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Joint Fiscal Office

2025 Vermont Tax Expenditures Biennial Report

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Prepared by
the Vermont Department of Taxes
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in accordance with
32 V.S.A § 312



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2025 Vermont Tax Expenditures Report

Introduction

The 2025 Vermont Tax Expenditures Report is an updated catalogue of all exemptions, exclusions, deductions, credits, preferential rates, and deferrals of liability applicable to the State's major tax sources as defined in 32 V.S.A. § 312. The report also provides an estimate of the fiscal effect for each tax expenditure. 2025 marks the twentieth year of tax expenditure reporting in Vermont. This report reflects recent research and recommended best practices.¹

Tax expenditures are statutory provisions that reduce the amount of revenue that would otherwise be collected to encourage a particular activity or limit the amount of taxes collected from certain persons. Tax expenditures have essentially the same fiscal effect as direct government appropriations. Most states publish tax expenditure reports on a regular basis to increase transparency and clarify what public policy choices are being made through the tax code.

The General Assembly has codified statutory purposes for each tax expenditure and defined tax expenditures for reporting requirements. Four categories of items are not considered tax expenditures:

1. revenue outside the taxing power of the State;
2. provisions outside the normal structure of a particular tax;
3. revenue foregone as unduly burdensome to administer; and
4. those excluded for the purpose of avoiding government taxing itself.

This report encompasses tax expenditures to the taxes that represent the majority of the State's annual revenue, including:

1. major income taxes: individual and corporate;
2. major sales taxes: sales and use, meals and rooms, and purchase and use;
3. property taxes;
4. alternative business taxes: bank franchise and insurance premiums; and
5. transportation excise taxes: gasoline, diesel fuel, and motor vehicle purchase and use.

Vermont has additional tax sources that raise smaller amounts of revenue, however these sources are not included in the report.

The estimates in this report are for the cost of providing a particular tax expenditure in a fiscal year. These costs are estimated without regard to the interaction with other provisions in the tax code, implementation issues, or other considerations. Therefore, these values are not a substitute for a more detailed analysis of the revenue gain that would result from the elimination or modification of one of these expenditures in the legislative context.

Of note, the separate biennial tax expenditure review report created by Section 40 of Act 134 of 2016, which included more extensive analyses of specific tax expenditures is no longer required. These review reports included two types of reviews. Expedited reviews briefly analyzed the purpose of a tax expenditure, delineated its cost and benefits and considered whether it meets its intended policy goal. Full review(s) provided a more in-depth economic and fiscal analysis and recommendations on how to improve or modify the expenditure to achieve stated legislative goals.

¹ NCSL Tax Expenditure Budgets and Reports: Best Practices
http://www.ncsl.org/documents/task_forces/Tax_Expenditure_Report.pdf

The Joint Fiscal Office (JFO) completed both this report and prior review reports with data assistance and legal analysis as needed from the Vermont Department of Taxes. Unless otherwise noted, data from the Vermont Department of Taxes was used for this report.

Organization of the Report

The report is divided into sections according to tax type with a descriptive list of tax expenditures, including statutory reference, date of enactment, estimated foregone revenue, statutory purpose, and a brief description. At the beginning of each section is a summary of the expenditures and multiple year data as well as cost projections for the upcoming budget year.

Brief Definitions of the Various Tax Bases

Individual and Corporate Income Tax

Prior to tax year 2018, Vermont personal income taxes were linked to the federal tax structure and the State used federal taxable income as the starting point for calculating both personal and corporate State income taxes. Beginning in tax year 2018, the starting point for calculating personal income taxes is federal Adjusted Gross Income. Subtractions from this starting point (Vermont Standard Deduction, Personal Exemption) are Vermont-specific. Corporate income taxes remain linked to federal corporate taxable income.

The value of an income tax expenditure differs depending on where in the income tax calculation it occurs. The value depends on:

1. whether it is a deduction or exclusion from taxable income;
2. a reduction of the Vermont tax prior to applying the income adjustment;
3. income that is exempt and part of the adjustment calculation; or
4. a credit against tax, which may be refundable or nonrefundable.

Sales and Use Tax

Generally, the base of the sales and use tax is final retail sale of tangible personal property. Vermont adopted a definition of “retail sale” developed by a consortium of states as part of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.² With some exceptions, this is the tax base for the sales and use tax. Estimating expenditures in sales and use taxes presents different challenges because Vermont does not require the collection of data on items exempted from sales. Therefore, the tax expenditure estimates contained in this report are based on data from a variety of sources for different years and use different methodologies. For sources that do not have annual updates, the data are adjusted for inflation.

Meals and Rooms Tax

The tax on meals and rooms was enacted in 1959.³ The tax on alcoholic beverages was added in 1963. Unlike the sales tax chapter of Title 32, the meals and rooms tax does not contain an exemption statute. Most of the exemptions or exclusions are found in definitions of the tax base.

² Included in 32 V.S.A. § 9701(5)

³ The definition of “taxable meal” was substantially rewritten in 1993.

Similar to the sales tax, there are some challenges estimating tax expenditures for the meals and rooms tax. As such, the same methodology is used for estimating these expenditures.

Property Tax

Education property taxes, while collected by the municipalities, are considered State revenue. Therefore, associated expenditures are included in this report. Vermont has two State tax rates that apply to the assessed value of both homestead and nonhomestead property, respectively. Homestead property means a principal dwelling and land; nonhomestead property is generally all other taxable real property. For the purposes of this report, a property tax expenditure is almost always a total exemption from tax or an adjustment to the value of the property that results in a lower tax. The tax expenditures in the enumerated list are organized according to type: ordinary exemptions, adjustments to property values, session law exemptions, and property taxed under alternate schemes.

Bank Franchise Tax

Financial institutions doing business in Vermont are taxed on the average monthly deposits held in Vermont by the corporation. There are two categories of tax expenditures reported: deposits in State-chartered credit unions that are not subject to the tax, and expenditures that include tax credits. Credits can be awarded to financial institutions for direct investment or, in the case of the downtown and village center tax credits, indirect bank credit certificates.

Insurance Premiums Tax

Insurance companies doing business in Vermont are taxed on the premiums and assessments written on business in the state. Certain organizations are exempt from paying the insurance premiums tax. There are also some Vermont tax credits available to insurance companies to offset tax liability.

