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STATE TAXATION — AN OVERVIEW

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I. Introduction

This Legislative Guide is entitled “State Taxation: An Overview,” and is intended to serve as a general introduction to the subject.

A. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Guide is to familiarize the reader with the general landscape of taxation in Iowa, including a brief summary of the limitations on state taxation in the United States, a brief description of the taxes imposed by the state of Iowa, and an overview of the revenues generated by those taxes.

The Guide does not evaluate the fairness of Iowa taxes, recommend changes to Iowa tax law, or compare taxation in Iowa to taxation in other states. Nor does the Guide discuss the history of taxation in Iowa; it focuses instead on the current state of the law.

Finally, while the Guide is intended to inform as to the general legal issues involved with taxation in Iowa, the reader is cautioned against relying on it as a source of legal advice or using it to prepare or file Iowa tax returns.

B. A Note About References

A number of abbreviations and shorthand references are used in this Guide:

1. Unless otherwise indicated, “Iowa Code” refers to the 2022 Iowa Code.
2. “Internal Revenue Code” and “IRC” refer to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, prior to the date of its redesignation as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, or means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
3. “Iowa Administrative Code” refers to the Iowa Administrative Code current through October 2022.
4. “CY” means calendar year.
5. “FY” means fiscal year and refers to the state fiscal year ending on June 30 of the year designated. For example, “FY 2019” refers to the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018, and ending June 30, 2019.

II. Federal Constitutional Limitations on State Taxation

State law is not the only body of law that affects tax policy in Iowa. The United States Constitution contains a number of provisions that circumscribe Iowa’s power to levy taxes in a federal system. Some of these provisions serve to protect the interests of the federal government and some serve to protect the interests of individual taxpayers. All of them are appropriately included in any overview of state taxation because they represent the limits of permissible action available to states in the formation and implementation of tax policy. It is helpful to understand the federal constitutional framework for state taxation because this framework has frequently impacted the design and administration of state tax laws.

A. The Commerce Clause

1. In General

Economic activity in Iowa reaches beyond the borders of the state, and the tax policies implemented in Iowa can have consequences beyond those borders as well.



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For this reason, the most significant of all federal constitutional limitations on state taxation is the Commerce Clause.

The Commerce Clause gives Congress an express grant of power to “regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”¹ The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently interpreted this power to also contain a negative command, referred to as the “negative” or “dormant” Commerce Clause, which prohibits states from discriminating against, or unduly burdening, interstate commerce in the absence of Congressional approval.

At one time in the U.S. Supreme Court’s history, the Commerce Clause was interpreted as creating a zone of commerce entirely immune from taxation by the states. A state tax on the “privilege” of doing business in a state was unconstitutional if applied against what was exclusively interstate commerce.² In the case *Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. v. Minnesota*, with origins in Iowa, this formalism evolved into a more flexible, substantive approach to state taxes as the Court recognized that it was not the intent of the founders to “immunize such commerce from carrying its fair share of the costs of the state government in return for the benefits it derives from within the State.”³ Thus today, states may tax interstate commerce if certain requirements are satisfied. The Court has developed a four-part test to determine the validity of state tax laws under the Commerce Clause: the tax must be applied to an activity with a substantial nexus in the state, must be fairly apportioned, must not discriminate against interstate commerce, and must be fairly related to the services provided by the state.⁴

a. Substantial Nexus

Substantial nexus, or nexus, under the Commerce Clause refers to the level of connection that a taxpayer must have with a state before being subject to taxation. It is the first step in determining whether a state has the power to exercise its taxing authority over a particular taxpayer. Although the Due Process Clause also requires a similar connection, the Commerce Clause requirement is more extensive because it concerns the effects of state regulation on the national economy.⁵

What constitutes nexus is not necessarily the same for every type of tax. The Court held in *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, 504 U.S. 298 (1992), that “physical presence” in the state is required to create nexus for purposes of sales and use taxes.⁶ The Court subsequently overruled *Quill* in the landmark case *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, 138 S.Ct. 2080 (2018). In *Quill*, a mail-order seller with no property or employees in North Dakota solicited sales from North Dakota residents via mail and telephone. North Dakota attempted to require *Quill* to collect use tax from customers on sales made outside the state. The

¹ U.S. Const. art. I, §8, cl. 3.

² *Spector Motor Service v. O’Connor*, 340 U.S. 602, 610 (1951).

³ *Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. v. Minnesota*, 358 U.S. 450, 461-62 (1959).

⁴ This four-part test, while having antecedents in case law, was definitively adopted as the Court’s primary analytical framework in *Complete Auto Transit, Inc. v. Brady*, 430 U.S. 274 (1977). Subsequent cases have further refined the meaning and application of the test, but this case and the four-part test it endorsed remain the key precedent for evaluating the validity of state taxes under the Commerce Clause.

⁵ *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, 504 U.S. 298, 312-13 (1992).

⁶ See also *National Bellas Hess, Inc. v. Dep’t of Revenue of Ill.*, 386 U.S. 753 (1967), which was affirmed in part by the *Quill* ruling.



Supreme Court held it was a violation of the Commerce Clause to require an out-of-state mail-order seller to collect a state's sales or use tax if the seller did not have a "physical presence" within the state.⁷ *Quill* affirmed a bright-line rule that was not reexamined by the Court or addressed legislatively by Congress⁸ until *Wayfair*, where, the Supreme Court held *Quill* was flawed on its own terms.⁹ First, the physical presence rule is not a necessary interpretation of the requirement that a state tax must be applied to an activity with a substantial nexus with the taxing state.¹⁰ Second, *Quill* creates rather than resolves market distortions.¹¹ Third, *Quill* imposes the sort of arbitrary, formalistic distinction that the Court's modern Commerce Clause precedents disavow.¹² The Court stated South Dakota's new sales tax law includes several features that are designed to prevent discrimination against or undue burdens upon interstate commerce.¹³ First, the tax law requires a seller to deliver more than \$100,000 of goods or services into the state or engage in 200 or more separate transactions for the delivery of goods or services into the state before being required to collect sales tax.¹⁴ Second, the tax law does not apply retroactively to sellers.¹⁵ Finally, South Dakota is one of more than 20 states that have adopted the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, which standardizes taxes to reduce administrative and compliance costs.¹⁶

Several state courts, including Iowa, have used a more flexible "economic presence" standard for income tax nexus.¹⁷ The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that physical presence is not required under the dormant Commerce Clause in order to impose the income tax on revenue earned by an out-of-state corporation that licenses intangibles used in Iowa because the corporation receives the

⁷ *Quill*, 504 U.S. at 314-19.

⁸ Because Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce, it had the power to modify the holding of *Quill* through legislation.

⁹ *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, 138 S.Ct. 2080, 2092 (2018).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.* at 2099.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.* Iowa has adopted the Uniform Sales and Use Tax Administration Act, also known as the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement; see Iowa Code chapter 423, subchapter IV.

¹⁷ *KFC Corporation v. Iowa Dep't of Revenue*, 792 N.W.2d 308, 314 (Iowa 2010). In *KFC*, KFC Corp. was a Delaware Corporation with a principal place of business in Kentucky. KFC Corp. licensed its trademarks and other intellectual property to KFC restaurants in Iowa that are independently owned franchisees. KFC Corp. owned no property in Iowa and had no employees in Iowa. The Court regarded this as sufficient connection to Iowa to amount to the functional equivalent of "physical presence" under the Commerce Clause because the franchisees were firmly anchored in Iowa and the transactions produced revenue from use in Iowa. Interestingly, the Court also held physical presence is not required under the Commerce Clause in order for Iowa to impose an income tax on revenue earned by an out-of-state corporation arising from the use of intellectual property by franchisees located within Iowa. See also *Jack Daniels Properties, Inc. and Southern Comfort Properties, Inc. v. Iowa Dep't of Revenue*, Dkt. No. 09 DORFC 002; 004 (Iowa Dep't of Inspections and Appeals, July 28, 2011) (released March 7, 2012) (holding that it was not a violation of the Commerce Clause to impose the corporate income tax on subsidiary owners of the "Jack Daniels" and "Southern Comfort" trademarks whose only connection to Iowa was through the licensing of the trademarks to a parent corporation who marketed and sold whiskey bearing trademarks in Iowa). See also *Geoffrey, Inc. v. S.C. Tax Comm'n*, 313 S.C. 15 (1993) (South Carolina Supreme Court holding physical presence not required to impose state income tax on out-of-state franchisors who earned income based on franchise activities within state). See also *Capital One Bank v. Comm'r of Revenue*, 453 Mass. 1 (2009) (Massachusetts Supreme Court adopting flexible economic substance analysis rather than physical presence test in context of franchise and income taxes). See also *Tax Comm'r v. MBNA Am. Bank, N.A.*, 220 W. Va. 163 (2006) (Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia adopting an economic presence analysis in context of franchise and income taxes). See also *Crutchfield Corporation v. Testa*, 151 Ohio St. 3d, 278 (2016) (Ohio Supreme Court concluded that a statutory threshold of \$500,000 in Ohio sales constitutes sufficient nexus with Ohio for purposes of the dormant Commerce Clause).



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“benefit of an orderly society within the state” for the production of income.¹⁸ In an unusual nexus case where an out-of-state corporation was actually trying to establish a taxable nexus with Iowa, the Court held that the corporation failed to establish such a nexus solely by virtue of owning and controlling subsidiaries doing business in Iowa, and concluded the corporation had to be doing business in Iowa to establish a taxable nexus.¹⁹

b. Fair Apportionment

There are two basic concepts that comprise “fair apportionment.” First, is the income apportionable, and second, is the apportionment formula fair?

The apportionment of taxes on or measured by income or gross receipts is generally required.²⁰ This can be a complex task, especially when dealing with businesses that operate in several states, that are composed of several different business units, or that are organized as several separate entities. The linchpin of apportionability for state income taxation of an interstate enterprise is the unitary business principle.²¹

The Court developed the “unitary business principle” to permit states to tax businesses on an apportionable share of their multistate business.²² This principle rests on two grounds: one, a state need not isolate a unitary business’s in-state activities from the rest of the business, but may tax an apportioned share of the entire unitary business; and two, the state may not tax an out-of-state corporation’s income that is derived from an “unrelated business activity” which constitutes a “discrete business enterprise.”²³ For Iowa tax purposes, a unitary business is one carried on partly inside Iowa and partly outside Iowa, where the portion carried on in Iowa depends on or contributes to the business outside Iowa.²⁴ In determining whether a unitary business exists, the overriding consideration is whether there has been an exchange or transfer of value, which

¹⁸ KFC, 792 N.W.2d at 328.

¹⁹ *Myria Holdings, Inc. v. Iowa Dep’t of Revenue*, 892 N.W.2d 343, 352 (Iowa 2017); see also Iowa Code §422.34A. In *Myria* a corporation with a principal place of business in another state desired to file a consolidated tax return in Iowa with its two subsidiaries doing business in Iowa. The consolidated tax return with *Myria Holdings* had an apportioned net loss of \$10,225,151. The Iowa Department of Revenue concluded *Myria Holdings* was ineligible to be included in the consolidated tax return because it had not derived any income within the state. Thus without *Myria Holdings* on the consolidated tax return the apportioned net loss of \$10,225,151 turned into a tax owed the state in the amount of \$2,558,989. The Iowa Supreme Court agreed *Myria Holdings* had not established a taxable nexus to the state.

²⁰ This was addressed in *Wynne*, where the Court held that the Commerce Clause applies to resident individuals who are subject to personal income taxes in their state of residence. *Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland v. Wynne*, 575 U.S. 542 (2015). In *Wynne*, Maryland counties imposed an income tax on all the income of Maryland residents, but did not provide a tax credit for income taxes paid to other states on income earned in those states. The Court held the Maryland tax scheme failed the “internal consistency test,” and thus violated the Commerce Clause, because it caused individuals to pay more total income tax solely because income was earned from interstate activity, and subjected interstate income to the risk of double taxation. *Wynne*, 575 U.S. at 597.

²¹ *ASARCO, Inc. v. Idaho State Tax Commission*, 458 U.S. 307, 319 (1982).

²² See *Allied-Signal, Inc. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 504 U.S. 768 (1992) for a brief history of the unitary business principle.

²³ See *Allied-Signal*, 504 U.S. at 772-73. It is important to note that, in Iowa, this unitary business principle does not mandate combined reporting for businesses. For a discussion of combined reporting, see Part IV, Section C, Subsection 3, of the Legislative Guide entitled *State Taxation — Corporate Income Tax and Franchise Tax*, available at www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/legalPubs/legisGuides (last visited September 3, 2021).

²⁴ Iowa Code §422.32(1)(I).

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may be evidenced by “functional integration, centralization of management, and economies of scale.”²⁵

Many states determine their apportionable share of a unitary business’s income by using a three-factor formula that takes into account the average of a specified percentage of the business’s total sales, property, and payroll made or located in the state. Iowa uses a single-factor sales formula based on the amount of gross sales made within Iowa or gross receipts earned within Iowa.²⁶

The “central purpose behind the apportionment requirement is to ensure that each State taxes only its fair share of an interstate transaction.”²⁷ Fair apportionment is concerned with the avoidance of state tax formulas that create multiple taxation and gross distortions of income. The Court imposes no single method or formula for apportioning a tax, but instead looks to whether the law is internally and externally consistent.²⁸

The “internal consistency test” looks to the structure of the tax scheme to determine whether its “identical application by every State in the Union would place interstate commerce at a disadvantage as compared with commerce intrastate.”²⁹ The “external consistency test” asks “whether the State has taxed only that portion of the revenues from the interstate activity which reasonably reflects the in-state component of the activity being taxed.”³⁰

The apportionment of sales taxes is generally not required because the sale of goods and services is viewed as discrete events occurring at the place of sale.³¹

²⁵ *Allied-Signal*, 504 U.S. at 783 (quoting *Container Corp. of America v. Franchise Tax Bd.*, 463 U.S. 159, 179 (1983)). See also *Super Valu Stores, Inc. v. Iowa Dep’t. of Revenue and Finance*, 479 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1991) (holding subsidiary corporation to be part of unitary business because relationship produced “economies of scale and transfers of value,” thus sale of subsidiary was apportionable business income).

²⁶ Iowa Code §422.33(2)(a)(2)(c), (d); Iowa Admin. Code 701-54.5, 701-54.6. For a more in-depth discussion on the allocation and apportionment of corporate income in Iowa, see Part IV, Section B, Subsection 2, of the Legislative Guide entitled *State Taxation — Corporate Income Tax and Franchise Tax*, available at www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/legalPubs/legisGuides (last visited September 3, 2021). Iowa’s single-factor sales formula was challenged in *Moorman Manufacturing Co. v. Bair*, 437 U.S. 267 (1978), but was upheld by the Court. The Court noted that “states have wide latitude in the selection of apportionment formulas and that formula-produced assessment will only be disturbed when the taxpayer has proved by ‘clear and cogent evidence’ that the income attributed to the state is in fact ‘out of all appropriate proportions to the business transacted...in that state’...or has ‘led to a grossly distorted result.’” *Moorman*, 437 U.S. at 274 (citations omitted).

