor fuels in a licensed motor vehicle, not subject to Rule 400 of these rules, upon highways in Idaho, will annually report to the Tax Commission the amount of motor fuels tax due. (3-31-22)

01. Reporting. A person who wishes to pay their fuel taxes due more frequently may file on forms prescribed by the Tax Commission for any time period that is not less than one (1) month, but not more than one (1) year. The report may be made together with the claimant's Idaho income tax return, if it is required. The amount of fuels tax due on motor fuels may be off-set against any refund due from other motor fuels taxes or income taxes. (3-31-22)

02. Lack of Records to Compute Fuel Consumption Rate. When a motor fuels consumer does not keep sufficiently detailed records to determine motor fuels consumed by its motor vehicles, the consumption rates found in Subsection 290.05 of these rules are presumed to be correct. (3-31-22)

03. Fuel Records. If the motor fuels consumer does not keep sufficiently detailed records to determine taxable gallons, all tax-exempt motor fuels purchased is subject to the fuels tax unless the number of gallons placed into the supply tank of the licensed or required to be licensed motor vehicle can be determined. (3-31-22)

231. -- 249. (RESERVED)

250. REFUND CLAIMS -- REPORTING (RULE 250).

Sections 63-2410, 63-2423, Idaho Code

01. Requirements of a Valid Refund Claim. Before the Tax Commission can credit or refund motor fuels taxes, the taxpayer making the claim must establish both of the following: (3-31-22)

a. The basis for the credit or refund claim, and (3-31-22)

b. The amount of the credit or refund. (3-31-22)

02. Refund May Be Claimed Only by Final Consumer. Refunds of motor fuels taxes may be claimed on forms prescribed by the Tax Commission by the person who purchased and used the motor fuels upon which the tax has been paid and for which a refund may be claimed. In the case of all partnerships and any corporations filing Idaho Form 41S, relating to S Corporations, any refund of motor fuels taxes paid by the partnership or S Corporation must be claimed by the partnership or corporation. The refund may not be applied to the individual returns filed by partners or shareholders. (3-31-22)

03. Refund Applied to Taxes Due. Any refund due to a consumer is applied first to any liability due under any law administered by the Tax Commission, including any liability under IFTA, which is due and unpaid at the time the claim is filed. In addition, no refund will be paid if the claimant has not filed any tax return required to be filed with the Tax Commission. Any balance of the refund exceeding taxes due will be paid as a refund to the entity filing the return. (3-31-22)

251. -- 269. (RESERVED)

270. REFUND CLAIMS – GENERAL AND BULK DOCUMENTATION (RULE 270).

Sections 63-2410, 63-2421, 63-2423, Idaho Code

01. Refunds to Consumers. Tax-paid fuel used in a nontaxable manner according to Sections 63-2410 and 63-2423, Idaho Code, qualifies for a fuel tax refund. Refund claims and required worksheets must be made on forms provided or approved by the Tax Commission. (3-31-22)

02. Records Retention Requirements. All claimants must keep records for the greater of either: (3-31-22)

a. Three (3) years from the due date, including extensions, of the income tax return; (3-31-22)

b. The time during which the taxpayer's income tax return is subject to adjustment by either the Tax Commission or voluntary action by the taxpayer if the refund claim is filed with the taxpayer's Idaho income tax return; (3-31-22)

c. Four (4) years, if an IFTA licensee. (3-31-22)

03. Records Required – Generally. A claimant must have fuel purchase records and records showing fuel was placed into the supply tank of vehicles or equipment using the fuel in a nontaxable manner. Fuel purchase records must contain the information required by Rule 150 of these rules. Fuel purchase records must be reissued if altered or corrected. (3-31-22)

04. Records Required – Retail Fuel Purchases. When claiming a refund of tax for fuel purchased from a retail outlet, a receipt is required. The vehicles or piece of equipment using the fuel must be recorded on the receipt. If claiming refunds for fuel used in more than one vehicle or piece of equipment, make sure all the vehicles and equipment are identified on each receipt. When placing fuel into containers for use in vehicles, pieces of equipment, or commercial motorboats, identify into which the fuel is placed on the receipt. No other records are required if the fuel from the container isn't used in licensed or required to be licensed motor vehicles. (3-31-22)