Gasoline and Diesel Taxes

The Department of Motor Vehicles has a gross figure for the number of tax-exempt gallons of gasoline and diesel sold in Vermont. The tax expenditure estimates are derived by using data from several sources to estimate the quantity of dealer-to-dealer sales and the quantity of diesel fuel purchases by the State, local government entities and public transit agencies. These are parsed out from the total provided by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax

The purchase and use tax is based on the value of a vehicle less the value of a vehicle traded. The Department of Motor Vehicles database includes transactions exempted in seven categories and contains information on the vehicle type, make, model, and year, but not the sales price. The expenditure estimate is derived by multiplying the number of transactions in each category by the average tax paid per taxable transaction. There is also an estimate based on a sample of transactions of the additional tax revenue if there was no trade-in allowance. The Joint Fiscal Office and the Vermont Department of Taxes have made estimates based on the best data available for each of the tax types.

Individual and Corporate Income Tax Expenditures

Individual Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Individual Income Tax Expenditure	FY22 amount	FY23 amount	FY26 forecast
11	Vermont Standard Deduction	149,150,106	149,410,110	164,760,000
12	Vermont Personal Exemption	122,064,837	122,788,500	133,750,000
13	Vermont Municipal Bond Income	1,669,508	1,490,333	1,620,000
14	Capital Gains Exclusion	23,662,661	19,708,894	18,300,000
15/18	Vermont Social Security Exemption/Civil Service Retirement (CSRS)/Military Retirement Threshold Exemption	6,185,858	7,781,790	8,160,000
16	Medical Expense Deduction	4,396,010	3,358,101	2,440,000
17	Student Loan Interest Deduction	-	582,586	700,000
1.101	Credit for Child and Dependent Care	5,415,865	4,888,189	4,840,000
1.102	Credit for Elderly or Disabled	3,962	695	3,000
1.103	Investment Tax Credit	1,178,846	117,601	820,000
1.104	Vermont Farm Income Averaging Credit	104,262	132,456	110,000
1.105	Charitable Contributions Tax Credit	10,317,744	9,799,300	9,750,000
1.201	Military Pay Exemption	1,877,060	1,886,672	1,880,000
1.202	Qualified Bond Interest Income Exemption	51,548	40,473	50,000
1.301	Charitable Housing Credit	61,661	55,337	80,000
1.302	Affordable Housing Credit	*	*	-
1.303	Qualified Sale of Mobile Home Park Credit	-	*	-
1.304	Vermont Higher Education Investment Credit	4,435,663	4,143,768	4,140,000
1.305	Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit	*	*	-
1.306	Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (Downtown)	*	*	-
1.307	Façade Improvement Tax Credit (Downtown)	55,399	*	50,000
1.308	Code Improvement Tax Credit (Downtown)	155,017	159,542	160,000
1.309	Research and Development Tax Credit	537,413	911,177	670,000
1.401	Low Income Child and Dependent Care Credit	73,384	N/A	N/A
1.402	Earned Income Tax Credit	29,210,622	24,524,566	26,920,000
1.403	Child Tax Credit		25,423,933	24,000,000
1.501	Vermont Business Solar Energy Credit	232,361	119,528	200,000
*	Sum of Suppressed Data (fewer than 10 claimants)	27,226	1,148,045	*
	Total	360,867,013	377,889,009	402,703,000

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Individual Income Tax Expenditures

10 Adjustments to Taxable Income

11 Vermont Standard Deduction

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(C)(ii)-(iii)
 Enacted: 2018
 Estimate: \$164,760,000
 # Taxpayers: 358,815

Statutory Purpose: Not listed in statute

Each individual income tax return in Vermont is entitled to take a standard deduction equal to \$12,700 for a married couple, \$6,350 for a single filer, and \$9,500 for a head of household in tax year 2023. An additional \$1,000 is deduction can be taken for taxpayers over the age of 65 or blind taxpayers.

Prior to 2018, because the starting point for Vermont personal income taxes was federal taxable income, the federal standard deduction flowed through to Vermont. Previous tax expenditure reports catalogued this as a federal flow-through expenditure. After 2018, the expenditure was largely the same, however, it was a Vermont-specific deduction rather than a federal flow-through.

12 Vermont Personal Exemptions

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(C)(i)
 Enacted: 2018
 Estimate: \$133,750,000
 # Taxpayers: 328,322

Statutory Purpose: Not listed in statute

Vermont allows each individual tax return to take \$4,250 per person in personal exemptions for the taxpayer, spouse, and each qualifying dependent.

Prior to 2018, because the starting point for Vermont personal income taxes was federal taxable income, the federal standard deduction flowed through to Vermont. Previous tax expenditure reports catalogued this as a federal flow-through expenditure. After 2018, the expenditure was largely the same, however, it was a Vermont-specific deduction rather than a federal flow-through.

13 Vermont Municipal Bond Income Exemption

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(A)(i)
 Enacted: 1986
 Estimate: \$1,620,000
 # Taxpayers: 5,209

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for Vermont municipal bond income in subdivision 5811(21)(A)(i) of this title is to lower the cost of borrowing in order to finance State and municipal projects.

Interest income from State and local government obligations is exempt from taxation in Vermont. However, interest income from non-Vermont state and local obligations is added to AGI when calculating the Vermont Taxable Income.

14 Capital Gains Exclusion

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(B)(ii)
 Enacted: 2002; amended 2009, 2010
 Estimate: \$18,300,000
 # Taxpayers: 43,272

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(b)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont flat capital gains exclusion in subdivision 5811(21)(B)(ii) of this title is intended to increase savings and investment by making the effective tax rate on capital gains income lower than the effective tax rate on earned income while exempting a portion of the gain that may represent inflation. The 40% business capital gains exclusion mitigates the impact of one-time realizations in a progressive tax structure.

Taxpayers may reduce taxable income by up to \$5,000 in adjusted net capital gain income or 40% adjusted net capital gain income from the sale of certain business assets held for more than three years. The exclusion amount cannot exceed 40% of federal taxable income. Beginning tax year 2019, the 40% exclusion is limited to \$875,000 worth of capital gains.

15 Social Security Exemption

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(B)(iv)
 Enacted: 2018
 Estimate: \$8,160,000*
 # Taxpayers: 29,827*

*Data includes the retirement exemptions in item 18 below

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(w)

The statutory purpose of the partial exemption of federally taxable benefits under the Social Security Act in section 5830e of this title is to lessen the tax burden on Vermonters with low to moderate income who derive part of their income from Social Security benefits.