²⁷ *Container Corp. of America*, 463 U.S. at 169. See also *Moorman*, 437 U.S. at 280-81. In *Moorman*, the Court upheld a constitutional Iowa’s single factor apportionment formula based on sales in Iowa. Previously, Iowa had allowed the Illinois-based company *Moorman Manufacturing* to be taxed on three equally weighted factors of property, payroll, and sales in Iowa. *Moorman*, 437 U.S. at 270.

²⁸ *Container Corp. of America*, 463 U.S. at 169.

²⁹ *Wynne*, 575 U.S. at 562. The test helps the Court differentiate between tax laws that are inherently discriminatory against interstate commerce (typically unconstitutional), and tax laws that could create double taxation of income, or disparate incentives to engage in interstate commerce, only because of the interaction between two different but nondiscriminatory tax laws (typically constitutional).

³⁰ *American Trucking Associations, Inc. v. Scheiner*, 483 U.S. 266, 291 (1987).

³¹ *Okla. Tax Comm’n v. Jefferson Lines, Inc.*, 514 U.S. 175 (1995). In *Jefferson*, a common carrier collected sales tax in Oklahoma on bus tickets sold for travel within Oklahoma, but not for interstate travel, even though such travel originated in Oklahoma. The Court determined that Oklahoma could require *Jefferson* to collect sales tax on the full value of the bus tickets for interstate travel, without apportionment to other states. The tax was internally consistent because if every state had the same tax, tickets would only be taxed once in the originating state. The tax is externally consistent because no other state besides Oklahoma could claim to be the site of the sale, i.e., the place where the agreement, payment, and delivery of the bus service originated. Thus, the purchaser of the bus ticket is not subjected to multiple taxation in other states. This can in some cases also be true for other consumption or excise taxes that bear similarities to a sales tax.



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c. Discrimination Against Interstate Commerce

A state tax law may not discriminate against interstate commerce by imposing greater burdens on out-of-state goods, activities, or enterprises than on in-state goods, activities, or enterprises. Such discrimination occurs not only when a tax explicitly favors in-state commerce, but also when it has the economic effect of discrimination.³²

d. Fairly Related

A state tax law must be fairly related to the services provided by the state, but the Court has held that this is not a particularly high hurdle to overcome and does not require an intensive factual inquiry into the value of state benefits received by a taxpayer.³³ Instead, it only requires that the measure of the tax be reasonably related to the extent of the taxpayer's contact with the state.³⁴

2. State Taxation of Foreign Commerce

In an increasingly global economy, it becomes more likely that state tax law may burden foreign commerce. Given the federal government's need to "speak with one voice" in foreign affairs, the Supreme Court has strictly limited the states' power to tax foreign commerce. In addition to the four-part test relating to the Commerce Clause described above, a state tax also must not cause international multiple taxation or "impair federal uniformity" in the area of foreign commerce.³⁵

The result is that, even more so than under the Commerce Clause, state tax laws must not discriminate against foreign commerce. When Iowa attempted to impose the state corporate income tax on the dividend income of foreign subsidiaries but not on the dividend income of subsidiaries based in the United States, the Supreme Court held that it was a burden on foreign commerce even though the tax did not specifically favor Iowa businesses. According to the court, discrimination against foreign commerce creates implications for the nation as a whole and, therefore, such decisions must be reserved to the federal government.³⁶

3. Exceptions to the Dormant Commerce Clause

If a tax is found to violate the dormant Commerce Clause, it may be saved under limited circumstances. The first such circumstance is if the tax is a "compensatory" or "complementary" tax meant to cure a comparable tax burden specific to in-state

³² For examples of discriminatory taxes, see *Boston Stock Exchange v. State Tax Comm'n*, 429 U.S. 318 (1977) (invalidating transfer tax giving reduced rates to transfers occurring in New York through the New York Stock Exchange); *Bacchus Imports, Ltd. v. Dias*, 468 U.S. 263 (1984) (invalidating Hawaii liquor tax exemption for certain liquors that happened to be locally produced or made from locally grown fruit); *Armco, Inc. v. Hardesty*, 467 U.S. 638 (1984) (invalidating West Virginia tax exemption for wholesalers who also engage in manufacturing activities in state); *Tyler Pipe Industries, Inc. v. Wash. State Dep't of Revenue*, 483 U.S. 232 (1987) (invalidating Washington tax exemption for manufacturers who also engage in wholesaling activities in state); *New Energy Co. of Ind. v. Limbach*, 486 U.S. 269 (1988) (invalidating Ohio fuel tax credit for use of gasohol because credit was limited to gasohol produced in Ohio or in states that provided reciprocal tax advantages to Ohio-produced gasohol); *Westinghouse Electric Corp. v. Tully*, 466 U.S. 388 (1984) (invalidating New York franchise tax credit attributable only to receipts from exports shipped from New York); or *West Lynn Creamery, Inc. v. Healy*, 512 U.S. 186 (1994) (invalidating Massachusetts "premium payment" for all milk sold in-state where proceeds were earmarked for distribution only to Massachusetts' producers).

³³ See, e.g., *Commonwealth Edison Co. v. Mont.*, 453 U.S. 609 (1981) (upholding a 30 percent coal severance tax against a challenge that the value of services provided by the state were not quantitatively related to the tax paid).

³⁴ *Id.* at 625-26.

³⁵ *Japan Line, Ltd. v. Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 441 U.S. 434 (1979).

³⁶ *Kraft Gen. Foods, Inc. v. Iowa Dep't of Revenue and Finance*, 505 U.S. 71 (1992).



commerce.³⁷ The classic example is the use tax, which applies to purchases outside of a state and used in state, because it complements the sales tax, which can only be applied to in-state purchases. “The tax serves the double purpose of producing revenue that otherwise might not be available, and of furnishing some measure of protection to Iowa dealers from competition with outside vendors not subject to liability for sales tax.”³⁸ The use tax might appear on its face to be a tax on goods purchased in another state and, if so, would seem to overreach the state’s taxing power under the dormant Commerce Clause. However, the Court has held that use taxes are valid as long as the burden on in-state purchases is the same as the burden on out-of-state purchases.³⁹ Thus, Iowa imposes both its sales tax and use tax at the same rate and provides a credit against the use tax for sales tax paid in another state.⁴⁰

The tax may also be saved if it goes beyond regulation and is part of the state’s traditional government function. For example, a state is allowed to provide a tax exemption for its own bonds while disallowing the exemption for other states’ bonds because the issuance of debt to pay for public projects is a quintessentially public function.⁴¹

4. Federal Law and the Commerce Clause

While the Supreme Court has often used the dormant aspect of the Commerce Clause to restrict state taxing powers, Congress is always free to legislate in this area and has done so. The Interstate Income Act of 1959, Public Law No. 86-272, is one such instance. This law prohibits a state from imposing an income tax on an out-of-state corporation whose only business activities in the state are the solicitation of orders of tangible personal property that are approved and filled outside the state.⁴² The law was enacted in response to a 1959 U.S. Supreme Court decision in which the imposition of the Minnesota income tax was upheld against an Iowa corporation that had a sales office and several salesmen in Minnesota for the purpose of soliciting sales from Minnesota customers to be approved and filled in Iowa.⁴³

In Iowa, “solicitation of orders” includes activities that explicitly or implicitly propose a sale or that are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases. An activity is not entirely ancillary if it serves an independent business function apart from the

³⁷ A tax must satisfy a three-prong inquiry to be considered a valid compensatory tax: 1) the state must identify the intrastate tax burden for which it is attempting to compensate; 2) the tax on interstate commerce must be shown to roughly approximate — but not exceed — the amount of the tax on intrastate commerce; and 3) the events on which the interstate and intrastate taxes are imposed must be substantially equivalent. *Or. Waste Systems, Inc. v. Dep’t of Environmental Quality*, 511 U.S. 93 (1994). This is historically a very difficult inquiry to satisfy.

³⁸ *Sturtz v. Iowa Dep’t of Revenue*, 373 N.W.2d 131, 133 (Iowa 1985) (quoting *Dain Manufacturing Co. v. Iowa State Tax Comm’n*, 22 N.W.2d 786, 788 (Iowa 1946)).

³⁹ *Henneford v. Silas Mason Co.*, 300 U.S. 577 (1937).

⁴⁰ Iowa Code §§423.2, 423.5, 423.22.

⁴¹ *Dep’t of Revenue of Ky. v. Davis*, 553 U.S. 328, 341-42 (2008).

⁴² 15 U.S.C. §381 et seq. “Solicitation of orders” encompasses solicitation by a corporation’s employees or solicitation by an independent contractor, including an independent contractor who maintains an office in the state related to the solicitation of sales.

⁴³ *Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. v. Minnesota*, 358 U.S. 450 (1959). In enacting Public Law No. 86-272, Congress was concerned that “[p]ersons engaged in interstate commerce are in doubt as to the amount of local activities within a State that will be regarded as forming a sufficient . . . connection with the State to support the imposition of a tax on net income from interstate operations and ‘properly apportioned’ to the State.” *Wis. Dep’t of Revenue v. William Wrigley, Jr., Co.*, 505 U.S. 214, 222 (quoting S. Rep. No. 658, 86th Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 2-3 (1959)).



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solicitation of orders, or if the corporation has reason to perform it regardless of the sale.⁴⁴

It is important to note that the law only applies to taxes on, or measured by, net income, and to sales of tangible personal property. In today's economy, however, much interstate commercial activity involves the sale of services and other intangible forms of property not embraced by the term "tangible personal property."

Another example of legislating interstate commerce is the McCarran-Ferguson Act of 1945, which exempts the insurance business from several forms of federal regulation, and declares that "silence on the part of Congress shall not be construed to impose any barrier to the regulation or taxation of such business by the several States."⁴⁵ The law was enacted in response to a 1944 U.S. Supreme Court decision which held that the business of insurance was commerce and subject to the Commerce Clause.⁴⁶ The law has the effect of removing Commerce Clause restrictions on states' power to tax the insurance business.⁴⁷ This has led most states, including Iowa, to enact so-called "retaliatory" taxes on out-of-state insurance companies in order to discourage other states from imposing higher taxes on a state's domestic insurers.⁴⁸ These taxes are usually structured as an additional tax levied on insurance companies domiciled outside a taxing state if such insurance company's home state imposes higher taxes on similar nondomiciled insurance companies.

B. The Due Process Clause⁴⁹

Most state taxation constitutional issues are under the Commerce Clause. However, a state's power to tax is also subject to the limitations of the Due Process Clause. An attempt by a state to collect a tax from a taxpayer is an exercise of the state's jurisdiction over that taxpayer. In exercising such jurisdiction, states are constrained by the fairness concerns central to the Due Process Clause. The Due Process Clause is generally implicated when a state seeks to tax an out-of-state taxpayer who does not have a nexus with the state, or when nexus does exist with the taxpayer but the measure of the tax does not fairly reflect the activities of the taxpayer in the state.

The Supreme Court has held that as long as there is "some definite link, some minimum connection, between a state and the person, property or transaction it seeks to tax," the requirements of the Due Process Clause are satisfied.⁵⁰ However, because of the different nexus requirements of the Commerce Clause and the Due Process

⁴⁴ Iowa Admin. Code 701-52.1(3). Examples of activities that are not entirely ancillary include repair, installation, service-type activities, or collection on accounts. The Department of Revenue maintains nonexhaustive lists of activities that do and do not qualify for protection under Public Law No. 86-272. Iowa Admin. Code 701-52.1(2)(a), 701-52.1(3). See also *Wrigley*, 505 U.S. 214, in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that an Illinois chewing gum manufacturer's activities in Wisconsin were "entirely ancillary" when it recruited and trained employees and used hotels and homes for sales meetings, but were not "entirely ancillary" when it supplied and sold gum to retailers who agreed to install display racks, and stored gum for these purposes within Wisconsin. However, it should be noted that activities that are sufficiently de minimis, and unrelated to the solicitation of orders, will not destroy a corporation's protection from income tax under Public Law No. 86-272. Activities are sufficiently de minimis if they establish only a trivial additional connection to the taxing state. *Wrigley*, 505 U.S. at 231-32.

⁴⁵ 15 U.S.C. §1011 et seq.

⁴⁶ See *United States v. South-Eastern Underwriters Ass'n*, 322 U.S. 533 (1944).

⁴⁷ See *Western and Southern Life Ins. Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization of Cal.*, 451 U.S. 648, 652-653 (1981) (upholding California's retaliatory insurance tax).

⁴⁸ See Part III, Section B, Subsection 5, of this Guide for a discussion of Iowa's retaliatory insurance tax.

⁴⁹ No state may "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §1.

⁵⁰ *Miller Bros. Co. v. Maryland*, 347 U.S. 340, 344-45 (1954).

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Clause, it is possible to have a connection that is sufficient to satisfy due process but that is, at the same time, insufficient to justify its impact on interstate commerce. From a practical perspective, then, states seeking to exercise their taxing power need to be more concerned with Commerce Clause nexus than Due Process Clause nexus.

C. The Equal Protection Clause⁵¹

Another constitutional limitation on a state's power to tax is the Equal Protection Clause. In general, the Equal Protection Clause ensures that everyone has the same rights under the law.

The Equal Protection Clause does not, however, ensure that everyone pays the same amount of taxes. For example, the Supreme Court has held that:

[T]he States, in the exercise of their taxing power, are subject to the requirements of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. But that clause imposes no iron rule of equality. . . . The State may impose different specific taxes upon different trades and professions and may vary the rate of excise upon various products. It is not required to resort to close distinctions or to maintain a precise, scientific uniformity with reference to composition, use or value.⁵²

The Court has also given states substantial flexibility to create tax classifications, holding that “where taxation is concerned . . ., the States have large leeway in making classifications and drawing lines which in their judgment produce reasonable systems of taxation.”⁵³

In light of the substantial leeway allowed states in exercising their powers of taxation, the Supreme Court has implied that, with few exceptions, only taxes that affect “a fundamental interest” or contain “a classification based on a suspect criterion” such as race or gender are in danger of invalidation under the Equal Protection Clause.⁵⁴

As long as there is a legitimate purpose and as long as the classifications created are rationally related to that purpose, a state tax will not violate the Equal Protection Clause. Thus, when the Iowa Supreme Court held unconstitutional a state statute⁵⁵ that taxed racetrack slot machine revenues at a different rate from riverboat slot machine revenues, the United States Supreme Court unanimously overturned the ruling, upholding the Iowa General Assembly's decision to tax riverboats and racetracks differently.⁵⁶

⁵¹ No state may “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §1.

⁵² *Allied Stores of Ohio, Inc. v. Bowers*, 358 U.S. 522, 526-27 (1959).

⁵³ *Lehnhausen v. Lake Shore Auto Parts Co.*, 410 U.S. 356, 359 (1973).