05. Records Required – Bulk Fuel Purchases. When claiming a fuel tax refund on fuel delivered in bulk, the claimant must provide the following documentation: (3-31-22)

a. Seller Invoices. (3-31-22)

b. Withdrawal Logs. (3-31-22)

i. Complete withdrawal logs must give the date, the vehicle or piece of equipment, and the amount of fuel withdrawn. (3-31-22)

ii. Withdrawal logs aren't required for claimants with two (2) or more bulk storage tanks at the same location with Idaho tax-paid fuel of the same type for taxable and nontaxable uses. Claimants must identify each storage tank for taxable or nontaxable use. The seller must mark the invoices at the time of delivery and identify the storage tanks into which the fuel was delivered. (3-31-22)

c. Bulk Fuel Inventory Reconciliations. Reconciliations must include beginning inventory, purchases, withdrawals, calculated ending inventory, and actual ending inventory determined by a physical reading. (3-31-22)

06. Alternate Method for Bulk Tanks – Authorized Percentage. A claimant can request an authorized percentage if using Idaho tax-paid fuel from one (1) bulk tank in both a taxable and nontaxable manner. IFTA licensees and owners of multiple bulk storage tanks containing tax-paid and tax-exempt fuels of the same type at the same location can't use an authorized percentage. The claimant must submit a completed authorized percentage request form before using any percentage to claim a refund. The request must itemize all taxable and nontaxable uses by vehicle and piece of equipment based on previous experience or anticipated use. Records to support an authorized percentage must be kept and presented upon request. Equipment lists must be provided and supported by: (3-31-22)

- a. Equipment purchase records; (3-31-22)
- b. Sales or rental receipts; and (3-31-22)
- c. Depreciation schedules. (3-31-22)

07. Untaxed Motor Fuel. Untaxed motor fuel cannot be used in licensed or required to be licensed motor vehicles unless authorized in the Fuels Tax Act or these rules. Under the audit and enforcement provisions of Sections 63-2410 and 63-2434, Idaho Code, all fuel tax refund claims are subject to audit by the Tax Commission and no part of these rules may be construed to imply that an audit may not be performed. Tax-paid motor fuel is not exempt from taxes imposed by the Idaho Sales Tax Act when the motor fuel tax is refunded. (3-31-22)

08. Indian-Owned Retail Outlet. Motor fuels purchased after December 1, 2007, from an Indian-owned retail outlet do not include the Idaho motor fuels tax and do not qualify as an Idaho tax-paid purchase, unless otherwise provided in an agreement between the state and appropriate tribe under the authority of Sections 63-2444 or 67-4002, Idaho Code. See definition of Indian-owned retail outlet in Rule 010 of these rules. (3-31-22)

271. -- 289. (RESERVED)

290. MOTOR VEHICLES REFUND CLAIMS – NONTAXABLE MILES (RULE 290).
Section 63-2423, Idaho Code

01. Refunds to Consumers – Nontaxable Miles. Tax-paid special fuels used as described in Section 63-2423, Idaho Code, qualifies for a fuels tax refund. Refund claims and required worksheets must be made on forms provided or approved by the Tax Commission. The records retention and fuel record requirements in Subsections 270.02 through 270.05 of these rules also apply to this section. (3-31-22)

- 02. Nontaxable Miles Defined.** Nontaxable miles are miles driven on roads: (3-31-22)
 - a. Not open to the public; or (3-31-22)
 - b. Not maintained by a governmental entity; or (3-31-22)
 - c. Located on private property maintained by the property owner; or (3-31-22)
 - d. Under construction and not open to the public; or (3-31-22)
 - e. Constructed and maintained by the United States Forest Service, the United States Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Department of Lands, or forest protective associations with which the state of Idaho has contracted or become a member pursuant to Chapter 1, Title 38, Idaho Code. Miles traveled on these roads are nontaxable when the contractor or subcontractor is required to pay the cost of maintaining these roads by contract or permit. (3-31-22)

03. Records Required – Mileage Records. Mileage records are required to claim a refund of tax when using special fuels on nontaxable roads. Claimants operating under the authority of the IFTA or IRP are required to follow the recordkeeping requirements of IFTA and IRP in addition to the requirements of this section. Idaho Full Fee registrants must follow the requirements of Rule 422 of these rules and this section. (3-31-22)

04. Records Required – Actual Nontaxable Miles. Nontaxable miles must be documented for each trip using odometer, hubometer, or GPS readings. (3-31-22)

05. Alternate Methods. A claimant may use an alternate method to determine nontaxable miles or use a presumed miles per gallon (MPG) to determine fuel use unless they are an IFTA licensee or IRP registrant in any participating jurisdiction. Claimants may estimate using one of the methods below. (3-31-22)