A taxpayer's Social Security benefits are permitted to be excluded from their taxable income depending upon their income. 100% of Social Security benefits are exempt for a single taxpayer with adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than \$50,000 and a married couple with AGI less than \$65,000. The benefit is phased out over the next \$10,000 such that single taxpayers with AGI above \$60,000 and married couples with AGI above \$75,000 receive no exemption.⁴ Prior to 2022, these income thresholds were \$45,000 for single filers and \$60,000 for married couples.

⁴ The income thresholds for the Social Security Exemption were increased by \$5,000 in Act 138 of 2022. Social Security benefits receive a full exemption for single taxpayers with AGI below \$50,000 and \$65,000 for married taxpayers. The phase out continues over the next \$10,000 from the new thresholds. The updated threshold will take effect in tax year 2022.

16 Vermont Medical Deduction

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(C)(iv)
 Enacted: 2019
 Estimate: \$2,440,000
 # Taxpayers: 2,361

Statutory Purpose: Not listed in statute

The medical deduction allows Vermont taxpayers to deduct the amount of their itemized medical and dental expenses taken at the federal level beyond the Vermont standard deduction and personal exemptions. Entrance and monthly fees to continuing care retirement communities are not eligible for the deduction.

17 Student Loan Interest Deduction

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(B)(vi)
 Enacted: 2022
 Estimate: \$700,000
 # of Taxpayers: 5,319

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(z)

The statutory purpose of the exclusion from income of student loan interest paid in subdivision 5811(21)(B)(vi) of this title is to lessen the financial impact of higher education debt on Vermonters.

Taxpayers may deduct interest paid on qualified education loan for the costs of attendance at an eligible educational institution from their taxable income. Single taxpayers must have AGI below \$120,000 and married taxpayers must have AGI below \$200,000 to fully deduct student loan interest paid from their Vermont Taxable Income.

18 Civil Service Retirement (CSRS) and Military Retirement Threshold Exemption

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830e
 Enacted: 2022
 Estimate: \$8,160,000*
 # Taxpayers: 29,827*

*Data includes the social security exemption in item 15 above

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(w)

The statutory purpose of the partial exemption of federally taxable benefits under the Social Security Act and certain retirement income in section 5830e of this title is to lessen the tax burden on Vermonters with low to moderate income who derive part of their income from Social Security benefits and certain retirement income.

A taxpayer is entitled to exemption up to \$10,000 in income received from Civil Service Retirement System and Military Retirement benefits. The exemption allows single taxpayers with up to \$50,000 AGI and married taxpayers with up to \$65,000 AGI a full exemption on this income. The benefit is phased out over the next \$10,000 such that single taxpayers with AGI above \$60,000 and married couples with AGI above \$75,000 receive no exemption. Taxpayers must elect if they will take the Military Retirement, CSRS exemption or the exemption on Social Security benefits

1.100 Vermont Tax Credits Applied before Income Adjustment

1.101 Credit for Child and Dependent Care

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5822(d)
 Enacted: 1967
 Estimate: \$4,840,000
 # Taxpayers: 11,921

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(c)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont credit for child and dependent care in subsection 5822(d) of this title is to provide financial assistance to employees who must incur dependent care expenses to stay in the workforce in the absence of prekindergarten programming.

Prior to 2022 a taxpayer was entitled to a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 24% of the federal child and dependent care credit applied against Vermont tax liability. A taxpayer could claim this credit or the low-income child and dependent care credit, but not both. Starting in 2022, a taxpayer is entitled to a refundable credit equal to 72% of the federal child and dependent care credit applied against Vermont tax liability.

1.102 Credit for Elderly or Disabled

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5822(d)
 Enacted: 1967
 Estimate: \$3,000
 # Taxpayers: 42

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(d)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont credit for persons who are elderly or disabled in subsection 5822(d) of this title is to provide financial assistance to seniors and persons who are disabled with little tax-exempt retirement or disability income.

A taxpayer is entitled to a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 24% of the federal credit available to the elderly (age 65 or older) and permanently disabled, which was applied against federal tax liability.

1.103 Investment Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5822(d)
 Enacted: 1967
 Estimate: \$1,020,000*
 # Taxpayers: 268*

*includes estimate for 1.501 Vermont Business Solar Energy Credit

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(e)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont investment tax credit in subsection 5822(d) of this title is to encourage Vermont business investments by lowering the effective costs of certain activities.

A taxpayer is entitled to a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 24% of the federal investment tax credit applied against federal tax liability for Vermont-property investment in the following activities: rehabilitation (IRC § 47), energy (IRC § 48(a)), advanced coal products (IRC § 48(a)), and gasification products (IRC § 48B(e)). The Business Solar Credit claimed against individual

income tax under the Investment Tax Credit umbrella is the only component of this exemption that can be carried forward, and solar credits can be carried forward for a period of five years.

1.104 Farm Income Averaging Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5822(c)(2)
 Enacted: 2002
 Estimate: \$110,000
 # Taxpayers: 109

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(f)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont farm income averaging credit in subdivision 5822(c)(2) of this title is to mitigate the adverse tax consequences of fluctuating farm incomes under a progressive tax structure and to provide stability to farm operations.

A nonrefundable tax credit is available in the amount of 24% of the reduction in the taxpayer's federal tax liability due to farm income averaging.

1.105 Charitable Contributions Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5822(c)(3)
 Enacted: 2018
 Estimate: \$9,750,000
 # Taxpayers: 99,453

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(x)

The statutory purpose of the charitable contribution credit in subdivision 5822(d)(3) of this title is to reduce the tax liability for Vermonters who contribute to charitable causes.

A taxpayer is entitled to a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 5% charitable contributions applied against their tax liability. The credit is applicable to the first \$20,000 in contributions.

1.200 Adjustments to Vermont Income Tax

1.201 Military Pay

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5823(a)(2) and (b)(3)
 Enacted: 1966
 Estimate: \$1,880,000
 # Taxpayers: 1,425

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(g)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for military pay in subdivisions 5823(a)(2) and (b)(3) of this title is to provide additional compensation for military personnel in recognition of their service to Vermont and to the country.

Exempts all military pay for full-time active duty earned outside Vermont. This also exempts the first \$2,000 of military pay earned for commander certified unit training in Vermont for National Guard or United States Reserve personnel who have a federal AGI under \$50,000. Exemption also applies to funds received through the federal armed forces educational loan repayment program.