⁵⁴ *Exxon Corp. v. Eagerton*, 462 U.S. 176, 195 (1983). See also *Minnesota v. Clover Leaf Creamery Co.*, 449 U.S. 456 (1981).

⁵⁵ See generally Iowa Code ch. 99F.

⁵⁶ *Fitzgerald v. Racing Ass'n of Central Iowa*, 539 U.S. 103 (2003). The ruling from the United States Supreme Court was limited in application to the federal Equal Protection Clause. The Iowa Supreme Court once again struck the statute down on remand, but this subsequent decision was based solely on the Iowa Constitution. See *Racing Ass'n of Central Iowa v. Fitzgerald*, 675 N.W.2d 1 (Iowa 2004).



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D. The Import-Export Clause⁵⁷ and the Duty-of-Tonnage Clause⁵⁸

The Commerce Clause, the Due Process Clause, and the Equal Protection Clause are obviously not confined to questions of taxation, and disputes over their proper interpretation embrace some of the most difficult issues in federal constitutional law. The Import-Export Clause and the Duty-of-Tonnage Clause, however, are expressly concerned with state taxation. Perhaps because they have the virtues of narrower scope and clearer meaning, these clauses have generated fewer cases and controversies. Yet despite their relatively low constitutional profile, they too represent important curbs on state taxing powers.

1. The Import-Export Clause

The Import-Export Clause prohibits states from laying “imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws” Until the 1970s, whether a shipment of goods enjoyed the protection of this clause depended on whether the goods were properly considered imports or exports.⁵⁹

Since the 1970s, however, the application of the clause has been determined by examining the nature of the state tax at issue rather than the character of the goods. Today, a state may, for example, levy an ad valorem property tax on imported goods as long as it is clear that the tax does not create “special protective tariffs or particular preferences for certain domestic goods” and as long as the levy does not “encourage or discourage any importation in a manner inconsistent with federal regulation.”⁶⁰

In other words, as it has with the Commerce Clause, the Supreme Court has reinterpreted the Import-Export Clause, viewing it not as a blanket immunity from state taxation but as a prohibition on discriminatory taxation and an injunction against interference with federal trade policy.

2. The Duty-of-Tonnage Clause

The Duty-of-Tonnage Clause prohibits states from imposing a tax on shipping or on the flow of goods through a port. The Supreme Court has noted that the intent of the Duty-of-Tonnage Clause “mirrors” that of the Import-Export Clause, both of which seek “to prevent states with ‘convenient ports’ from placing other states at an economic disadvantage by laying levies that would ‘ta[x] the consumption of their neighbors.’”⁶¹

Furthermore, the clause has been interpreted to embrace “all taxes and duties regardless of their name or form, and even though not measured by the tonnage of the vessel, which operate to impose a charge for the privilege of entering, trading in, or lying in a port.”⁶² In other words, a state cannot circumvent the Import-Export

⁵⁷ “No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul [sic] of the Congress.” U.S. Const. art. I, §10, cl. 2.

⁵⁸ “No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage” U.S. Const. art. I, §10, cl. 3.

⁵⁹ See *Michelin Tire Corp. v. Wages*, 423 U.S. 276 (1976); *Dep’t of Revenue v. Ass’n of Wash. Stevedoring Cos.*, 435 U.S. 734 (1978).

⁶⁰ *Michelin Tire*, 423 U.S. at 286. See *Black’s Law Dictionary* (11th ed. 2019), defining “ad valorem” to mean proportional to the value of the thing taxed.

⁶¹ *Polar Tankers, Inc. v. City of Valdez*, 557 U.S. 1 (2009) (citation omitted).

⁶² *Clyde Mallory Lines v. Alabama*, 296 U.S. 261, 265-66 (1935).



Clause restriction merely by levying a tax on a ship's carrying capacity instead of on the goods it carries.

However, the Duty-of-Tonnage Clause does not restrict a state or a municipality from charging fees for the provision of port services. For example, when the City of Keokuk, which had an exclusive right from the State of Iowa to levy "wharfage" fees on Mississippi River shipping, sought to collect such fees from interstate commercial shippers using the city's wharves, the Supreme Court upheld the arrangement, noting that "a charge for services rendered or for conveniences provided is in no sense a tax or a duty."⁶³

E. The Supremacy Clause⁶⁴

Another federal constitutional limitation on state taxation is the Supremacy Clause, which provides that the laws of the United States are "the supreme law of the land." Since 1819, this clause has been interpreted to give the federal government unqualified immunity from state taxation.⁶⁵ However, the immunity applies only to the government itself and not to its contractors.⁶⁶

F. The First Amendment⁶⁷

The final federal constitutional limitation on state taxing powers to be aware of is the First Amendment. As with many state laws, it is possible for a tax to violate the First Amendment, particularly if the tax is directed at the content of speech,⁶⁸ the exercise of religion,⁶⁹ or a certain segment of the media.⁷⁰ However, in general, state taxes more often implicate issues of fairness or state power than issues of speech, association, or religion.

G. Taxpayer Remedies for Unconstitutional Taxes

If a state tax is ruled unconstitutional, what are the remedies for the taxpayer? A prospective-only relief to an unconstitutional tax is not a sufficient remedy in most cases.⁷¹ However, prospective relief to a discriminatory axle tax was permitted.⁷²

III. Taxes Imposed or Administered by the State of Iowa

The federal limitations discussed above nonetheless still leave states substantial leeway to design their tax systems in ways they deem appropriate. In many states, including Iowa, this has resulted in a variety of different taxes. In summarizing these taxes for purposes of a general overview, it is helpful to group them into categories and discuss some of their general similarities as well as to highlight some of the particular details of their implementation under Iowa law.

⁶³ *Packet Co. v. Keokuk*, 95 U.S. 80, 89 (1877).

⁶⁴ The laws of the United States "shall be the supreme law of the land." U.S. Const. art. VI, sec. 2.

⁶⁵ *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. 316 (1819). See *Davis v. Mich. Dep't of Treasury*, 489 U.S. 803, 817 (1989). In *Davis*, the Supreme Court invalidated a Michigan law imposing a personal income tax on retired federal workers while the law exempted the retirement benefits of state workers from the personal income tax.

⁶⁶ *United States v. New Mexico*, 455 U.S. 720 (1982).

⁶⁷ "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." U.S. Const. amend. I.

⁶⁸ *Ark. Writers' Project, Inc. v. Ragland*, 481 U.S. 221 (1987).

⁶⁹ *Jimmy Swaggart Ministries v. Bd. of Equalization*, 493 U.S. 378 (1990).

⁷⁰ *Minneapolis Star & Tribune v. Minn. Comm'r of Rev.*, 460 U.S. 575, 592-92 (1983); *Leathers v. Medlock*, 499 U.S. 439 (1991).

⁷¹ *McKesson Corp. v. Div. of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco*, 496 U.S. 18, 31 (1990).

⁷² *American Trucking Ass'n, Inc. v. Smith*, 496 U.S. 167, 199-200 (1990).



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A. Income Taxes

An income tax refers to a tax levied against a taxpayer's income. The amount of tax due is typically calculated as a certain percentage of that income. Thus, in determining tax liability, much depends on how "income" is defined and calculated.

Generally speaking, "income," in the case of individuals, means total earnings, including wages, salary, profits, interest payments, and rent received. "Income" in the case of business entities generally means "net profit" which is calculated by subtracting expenses from revenues. For both individuals and business entities, the amount of income is measured over a certain period of time (i.e., a calendar or fiscal year).

1. The Individual Income Tax⁷³

Iowa imposes an individual income tax on the income of natural persons⁷⁴ and estates and trusts.⁷⁵ In addition, because the income of certain business entities is allowed to "pass through" to the individual owners for purposes of taxation, the tax base of the individual income tax embraces the profits of those businesses.⁷⁶

The tax is imposed on the amount of an individual's "taxable income."⁷⁷ The computation of taxable income for Iowa purposes is, in concept, relatively simple. The starting point is the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income (AGI) which is then modified by certain Iowa statutory adjustments⁷⁸ to arrive at the taxpayer's "net income."⁷⁹ Beginning with tax year 2023 the starting point for the computation of tax will become the taxpayer's federal taxable income rather than federal AGI, which then may be modified by certain statutory adjustments to arrive at the taxpayer's net income.⁸⁰ See Part IV of this Guide for a more detailed description of the tax implications of the future tax law changes. Net income is in turn adjusted by either a "standard deduction" or by the applicable "itemized deductions"⁸¹ to arrive at the amount of "taxable income."⁸² Taxable income is subject to tax according to nine tax brackets starting at 0.33 percent on the first \$1,000 of taxable income, up to 8.53 percent on taxable income exceeding \$45,000.⁸³ Numerous credits are available against the individual income tax.⁸⁴

⁷³ Iowa Code ch. 422, subchapter II.

⁷⁴ Iowa Code §422.5 imposes the tax on the taxable income of "every resident and nonresident of the state" but §422.4 makes clear that "resident" and "nonresident" only apply to individuals.

⁷⁵ Iowa Code §422.6.

⁷⁶ Iowa Code §§422.25A, 422.25B, 422.25C.

⁷⁷ Iowa Code §422.5(1).

⁷⁸ The term "adjustments" has been used in this context to reflect the fact that some of the Iowa-specific provisions adjust federal AGI "up" while others adjust it "down."

⁷⁹ Iowa Code §422.7. Deductions from federal AGI used to arrive at net income are sometimes referred to as "above-the-line" deductions. These deductions may be Iowa specific. For example, Iowa law provides a deduction for the hiring of an individual with a disability.

⁸⁰ See 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161 §§108, 133, and 134, for enacting legislation.

⁸¹ Iowa Code §422.9. Deductions from net income used to arrive at taxable income are sometimes referred to as "below-the-line" deductions. For the most part, the itemized deductions available for Iowa purposes are the same as those available under the Internal Revenue Code, but, as with the above-the-line adjustments to federal AGI, there are some Iowa statutory adjustments in addition to the list of federal itemized deductions. See Iowa Code §422.9(2), (2A).

⁸² Iowa Code §422.4(16). Note, however, that the final tax liability may be even further adjusted by any tax credits for which the taxpayer is eligible. However, such adjustments are made after the applicable rate bracket is applied to the taxable income.

⁸³ Iowa Code §422.5A. Commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, taxable income is subject to tax according to four brackets starting at 4.4 percent on the first \$12,000 and up to 6.5 percent on taxable income exceeding \$150,000 for married filing jointly filers. For all other taxpayers the tax brackets are halved. See 2018 Iowa Acts, chapter 1161, §107, and 2021 Acts, chapter 177, §1.

⁸⁴ Iowa Code §§422.10-422.12C and other Code sections.



Both residents and nonresidents may be liable for Iowa's income tax.⁸⁵ In the case of residents, both income earned in Iowa and income earned in another state are subject to the tax, although, in order to avoid double taxation, a credit is provided for a resident's out-of-state income to the extent that income taxes have already been paid in the other state.⁸⁶ In the case of nonresidents, only that portion of income derived from Iowa sources is subject to the tax.⁸⁷

In Iowa, income taxes due on wages and other income⁸⁸ subject to the tax are required to be withheld at the source by employers and withholding agents who are subject to similar requirements for federal income tax collection purposes.⁸⁹ While this withholding requirement is often referred to as a "withholding tax," it is technically not a separately imposed tax but rather the prepayment of individual income taxes according to calendar year estimates prepared by the Department of Revenue. Both residents and nonresidents subject to the individual income tax may be subject to these withholding requirements.⁹⁰

2. The Corporate Income Tax⁹¹

The corporate income tax is imposed on most for-profit corporations doing business in this state, or deriving income from sources within this state, including joint stock companies, associations organized for pecuniary profit, and partnerships and certain limited liability companies taxed as corporations under the Internal Revenue Code.⁹² The corporate income tax is not imposed on financial institutions or on insurance companies, both of which are subject to dedicated taxes structured specially for those types of businesses, nor is the tax imposed on nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.⁹³ However, such exempt nonprofit organizations are subject to Iowa corporate income tax on unrelated business income.⁹⁴

As with the individual income tax, the corporate income tax is linked to the federal tax code. The starting point for computing income for Iowa purposes is a corporation's federal taxable income before the net operating loss deduction as computed for federal income tax purposes.⁹⁵ Certain Iowa statutory adjustments are made to the federal taxable income in order to arrive at a corporation's "net income" for Iowa tax purposes.⁹⁶

⁸⁵ Iowa Code §422.5(1)(a). For information on the propriety of taxing the income of out-of-state residents, see the discussion of the constitutional limitations on state taxation in Part II of this Guide.

⁸⁶ Iowa Code §422.8. See also *Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland v. Wynne*, 575 U.S. 542 (2015), discussed at note 20.

⁸⁷ Iowa Code §422.8. Many other states have income tax laws that, like Iowa's, allow for the taxation of the income of nonresidents. Since 2002, the Director of the Iowa Department of Revenue has had the authority, subject to approval by the General Assembly and the Governor, to make a reciprocal agreement with another state whereby each state agrees to exempt residents of the other state from payment of the first state's income tax. However, to date, the only agreement Iowa has made is with the state of Illinois.

⁸⁸ "Other income" includes winnings from pari-mutuel wagering and gambling games, and state tax is authorized to be withheld from such winnings at the source. See Iowa Code §§99D.16, 99F.18, 422.16(1)(d).

⁸⁹ Iowa Code §422.16.

⁹⁰ Iowa Code §422.16.

⁹¹ Iowa Code §§422.32-422.41, 422.85-422.93.

⁹² Iowa Code §§422.32(1)(d), 422.33(1).

⁹³ Iowa Code §422.34.

⁹⁴ Iowa Code §422.33(1A).

⁹⁵ Iowa Code §422.35, unnumbered paragraph 1.

⁹⁶ Iowa Code §422.35. Commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, taxpayers are required to add back any federal net operating loss deduction carried over from a taxable year beginning prior to the 2023 tax year, but the taxpayer is allowed to deduct any remaining Iowa net operating loss from a prior taxable year. See 2018 Iowa Acts, chapter 1161, §129.



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From there, the net income must be allocated and apportioned among Iowa and the other states in which the corporation does business, if any.⁹⁷ The resulting Iowa taxable income is then taxed at 5.5 percent on the first \$100,000, 9 percent on the next \$150,000, and 9.8 percent on taxable income of \$250,000 or more.⁹⁸ Numerous credits are also available against the corporate income tax.⁹⁹

B. Franchise and Insurance Taxes

1. The Franchise Tax on Financial Institutions¹⁰⁰

A franchise tax is a tax levied on a company for the privilege of doing business in the state.¹⁰¹ In this respect, a franchise tax is distinct from an income tax. However, as with income taxes, the amount of franchise tax due must be determined in a way that fairly reflects the amount of activity attributable to the state, which is why a franchise tax may be imposed “according to and measured by” some measure of income in the state.¹⁰² As a practical matter, then, a franchise tax is closely akin to an income tax despite not technically being levied against income.