- a. **Estimating Nontaxable Miles.** Nontaxable miles may be estimated by using maps, contracts, or a

Tax Commission approved trip analysis. Upon request, the claimant must provide the documents supporting the estimation. Maps other than the Official Idaho Highway map miles are estimates. (3-31-22)

b. Estimating Nontaxable Gallons. Nontaxable gallons may be estimated using presumed MPG's. Upon request, the claimant must provide the tax-paid fuel purchase records supporting the total gallons claimed. (3-31-22)

i. Presumed MPG's by Weight. The following are presumed MPG's by gross vehicle weight (GVW) or registered GVW:

Over 40,000 GVW	4.0 MPG
Over 26,000 GVW to 40,000 GVW	5.5 MPG
Over 12,000 GVW to 26,000 GVW	7.0 MPG
12,000 GVW or less	10.0 MPG

(3-31-22)

ii. Presumed MPG's by Operation. The following are presumed MPG's for vehicles over 40,000 GVW or registered GVW used in certain industries:

Logging	4.3 MPG
Agricultural	4.5 MPG
Sand, gravel & rock hauling	4.0 MPG
Construction	4.4 MPG

(3-31-22)

291. (RESERVED)

292. REFUND CLAIMS – POWER TAKE-OFF (PTO) AND AUXILIARY ENGINES (RULE 292).
Sections 63-2410, 63-2423, Idaho Code

01. Refund to Consumers — PTO and Auxiliary Engines. Tax-paid fuel used in PTO and auxiliary engines qualifies for a fuels tax refund under Sections 63-2410 and 63-2423, Idaho Code. PTO refunds are only allowed for special fuels. Auxiliary engine refunds are allowed for gasoline or special fuels. Refund claims and required worksheets must be made on forms provided or approved by the Tax Commission. The records retention and fuel record requirements in Subsections 270.02 through 270.05 of these rules also apply to this section. (3-31-22)

02. PTO and Auxiliary Engines Defined. A PTO uses fuel from the main supply tank to operate the main engine for a purpose other than operating or propelling the vehicle on the road. An auxiliary engine uses fuel from the vehicle's main supply tank to operate an engine other than the vehicle's main engine. (3-31-22)

03. Records Required – Actual Consumption Refunds. Actual fuel consumption for PTO and auxiliary engines may be claimed when the PTO or auxiliary engines are equipped with an electronic monitoring device. The monitoring device must provide the date, time of use, and gallons metered. The Tax Commission may request verification that the electronic monitoring device is reporting consumption correctly. (3-31-22)

04. Alternate Methods – Standard Allowances. The following are standard allowances adopted by the Tax Commission. An IFTA licensee isn't allowed to use alternate methods to determine nontaxable fuel use. Claimants may estimate using unit quantities, percentages, or the nonstandard allowance method. (3-31-22)

a. Allowances based on unit quantities:

Allowance Type	Allowance Rates	x	Unit Quantities
Gasoline/fuel oil	0.00015 gallons	x	Gallons pumped
Bulk cement	0.1858 gallons	x	Tons pumped
Refrigeration unit/reefer	0.75 gallons	x	Hours unit operated
Tree length timber/logs	0.0503 gallons	x	Tons Hauled
Tree length timber/logs	3.46 gallons	x	Hours unit operated
Carpet cleaning	0.75 gallons	x	Hours unit operated
Concrete Pumping	0.142857 gallons	x	Yards pumped

(3-31-22)

b. Allowances based on percentages:

Allowance Type	Percentage Per Gallon	x	Gallons Consumed
Concrete mixing	30%	x	Gallons consumed
Garbage trucks	25%	x	Gallons consumed

(3-31-22)

05. Nonstandard Allowances. A claimant must request a nonstandard allowance from the Tax Commission if they want to use an allowance different from those listed in this section. A claimant must request approval of the proposed allowance in writing with a copy of the supporting calculations used to compute the proposed allowance. The Tax Commission may request additional information or documentation as needed in order to make a determination on the request. (3-31-22)

293. -- 299. (RESERVED)

300. ADMINISTRATION, RULES AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY (RULE 300).

Section 63-2442, Idaho Code

Transportation Department Personnel as Deputies of the Tax Commission. Pursuant to the authority of Sections 63-2434 and 63-2442, Idaho Code, those individuals employed by the Idaho Transportation Department in the operation of stationary or mobile Ports of Entry are designated as deputies of the Tax Commission for exercising the powers necessary to enforce the provisions of the special fuels tax laws. Such authority includes exercise of the powers described in Rule 400 of these rules. (3-31-22)