1.202 Qualified Bond Interest Income Exemption

Statute: 16 V.S.A. § 2825 (VSAC); 30 V.S.A. § 8074 (VTA)
 Enacted: 1965; 2007
 Estimate: \$50,000
 # Taxpayers: 210

Statutory Purpose: 16 V.S.A. § 2826; 30 V.S.A. § 8060(c)

(a) The statutory purpose of the exemption for interest income from Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC) bonds in section 2825 of this title is to lower the cost of borrowing in order to finance education loan programs.

(c) The statutory purpose of the exemption for Vermont Telecommunications Authority bonds and notes in section 8074 of this title is to lower the cost of borrowing in order to finance the expansion of broadband access across the State.

The exemption applies to interest and income from these sources when included in a taxpayer's federal AGI.

1.300 Vermont Tax Credits Applied after Income Adjustment

1.301 Charitable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830c
 Enacted: 1990
 Estimate: \$80,000
 # Taxpayers: 73

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(h)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont charitable housing credit in section 5830c of this title is to enable lower capital cost to certain affordable housing charities by restoring some of the forgone investment income through a tax credit to the investor.

Vermont taxpayers may receive nonrefundable credit equal to the difference between the net income that would have been received at the charitable threshold rate and the actual net income received by, or credited to, the taxpayer. The credit cannot exceed 3% of the average outstanding principal balance of the investment during the taxable year. Unused credits may be carried forward for three years.

1.302 Affordable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930u
 Enacted: 2000
 Estimate: Not disclosed
 # Taxpayers: Fewer than 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(i)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont affordable housing credit in section 5930u of this title is to increase the capital available to certain affordable housing projects for construction or rehabilitation by attracting up-front private investment.

A nonrefundable tax credit may be taken for an affordable rental housing project or owner-occupied affordable housing units, provided the project has been authorized by the Vermont Housing Finance Agency. The amount of the credit is based on a taxpayer's eligible cash contribution and the Agency's allocation plan. Total tax credits available to the taxpayer are the amount of the first-year allocation plus the succeeding four years' deemed allocation. (These credits are taken almost exclusively against bank franchise tax and insurance premiums tax.)

1.303 Qualified Sale of Mobile Home Park Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5828
 Enacted: 1998
 Estimate: Not disclosed
 # Taxpayers: Fewer than 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(j)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont qualified sale of a mobile home park credit in section 5828 of this title is to encourage sales of mobile home parks to a group composed of a majority of the mobile home park leaseholders, or to a nonprofit organization that represents such a group, and, in doing so, to provide stability to the inhabitants of such mobile home parks.

The taxpayer is entitled to a nonrefundable credit worth 7% of the taxpayer's gain from the sale of a mobile home park subject to federal income tax. Unused credits may be carried forward for three years.

1.304 Higher Education Investment Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5825a
 Enacted: 2003 (revised in 2007)
 Estimate: \$4,140,000
 # Taxpayers: 7,168

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(k)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont higher education investment credit in section 5825a of this title is to encourage contributions to 529 plans that would not otherwise occur and to lower the cost of higher education for Vermont students and the Vermont taxpayers who financially support them.

A taxpayer, including each spouse filing a joint return, is entitled to a nonrefundable credit of 10% for the first \$2,500 contributed for each beneficiary to a Vermont higher education investment plan account. A recipient of this credit is subject to a 10% repayment for any distribution not excluded from federal AGI, up to a maximum of the total credits received.

1.305 Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830b
 Enacted: 2004
 Estimate: Not disclosed
 # Taxpayers: Fewer than 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(l)

The statutory purpose is to provide incentives for investment in the Seed Capital Fund, ensuring it has sufficient capital to make equity investments in Vermont businesses.

A taxpayer who contributes to the Seed Capital Fund may claim a nonrefundable credit equal to the lesser of either 4% of the taxpayer's contribution or 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability for the year prior to claiming the credit, provided that the aggregate credit allowable for all taxable years does not exceed 20% of the taxpayer's contribution to the initial capitalization of the fund. Unused credits may be carried forward for four years.

1.306 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(a); see § 5930aa – 3930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: Not disclosed
 # Taxpayers: Fewer than 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(m)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont historical rehabilitation tax credit in subsection 5930cc(a) of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

A taxpayer who is deemed qualified by the Vermont Downtown Development Board and completes a qualified historic rehabilitation project may claim a nonrefundable credit of 10% of those qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Unused credits may be carried forward for nine years. (A substantial number of these credits are taken against bank franchise tax.)

1.307 Façade Improvement Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(b); see § 5930aa – 5930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: \$50,000
 # Taxpayers: 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(n)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont facade improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(b) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve facades and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Taxpayers are eligible for a nonrefundable credit equal to 25% of expenditures up to \$25,000 on a qualified façade improvement project, as approved by the Vermont Downtown Development Board. Unused credits may be carried forward for nine years. (A substantial number of these credits are taken against bank franchise tax.)

1.308 Code Improvement Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(c); see § 5930aa – 5930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: \$160,000
 # Taxpayers: 10

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(o)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont code improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(c) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Taxpayers are eligible for a nonrefundable credit equal to 50% of costs for qualified code improvement or installation projects, up to the following limits: \$12,000 for a platform lift, \$50,000 for an elevator or sprinkler system, and \$25,000 for combined costs of all other code improvement and installation projects, as approved by the Vermont Downtown Development Board. Unused credits may be carried forward for nine years. (A substantial number of these credits are taken against bank franchise tax.)

1.309 Research and Development Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930ii
 Enacted: 2009; effective tax year 2011; modified in 2014
 Estimate: \$670,000
 # Taxpayers: 140

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(p)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont research and development tax credit in section 5930ii of this title is to encourage business investment in research and development within Vermont and to attract and retain intellectual-property-based companies.

A taxpayer is eligible for a nonrefundable credit equal to 27% of the amount of the federal tax credit for eligible research and development expenditures made within Vermont. Unused credits may be carried forward for 10 years. (Note: in tax years 2011-2013 the credit was 30%)

1.400 Refundable Credits

1.401 Low-Income Child and Dependent Care Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5828c
 Enacted: 2002; Repealed in 2022
 Estimate: N/A
 # Taxpayers: N/A

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(r)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont low-income child and dependent care tax credit in section 5828c of this title is to provide cash relief to lower-income employees who incur dependent care expenses in certified centers to enable them to remain in the workforce.

This credit was repealed in 2022. Prior to 2022 a refundable credit was available for taxpayers with federal AGI under \$30,000, if filing individually, or \$40,000, if filing jointly. The credit was equal to 50% of the federal child and dependent care credit for child and dependent care services procured in Vermont, so long as the facility providing these services had been certified by the Agency of Human Services.