Iowa’s franchise tax is imposed only on financial institutions, which includes state banks, national banking associations, trust companies, federally and state-chartered savings and loan associations, financial institutions chartered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and production credit associations.¹⁰³ It does not apply to credit unions, which are subject to the moneys and credits tax.¹⁰⁴

The franchise tax is levied “according to and measured by net income.” The computation of net income for a financial institution is substantially similar to computing net income for corporate income tax purposes, with a few adjustments.¹⁰⁵ The tax is due annually in an amount equal to 5 percent of the institution’s net income earned in Iowa, as computed for purposes of the franchise tax.¹⁰⁶ Several tax credits are available against the franchise tax.¹⁰⁷

2. The Moneys and Credits Tax on Credit Unions

Under Iowa law, credit unions are deemed institutions for savings, rather than financial institutions, and are subject to the moneys and credits tax.¹⁰⁸ The moneys and credits tax is neither a tax on net income nor a tax measured by net income as with the franchise tax. Instead, state credit unions are required to hold a certain percentage of their income in reserve to cover losses and defaults,¹⁰⁹ and the moneys and credits tax is imposed at the rate of one-half cent on each dollar of these reserves

⁹⁷ Iowa Code §§422.33(2), (3). Allocation and apportionment of a multi-state corporation can be especially complex because of the federal constitutional requirement of “fair apportionment,” discussed in detail in Part II, Section A, Subsection 1, of this Guide.

⁹⁸ Iowa Code §422.33(1).

⁹⁹ Iowa Code §§422.33(5)-(31).

¹⁰⁰ See generally Iowa Code ch. 422, subchapter V.

¹⁰¹ Iowa Code §422.60(1).

¹⁰² Iowa Code §422.60(1).

¹⁰³ Iowa Code §§422.60(1), 422.61(1).

¹⁰⁴ Iowa Code §533.329.

¹⁰⁵ Iowa Code §422.61(3). Most of the adjustments relate to the treatment of income from government securities. Although states are generally prohibited from taxing federal securities, an exception exists for a nondiscriminatory franchise tax. See 31 U.S.C. §3124(a)(1).

¹⁰⁶ Iowa Code §422.63.

¹⁰⁷ Iowa Code §§422.60(4)-(14).

¹⁰⁸ Iowa Code §533.329.

¹⁰⁹ Iowa Code §533.303.



after subtracting an annual exemption amount of \$40,000.¹¹⁰ Thus, the moneys and credits tax is not tied to a credit union's profitability but rather to the value of its deposits. Several tax credits are available against the moneys and credits tax.¹¹¹

The moneys and credits tax is collected by the Department of Revenue.¹¹² Tax revenues collected from credit unions incorporated inside a city are apportioned 20 percent to the county, 30 percent to the city general fund, and 50 percent to the General Fund of the State.¹¹³ Tax revenues collected from credit unions incorporated outside a city are apportioned 50 percent to the county, and 50 percent to the State General Fund.¹¹⁴

3. The Gross Premiums Tax on Insurance Companies

The insurance companies tax is neither an income tax nor a tax measured by income. Since it is generally imposed on the value of premiums received, the tax is due regardless of whether the insurance company realizes a profit. In this respect, the tax resembles a gross receipts tax, or even a sales tax, more so than an income tax.

The insurance companies tax is imposed on "every insurance company or association of whatever kind or character" except fraternal benefit associations, nonprofit hospital and medical service corporations, and mutual service corporations.¹¹⁵

For life insurance companies or associations, the tax is equal to 1 percent of the gross premiums received on risks resident in Iowa, excluding premiums from policies or contracts issued in connection with a pension, annuity, profit-sharing plan or individual retirement annuity exempt under specified federal Internal Revenue Code sections, and excluding all consideration received in connection with an annuity contract.¹¹⁶ Also excluded are certain premiums returned or dividends paid to policyholders.¹¹⁷

For other insurance companies and associations, the tax is equal to 1 percent of the gross premiums written, and assessments and fees received, for business done in Iowa, including insurance on property situated in Iowa or, in the case of surplus lines insurance, for policies where the home state of the insured is Iowa.¹¹⁸ Excluded are amounts returned on canceled or rejected policies, and amounts received in connection with ocean marine insurance subject to the marine insurance tax.¹¹⁹

For mutual service corporations, the tax is equal to 1 percent of the gross amount of payments received for subscriber contracts covering Iowa residents, excluding amounts returned upon canceled or rejected contracts.¹²⁰

¹¹⁰ Iowa Code §533.329(2)(a).

¹¹¹ Iowa Code §533.329(2).

¹¹² Iowa Code §533.329(2)(b).

¹¹³ Iowa Code §533.329(2)(b).

¹¹⁴ Iowa Code §533.329(2)(b).

¹¹⁵ Iowa Code §§432.1, 432.2, 518.18, 518A.35.

¹¹⁶ Iowa Code §432.1(1), (2).

¹¹⁷ Iowa Code §432.1(1)(b), (c).

¹¹⁸ Iowa Code §432.1(3).

¹¹⁹ Iowa Code §432.1(3). See Subsection 4 of this Section B for a description of the marine insurance tax.

¹²⁰ Iowa Code §432.2. A mutual service corporation is, broadly speaking, a corporation organized under Iowa Code ch. 514 for the purpose of operating plans for a nonprofit hospital service, health care service, or pharmaceutical or optometric service, to subscribers. See Iowa Code §514.1.



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For county mutual insurance associations, the tax is equal to 1 percent of the gross premiums received, excluding amounts returned for canceled or rejected policies, and excluding premiums paid for windstorm or hail reinsurance on property specifically reinsured, but not excluding reinsurance premiums received by a reinsurer upon such risks.¹²¹

For state mutual insurance associations, the tax is equal to 1 percent of gross receipts from premiums and fees for business done in Iowa, including insurance on property situated in Iowa, but excluding amounts received or paid for reinsurance.¹²² However, a state mutual insurance association is required to include amounts for reinsurance of windstorm or hail risks written by county mutual insurance associations after deducting amounts returned as dividends or on canceled or rejected policies on property situated in Iowa.¹²³

Premiums collected by participating insurers under the hawk-i Program and for benefits acquired on behalf of state employees by the Department of Administrative Services or the state Board of Regents are exempt from the insurance companies tax.¹²⁴

Several tax credits are available against the insurance companies tax.¹²⁵

If an insurance company had tax liability in the prior year, at least \$1,000 prepayment of taxes in two equal installments is required.¹²⁶ The first installment, equal to 50 percent of the prior year's taxes, is due by June 1.¹²⁷ The second installment, also equal to 50 percent of the prior year's taxes, is due by August 15.¹²⁸

4. The Marine Insurance Tax

The marine insurance tax, while also a tax on insurance companies, is somewhat different from the gross premiums tax because it is a tax on a particular type of insurance, and because it more closely resembles a tax on income.

Insurers selling marine insurance in Iowa are, with respect to that marine insurance, subject to the marine insurance tax in lieu of the regular insurance companies tax discussed above.¹²⁹ The tax is imposed at a rate of 6.5 percent of the "taxable underwriting profit" on ocean marine insurance written in Iowa.¹³⁰ The underwriting profit for marine insurance written within Iowa is the proportion of the total underwriting profit for marine insurance which the amount of net premiums written within Iowa bears to the total amount of net premiums.¹³¹ The taxable underwriting profit is essentially the amount of net marine insurance premiums earned less specified losses and expenses incurred that relate to the marine insurance business, and is calculated as a three-year average.¹³²

¹²¹ Iowa Code §518.18.

¹²² Iowa Code §518A.35(1).

¹²³ Iowa Code §518A.35(1).

¹²⁴ Iowa Code §432.13.

¹²⁵ Iowa Code §§432.12A, 432.12C-432.12E, 432.12G-432.12I, 432.12L-432.12N.

¹²⁶ Iowa Code §432.1(6)(a).

¹²⁷ Iowa Code §432.1(6)(a).

¹²⁸ Iowa Code §§432.1(6)(b), 518.18(3), 518A.35(3).

¹²⁹ Iowa Code §§432A.1, 432A.9.

¹³⁰ Iowa Code §432A.1.

¹³¹ Iowa Code §432A.2.

¹³² Iowa Code §§432A.3-432A.6.



5. The Reciprocal Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies

The state of Iowa imposes an additional reciprocal tax on foreign insurance companies doing business in Iowa whose domiciliary state imposes a greater tax on Iowa companies than Iowa does on the foreign companies.¹³³ Authority for this reciprocal tax provides that when in another state, the premium, income, or other taxes and fees on Iowa insurance companies exceed those same state taxes and fees imposed by Iowa on that state's insurance companies, then Iowa will impose the higher amount of taxes and fees on that state's insurance companies. The reciprocal taxes do not apply to personal property taxes or individual income taxes.¹³⁴

C. Retail Sales and Use Taxes

A retail sales tax is typically levied as a percentage of the sales price of a transaction and is collected by the seller at the point of sale. A use tax is closely related to a sales tax, and the two taxes are usually implemented as complements to each other.¹³⁵ A use tax is typically levied as a percentage of the purchase price of property, digital products, or services purchased outside of the state but used in the state, and is paid by the user or collected by the seller at the point of sale.¹³⁶

The Iowa state sales tax is imposed at a rate of 6 percent on the sales price of all sales of tangible personal property and digital products and from the furnishing of enumerated services sold at retail in this state to the ultimate consumer or user of the property or services.¹³⁷ The Iowa use tax is imposed at a rate of 6 percent on the purchase price of all tangible personal property, digital products, or enumerated services sold for use in Iowa and used in Iowa.¹³⁸ To avoid constitutional issues of double taxation, the Iowa use tax exempts any property or service upon which the Iowa sales tax has been paid, and offers a credit for sales or use taxes paid in another state on the same good or service.¹³⁹ Numerous other exemptions from the sales and use tax are provided.¹⁴⁰ Iowa has entered into a streamlined sales tax agreement known as the Uniform Sales and Use Tax Administration Act.¹⁴¹ The net effect of entering into such an agreement combined with the *Wayfair* decision is that most out-of-state sellers are now required to collect Iowa state sales tax on property or services sold to a consumer who is located in this state.¹⁴²

¹³³ See Part II, Section A, Subsection 4, of this Guide for a discussion on the history of, and constitutional authority for, retaliatory insurance taxes.

¹³⁴ Iowa Code §505.14.

¹³⁵ See generally *Sturtz v. Iowa Dep't of Revenue*, 373 N.W.2d 131, 133 (Iowa 1985) (quoting *Dain Manufacturing Co. v. Iowa State Tax Comm'n*, 22 N.W.2d 786, 788 (Iowa 1946)), which described the interplay between the sales and use tax as follows: "The purposes of the use-tax law is indirectly to tax sales that cannot be directly taxed under the Iowa sales-tax law. Since sales of property designated for use in Iowa cannot be taxed if consummated outside the state, our legislature has resorted to the plan (not uncommon in recent years) of taxing the use of such property in the state. The tax is on the use but it presupposes a prior sale. The tax serves the double purpose of producing revenue that otherwise might not be available, and of furnishing some measure of protection to Iowa dealers from competition with outside vendors not subject to liability for sales tax."

¹³⁶ Iowa Code §§423.5, 423.14, 423.14A.

¹³⁷ Iowa Code §423.2(1)-(10). A local option sales tax may also be imposed by local governments at a rate not to exceed 1 percent. Thus, the maximum combined state and local sales tax rate cannot exceed 7 percent. See Section F, Subsection 2, below, for a discussion of the local option sales and use tax.

¹³⁸ Iowa Code §423.5.

¹³⁹ Iowa Code §§423.6(1), 423.22.

¹⁴⁰ Iowa Code §§423.3, 423.6.

¹⁴¹ Iowa Code §§423.7-423.12.

¹⁴² Iowa Code §§423.7-423.12, 423.14A. See also *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, 138 S.Ct. 2080 (2018).



STATE TAXATION — AN OVERVIEW

D. Special Excise Taxes

The term “excise tax” is somewhat vague and not susceptible to a precise, universal meaning. Sales taxes are often considered “excise taxes” because they are taxes on consumption and are levied on a single event (i.e., a commercial transaction). Similarly, use taxes are levied on the single event of “use” in the state. But these taxes apply to a broad range of products and services. Taxes traditionally thought of as excise taxes tend to have one or more of the following characteristics in common.

First, an excise tax is usually very specific, often targeting a particular type of transaction or class of goods, such as taxes on gasoline, alcohol, or cigarettes. Second, excise taxes are often levied at a fixed amount per unit of measurement, rather than as a proportional value. For example, gasoline is often taxed per gallon, beer per barrel, and tobacco per cigarette. Sales and use taxes, on the other hand, are levied as a proportion of the transaction cost. Third, certain excise taxes may be accompanied by social disapprobation and may bear high levy rates intended to not only raise revenue but to reduce consumption. These are often colloquially referred to as “sin taxes.” Fourth, because Iowa has entered into the Uniform Sales and Use Tax Administration Act, all sales tax rates must strive to be more uniform in order to alleviate administrative burdens, thus if Iowa desires to have a different rate for a specific property or service that is different from the uniform sales and use tax rate, the tax on that property or service should be designated an excise tax rather than a sales or use tax.¹⁴³

1. Water Service Tax¹⁴⁴

A water service tax is imposed at the rate of 6 percent on the sales price from the sale or furnishing by a water utility of a water service to consumers or users.¹⁴⁵ The sale or furnishing of water is exempt from the sales and use tax under Iowa Code chapter 423.¹⁴⁶ The Director of Revenue shall administer the water service tax as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of the state sales and use tax law, except that portion of the law that implements the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.¹⁴⁷ All moneys received from the tax and any refunds shall be deposited in or withdrawn from the general fund of the state.¹⁴⁸ Repeal of the water service tax occurs on the enactment date of an increase to the sales tax rate in effect on July 1, 2016, or July 1, 2039, whichever is earlier.¹⁴⁹

2. Automobile Rental Excise Tax¹⁵⁰

An automobile rental excise tax is imposed at the rate of 5 percent on the rental transaction of an automobile that is also subject to the sales or use tax under Iowa Code chapter 423.¹⁵¹ A rental transaction of an automobile is not subject to the tax if the person owns, operates, or controls a peer-to-peer automobile sharing marketplace that allows a host or an automobile provider who is not an affiliate of the person to offer or list an automobile for sharing or rent on a marketplace, and the

¹⁴³Iowa Code §§423.11(1), 423C.3, 423G.3.

¹⁴⁴See generally Iowa Code ch. 423G.

¹⁴⁵Iowa Code §423G.3.

¹⁴⁶Iowa Code §§423.3(103), 423G.3.

¹⁴⁷Iowa Code §423G.5.

¹⁴⁸Iowa Code §423G.6(1).

¹⁴⁹Iowa Code §423G.7.

¹⁵⁰See generally Iowa Code ch. 423C.