301. -- 309. (RESERVED)

310. EXEMPTION FROM REQUIREMENT FOR BONDS (RULE 310).

Section 63-2428, Idaho Code

01. Exemption to Bond Requirements for Licensed Distributors. Bonds are required of all licensed distributors unless the distributor is found to be financially responsible. A licensed distributor seeking exemption from the bonding requirement must apply for the exemption by filing a written petition with the Tax Commission. The petition must contain information relating to the requirements of Section 63-2428, Idaho Code, for establishing financial solvency and responsibility. Together with the petition, the distributor must submit any information required in the following Subsections 310.01.a. through 310.01.e. (3-31-22)

a. If all or any part of the unencumbered property offered to show financial solvency is real property, the petition must include both a title report from an independent title company reporting on the state of the title of the

real property as of a time not more than fifteen (15) days before the filing of the petition and a copy of the most recent valuation notice issued by the county assessor for ad valorem property tax purposes. (3-31-22)

b. If all or any part of the unencumbered property is licensed motor vehicles, the petition must include copies of the titles of the vehicles and evidence of the value of the vehicles from a source independent from the distributor. (3-31-22)

c. If all or any part of the unencumbered property is personal property other than motor vehicles, the petition must include a description of the property, evidence of ownership of the property, an independent appraisal of the property, and evidence that the property is unencumbered. Copies of all documents relating to all of the distributor's current and long-term liabilities, including contingent liabilities, lawsuits or potential lawsuits to which the distributor is or may become a party, are required to establish that no security interests or other encumbrances exist. (3-31-22)

d. The petitioner must arrange, at the petitioner's expense, for an established, independent commercial credit rating company to submit directly to the Tax Commission a current and complete credit report about the licensed distributor; or, the distributor must include with the petition its most recent financial statements, including a current income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. If the petitioner is a publicly held company, the financial statements must be accompanied by an opinion issued by an independent certified public accountant and a responsible company officer must also certify that the financial statements provided present fairly the financial position of the company. If the petitioner is a privately held company, the financial statements must be reviewed by a certified public accountant or licensed public accountant and a responsible company officer must also certify that the financial statements provided present fairly the financial position of the company. (3-31-22)

e. The Tax Commission may require the distributor to supplement its petition with such further information as the Tax Commission, in its discretion, finds necessary to determine financial responsibility. If incomplete or substitute submissions are received by the Tax Commission, the information submitted is reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether an exemption from the bonding requirement is granted. (3-31-22)

02. Conditions for Termination of Exemption. If granted, the exemption from the bonding requirement will terminate: (3-31-22)

a. One (1) year after the date on which it was granted. (3-31-22)

b. Ninety (90) days after the occurrence of any delinquency in motor fuels tax unless the delinquency has been paid within that time period. (3-31-22)

c. Upon the occurrence of any encumbrance of any of the property upon which the finding of financial responsibility was based. (3-31-22)

d. Upon the occurrence of any change in the business activity of the distributor that would cause the amount of bond required to be increased to an amount greater than the value of the distributor's unencumbered assets. (3-31-22)

e. Upon the occurrence of any event prejudicing the distributor's solvency or financial responsibility. (3-31-22)

03. Bond Requirement upon Termination of Exemption. Immediately upon any termination of the exemption from the requirement for a bond the distributor must supply the required bond according to Section 63-2428, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

04. Pending Application Does Not Excuse the Bond Requirement. Having an application pending for exemption from the requirement for a bond does not excuse the bond. If a bond exemption is due to expire, the distributor must submit a new petition applying for a continuation of the exemption no later than ninety (90) days before the day the exemption is due to expire to prevent a lapse in the exemption. The petition must meet all of the requirements of this rule. (3-31-22)

- 05. Conditions for Renewal of Bond Exemption.** The following must be submitted to renew a bond exemption: (3-31-22)
- a.** A written request for renewal of waiver; (3-31-22)
 - b.** The information required in Subsections 310.01.a. through 310.01.e. of this rule. (3-31-22)

311. IFTA LICENSE BOND (RULE 311).
Sections 63-2442A, 63-2470, Idaho Code

01. General. The Tax Commission may require an IFTA licensee to post a bond following the requirements of the IFTA Agreement in order to maintain their license. A bond may be required when he files returns or remits taxes, separately or in combination, after the due date at least three times within a three year period. When a bond is required, the licensee must post the bond within thirty (30) days from the date of the request. When no bond is posted within the thirty (30) days, the license is automatically revoked and it must be surrendered to the Tax Commission. An assessment may be made for any unreported tax liability based on actual records or an estimate. (3-31-22)