1.402 Earned Income Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5828b
 Enacted: 1988
 Estimate: \$26,920,000
 # Taxpayers: 33,522

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(s)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont earned income tax credit in section 5828b of this title is to provide incentives for low-income working families and individuals and to offset the effect on these Vermonters of conventionally regressive taxes.

Prior to 2022 any taxpayer entitled to a federal earned income tax credit could claim a Vermont earned income tax credit in the amount of 36% of the federal credit, proportional to the percentage of total income that was earned or received in Vermont. Starting in 2022 any taxpayer entitled to a federal earned income tax credit may claim a Vermont earned income tax credit in the amount of 38% of the federal credit, proportional to the percentage that was earned or received in Vermont.

1.403 Child Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830f
 Enacted: 2022
 Estimate: \$24,000,000
 # Taxpayers: 21,296

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(y)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont child tax credit in section 5830f of this title is to provide financial support to families with young children.

Taxpayers are entitled to a Child Tax Credit for personal income taxes equal to \$1,000 per child aged five and under. The credit is fully refundable. It begins to phaseout at \$125,000 AGI and is completely phased out by \$175,000 for both single and married taxpayers.

1.600 Other Personal Income Tax Expenditures

1.601 Vermont Employment Growth Incentive Program

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3325-§ 3342
 Enacted: 2007, 2015

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3330

The statutory purpose of the Vermont Employment Growth Incentive Program is to generate net new revenue to the State by encouraging a business to add new payroll, create jobs, and make new capital investments and sharing a portion of the revenue with the business.

The Vermont Economic Progress Council may approve an incentive paid from the incremental tax revenues generated by estimated economic activity. The Department of Taxes verifies whether approved applicants achieve payroll or investment targets in order to receive an incentive. If approved, the incentive is applied as a credit against the firm’s withholding tax due. Because incentives are awarded and then paid out incrementally, for the purpose of this report incentives paid over the five-year period of 2018 to 2022 are shown below. The values of these incentives are available in the Vermont Employment Growth Incentives Program 2024 Annual Report.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Incentives Paid to Companies	\$2,520,666	\$2,703,939	\$3,211,750	\$1,965,507	\$2,442,641

Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Corporate Income Tax Expenditures	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2026 Projected
21	Vermont Municipal Bond Income Exemption	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	Inadequate data
2.101	Charitable Housing Credit	*	*	*
2.102	Affordable Housing Credit	0	0	*
2.103	Qualified Sale of Mobile Home Park Credit	0	0	*
2.104	Entrepreneur's Seed Capital Fund	0	0	0
2.105	Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit	0	*	*
2.106	Façade Improvement Tax Credit	*	0	*
2.107	Code Improvement Tax Credit	*	0	*
2.108	Machinery and Equipment Tax Credit	0	0	0
2.109	Research and Development Tax Credit	4,777,000	4,796,000	6,292,000
*Suppressed data (fewer than 10 claimants)		*	*	*
Total		4,777,000	4,796,000	6,292,000

List of Fiscal Year 2024 Corporate Income Tax Expenditures

20 Adjustments to Federal Taxable Income

21 Vermont Municipal Bond Income Exemption

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5811(21)(A)(i)
 Enacted: 1986
 Estimate: Inadequate data
 # Taxpayers: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for Vermont municipal bond income in subdivision 5811(21)(A)(i) of this title is to lower the cost of borrowing in order to finance State and municipal projects.

Interest income from State and local government obligations is exempt from taxation in Vermont. However, interest income from non-Vermont state and local obligations is added to the amount of federal taxable income.

2.100 Vermont Tax Credits

2.101 Charitable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830c
 Enacted: 1990
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(h)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont charitable housing credit in section 5830c of this title is to enable lower capital cost to certain affordable housing charities by restoring some of the forgone investment income through a tax credit to the investor.

Vermont taxpayers who make an authorized charitable investment in an eligible housing charity are entitled to a nonrefundable credit in the amount equal to the difference between the net income that would have been received at the charitable threshold rate and the actual net income received by, or credited to, the taxpayer. The credit cannot exceed 3% of the average outstanding principal balance of the investment during the taxable year. Unused credits may be carried forward for three years.

2.102 Affordable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930u
 Enacted: 2000
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(i)

The statutory purpose is to increase the capital available to certain affordable housing projects for construction or rehabilitation by attracting up-front private investment.

A nonrefundable tax credit may be taken for an affordable rental housing project or owner-occupied affordable housing units, provided the project has been authorized by the Vermont Housing Finance Agency. The amount of the credit is based on a taxpayer's eligible cash contribution and the Agency's allocation plan. Total tax credits available to the taxpayer are the amount of the first-year allocation plus the succeeding four years' deemed allocation. (These credits are taken almost exclusively against bank franchise tax and insurance premiums tax.)

2.103 Qualified Sale of Mobile Home Park Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5828
 Enacted: 1998
 Estimate: \$0
 # Taxpayers: None

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(j)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont qualified sale of a mobile home park credit in section 5828 of this title is to encourage sales of mobile home parks to a group composed of a majority of the mobile home park leaseholders, or to a nonprofit organization that represents such a group, and, in doing so, to provide stability to the inhabitants of such mobile home parks.

The taxpayer is entitled to a nonrefundable credit worth 7% of the taxpayers gain from the sale of a mobile home park. This is measured by the gain subject to federal income tax. Unused credits may be carried forward for three years.

2.104 Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830b
 Enacted: 2004
 Estimate: \$0
 # Taxpayers: None

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(l)

The statutory purpose is to provide incentives for investment in the Seed Capital Fund, ensuring it has sufficient capital to make equity investments in Vermont businesses.

A taxpayer who contributes to the Seed Capital Fund may claim a nonrefundable credit equal to the lesser of either 4% of the taxpayer's contribution or 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability for the year prior to claiming the credit, provided that the aggregate credit allowable for all taxable years not to exceed 20% of the taxpayer's contribution to the initial capitalization of the fund. Unused credits may be carried forward for four years.

2.105 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(a); see § § 5930aa - 5930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(m)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont historical rehabilitation tax credit in subsection 5930cc(a) of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Credit equals 10% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures as defined in the I.R.C. § 26 U.S.C. § 47(c).

2.106 Façade Improvement Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(b); see § § 5930aa - 5930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(n)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont facade improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(b) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve facades and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Credit equals 25% of qualified expenditures for façade improvements, up to a maximum amount of \$25,000.