¹⁵¹Iowa Code §423C.3(1).



person or affiliate of the person collects or processes the rental price charged to the use.¹⁵² All powers and requirements of the Director of Revenue to administer the state sales tax law under Iowa Code chapter 423 are applicable to the administration of the automobile rental excise tax.¹⁵³ The revenue generated from the automobile rental excise tax is credited to the Statutory Allocations Fund created under the control of the Department of Transportation.¹⁵⁴

3. The State Hotel and Motel Tax¹⁵⁵

Hotel and motel room rentals are subject to a special excise tax and are exempt from the sales and use tax.

The hotel and motel tax is imposed at a rate of 5 percent on the sales price from the renting in Iowa of any room, apartment, or sleeping quarters in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, rooming house, or manufactured or mobile home which is tangible personal property, or in a tourist court, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to transient guests for rent, whether with or without meals.¹⁵⁶ However, the tax is not imposed on the renting of such accommodations if rented to the same person for the period comprising more than 31 but less than 91 consecutive days, or on the renting of rooms in dormitories and memorial unions at Iowa colleges and universities, or on the lodging furnished to the guests of a religious institution and the purpose of renting is to provide a place for a religious retreat or function.¹⁵⁷

While the state hotel and motel tax is now a special excise tax, it is nonetheless required to be administered, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as the sales tax.¹⁵⁸ State hotel and motel tax revenues are collected by the lessors of lodging, remitted to the Department of Revenue, and deposited in the General Fund of the State.¹⁵⁹

4. The Construction Equipment Tax¹⁶⁰

Like other property or services, construction equipment sales were once taxed under the sales tax, but certain types of sales were removed from the sales tax base in order to maintain a uniform tax base for the sales and use taxes. Certain equipment sales are now subject to a special excise tax and such sales are exempt from the sales and use tax.

The construction equipment tax is imposed at a rate of 5 percent on the sale or use of self-propelled building equipment, pile drivers, and motorized scaffolding, including replacement parts, and including auxiliary attachments that improve the equipment's performance, safety, operation, or efficiency, that are directly and primarily used by contractors in construction.¹⁶¹ The tax does not apply if the

¹⁵² Iowa Code §423C.3(3). See Iowa Code §423C.2 for the definitions of "affiliate," "automobile provider," and "host."

¹⁵³ Iowa Code §423C.4.

¹⁵⁴ Iowa Code §423C.5.

¹⁵⁵ Iowa Code ch. 423A.

¹⁵⁶ Iowa Code §§423A.2(1)(e), 423A.3.

¹⁵⁷ Iowa Code §423A.5.

¹⁵⁸ Iowa Code §423A.6.

¹⁵⁹ Iowa Code §§423A.3, 423A.5A.

¹⁶⁰ Iowa Code ch. 423D.

¹⁶¹ Iowa Code §§423D.1, 423D.2. "Contractor" includes contractors, subcontractors, and builders, but not owners. "Construction" means new construction, reconstruction, alterations, expansion, or remodeling of real property or structures.



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equipment is leased or rented or to equipment bought and used in accordance with the facilitating Business Rapid Response to State-Declared Disasters Act.¹⁶²

Also, like the state hotel and motel tax, the construction equipment tax is required to be administered, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as the sales tax.¹⁶³ Construction equipment tax revenues are collected by the retailer or user, remitted to the Department of Revenue, and deposited in the General Fund of the State.¹⁶⁴

5. The Real Estate Transfer Tax¹⁶⁵

The real estate transfer tax is imposed on sales of real estate in which the market value of the property exceeds \$500. The tax is imposed at the rate of 80 cents for each \$500 of value, or fraction thereof, in excess of \$500.¹⁶⁶ Numerous exceptions to the tax are provided under Iowa law, including but not limited to deeds in which the consideration is \$500 or less, contracts for deed, transfers to or from the federal government, deeds for cemetery lots, corrective deeds, certain deeds between business entities and their owners or members during an incorporation or dissolution, deeds between former spouses under a decree of dissolution, and deeds transferring property to heirs at law or devisees under a will.¹⁶⁷

The tax is payable to the county recorder when the deed or other instrument conveying the real property is presented for recording, and such payment is noted on the instrument of transfer.¹⁶⁸ Sales involving parcels in more than one county require separate declarations of value to be filed with, and separate payment of tax to, each of the counties involved.¹⁶⁹

Real estate transfer tax revenues are divided between the county and the state. The county is allowed to retain 17.25 percent of the total revenues, and the remaining revenues are divided as follows: 65 percent are deposited in the General Fund of the State, 30 percent are deposited in the Housing Trust Fund (not to exceed \$7 million per fiscal year), and 5 percent are deposited in the Shelter Assistance Fund.¹⁷⁰ If the transfer to the Housing Trust Fund would exceed \$7 million in a fiscal year, the excess shall be deposited in the General Fund of the State.¹⁷¹

6. Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes¹⁷²

In Iowa, cigarettes and other tobacco products are taxed separately. The cigarette tax is imposed at the rate of 6.8 cents per cigarette.¹⁷³ Since cigarettes are typically packaged and sold in packs of 20, the effective tax rate is \$1.36 per pack. However, the tax is 3.06 cents per cigarette (61.2 cents per pack) if such cigarette is dispensed from a cigarette vending machine into which loose tobacco products

¹⁶² Iowa Code §§29C.24, 423D.3.

¹⁶³ Iowa Code §423D.4.

¹⁶⁴ Iowa Code §§423D.2, 423D.4.

¹⁶⁵ Iowa Code ch. 428A.

¹⁶⁶ Iowa Code §428A.1.

¹⁶⁷ See Iowa Code §428A.2 for a full list of real estate transfer tax exceptions.

¹⁶⁸ Iowa Code §§428A.4, 428A.5.

¹⁶⁹ Iowa Code §428A.1.

¹⁷⁰ Iowa Code §428A.8.

¹⁷¹ Iowa Code §428A.8(3).

¹⁷² Iowa Code ch. 453A.

¹⁷³ Iowa Code §453A.6.



are inserted.¹⁷⁴ Little cigars are taxed at the same rate and in the same manner as cigarettes.¹⁷⁵

The tax is to be paid by the person making the “first sale” in the state, which means the first sale or distribution in this state or the first use or consumption in this state.¹⁷⁶ Proof of tax payment is shown by a stamp affixed to, or imprinted on, each cigarette package.¹⁷⁷ If the tax is not paid by the person making the “first sale,” the tax is imposed upon the person in possession, but does not apply to quantities of 40 cigarettes or less brought into this state for personal use.¹⁷⁸

Snuff is taxed separately at the rate of \$1.19 per ounce, or a proportion thereof for fractional amounts.¹⁷⁹ The tax on snuff is imposed on a distributor who imports snuff into the state, manufactures snuff in the state, or ships snuff to retailers in the state.¹⁸⁰ If the tax is not paid by the distributor, the tax is imposed at the same rate upon the consumer for the use and storage of the snuff in the state, but does not apply to quantities of less than 10 ounces.¹⁸¹

Other tobacco products not referenced above are subject to the tobacco products tax at an effective rate of 50 percent of the wholesale price.¹⁸² Despite this 50 percent rate, the tax on cigars cannot exceed 50 cents per cigar.¹⁸³ If the tax is not paid by the distributor, the tax is imposed at the same rate upon the consumer for the use and storage of the tobacco in the state, but does not apply to quantities of less than 25 cigars or less than one pound of other tobacco.¹⁸⁴

Finally, in the event of a tobacco tax rate increase, the state imposes an inventory tax on the inventories of all tobacco products in an amount equal to the difference between the prior tax paid and the amount due after the tax rate increase.¹⁸⁵ Persons subject to the inventory tax are required to take inventory and report the tax due.¹⁸⁶

Most revenues generated from the tobacco taxes are deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund.¹⁸⁷

7. Beer, Wine, and Liquor Taxes¹⁸⁸

Iowa used to be the exclusive seller in the state of alcohol, wine, and most beer. The state has largely relinquished its role as a distributor of wine and beer in favor of beer barrel and wine gallonage taxes. However, it still retains a monopoly on the wholesale distribution of liquor to retailers.¹⁸⁹

¹⁷⁴ Iowa Code §453A.6(8). See Iowa Code §453A.1(5) for definition of “cigarette vending machine.”

¹⁷⁵ Iowa Code §§453A.42(6), 453A.43(1)(d).

¹⁷⁶ Iowa Code §§453A.1(15), 453A.6(2). Taxes due on cigarettes dispensed from loose tobacco cigarette vending machines are required to be paid directly by the permit holder. Iowa Code §453A.6(8)(a).

¹⁷⁷ Iowa Code §453A.6(3).

¹⁷⁸ Iowa Code §453A.6(2).

¹⁷⁹ Iowa Code §453A.43(3), (4).

¹⁸⁰ Iowa Code §453A.43(3).

¹⁸¹ Iowa Code §453A.43(4).

¹⁸² Iowa Code §453A.43(1)(a), (b).

¹⁸³ Iowa Code §453A.43(1)(c).

¹⁸⁴ Iowa Code §453A.43(2).

¹⁸⁵ Iowa Code §453A.40.

¹⁸⁶ Iowa Code §453A.40(2).

¹⁸⁷ Iowa Code §§453A.35, 453A.35A.

¹⁸⁸ Iowa Code ch. 123.

¹⁸⁹ Iowa Code §§123.22, 123.24.



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Under the barrel tax, beer is taxed at a rate of \$5.89 per barrel of 31 gallons, or a proportional amount for each fractional part of a barrel sold at wholesale, or on beer manufactured and sold for consumption on or off premises.¹⁹⁰ Wine is taxed at the rate of \$1.75 per gallon, or a proportional amount for each fractional part of a gallon, sold at wholesale or through direct shipment in Iowa.¹⁹¹ The barrel and wine gallonage taxes are collected from permittees¹⁹² who must also obtain the appropriate permits and pay the necessary fees in order to distribute beer and wine in the state.¹⁹³ Revenues from beer permit fees and the barrel tax are generally deposited in the General Fund of the State, but certain fees are allowed to be retained by local authorities or are deposited in the Beer and Liquor Control Fund, and barrel tax revenues collected on beer manufactured in Iowa from the owner and operator of a brewery are credited to the Barrel Tax Fund and used by the Economic Development Authority for the promotion of tourism and wine and beer made in Iowa.¹⁹⁴ Wine gallonage tax revenues from wine manufactured in, or shipped from, Iowa are deposited in the Wine Gallonage Tax Fund and distributed as follows: the first \$250,000 goes to the Midwest Grape and Wine Industry Institute at Iowa State University, then the remaining balance goes to the Iowa Economic Development Authority for the promotion of wine and beer made in Iowa.¹⁹⁵ Wine gallonage tax revenues from wine imported into Iowa or on wine subject to direct shipment are deposited in the Beer and Liquor Control Fund.¹⁹⁶

While there is, technically speaking, no tax imposed on liquor sales, the state, in its exclusive role as liquor wholesaler, sells liquor to retailers at a profit. This profit is referred to as the “markup” and may not exceed 50 percent of the wholesale price paid by the state.¹⁹⁷ However, the markup of selected kinds of liquor may be increased above 50 percent if the average return on all sales of liquor does not exceed the wholesale price and the 50 percent markup.¹⁹⁸ Also, a bottle surcharge may be assessed to cover costs of providing for proper disposal of containers.¹⁹⁹

E. Motor Vehicle and Fuel-Related Taxes and Fees

Many motor vehicle taxes and fees can also be considered special excise taxes, but for convenience and because in Iowa the bulk of the revenues from motor vehicle and fuel-related taxes and fees is reserved for deposit in the Road Use Tax Fund, these taxes and fees are discussed separately in this Guide.

1. Fee for New Registration

The owners of motor vehicles subject to registration²⁰⁰ are subject to a “fee for new registration” imposed on the purchase price of the vehicle at a rate of 5

¹⁹⁰ Iowa Code §123.136(1).

¹⁹¹ Iowa Code §§123.183, 123.187(4).

¹⁹² Iowa Code §§123.136, 123.183.

¹⁹³ Iowa Code §§123.125-123.127, 123.134, 123.173, 123.173A, 123.179. Permits, licenses, or fees are also required for or imposed upon other persons involved in the Iowa alcoholic beverage industry, but those are outside the purview of this Guide.

¹⁹⁴ Iowa Code §§15E.117, 123.143. See Iowa Code §123.17 for provisions related to the Beer and Liquor Control Fund.

¹⁹⁵ Iowa Code §§15E.117, 123.183.

¹⁹⁶ Iowa Code §123.183(3).

¹⁹⁷ Iowa Code §123.24(4).

¹⁹⁸ Iowa Code §123.24(4).

¹⁹⁹ Iowa Code §123.24(5).

²⁰⁰ See generally Iowa Code ch. 321.



percent.²⁰¹ Several deductions from the purchase price and exemptions from the fee are provided, including but not limited to dealer cash rebates, trade-in values, certain trades and transfers involving family members or related businesses and owners, vehicles purchased or sold by certain nonprofit organizations or government agencies, vehicles for which similar tax or registration fees have been paid in another state or country, certain vehicles purchased for subsequent rental, certain vehicles purchased by dealers and wholesalers for resale or for use by customers, and certain repossessed vehicles.²⁰²

The 5 percent fee for new registration is also imposed on the lease of vehicles if the vehicle is leased for 6 months or more.²⁰³ Leases to certain nonprofit organizations or government agencies are exempt.²⁰⁴ The fee is computed on each separate lease transaction by multiplying the tax rate by the total lease payments, plus the down payment, and excluding title fees, annual registration fees, the fee for new registration, federal excise taxes, optional service or warrant contracts subject to the sales tax, insurance, manufacturer's rebate, refundable deposits, and finance charges.²⁰⁵

The fee for new registration is paid to the county treasurer by the owner of the vehicle or the lessee.²⁰⁶ County treasurers are responsible for remitting the fees to the Department of Revenue²⁰⁷ which then deposits the moneys in the Road Use Tax Fund.²⁰⁸ Refunds of the fee are allowed only in the case of vehicles returned for the full purchase price.²⁰⁹

2. The Automobile Rental Excise Tax²¹⁰

Iowa imposes a 5 percent excise tax on the rental price of automobiles rented for a period of 60 days or less.²¹¹ To be subject to the automobile rental excise tax, the rental must be subject to the sales and use tax, and the automobile must be subject to registration in any state, have a gross weight of 13 tons or less, and be designed primarily for carrying nine passengers or less.²¹² The automobile rental excise tax is imposed in addition to the sales and use tax.²¹³ Revenues collected from the automobile rental excise tax are deposited in the Statutory Allocations Fund to be used for various purposes.²¹⁴

3. Motor Fuel Taxes²¹⁵

Iowa imposes an excise tax on most types of motor fuel sold in the state.²¹⁶ The tax is imposed on a per gallon basis and is calculated on a variable basis in most instances as of July 1, 2021:

²⁰¹ Iowa Code §321.105A.

²⁰² See Iowa Code §321.105A(2)(a)-(c).

²⁰³ Iowa Code §321.105A(3).