02. Reinstating Revoked Licenses. An applicant may be required to post a bond when he has previously had his IFTA license revoked or is related to a person who has previously had their IFTA license revoked. An applicant is related to a person who has previously had his IFTA license revoked when: (3-31-22)

a. The applicant is owned at least twenty-five percent (25%) by a person or persons who has previously had their IFTA license revoked. (3-31-22)

b. The applicant is operated or controlled by a person or persons who has previously had their IFTA license revoked. Operation and control includes, but is not limited to, an officer or director or other person authorized by the applicant to engage in the business or commercial activity of the applicant. (3-31-22)

03. Amount and Type of Bond. The amount of the bond is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or twice the estimated tax liability for the licensee's quarterly tax reporting period, whichever is greater, without regard to actual or anticipated tax-paid credits. Any type of bond allowed by the IFTA Agreement or these rules may be secured. The bond amount is reviewed annually, but may be reviewed at any time, thereafter. The licensee's returns and records may be reviewed to determine if the bond amount is raised, lowered, or remain unchanged. (3-31-22)

04. Bond Waiver Request. The licensee may request a waiver of bond requirement within thirty (30) days from the approval of the license renewal request. The licensee must be a quarterly filer. The licensee must have submitted the quarterly returns and paid the tax due by the due date for one calendar year. An annual filer may not request a bond waiver. (3-31-22)

05. Denial of Bond Waiver Request and Appeal of Denial. The Tax Commission may deny a bond waiver request when it determines that waiving the bond requirement puts the financial interests of IFTA jurisdictions in jeopardy. The licensee must follow the appeal procedure in Section 63-2470, Idaho Code, to appeal the denial of a bond waiver request. (3-31-22)

312. -- 319. (RESERVED)

320. RECORDS RETENTION REQUIREMENTS (RULE 320).
Section 63-2429, Idaho Code

01. Records Required. Any person importing, manufacturing, refining, dealing in, transporting, storing or selling any motor fuels in this state will keep such records, receipts and invoices as will show all purchases, sales, receipts, or deliveries of motor fuels in this state. Such records is maintained for at least three (3) years. (3-31-22)

02. Motor Fuels Subject to Use Tax. Any person who has purchased tax-exempt motor fuel and subsequently uses the fuel in a taxable manner, must maintain enough records to establish the tax due. (3-31-22)

03. Original Invoice Retention. The original invoices required by Rule 270 of these rules, relating to refunds of motor fuels tax paid on certain fuel used off-road, must be retained for the greater of either three (3) years or the time during which the taxpayer's Idaho income tax return is subject to adjustment by either the Tax Commission or by voluntary action of the taxpayer. (3-31-22)

321. -- 399. (RESERVED)

400. IFTA LICENSING AND SPECIAL FUELS PERMITTING (RULE 400).
Sections 49-432, 63-2401, 63-2438 through 63-2440, 63-2442A, Idaho Code

01. In General. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle over twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds maximum registered gross weight or a motor vehicle with three (3) or more axles regardless of weight, that uses special fuels as defined in Section 63-2401, Idaho Code, on the highways of this state without having obtained one (1) of the following: (3-31-22)

- a.** A registration to operate the motor vehicle solely within this state under Section 49-434, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)
- b.** A temporary fuel tax permit from the Idaho Transportation Department. (3-31-22)
- c.** An IFTA license. (3-31-22)

02. Federal or In-State Governmental Vehicles. Motor vehicles owned or leased and operated by the federal government or the state of Idaho or their instrumentalities or political subdivisions are exempt from these requirements. (3-31-22)

03. Out-of-State Governmental Vehicles. Motor vehicles owned or operated by another state of the United States or any agency or subdivision thereof are exempt from permitting and reporting under this rule if the state in which they are owned grants a reciprocal privilege to Idaho and its agencies and subdivisions. (3-31-22)

04. Temporary Fuel Tax Permits. Any person who operates a motor vehicle over twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds maximum registered gross weight or a motor vehicle with three (3) or more axles regardless of weight, that uses special fuels on the highways of this state and is not registered solely for operation in this state under Section 49-434, Idaho Code, or IFTA licensed, must secure a temporary fuel tax permit from the Idaho Transportation Department in the manner provided and required by that department. (3-31-22)