2.107 Code Improvement Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc(c); see § § 5930aa - 5930ff
 Enacted: 2006
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(o)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont code improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(c) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

A qualified applicant is eligible for a tax credit of 50% for qualified expenditures up to a maximum of \$12,000 for installation or improvement of a platform lift, a maximum tax credit of \$50,000 for installation or improvement of a sprinkler system, and a maximum tax credit of \$25,000 for the combined costs of all other qualified code improvements.

2.108 Machinery and Equipment Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930ll
 Enacted: 2010
 Estimate: \$0
 # Taxpayers: None

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(t)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont machinery and equipment tax credit in section 5930ll of this title is to provide an incentive to make a major, long-term capital investment in Vermont-based plants and property to ensure the continuation of in-state employment.

A qualified taxpayer approved by the Vermont Economic Progress Council for a machinery and equipment investment tax credit certification is entitled to a nonrefundable credit in an amount equal to 10% of the total qualified capital expenditures. The total amount of credit authorized by statute is \$8 million, and may not exceed \$1 million in any one tax year. Applies to tax years beginning on January 1, 2012; repealed effective June 1, 2026.

2.109 Research and Development Tax Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930ii
 Enacted: 2009; effective Tax Year 2011
 Estimate: \$6,292,000
 # Taxpayers: 140 – this is the count of corporations and businesses that applied this tax at the entity level. Pass-through businesses were removed, as those tax expenditures are accounted for in the Individual Income Tax section.

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(p)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont research and development tax credit in section 5930ii of this title is to encourage business investment in research and development within Vermont and to attract and retain intellectual-property-based companies.

A taxpayer is eligible for a nonrefundable credit equal to 27% of the amount of the federal tax credit for eligible research and development expenditures made within Vermont. Unused credits may be carried forward for 10 years. (Note: the credit was 30% prior to tax year 2014.)

Sales and Use Tax Expenditures

Sales Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Sales Tax Expenditure	FY2022	FY2023	FY2026
		estimated	estimated	projected
31	Medical products	58,000,000	60,500,000	65,700,000
32	Agricultural inputs	20,900,000	18,700,000	21,270,000
33	Veterinary supplies	4,400,000	4,800,000	5,200,000
34	Fuels for railroads and off-road uses	2,240,000	1,910,000	1,820,000
35	Sales of food	126,810,000	132,010,000	143,410,000
36	Newspapers	1,520,000	1,560,000	1,530,000
37	Rentals of washing facilities	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
38	Admission fees to nonprofit museums	3,020,000	3,090,000	3,320,000
39	Items sold to fire, ambulance, and rescue squads	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.01	Funeral charges	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000
3.011	Property used in research	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.012	Agricultural machinery and equipment	3,770,000	4,020,000	4,360,000
3.013	Energy purchases for a residence	54,200,000	51,550,000	55,950,000
3.014	Energy purchases for farming	3,100,000	2,780,000	3,160,000
3.015	Sales of films to movie theaters	530,000	640,000	570,000
3.016	Aircraft and depreciable parts for commercial use	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.017	Railroad rolling stock and depreciable parts	200,000	200,000	200,000
3.018	Ferryboats and depreciable parts	Under 100,000	Under 100,000	Under 100,000
3.019	Sales of mobile homes and modular housing	400,000	400,000	400,000
3.02	U.S. flag sold to or by exempt veterans' orgs	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.021	Property transferred as part of personal service	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated

3.022	Advertising materials	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.023	Documents that record a professional service	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.024	Tracked vehicles	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.025	Sales of building materials	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.026	Scrap construction materials by a third party	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.027	Property incorporated in railroad line	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.028	Clothing and footwear	39,900,000	41,500,000	45,100,000
3.029	Property incorporated into a net metering system	1,150,000	880,000	860,000
3.03	Purchases by and from 501(c)(3)s	20,000,000	21,800,000	22,500,000
3.031	Building materials used government of or 501(c)(3)s	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.032	Amusement charges by nonprofit and political orgs	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.033	Amusement charges presented by 501(c)(3)s	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.034	Reallocation of receipts from construction materials	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.035	Sales to nonprofit hospital service corporations	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.036	Sales to nonprofit medical service corporations	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.037	Sales to credit unions	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.038	Sales by licensed auctioneers	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
3.039	Menstrual Products	690,000	710,000	760,000
	Total	344,230,000	350,750,000	380,110,000

30 Sales Not Covered; Transactions and Entities Not Taxed

31 Medical products

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(2)
 Enacted: 1969 (amended in 2012)
 Estimate: \$65,700,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for medical products in subdivision 9741(2) of this title is to lower the cost of medical products in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont residents.

This exemption includes several categories of sales for items used in the “treatment intended to alleviate human suffering or to correct . . . human physical disabilities.” The exemption includes sales of both prescription and nonprescription drugs, supplies used for medical treatment, and durable medical equipment that is either used directly by a patient, such as an oxygen system, or used in a hospital or clinic such as x-ray or magnetic resonance imaging systems. The 2012 amendment includes nominally priced dental supplies provided to patients without charge under this exemption.

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis

32 Agricultural inputs

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(3)
 Enacted: 1969 (amended in 2014)
 Estimate: \$21,270,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(b)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for agricultural inputs in subdivision 9741(3) of this title is to promote Vermont’s agricultural economy.

This exemption includes several categories of sales for items used in the production on farms of tangible personal property. The exemption applies to a list of specific items, including feed, seed, plants, baler twine, silage bags, sheets of plastic for bunker covers or agricultural wrap, and breeding or other livestock. The exemption also includes pesticides, chemicals, and fertilizers but only when used for agriculture. The 2014 amendment includes high carbon bulking agents used for commercial or on-farm composting or on-farm energy production; and compost, animal manure, manipulated animal manure, and planting mix sold in bulk.

Data sources: USDA Census of Agriculture (Vermont) 2017, BLS and U.S. Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

33 Veterinary supplies

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(53)
 Enacted: 1969
 Estimate: \$5,200,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(c)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for veterinary supplies in subdivision 9741(53) of this title is to lessen the cost of veterinary services in order to support the health and welfare of Vermont animals.

The veterinary supplies exemption applies to both agricultural and non-agricultural animals. It is intended only for those items used in the treatment of animals at a veterinarian or for health-related items that are not otherwise available from non-veterinarian retailers.