²⁰⁴ Iowa Code §321.105A(3)(f).

²⁰⁵ Iowa Code §321.105A(3)(b).

²⁰⁶ Iowa Code §321.105A(2)(u1), (3)(a).

²⁰⁷ Iowa Code §§321.105A(2)(u1), 331.557.

²⁰⁸ Iowa Code §321.145.

²⁰⁹ Iowa Code §321.105A(6).

²¹⁰ Iowa Code ch. 423C.

²¹¹ Iowa Code §423C.3(1). See also Iowa Code §423C.2(9) for definition of "rental."

²¹² Iowa Code §§423C.2(2), 423C.3(3)(c).

²¹³ Iowa Code §423C.3(1).

²¹⁴ Iowa Code §§321.145(2), 423C.5.

²¹⁵ Iowa Code ch. 452A.

²¹⁶ Iowa Code §452A.3.



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| Fuel Type | Tax Rate (Per Gallon) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Gasoline | \$0.30 ²¹⁷ |
| Ethanol blended gasoline E-10 to E-14 | \$0.30 ²¹⁸ |
| Ethanol Blended Gasoline E-15 or higher | \$0.24 ²¹⁹ |
| Biodiesel B-11 or higher | \$0.304 ²²⁰ |
| Diesel fuel (including biodiesel B-10 or lower) | \$0.325 ²²¹ |
| Aviation gasoline | \$0.08 ²²² |
| Special fuel for aircraft | \$0.05 ²²³ |
| Liquefied petroleum (used as special fuel) | \$0.30 ²²⁴ |
| Compressed natural gas (used as special fuel) | \$0.31 ²²⁵ |
| Liquefied natural gas (used as special fuel) | \$0.325 ²²⁶ |
| Hydrogen (used as special fuel) | \$0.65 ²²⁷ |
| Other special fuels | same rate as gasoline ²²⁸ |

Before July 1, 2026, the rates for ethanol blended gasoline classified as E-15 or higher and biodiesel fuel classified as B-11 or higher will vary each year within the ranges based on actual fuel distributions in the state during the prior calendar year, as determined by the Department of Revenue.²²⁹ The motor fuel excise taxes are generally collected from suppliers and then added into the selling price when the fuel is sold to consumers.²³⁰ Revenues from the motor fuel excise taxes are deposited in

²¹⁷ Iowa Code §452A.3(1)(a).

²¹⁸ Iowa Code §452A.3(1)(a).

²¹⁹ Iowa Code §452A.3(1)(b).

²²⁰ Iowa Code §452A.3(3)(a)(2).

²²¹ Iowa Code §452A.3(3)(a)(1).

²²² Iowa Code §452A.3(2).

²²³ Iowa Code §452A.3(3)(a)(3).

²²⁴ Iowa Code §452A.3(4).

²²⁵ Iowa Code §452A.3(5).

²²⁶ Iowa Code §452A.3(6).

²²⁷ Iowa Code §452A.3(7).

²²⁸ Iowa Code §452A.3(3)(a)(4).

²²⁹ Iowa Code §452A.3(1)(b), (c).

²³⁰ Iowa Code §452A.3(9).



the Road Use Tax Fund.²³¹ However, taxes collected from the fuel used in watercraft and aircraft are deposited in the Marine Fuel Tax Fund and the Aviation Fuel Tax Fund, respectively, and used for special purposes.²³²

A refund, or income tax credit in certain circumstances, is allowed for taxes paid for motor fuel or undyed (taxable) special fuels used by the federal government; the state and its agencies and political subdivisions; an Iowa urban transit system or a company that operates a taxicab service under contract with an Iowa urban transit system; a regional transit system; and a benefited fire district; for fuels used in unlicensed vehicles, stationary engines, and implements used in agricultural production and in machinery and equipment used for nonhighway purposes; for fuels used in producing denatured alcohol; for fuels used for idle time, power takeoffs, fuel lost through casualty, and blending errors for special fuel; fuels used by a bona fide commercial fisher; fuels used in the extraction and processing of natural deposits; undyed special fuel used in watercraft; and racing fuel.²³³

F. Locally Imposed Taxes Administered by the State

In Iowa, there are several locally imposed taxes that are so closely related to certain state taxes that both the local and state taxes are administered together. In these instances, the taxes are typically imposed on the same tax base and collected together. The revenues from the locally imposed tax are accounted for by the state and distributed back to the local governments.

While closely related to their state-imposed counterparts, the locally imposed versions have a few distinguishing features. First, the Home Rule Amendments of the Iowa Constitution limit the taxing power of local governments by requiring that they be specifically authorized by the state to levy a tax.²³⁴ This gives the state a significant role in overseeing tax policy at the local level. Second, the legislation authorizing these taxes typically requires, or allows, some form of local electoral approval in order to be imposed, repealed, or changed. This requires close coordination between local governments and the state agencies administering the taxes.

1. Local Option Hotel and Motel Tax²³⁵

Cities and counties may impose a hotel and motel tax at the local level upon the motion of a city council or board of supervisors and after an election at which a majority of those voting favors imposition.²³⁶ When imposed by a city, only registered voters of the city are permitted to vote, and the tax only applies within the corporate boundaries of the city.²³⁷ When imposed by a county, only registered voters of the unincorporated areas are permitted to vote, and the tax only applies within the unincorporated areas of the county.²³⁸ A majority vote is also required for a repeal or rate change, but a

²³¹ Iowa Const. art. VII, §8; Iowa Code §452A.79.

²³² Iowa Code §§328.56, 452A.79A, 452A.82, 452A.84.

²³³ Iowa Code §452A.17. See Iowa Code §§422.110, 422.111 for income tax credit in lieu of refund.

²³⁴ Iowa Const. art. III, §§38A (municipalities), 39A (counties).

²³⁵ Iowa Code §423A.4.

²³⁶ Iowa Code §423A.4(4). The Iowa Department of Revenue maintains a list of all jurisdictions imposing the local hotel and motel tax, available at tax.iowa.gov/reports?term_node_tid_depth=94&title=rates (last visited September 8, 2021).

²³⁷ Iowa Code §423A.4(1), (4)(b).

²³⁸ Iowa Code §423A.4(1), (4)(b).



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repeal or rate reduction is not allowed if there are outstanding bonds related to the tax, unless sufficient funds are set aside to pay the obligations.²³⁹

The local rate may not exceed 7 percent and must be in increments of one or more full percentage points.²⁴⁰ The tax applies to the same lodging rentals as those subject to the state-imposed hotel and motel tax, and has the same exceptions to the tax as the state-imposed hotel and motel tax.²⁴¹ The local hotel and motel tax is collected by the lodging provider, remitted to the Department of Revenue, and deposited in the General Fund of the State.²⁴² If a reinvestment district is established, the Director of Revenue shall transfer the amount of new state hotel and motel tax revenue from the General Fund of the State to a district account created in the State Reinvestment District Fund for each reinvestment district established under Iowa Code chapter 15J.²⁴³ If a reinvestment district has not been established, the Director of Revenue shall credit all locally imposed revenues to the Local Transient Guest Tax Fund to be distributed back to the appropriate cities and counties.²⁴⁴ These counties and cities are required to use at least 50 percent of their hotel and motel tax revenues for recreation, convention, cultural, or entertainment facilities or for the promotion and encouragement of tourist and convention business in the city or county and surrounding areas.²⁴⁵ The remaining revenues may be spent by the city or county which levies the tax for any city or county operations authorized by law as a proper purpose for the expenditure within statutory limitations of city or county revenues derived from ad valorem taxes.²⁴⁶

2. Local Option Sales Tax and Vehicle Tax²⁴⁷

a. In General

Counties may impose a sales tax and a vehicle tax at the local level upon a petition of the voters or motions of city councils or the board of supervisors and after an election at which a majority of those voting favors imposition.²⁴⁸ The two taxes may be imposed separately or together. When imposed, the sales tax only applies to those incorporated areas and the unincorporated area in which a majority of those voting in the area favored imposition, while the vehicle tax applies to the entire county.²⁴⁹ For purposes of the sales tax vote, cities contiguous to each other are treated as one incorporated area, except cities

²³⁹Iowa Code §423A.4(4)(a).

²⁴⁰Iowa Code §423A.4(1).

²⁴¹Iowa Code §§423A.4(1), 423A.5. See also Part III, Section D, Subsection 3, of this Guide.

²⁴²Iowa Code §423A.6(1).

²⁴³Iowa Code §§15J.4, 423A.6(2).

²⁴⁴Iowa Code §§423A.6(3), 423A.7(4)(a).

²⁴⁵Iowa Code §423A.7(4)(a). Examples of appropriate facilities include but are not limited to memorial buildings, halls and monuments, civic center convention buildings, auditoriums, coliseums, and related parking areas.

²⁴⁶Iowa Code §423A.7(4)(b).

²⁴⁷Iowa Code ch. 423B. There is no corresponding local option use tax.

²⁴⁸Iowa Code §423B.1(1), (3), (4), (5). Voter petitions must be signed by eligible voters in the county equal in number to 5 percent of those who voted in the last general election. When city councils or the board of supervisors adopts a motion, those governing bodies must represent a threshold of at least 50 percent of the population of the county. The Iowa Department of Revenue maintains a list of all jurisdictions imposing local sales taxes, *available at* tax.iowa.gov/documents/status-all-ia-jurisdictions (last visited September 8, 2021).

²⁴⁹Iowa Code §423B.1(3).



located in or a portion of a county that is a qualified county.²⁵⁰ A majority vote is also required for a repeal or rate change, or the governing body on its own motion may repeal the sales tax, but a repeal or rate reduction of the sales tax is not allowed if there are outstanding bonds related to the tax, unless sufficient funds are set aside to pay the obligations.²⁵¹

b. Local Option Sales Tax

The local option sales tax rate shall equal 1 percent, and applies to the same sales and services as are subject to the state sales tax, with a few exceptions.²⁵²

If the local option sales tax is imposed, a local excise tax is also imposed on the purchase price of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, and electric service that is subject to the state use tax and used within the area where the local sales tax is imposed.²⁵³ However, these utilities are exempt if the sale or use is subject to a franchise fee or user fee.²⁵⁴

The local option sales tax is collected by retailers in conjunction with the state sales tax, and both taxes are remitted to the Department of Revenue, which then accounts for and distributes the local option sales tax revenues back to the local governments according to a statutory formula involving population and property tax revenues.²⁵⁵

c. Local Option Vehicle Tax

The local vehicle tax applies to all vehicles subject to the state-imposed annual registration requirement and that are registered to residents of the county imposing the tax.²⁵⁶ The tax shall only be imposed on renewals of registration.²⁵⁷ The tax is imposed per vehicle at a rate specified on the ballot proposition approving the imposition of the tax.²⁵⁸

The revenues are required to be used solely for public transit or shall be credited to the street construction fund of the city or the secondary road fund of the county.²⁵⁹

3. Local Income Surtaxes

a. In General

Local governments may impose school district income surtaxes and emergency medical services income surtaxes. These surtaxes are imposed

²⁵⁰ Iowa Code §423B.1(3)(c). Iowa Code §423B.1(3)(c)(2) specifies that a “qualified county” means a county with a population in excess of 400,000, a county with a population of at least 130,000 but not more than 131,000, or a county with a population of at least 60,000 but not more than 70,000, according to the 2010 federal decennial census.

²⁵¹ Iowa Code §§423B.1(6)(a)(2), 423B.1(9), 423B.9. An automatic repeal may be provided for on the ballot for imposition of the sales tax. Iowa Code §423B.1(5)(b).

²⁵² Iowa Code §§423B.1(5)(d), 423B.5(1). The exceptions include the following: the sales price from the sale of motor fuel or special fuel which is consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft if the fuel tax is paid on the transaction and a refund has not or will not be allowed; the sales price from the sale of equipment by the state department of transportation; the sales price from the sale or use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service in a city or county where the sales price from the sale of natural gas or electric energy is subject to a franchise fee or user fee during the period the franchise or user fee is imposed.

²⁵³ Iowa Code §423B.5(4).

²⁵⁴ Iowa Code §423B.5(4).

²⁵⁵ Iowa Code §§423B.6, 423B.7(1).

²⁵⁶ Iowa Code §423B.2(1).

²⁵⁷ Iowa Code §423B.2(1).

²⁵⁸ Iowa Code §§321.40, 321.105, 423B.2(1).

²⁵⁹ Iowa Code §423B.3.



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on individuals residing within the school district or county, respectively, as a percentage of the individual's income tax liability, and are collected with the individual income tax return.²⁶⁰ The cumulative surtax rate for a school district for all income surtaxes may not exceed 20 percent of any individual's state income tax liability.²⁶¹ Taxpayers report their local income surtaxes on their state income tax returns.²⁶²

b. School District Income Surtaxes

Boards of school districts may call an election or may on their own motion (subject to petition for election from the voters) impose, in conjunction with a property tax levy, an income surtax for additional funding for the school district under the instructional support program,²⁶³ the educational improvement program,²⁶⁴ and the physical plant and equipment levy.²⁶⁵ All revenues collected from the surtaxes are remitted to the local school district imposing the surtaxes.²⁶⁶

c. Emergency Medical Services Income Surtax

The emergency medical services income surtax was enacted and codified in Iowa Code chapter 422D in 1992. A county board of supervisors may offer for voter approval a local option income surtax, an ad valorem property tax, or a combination of the two taxes to generate revenues for emergency medical services.²⁶⁷ The income tax surcharge may be imposed for a maximum period of 15 years for counties that are not 1 of the 11 most populous counties, and 10 years for the 11 most populous counties.²⁶⁸ All revenue collected from the surtax is remitted to the county imposing the surtax for deposit into the emergency medical services trust fund established by the county.²⁶⁹ The surtax was imposed for the first time in the 1995 tax year by Appanoose County. As of 2019, no other county has imposed the surtax.

G. Inheritance Taxes²⁷⁰

In 2021, Iowa began to gradually eliminate the inheritance tax beginning with decedents dying on or after January 1, 2021.²⁷¹ The inheritance tax is reduced by 20 percent for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2021; 40 percent for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2022; 60 percent for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2023; and 80 percent for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2024.²⁷² The inheritance tax

²⁶⁰ Iowa Code §§257.21, 257.29, 298.2, 422D.2. For purposes of the local government income surtaxes, state tax liability is equal to the individual's income tax less all nonrefundable income tax credits. In light of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Comptroller of Treasury of Maryland v. Wynne*, 575 U.S. 542 (2015), the Department of Revenue will allow the out-of-state tax credit to be claimed against the local government surtaxes. Prior to that ruling, it was the Department's practice to calculate the surtax prior to applying the out-of-state tax credit. See tax.iowa.gov/wynne-decision (last visited September 8, 2021).

²⁶¹ Iowa Code §298.14(1).

²⁶² Iowa Code §257.23.

²⁶³ Iowa Code §§257.18, 257.27.

²⁶⁴ Iowa Code §257.29.