05. Not Obtaining an IFTA License, or Temporary Fuel Tax Permit. Operation of a motor vehicle over twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds maximum registered gross weight or a motor vehicle with three (3) or more axles regardless of weight, that uses special fuels on the highways of this state without a registration to operate the motor vehicle solely within this state under Section 49-434, Idaho Code, an IFTA license, or an Idaho temporary fuel tax permit is hereby deemed to be an act tending to prejudice the collection of the special fuels tax and an act that renders wholly or partially ineffective the procedures for collection of that tax. Accordingly, any deputy of the Tax Commission, including those designated as deputies in Section 300 of these rules, may issue a jeopardy assessment under the authority of Section 63-2434, Idaho Code. Such deputy is authorized to institute immediate collection procedures, including issuance of a tax warrant and distraint of the motor vehicle required to display, but not displaying, either an IFTA license or a temporary fuel tax permit. (3-31-22)

401. -- 419. (RESERVED)

420. DOCUMENTATION FOR IFTA LICENSEE REPORTING (RULE 420).
Sections 63-2439, Idaho Code

01. Records Required for Idaho IFTA Licensee. Records are required to verify the accuracy of any tax report or worksheet filed with the Tax Commission. The taxpayer displaying, or required to display, an IFTA decal or a temporary permit must retain originals of all invoices or other documents relating to purchases of special fuels and all records relating to the mileage of the motor vehicles. (3-31-22)

02. Fuel Records. In order for the IFTA licensee to obtain credit for tax-paid purchases, a receipt or invoice, a credit card receipt, or microfilm/microfiche of the receipt or invoice must be retained showing evidence of such purchases and tax having been paid. An acceptable receipt or invoice for tax-paid purchases taken as credit must include, but is not limited to, the following: (3-31-22)

- a.** The date of each receipt of fuel; (3-31-22)
- b.** The name and address of the person from whom purchased or received; (3-31-22)
- c.** The number of gallons received; (3-31-22)
- d.** The type of fuel; (3-31-22)
- e.** The specific vehicle into which the fuel was placed; and (3-31-22)
- f.** Detailed records of all withdrawals from bulk storage tanks, including the date of withdrawal, the number of gallons withdrawn, the fuel type, the unit number, the equipment type, and inventory records. (3-31-22)

03. Mileage Records. All IFTA licensees must maintain detailed mileage records, such as trip logs or trip sheets, on an individual-vehicle basis. Such records must contain, but not be limited to: (3-31-22)

- a.** Total trip miles, including vicinity miles; (3-31-22)
- b.** Miles traveled for taxable and nontaxable use; (3-31-22)
- c.** Mileage totaled by jurisdiction in which the IFTA vehicle operated; (3-31-22)
- d.** Starting and ending dates of trips; (3-31-22)
- e.** Trip origin and destination; (3-31-22)
- f.** Hubometer or odometer readings from the beginning and ending of each trip; (3-31-22)
- g.** Complete routes of travel, that includes interim stops such as pick-up and delivery locations; and (3-31-22)
- h.** Vehicle license number or unit number. (3-31-22)

04. Additional Records Requirements. Other records may be requested, such as: (3-31-22)

- a.** Bills of lading or manifest documents; (3-31-22)
- b.** Vehicle dispatch ledgers; (3-31-22)
- c.** Accounts payable and receivable; (3-31-22)
- d.** Lease agreements; (3-31-22)
- e.** Driver pay records; (3-31-22)
- f.** Driver logs; (3-31-22)
- g.** Fuel use trip permits; and (3-31-22)
- h.** Other documents used in preparing fuel tax reports. (3-31-22)

05. Summaries. Individual trips must be accumulated into monthly summaries in total and by jurisdiction. These summaries must be used as the basis for the miles submitted on the IFTA quarterly or annual reports. (3-31-22)

06. Computer Support. Computer summaries must be supported by trip sheets or logs verifying mileage traveled. (3-31-22)

07. Mileage Information. Information recorded on trip sheets must be legible and reflect actual miles traveled. Mileage records must include all movement of the vehicle including loaded, empty, and tractor-only (bobtail) miles. (3-31-22)

08. Records Retention. IFTA licensees must retain records at least four (4) years. (3-31-22)

09. Mileage Disputes. Whenever a mileage dispute arises between the taxpayer and the Tax Commission, the official mileage map distributed by the appropriate authority in each jurisdiction is used to resolve the point-to-point mileage differences. (3-31-22)