Data sources: American Pet Products Association, American Veterinary Medicine Association and U.S. Census CPI

34 Fuels for railroads and off-road uses

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(7)
 Enacted: 1969
 Estimate: \$1,820,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(d)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for fuels for railroads and off-road uses in subdivision 9741(7) of this title is to avoid the taxation of fuels:

- (1) for the types of transportation for which public expenditure on infrastructure is unnecessary;
- (2) that are already subject to taxation under 23 V.S.A. chapter 27 or 28 in support of public expenditure on infrastructure or are specifically exempt from taxation under either of those chapters; and
- (3) in order to promote Vermont's commercial timber and forest products economy.

Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

35 Sales of Food

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(13)
 Enacted: 1969
 Estimate: \$143,410,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(e)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for sales of food in subdivision 9741(13) of this title is to limit the cost of goods that are necessary for the health and welfare of all people in Vermont.

Food that is sold for consumption off the premises where it is sold, including groceries, is exempt from the sales tax. This includes vitamins and dietary supplements.

Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Consumer Expenditure Survey (2021), U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

36 Newspapers

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(15)
 Enacted: 1969; amended in 1980
 Estimate: \$1,530,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(f)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for newspapers in subdivision 9741(15) of this title is to reduce the cost of access to news and community information for people in Vermont.

The sale of newspapers (including newspapers that are given away and not sold) is exempt as are the materials used in the production of newspapers, such as newsprint and ink.

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

37 Rentals of “coin-operated” washing facilities, including car washes

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(19)
 Enacted: 1970
 Estimate: \$1,400,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(g)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for rentals of coin-operated washing facilities in subdivision 9741(19) of this title is to exclude from taxation facilities that are still operated with coins.

Laundry and car washing facilities whether or not coin-operated are exempt from the sales tax.

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

38 Admission fees to nonprofit museums

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(20)
 Enacted: 1970
 Estimate: \$3,320,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(h)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for admission fees to nonprofit museums in subdivision 9741(20) of this title is to support the missions of certain nonprofit facilities and encourage higher visitation.

The admission fees to museums operated by organizations with a federal tax-exempt status are not subject to the sales tax.

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

39 Items sold to fire, ambulance, and rescue squads

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(21)
 Enacted: 1970
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(i)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for items sold to fire, ambulance, and rescue squads in subdivision 9741(21) of this title is to limit the tax on organizations charged with protecting the safety of the public.

This exemption is provided to emergency responders as a particular set of users for equipment and supplies that might otherwise be taxable as tangible personal property. In addition, the materials and equipment used in the construction and renovation of buildings and other real property housing the emergency responders are exempt when purchased by contractors.

3.010 Funeral charges

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(22)
 Enacted: 1970
 Estimate: \$2,600,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(j)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for funeral charges in subdivision 9741(22) of this title is to lessen the costs accumulated by the bereaved.

This exemption includes the purchase of funeral furnishings that are necessary incidents of a funeral, including caskets, vaults, and crematory urns. (The exemption does not include items sold as an accommodation, such as flowers.)

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

3.011 Property used in commercial, industrial, or agricultural research

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(24)
 Enacted: 1974
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(k)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for commercial, industrial, or agricultural research tangible personal property use in subdivision 9741(24) of this title is to reduce financial barriers to research and innovation in the commercial, industrial, and agricultural industries.

Property purchased and used in commercial, industrial, or agricultural research is exempt from the sales tax.

3.012 Agricultural machinery and equipment

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(25)
 Enacted: 1974
 Estimate: \$4,360,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(l)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for agricultural machinery and equipment in subdivision 9741(25) of this title is to promote Vermont's agricultural economy.

The purchase of machinery and equipment used in the production of agricultural goods and livestock is exempt from the sales tax.

Data source: USDA Census of Agriculture (VT) 2017 and Farm Production Expenditures

3.013 Energy purchases for a residence

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(26)
 Enacted: 1977
 Estimate: \$55,950,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(m)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for energy purchases for a residence in subdivision 9741(26) of this title is to limit the cost of goods that are necessary for the health and welfare of Vermonters.

Electricity, fuel oil, natural gas, propane, and other fuels are subject to tax as tangible personal property. When these fuels are sold to residences, the fuel supplier or utility is not required to collect the sales tax. A fuel tax of \$0.02 per gallon is applied to heating oil, kerosene, propane gas, and other dyed diesel fuels. A 0.75% gross receipts tax is applied to natural gas and coal, and a 0.5% gross receipts tax is applied to electricity used to heat a residence or business (33 V.S.A. § 2503). A gross operating revenue tax on utilities is also assessed, and the rates depend on the type of utility (30 VSA § 22).

Data sources: EIA Residential Energy Consumption Survey, BLS Household Energy Consumer Price Index

3.014 Energy purchases for farming

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(27)
 Enacted: 1977
 Estimate: \$3,160,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(n)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for energy purchases for farming in subdivision 9741(27) of this title is to promote Vermont's agricultural economy.

When electricity, fuel oil, natural gas, propane and other fuels are sold to farmers, the fuel supplier or utility is not required to collect the sales tax.

Data sources: USDA Census of Agriculture (VT) 2017

3.015 Sales (or lease) of films to movie theaters

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(28)
 Enacted: 1981
 Estimate: \$570,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(o)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for sales of films to movie theaters in subdivision 9741(28) of this title is to avoid double taxation.

Movie theaters that charge for admission do not need to pay sales tax on the purchase or licensed use of films from film distributors.

Data source: National Association of Theater Owners

3.016 Aircraft and depreciable parts for commercial and private (parts only) use

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(29)
 Enacted: 1986
 Estimate: Data Unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(p)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for aircraft and depreciable parts for commercial and private use in subdivision 9741(29) of this title is to promote the growth of the aircraft maintenance industry in Vermont by lowering the cost of parts and equipment relative to other states with private airplane maintenance facilities.

This exemption is for the purchase of aircraft but not drones, sold to a person that holds itself out of the general public as engaging in air commerce, for use primarily in the carriage of persons or property for compensation or hire and for parts, machinery, and equipment to be installed in any aircraft other than drones.

3.017 Railroad rolling stock and depreciable parts

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(30)
 Enacted: 1986
 Estimate: \$200,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(q)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for railroad rolling stock and depreciable parts in subdivision 9741(30) of this title is to increase the use of rail for transport.

This exemption includes the purchase of railroad locomotives and cars and the parts and equipment used in their maintenance.

3.018 Ferryboats and depreciable parts

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(31)
 Enacted: 1988
 Estimate: Less than \$100,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(r)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for ferryboats and depreciable parts in subdivision 9741(31) of this title is to increase the use of ferries for transport.