²⁶⁵ Iowa Code §298.2.

²⁶⁶ Iowa Code §298.14(2).

²⁶⁷ Iowa Code §422D.1(1).

²⁶⁸ Iowa Code §422D.1(5).

²⁶⁹ Iowa Code §§422D.4, 422D.6.

²⁷⁰ Iowa Code ch. 450, 450B.

²⁷¹ Iowa Code §450.10(7).

²⁷² Iowa Code §450.10(7).

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is repealed for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2025.²⁷³ Iowa also repealed the qualified use inheritance tax for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2025.²⁷⁴

When a person dies, the person's property is passed to others in a variety of different ways. For decedents dying prior to January 1, 2025, the inheritance tax is a charge for transferring that property from the decedent owner to the beneficiaries, and each beneficiary is potentially responsible for paying tax on the amount inherited. Iowa repealed the estate tax in 2014.²⁷⁵

A decedent's property, referred to as the estate, may include real estate and tangible personal property located in the state (regardless of whether the decedent was a resident), and intangible personal property if the decedent was domiciled in the state.²⁷⁶ The inheritance tax is imposed on the net market value of property passing from the decedent's estate to beneficiaries by virtually any method, including by will, by Iowa's intestacy laws, through ownership by joint tenancy, and even by certain gifts made prior to a decedent's death.²⁷⁷

In the context of the inheritance tax, "net market value" refers to the fair market value of the total estate at the time of the decedent's death, less allowable deductions relating to outstanding debts, state and local taxes accrued before death, federal taxes owed at death, reasonable funeral expenses, court-ordered allowance for support of the surviving spouse and minor children, court costs, and certain other administrative expenses.²⁷⁸ However, two other valuations may be used if a similar election is made for federal estate tax purposes. Both of these valuations are determined according to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. First, the estate may, at the election of the personal representative, choose an alternate valuation which values the estate property as of the date six months after the decedent's death.²⁷⁹ Second, certain qualified heirs who are transferred real property used by the decedent in farming or another closely held business may elect a reduced "qualified use valuation" on that qualified real property.²⁸⁰ It should be noted that if within 10 years and before the death of the qualified heir, the qualified real property is disposed of or ceases to be used for the qualified use, an additional qualified use inheritance tax is due equal to the difference between the amount of inheritance tax paid and the amount of inheritance tax that would have been due had the qualified use valuation not been elected.²⁸¹

Since the inheritance tax is imposed on the transfer of a decedent's property, the requirement to pay the tax falls on the person who becomes beneficially entitled to the property.²⁸² However, there are a number of significant exemptions provided that limit the amount of tax due and the number of beneficiaries who owe it.²⁸³ Most significantly,

²⁷³ Iowa Code §450.98.

²⁷⁴ Iowa Code §450B.8. See Iowa Admin. Code 701-86.8 for rules relating to the qualified use inheritance tax.

²⁷⁵ 2014 Iowa Acts, ch. 1076, §25.

²⁷⁶ Iowa Code §450.2.

²⁷⁷ Iowa Code §§450.2, 450.3.

²⁷⁸ Iowa Code §450.12.

²⁷⁹ Iowa Code §450.37(1)(b); IRC §2032.

²⁸⁰ Iowa Code §450B.2; IRC §2032A. A qualified heir is the spouse of a decedent, an ancestor of the decedent, a lineal descendant of the decedent, a lineal descendant of the decedent's parent, or the spouse of any such lineal descendant. Iowa Code §450B.1(2); IRC §2032A(e).

²⁸¹ Iowa Code §§450B.3, 450B.5.

²⁸² Iowa Code §450.5. It should be noted that it is the duty of a personal representative administering the estate to ensure that the inheritance tax is collected and paid, and a personal representative can be held jointly liable for the tax upon the failure to do so.

²⁸³ Iowa Code §§450.4, 450.9.



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a decedent's surviving spouse, lineal ascendants (parents, grandparents, etc.), lineal descendants (adopted or biological children, grandchildren, etc.), and stepchildren and their lineal descendants (adopted or biological), are not required to pay the tax.²⁸⁴ The tax is not collected on estates valued at \$25,000 or less, on property that passes to tax-exempt organizations for charitable, educational, or religious purposes, or on property that passes to Iowa hospitals, municipal corporations, public libraries, or public art galleries for purely public purposes.²⁸⁵ The tax is also not collected in a few other instances involving property in certain insurance proceeds, qualified Internal Revenue Code §529 (tuition) and §529A (disabled beneficiary) plans, qualified retirement accounts, on bequests for burial plots and up to \$500 for religious services, and on in-kind distributions of tangible personal property valued at \$5,000 or less.²⁸⁶

Inheritance tax rates range from 5 percent to 15 percent depending upon the amount of the inheritance and the relationship of the recipient to the decedent, and are gradually being reduced and eventually repealed starting with decedents dying on or after January 1, 2021.²⁸⁷ Inheritance tax revenues are collected by the Department of Revenue and deposited in the General Fund of the State.²⁸⁸

H. Racing and Gaming Taxes

Iowa imposes several taxes on gambling in the state.

1. The Tax on Pari-Mutuel Wagering²⁸⁹

Iowa imposes a tax on pari-mutuel wagering, which is a form of wagering in which all bets are “pooled” together. Unlike fixed-odds wagering, in pari-mutuel wagering the final payout amount is not known until the pool is closed. Pari-mutuel wagering is allowed in Iowa on licensed horse and dog races.

The tax is imposed at the rate of 6 percent of the gross sum wagered at each horse race meeting, but certain credits are allowed to be used for debt retirement or operating expenses.²⁹⁰ The rate imposed on dog racing is either 4, 5, or 6 percent of the gross sum wagered during the dog race season, depending on how much is wagered during that season.²⁹¹ There is a separate tax imposed at the rate of 2 percent of the gross sum wagered on horse and dog races that are simultaneously telecast.²⁹² The tax is in lieu of the taxes otherwise imposed on horse or dog races. In addition, Iowa charges a license fee of \$200 per racing day for horse and dog racing, and a regulatory fee set by the state Racing and Gaming Commission for costs related to special agents and support costs for the Division of Criminal Investigations activities.²⁹³

The state Racing and Gaming Commission collects the tax on pari-mutuel wagering. The tax must be paid within 10 days after the close of a track's racing

²⁸⁴ Iowa Code §450.9.

²⁸⁵ Iowa Code §450.4.

²⁸⁶ Iowa Code §450.4.

²⁸⁷ Iowa Code §§450.10, 450.98.

²⁸⁸ Iowa Code §§450.3, 450.6.

²⁸⁹ Iowa Code ch. 99D.

²⁹⁰ Iowa Code §99D.15(1).

²⁹¹ Iowa Code §99D.15(3).

²⁹² Iowa Code §99D.15(4).

²⁹³ Iowa Code §99D.14(2), (3).



season.²⁹⁴ Revenues from the tax are shared with cities and counties according to a statutory formula.²⁹⁵ The state share of the taxes and fees are distributed among various funds in the state treasury.²⁹⁶

2. The Tax on Gambling Games²⁹⁷

Iowa imposes a tax on gambling games operated at racetracks, “land-based gambling structures” (i.e., casinos), and excursion boats.²⁹⁸ The tax is imposed at the rate of 5 percent on the first \$1 million of adjusted gross receipts and 10 percent on the next \$2 million of adjusted gross receipts.²⁹⁹ Beginning in FY 2022, a different tax rate is applied to promotional play receipts as a portion of adjusted receipts on gambling games through FY 2026 and excludes promotional play receipts thereafter.³⁰⁰ The rate imposed on adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$3 million varies:³⁰¹

- For an excursion boat or casino, the rate is 22 percent.³⁰²
- For a racetrack located in a county with no excursion boat or casino, the rate is 24 percent.³⁰³
- For a racetrack located in a county where there is an excursion boat or casino, the rate is 22 percent if the racetrack has not been issued a table games license during the fiscal year or if the racetrack’s adjusted gross receipts were less than \$100 million in the prior fiscal year.³⁰⁴
- For a racetrack located in a county where there is an excursion boat or casino, and the racetrack has been issued a table games license during the fiscal year (or prior fiscal year) and had adjusted gross receipts of \$100 million or more in the prior fiscal year, the rate is 22 percent on adjusted gross receipts received prior to the operation of table games and 24 percent on adjusted gross receipts received on or after the operation of table games.³⁰⁵

Iowa also imposes certain fees on operators of gambling games.³⁰⁶ First, there is a fee charged in order to obtain a license. The fee is \$5 million for a licensee locating in a county with a population of 15,000 or less, \$10 million for locating in a county

²⁹⁴ Iowa Code §99D.15(1).

²⁹⁵ Iowa Code §99D.15.

²⁹⁶ Iowa Code §§8.57(5), 99D.17.

²⁹⁷ Iowa Code ch. 99F.

²⁹⁸ Iowa Code §§99F.1, 99F.3, 99F.11.

²⁹⁹ Iowa Code §99F.11(1).

³⁰⁰ Iowa Code §99F.11(3). See Iowa Code §99F.1.

³⁰¹ Iowa Code §99F.11(2). The wagering tax has not been without controversy. At one time, gambling games were allowed on excursion boats but not at racetracks (or at land-based gambling structures such as casinos). In 1994, the Iowa General Assembly allowed gambling games to be conducted at racetracks but taxed them at rates as high as 36 percent while setting the top rate on excursion boats at just 20 percent. The racetracks filed suit challenging the higher tax rates. The Iowa Supreme Court held that the higher rate on racetracks violated the equal protection provisions of both the United States and Iowa constitutions. *Racing Ass’n of Central Iowa v. Fitzgerald*, 648 N.W. 2d 555 (Iowa 2002). The federal aspects of that decision were reversed by the United States Supreme Court, which held that the different tax rates did not offend federal equal protection guarantees, and the case was remanded to the Iowa Supreme Court. *Fitzgerald v. Racing Ass’n of Central Iowa*, 539 U.S. 103 (2003). On remand, the Iowa Supreme Court once again struck down the differential rates, this time under only the Iowa constitution’s equal protection provision. *Ass’n of Central Iowa v. Fitzgerald*, 675 N.W. 2d 1 (Iowa 2004). Subsequent to this litigation, the Iowa General Assembly adopted the current rate structure and authorized gambling games to be conducted at casinos in addition to racetracks and excursion boats. For more information on the scope of the federal Equal Protection Clause, see Part II of this Guide.

³⁰² Iowa Code §99F.11(2)(a).

³⁰³ Iowa Code §99F.11(2)(c).

³⁰⁴ Iowa Code §99F.11(2)(b)(1).

³⁰⁵ Iowa Code §99F.11(2)(b)(2).

³⁰⁶ Cities and counties may adopt admission fees for embarking on excursion gambling boats. See Iowa Code §99F.10(3).



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with a population of 15,000 to 100,000, and \$20 million for locating in a county with a population of 100,000 or more.³⁰⁷ One-fifth of the fee is payable upon the filing of the application for the license, and the remaining four-fifths is payable ratably over the next four years.³⁰⁸ For racetracks authorized to conduct table games, there is imposed an additional one-time table games licensing fee of \$3 million if its gambling game receipts in the previous fiscal year were less than \$100 million, or \$10 million if its gambling game receipts in the previous fiscal year were \$100 million or more.³⁰⁹ But this additional licensing fee can be offset over five years by wagering taxes paid by the racetrack.³¹⁰ Second, excursion boats and casinos are charged an annual license fee of \$5 per person capacity, and racetracks are charged an annual license fee of \$1,000.³¹¹ Finally, nonracetrack licensees are required to pay regulatory fees related to special agents and support costs for the Division of Criminal Investigations activities.³¹²

The tax on gambling games is collected by the State Treasurer and must be paid within 10 days after the close of the day when the wagers were made.³¹³ Tax revenues are shared with cities and counties, and the state share is distributed among various funds in the state treasury.³¹⁴

3. Sports Wagering Taxes

Sports wagering net receipts received each fiscal year by a licensed operator from sports betting are taxed at the rate of 6.75 percent.³¹⁵ “Sports wagering net receipts” is defined as gross receipts less winnings paid to wagerers on sports wagering.³¹⁶ The taxes imposed shall be paid by the licensed operator and credited to the Sports Wagering Receipts Fund.³¹⁷

4. Fantasy Sports Wagering

A tax of 6.75 percent is imposed on Internet fantasy sports contest adjusted revenues.³¹⁸ “Internet fantasy sports contest adjusted revenues” are the total of fees and charges collected, less winnings, in an Internet fantasy sports contest multiplied by the percentage of fees and charges paid by participants who are located in Iowa in that contest.³¹⁹ The taxes imposed shall be paid by the Internet fantasy sports contest service provider and credited to the Sports Wagering Receipts Fund.³²⁰

5. Monitor Vending Machines³²¹

Legislation enacted in 2006 prohibited the Iowa Lottery Authority from allowing retailers to offer monitor vending machines (TouchPlay machines) to the public. The

³⁰⁷ Iowa Code §99F.10(8).

³⁰⁸ Iowa Code §99F.10(8).

³⁰⁹ Iowa Code §99F.4A(8).

³¹⁰ Iowa Code §99F.4A(8).

³¹¹ Iowa Code §§99F.4A(5), 99F.5(2).

³¹² Iowa Code §99F.10(4).

³¹³ Iowa Code §99F.11(4).

³¹⁴ Iowa Code §§8.57(5), 99F.11.

³¹⁵ Iowa Code §99F.11(5).

³¹⁶ Iowa Code §99F.1(30).

³¹⁷ Iowa Code §§8.57(6), 99F.11(5)(b).

³¹⁸ Iowa Code §99E.6.

³¹⁹ Iowa Code §99E.1(5).

³²⁰ Iowa Code §§8.57(6), 99E.6(2).

³²¹ Iowa Code §99G.30A.



legislation, including the prohibition on machines, took effect March 20, 2006, but retailers who acquired a monitor vending machine prior to that date could continue to offer the machine to the public through May 3, 2006. On or after May 4, 2006, monitor vending machines are no longer permitted. If revenues are derived from monitor vending machines on or after May 4, 2006, an excise tax at the rate of 65 percent is imposed on any net monitor vending machine revenue receipts generated.³²²

I. Other Taxes

There are some state taxes in Iowa that are not easily categorized according to the groupings used above. These taxes can be significant sources of revenue (unemployment compensation tax) or rather insignificant (drug stamp tax, brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication levy).