421. DOCUMENTATION FOR IDAHO REGISTRANTS (RULE 421).
Section 49-439, Idaho Code

Records Required For IRP. Registrants must keep records to verify the accuracy of any IRP application submitted to the Idaho Transportation Department. Registrants must keep the records required by Rule 420 of these rules for all IRP registered vehicles. Also, registrants must keep individual vehicle records by registered fleet for each application reporting period of July 1st through June 30th. (3-31-22)

422. DOCUMENTATION FOR IDAHO FULL FEE REGISTRANTS (RULE 422).
Section 49-439, Idaho Code

01. Records Required For Idaho Full Fee Registrations. Registrants must keep records to verify the accuracy of any Idaho Full Fee registration application submitted to the Idaho Transportation Department. No records are required for full fee vehicles registered at less than sixty-two thousand (62,000) lbs. gvw or those registered at the maximum tier, of over fifty thousand (50,000) miles per reporting period. Registrants must keep records by individual vehicle for each reporting period of July 1st through June 30th. Examples of records include, but are not limited to: (3-31-22)

a. Distance Measuring Devices. Odometer, hubometer, GPS or perpetual life-to-date readings. Records must include the date the reading was recorded and the reading. When changing devices, the change must be properly documented. (3-31-22)

b. Daily Trip Logs. Logs include the date of travel, origin and destination of the trip, and number of miles traveled. Logs may be supported by load tickets, billing invoices, or other original source documents that can verify miles traveled. (3-31-22)

c. Number of Trip/Round Trip Miles. When making numerous short trips from the same origin to the same destination, records include the origin, destination, and round-trip miles. Computations must be supported by scale tickets, load tickets, a route map, or a Tax Commission approved trip analysis. (3-31-22)

d. Fuel Purchases. Retail fuel purchases are fuel invoices with the date, location, quantity, and type of fuel purchased. Bulk fuel records must be sufficient to prove the accuracy of the fuel use. Fuel purchase records must show the usage per unit. The records must document how the average miles-per-gallon (MPG) was calculated. (3-31-22)

02. Credit for Off-Road Miles and Documentation Required. Credit for off-road miles may be given for roads not maintained by a government entity or roads built or maintained by the registrant pursuant to a contract, according to Section 290 of these rules. These include roads on private property, roads under construction but not open to the public, and may include designated Forest Service roads. Off-road miles must be documented by using odometer readings, maps, contracts, GPS readings, or a Tax Commission approved trip analysis. (3-31-22)

03. IFTA Licensees with Full Fee Registration. An IFTA licensee with full fee registration must maintain records required by IFTA. (3-31-22)

423. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. IDAHO CLEAN WATER TRUST FUND TRANSFER FEE (RULE 500).

Section 41-4909, Idaho Code

The Transfer Fee. The fee imposed by Section 41-4909, Idaho Code, is The Idaho Clean Water Trust Fund is called the Transfer Fee. (3-31-22)

501. TRANSFER FEE REINSTATED (RULE 501).

Section 41-4909, Idaho Code

The Transfer Fee was suspended as of October 1, 1999. The Transfer Fee was reinstated on September 1, 2007. (3-31-22)

502. -- 509. (RESERVED)

510. APPLICATION AND REPORTING OF THE TRANSFER FEE (RULE 510).

Section 41-4909, Idaho Code

01. Application. (3-31-22)

a. The Transfer Fee applies to the first receipt of any petroleum or petroleum product within this state. The amount of the fee is one cent (\$0.01) for each gallon of petroleum or petroleum product received. The fee is paid by the distributor who receives any petroleum or petroleum product not excluded from the fee, unless the fee has previously been paid on the same petroleum or petroleum product. Only licensed Idaho fuel distributors may receive refunds or credits of the transfer fee. The refunds or credits must be claimed on the distributor report required in Section 63-2406, Idaho Code, according to Rule 180. (3-31-22)

b. The legal incidence of the fee is on the first distributor which receives any petroleum or petroleum product. This distributor is required to report and pay the transfer fee to the Tax Commission. The fee is not required to be separately stated on any invoice, receipt, or other billing document. A choice to state separately the fee does not change its legal incidence or its nature. (3-31-22)

02. Receipt of Petroleum Products. Receipt of petroleum or petroleum products is determined according to Section 63-2403, Idaho Code. Receipt is determined by the movement of petroleum or petroleum products from permanent storage facility (terminal) or crossing the border of this state. Storage of petroleum or petroleum products is incidental to the movement of the petroleum or petroleum products. (3-31-22)

03. Exemption to Application of the Transfer Fee. The Transfer Fee does not apply to petroleum or petroleum products that are: (3-31-22)

a. Returned to the refinery or pipeline terminal. (3-31-22)

b. Exported from this state. No fuel is considered exported, unless the distributor can prove the export by documentation required by Rule 130 of these rules. (3-31-22)

c. Received by a railroad or railroad corporation or any employee of them. Petroleum or petroleum products sold by a licensed distributor to a railroad or railroad corporation or any employee of them is subject to the Transfer Fee unless the petroleum or petroleum products are "received" by the railroad or railroad corporation as defined in Section 63-2403, Idaho Code. The exclusion for railroad employees applies only when the activity relating to the fuel is part of their employment with the railroad or railroad corporation. (3-31-22)

d. Received in retail containers of fifty-five (55) gallons or less or petroleum products to be packaged or repackaged into retail containers of fifty-five (55) gallons or less, if such containers are intended to be transferred to the ultimate consumer of the petroleum or petroleum products. (3-31-22)

04. Casualty Loss and Two Percent (2%) Allowance Not Deductible. All petroleum and petroleum products received in this state that are not within an exemption or exclusion listed in this rule are subject to the fee, without further deductions or discounts despite the product's use. Deductions allowed to motor fuel distributors in Section 63-2407, Idaho Code, for casualty loss and the two percent (2%) allowance are not deductions applicable to the Transfer Fee. (3-31-22)

05. Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The products subject to the Transfer Fee are crude oil or any fraction of it that is liquid at a temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of fourteen and seven tenths (14 7/10) psi. These products are all products refined from crude oil including but not limited to motor gasoline, alcohol blended fuels, such as E-10 and E-85, including the alcohol content of blended fuel, diesel fuel (#1 - #6), biodiesel blended fuels, such as B-20, including the biodiesel content of the blended fuel, heating oil, aviation fuel, naphtha, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel (JP#1 - #8), motor oil, brake fluid, tractor fuel, distillate fuel oil, stove fuel, unfinished oils, turpentine substitutes, lamp fuel, diesel oils (#1 - #6), engine oils, railroad oils, kerosene, commercial solvents, lubricating oils, fuel oil, boiler fuel, refinery fuel, industrial fuel, bunker fuel, residual fuel oil, road oils, and transmission fluids. Ethanol (E00), natural gasoline, and biodiesel (B00) are also defined as petroleum and petroleum products that are subject to the Transfer Fee. (3-31-22)

06. Exclusion of Petroleum and Petroleum Products on Which the Fee Has Previously Been Paid. Used oil as defined by 40 CFR Part 279 (July 1, 2000) is presumed to be comprised of petroleum or petroleum products on which the transfer fee has previously been paid when generated in Idaho. The distributor will not report used oil generated in Idaho on the distributor report nor pay or receive a credit of the transfer fee on used oil generated in Idaho. When used oil is not generated in Idaho it is presumed to be subject to the transfer fee. The distributor must report and pay the transfer fee unless an exemption or exclusion applies. (3-31-22)

07. Motor Fuel Distributor License and Limited Distributor License. Any person holding a motor fuel distributor license issued by the Commission under Chapter 24, Title 63, Idaho Code, is also licensed for the Transfer Fee. No additional license is required. Any person who receives any petroleum or petroleum product in this state, but who is not a licensed distributor nor required to obtain a motor fuel distributor license applies to the Commission for a limited distributor license. The limited distributor license is only for reporting the Transfer Fee. (3-31-22)

08. Reporting Requirements. (3-31-22)

a. A motor fuel distributor will report and pay the Transfer Fee with the distributor's report required by Section 63-2406, Idaho Code. For fuel subject to the taxes imposed by Sections 63-2402 and 63-2408, Idaho Code, the Transfer Fee is included in the report in which the distributor is required to report the tax on the same fuel. (3-31-22)

b. Persons holding a limited distributor license will file a monthly report with the Commission on forms prescribed by the Commission on or before the last day of the month following the month to which the report relates. (3-31-22)

c. The Transfer Fee must be reported according to Rule 130 of these rules. (3-31-22)

09. Payment. (3-31-22)

a. Payment of the fee is due on the due date of the report. For method of payment, including required use of electronic funds transfer, see Rule 010 of these rules. (3-31-22)

b. Any partial payment or collection of amounts shown due or required to be shown due on a distributor's report, plus any additional amount of penalty or interest due, is allocated between the motor fuels tax and the Transfer Fee in the same proportion that the liability for the tax and the fee bear to the total liability. (3-31-22)

511. -- 999. (RESERVED)