1. The Unemployment Compensation Tax³²³

a. In General

The unemployment compensation tax is imposed on the taxable wage base³²⁴ of most employers in order to finance Iowa's unemployment compensation program. The U.S. Department of Labor oversees the unemployment system, but each state administers and finances its own program. The Department of Workforce Development administers the program in Iowa. Revenues from the tax, referred to as "employer contributions," are held in the Unemployment Compensation Fund and the Unemployment Compensation Reserve Fund and used to pay benefits to eligible workers.³²⁵

b. Entities Subject to Tax

Employers subject to the tax include any employing unit which in any calendar quarter in either the current or preceding calendar year paid wages for service in employment; an employer of agricultural laborers paying cash wages of \$20,000 or more in a calendar quarter or employing 10 or more workers in 20 separate weeks; and an employer of domestic help paying cash wages of \$1,000 or more during a calendar quarter.³²⁶ An Indian tribe is considered an employer in the same manner and under the same terms as a governmental entity.³²⁷ Governmental entities, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations may elect to reimburse the Unemployment Compensation Fund for benefits paid rather than make contributions under the tax tables.³²⁸

³²²2006 Iowa Acts, ch. 1005; Iowa Code §§99G.3(9), 99G.30A.

³²³See generally Iowa Code ch. 96.

³²⁴The "taxable wage base" is either two-thirds of the statewide average yearly wage or the taxable wage base for the federal unemployment tax, whichever is greater. Iowa Code §96.1A(36) (definition of "taxable wages"). The taxable wage bases for 2021 and 2022 are \$32,400 and \$34,800, respectively. Employers pay unemployment compensation tax on each employee's wages up to the taxable wage base. See the Department of Workforce Development's Internet site at www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-taxes-0 (last visited September 10, 2021).

³²⁵Iowa Code §96.9. The Unemployment Compensation Reserve Fund is used to pay benefits when moneys in the Unemployment Compensation Fund are insufficient. Iowa Code §96.9(8)(c). Each year the Unemployment Compensation Reserve Fund balance drops below \$150 million, a certain percentage of employer contributions collected are deemed to be reserve contributions and used to replenish the reserve fund. Iowa Code §96.9(8)(b). The director of the Department of Workforce Development determines the percentage, which is limited to not more than 50 percent of the contribution rate or \$50 million per calendar year. However, employers who are assigned a contribution rate of 5.4 percent do not have any contributions deposited in the reserve fund.

³²⁶Iowa Code §96.1A(16).

³²⁷Iowa Code §96.7(9).

³²⁸Iowa Code §96.7(7)-(9).



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c. Contribution Determination

Iowa uses a flexible method to determine the rate of employer contributions to the funds. This method incorporates a statutory mechanism for annually setting the amount of the tax on employers at a rate sufficient to meet the fund's needs for the year.

Each year by September 5, the Department of Workforce Development determines the contribution rate table to be used for the following year.³²⁹ This determination is made by (1) dividing the current reserve fund ratio³³⁰ by the highest benefit cost ratio³³¹ and then (2) using that value to find the associated statutory contribution rate table that will be effective for the following year, as follows:³³²

| Equals or exceeds | But is less than | The contribution rate table in effect shall be |
|-------------------|------------------|--|
| — | 0.3 | 1 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 0.7 | 3 |
| 0.7 | 0.85 | 4 |
| 0.85 | 1.0 | 5 |
| 1.0 | 1.15 | 6 |
| 1.15 | 1.30 | 7 |
| 1.30 | — | 8 |

In order to determine the appropriate tax rate from the table to be applied to a particular employer, each employer is given a rank based upon the employer's benefit ratio, which is determined by dividing the employer's five-year average unemployment benefit charges by the employer's five-year average taxable payroll amount.³³³ This ratio is then compared to all other employers to establish the employer's rank, with the lowest benefit ratio being ranked 1. Nonconstruction new employers are given the rank of 12 and pay a rate of not less than 1 percent for the first year.³³⁴ New construction employers are given the rank of 21 for the first year.³³⁵

Employers use the effective contribution rate table and their employer rank to determine their tax rate according to the following table:³³⁶

³²⁹ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d).

³³⁰ The current reserve fund ratio is determined by adding \$150 million to the amount currently in the reserve fund and dividing that amount by the total wages paid in covered employment during the first four calendar quarters of the previous five calendar quarters. Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d)(1).

³³¹ The benefit cost ratio for each year is the total benefits paid for the year divided by the total wages paid during that year. The highest benefit cost ratio is the highest of the benefit ratios for each of the previous 10 years. However, the highest benefit cost ratio cannot be less than .02. Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d)(2).

³³² Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d)(2).

³³³ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d)(2).

³³⁴ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(c)(1).

³³⁵ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(c)(2).

³³⁶ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(d)(2).



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| Benefit Ratio Rank | Approximate Cumulative Taxable Payroll Limit | Contribution Rate Tables | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 4.8% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 9.5% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 14.3% | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | 19.0% | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 23.8% | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 28.6% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 7 | 33.3% | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 38.1% | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 9 | 42.8% | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 10 | 47.6% | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 11 | 52.4% | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 12 | 57.1% | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 13 | 61.9% | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| 14 | 66.6% | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| 15 | 71.4% | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 16 | 76.2% | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| 17 | 80.9% | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| 18 | 85.7% | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| 19 | 90.4% | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 95.2% | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 21 | 100.0% | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 |

d. Sale or transfer by employer

When a sale or transfer of an organization, trade, or business occurs, a redetermination of the employer's contribution rate is generally required.³³⁷ The acquiring employer may assume the accounts and contribution rate of the previous employer if certain conditions are met, but the Department of Workforce Development has the authority to investigate and disallow the transfer, and instead tax the employer as a new employer, if it determines that the organization, trade, or business was acquired solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower contribution rate.³³⁸ The department makes the determination based on objective factors that may include an evaluation of the sales price, the continuation of the business activity, and whether "a substantial number" of new employees were hired to perform duties unrelated to the business operated prior to the acquisition.³³⁹ The department is required to assign an additional penalty contribution rate of 2 percent of taxable wages and to assess civil penalties against a person who violates the provisions relating to the sale or transfer of an organization, trade, or business if such sale or transfer was made in order to receive a reduced contribution rate.³⁴⁰ Such a violation constitutes an aggravated misdemeanor.³⁴¹ Civil penalties collected are deposited in the Unemployment Trust Fund and used for the payment of unemployment benefits.³⁴²

³³⁷ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(b).

³³⁸ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(b)(3).

³³⁹ Iowa Code §96.7(2)(b)(3).

³⁴⁰ Iowa Code §96.16(5).

³⁴¹ Iowa Code §96.16(5).

³⁴² Iowa Code §96.16(5).



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2. The Tax on Dealers of Controlled Substances (The “Drug Stamp” Tax)³⁴³

Iowa imposes a tax on dealers³⁴⁴ of illegal substances, including controlled substances, counterfeit substances, simulated controlled substances, marijuana, or a mixture of materials that contain those substances.³⁴⁵ The tax is imposed at different rates depending on the substance, as follows:³⁴⁶

- \$5 per gram or portion of a gram of processed marijuana.
- \$250 per gram or portion of a gram of a taxable substance, other than marijuana, that is sold by weight.
- \$750 per unprocessed marijuana plant.
- \$400 for each 10 dosage units or portion of 10 dosage units of a taxable substance, other than unprocessed marijuana plants, that is sold by weight.

A dealer of a taxable substance is prohibited from possessing, distributing, or offering the substance for sale unless the tax has first been paid and a stamp has been permanently affixed to the substance.³⁴⁷ The tax is due and payable immediately upon the manufacture, production, acquisition, purchase, or possession of the taxable substance by the dealer.³⁴⁸ A stamp, label, or other official indicia that the tax has been paid must be purchased from the Department of Revenue. The minimum purchase of stamps is \$215.³⁴⁹ A dealer is entitled to a credit if taxes on the substance have already been paid to another state or local government.³⁵⁰ Revenues collected are deposited in the General Fund of the State.³⁵¹

Failure to pay the tax and permanently affix the appropriate stamps subjects the dealer to a civil penalty equal to the amount of the taxes owed, as well as interest on both the taxes owed and the penalty.³⁵² In addition, a failure to affix the stamp, the use of an expired or previously used tax stamp, or the creation, possession, or use of a counterfeit tax stamp are all class “D” felonies under Iowa law.³⁵³ The Director of Revenue may request and receive information about dealers of taxable substances from state and local officials and employees.³⁵⁴ However, the Director of Revenue may not reveal information obtained pursuant to the administration of the tax, and such information may not be used against the dealer in a criminal proceeding except proceedings under Iowa Code chapter 453B.³⁵⁵

3. The Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Levy³⁵⁶

Iowa law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to manage a fund dedicated to the eradication of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. Each year on January 20, the

³⁴³ Iowa Code ch. 453B.

³⁴⁴ See Iowa Code §453B.1(3) for the definition of “dealer.”

³⁴⁵ Iowa Code §453B.1(10) (definition of “taxable substance”).

³⁴⁶ Iowa Code §453B.7.

³⁴⁷ Iowa Code §453B.3(1).

³⁴⁸ Iowa Code §453B.3(2).

³⁴⁹ Iowa Code §453B.8.

³⁵⁰ Iowa Code §453B.13.

³⁵¹ Iowa Code §453B.2(1).

³⁵² Iowa Code §453B.12.

³⁵³ Iowa Code §453B.12(2)-(4). A class “D” felony is punishable by confinement for no more than five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245. Iowa Code §902.9(1)(e).

³⁵⁴ Iowa Code §453B.15.

³⁵⁵ Iowa Code §453B.10.

³⁵⁶ Iowa Code §165.18.



secretary must determine whether the balance in the fund is sufficient to carry on the work of eradicating those diseases. If the balance is not sufficient, the secretary must notify the board of supervisors of each county to levy a property tax in an amount sufficient to meet the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship’s expenses.

The maximum amount of the levy is 33 and 3/4 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value of all taxable property in the county. County treasurers collect the tax and transmit the revenues to the treasurer of state who deposits them in the Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Fund.

IV. Future Income and Corporate Tax and Franchise Tax Changes

Legislation passed in 2018 makes numerous changes to the individual and corporate income tax and franchise tax beginning on January 1, 2023.³⁵⁷

A. Individual Income Tax Rates and Calculation

The number of individual income tax brackets are reduced from nine to four, and the taxable income amounts and tax rates are modified as follows:³⁵⁸

| Income | But not over | Tax rate |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| \$0 | \$6,000 | 4.40% |
| \$6,000 | \$30,000 | 4.82% |
| \$30,000 | \$75,000 | 5.7% |
| in excess of \$75,000 | | 6.5% |

For a married couple filing a joint return, the taxable income amounts in each bracket above are doubled.³⁵⁹ Also, the taxable income amounts in each bracket above will be indexed to inflation and increased in future tax years, beginning in the 2024 tax year.³⁶⁰

Under current law, the starting point for computing the Iowa individual income tax is federal adjusted gross income before the net operating loss deduction, which is generally a taxpayer’s gross income minus several deductions.³⁶¹ Beginning January 1, 2023, the starting point for computing the individual income tax changes to federal taxable income, which includes all deductions and adjustments taken at the federal level in computing tax, including a standard deduction or itemized deductions, and the new qualified business income deduction allows for certain income earned from a pass-through entity.³⁶² Because the starting point will be federal taxable income, and federal law does not provide for the filing status of married persons filing separately on a combined return, that filing status option for Iowa tax purposes is repealed effective January 1, 2023.³⁶³ Also repealed is the individual alternative minimum tax (AMT), though an individual may claim any remaining AMT credit against the individual’s regular tax liability for the 2023

³⁵⁷ 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §§133, 134. 2021 Iowa Acts, ch. 177, §1 repealed the following conditions thus making 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §§99-132 effective beginning in tax year January 1, 2023.

³⁵⁸ 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §107.

³⁵⁹ 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §107.

³⁶⁰ 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §101.

³⁶¹ Iowa Code §422.7, unnumbered paragraph 1.

³⁶² 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §108.

³⁶³ 2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §§104, 106, 110, 115, 122, 123, 124, 127, 131.



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tax year, and then the AMT credit is repealed in the 2024 tax year.³⁶⁴ Most Iowa-specific deductions, exemptions, and adjustments currently available when computing net income and taxable income under Iowa law are repealed beginning with the 2023 tax year, including the Iowa optional standard deduction and all itemized deductions, and the ability to deduct federal income taxes, except for a one-year phase-out in the 2023 tax year for taxes paid, or refunds received, that relate to a prior year.³⁶⁵

B. Corporate Income Tax and Franchise Tax Calculation

Under current law, the starting point for calculating the corporate income tax and franchise tax is federal taxable income before the net operating loss deduction, because net operating loss is calculated at the state level.³⁶⁶ However, the separate calculation of net operating loss at the state level is repealed effective January 1, 2023.³⁶⁷ As a result, beginning January 1, 2023, taxpayers must add back any federal net operating loss deduction carried over from a taxable year beginning prior to the 2023 tax year, but taxpayers are allowed to deduct any remaining Iowa net operating loss from a prior taxable year.³⁶⁸ Iowa-specific deductions, exemptions, and adjustments currently available when computing net income and taxable income under current Iowa law are repealed as of January 1, 2023.³⁶⁹

V. Tax Revenues

This part contains information on the amount of revenues collected under most of the taxes discussed in this Guide. The numbers reported here do not reflect the entirety of the state budget since there are significant nontax sources of revenue such as federal loans, grants and appropriations, state-imposed fees, and revenues from the operation of the State Lottery. This information is helpful in understanding the tax revenue mix but does not reflect revenue commitments. Some of the revenues reported are credited to special funds, such as motor fuel taxes to the Road Use Tax Fund, rather than to the General Fund of the State.

The numbers reported also do not include the gross amount of revenues collected. Instead, the numbers reflect the “net revenues” of the various state taxes which are the gross revenues minus refunds. Net revenue, therefore, reflects the “spendable” portion of the state’s tax revenue.

Tax revenues are collected and reported on a fiscal year basis, and money is appropriated on a fiscal year basis. The state of Iowa’s fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

The annual revenues collected from the various taxes imposed by the state of Iowa vary greatly from tax to tax depending on the tax base and the effective rate. In addition, the amount of revenues from each tax can fluctuate greatly from year to year based on economic conditions, even if the rate and the tax base are unchanged.

³⁶⁴2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §§102, 121.

³⁶⁵2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §120.

³⁶⁶Iowa Code §422.35.

³⁶⁷2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §128.

³⁶⁸2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §129.

³⁶⁹2018 Iowa Acts, ch. 1161, §130.

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| Tax Type | FY 2021 Net Revenues |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Individual Income | 4,252,211,564 |
| Sales/Use | 3,543,636,699 |
| Motor Fuel | 673,971,437 |
| Motor Vehicle Use (new registration) | 460,323,432 |
| Unemployment Compensation | 408,700,000 |
| Gambling | 330,546,977 |
| Corporate Income | 793,640,602 |
| Cigarette and Tobacco | 204,613,901 |
| Insurance Premium | 143,901,250 |
| Inheritance | 102,053,305 |
| Franchise | 48,945,245 |
| Moneys and Credits | 4,853,841 |
| Alcohol | 29,727,407 |
| Real Estate Transfer | 32,207,900 |
| Automobile Rental | 3,112,915 |
| Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication | 503,894 |
| Drug Stamp | 161,033 |
| Water Excise | 34,439,640 |
| Misc. | 17,676,841 |