This exemption includes the purchase of ferries used in the transport of people and property for compensation or hire, and the parts and equipment used in their maintenance.

Data source: History of Lake Champlain Ferries 1947–2005.

3.019 Sales of mobile homes and modular housing

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(32)
 Enacted: 1989
 Estimate: \$400,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(s)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for sales of mobile homes and modular housing in subdivision 9741(32) of this title is to create equity between mobile and modular housing and traditional residential construction by providing an exemption for the estimated portion of the cost attributable to labor (versus materials).

Forty percent of the sales price of a new mobile home or manufactured home is exempt from the sales tax (the remaining 60% is subject to the sales tax). In the case of a used mobile home or manufactured home when sold as real estate, there is no sales tax. Real estate transactions are subject to the property transfer tax.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufactured Housing Survey

3.020 U.S. flag sold to or by exempt veterans' organizations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(33)
 Enacted: 1990
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(t)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for the U.S. flag sold to or by exempt veterans' organizations in subdivision 9741(33) of this title is to support veterans' organizations in performing their traditional functions.

U.S. flags purchased or sold by exempt veteran's organizations are exempt from the sales tax.

3.021 Property transferred as part of personal service transaction or transfer of intangible property rights

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(35)
 Enacted: 1995
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(u)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for property transferred as an incidental part of a personal service transaction or transfer of intangible property rights in subdivision 9741(35) of this title is to forgo taxation when the cost of compliance exceeds the revenues.

Transactions that focus on the sale of personal services such as bookkeeping or hair styling or the transfer of intangible property, such as stocks or marketing logos, may also require the transfer of tangible property. The transaction is exempt from sales tax as long as the value of the tangible personal property transferred is less than 10% of the sales price for the complete transaction.

3.022 Advertising materials

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(36)
 Enacted: 1995
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(v)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for advertising materials in subdivision 9741(36) of this title is to exclude tangible personal property from taxation if it is incidental to a larger service.

Transactions that transfer the right to use advertising materials are exempt from sales tax. Such transactions may include the transfer of a single copy of advertising materials to the purchasing customer.

3.023 Documents that record a professional service

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(37)
 Enacted: 1995
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(w)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for documents that record a professional service in subdivision 9741(37) of this title is to exclude tangible personal property from taxation if it is incidental to a service package.

Bills, invoices, briefs, agreements, and wills are examples of documents that may be provided to customers without the payment of the sales tax on the price of the transaction.

3.024 Tracked vehicles

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(38)
 Enacted: 1997
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(x)

The statutory purpose of the tracked vehicles cap in subdivision 9741(38) of this title is to lessen the cost of capital investments.

The sale of tracked vehicles is subject to the sales tax. The exemption applies on sales that would otherwise result in a tax paid above a capped amount. The cap is required by law to be adjusted by the Consumer Price Index as of July 1 in each even-numbered year. The cap was \$1,200 in fiscal year 2011 and \$1,260 in fiscal year 2012.

3.025 Sales of building materials

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(39)(i) and (ii)
 Enacted: 1997
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(y)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for sales of building materials in subdivisions 9741(39) of this title is to provide incentives to restore and revitalize downtown districts.

Sales of building materials within any three consecutive years in excess of \$1,000,000 in purchase value used in the construction, renovation, or expansion of facilities which are used exclusively, except for isolated or occasional uses, for the manufacture of tangible personal property for sale.

3.026 Scrap construction materials by a third party

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(43)
 Enacted: 1998
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(z)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for third party scrap construction materials in subdivision 9741(43) of this title is to promote the reuse and recycling of scrap construction materials.

Scrap materials generated during construction or demolition are not subject to sales tax if a third party takes possession of the material with no payment.

3.027 Property incorporated in railroad line

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(44)
 Enacted: 1998
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(aa)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for property incorporated in a railroad line in subdivision 9741(44) of this title is to increase the use of rail for transport by lowering the costs of materials.

Materials used in the construction, repair, operation, or maintenance of railroad lines are exempt from the sales tax.

3.028 Clothing and footwear

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(45)
 Enacted: 1999; all clothing and footwear exempt January 1, 2007
 Estimate: \$45,100,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(bb)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for clothing and footwear in subdivision 9741(45) of this title is to limit the tax burden on the purchase of goods that are necessary for the health and welfare of all people in Vermont.

Clothing, including footwear, is exempt from the sales tax. Accessories and protective equipment are not exempt.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, and U.S. Census Bureau

3.029 Property incorporated into a net metering system, an on-premises energy system not connected to the electric distribution system, or a solar hot water heating system and otherwise eligible to be net metered

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(46)
 Enacted: 1999
 Estimate: \$860,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(cc)

The statutory purpose of the exemptions for property incorporated into a net metering system, on premise energy systems not connected to the electric distribution system, and solar hot water heating systems in subdivision 9741(46) of this title are to increase the deployment of solar technologies until the price of solar materials and installation decreases to the point it does not need State subsidization.

Property incorporated into photovoltaic systems that are not covered by the manufacturing exemption is exempt under this specific subsection of statute. In addition, solar equipment for heating water is exempt.

Data Source: Vermont Public Utilities Commission

3.030 Purchases by and limited purchases from 501(c)(3) organizations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9743(3)
 Enacted: 1969, amended
 Estimate: \$22,500,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(dd)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for purchases by and limited purchases from 501(c)(3) organizations in subdivision 9743(3) of this title is to reduce costs for certain nonprofit organizations in order to allow them to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering the public-service missions of the organizations.

Nonprofit organizations purchases are exempt from the sales tax. Some sales by churches, schools, and other organizations are also exempt to a \$20,000 limit. These sales include garage sales and sporting equipment swap sales. Charges for entertainment sponsored by nonprofits also have a limited exemption.

Data Source: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census

3.031 Building materials and supplies used in construction or, repair of buildings by governmental bodies or 501(c)(3) organizations or development corporations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9743(4)
 Enacted: 1969
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(ee)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for building materials and supplies used in construction or repair of buildings by governmental bodies, 501(c)(3) organizations, or development corporations in subdivision 9743(4) of this title is to reduce the costs of construction for certain nonprofit organizations in order to allow them to dedicate more financial resources to their public-service missions.

This exemption includes the materials used for most public works projects as well as the construction of structures for nonprofit organizations.

3.032 Amusement charges for 4 events a year for 501(c)(4)-(13) and (19) organizations and political organizations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9743(5)
 Enacted: 1983
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(ff)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for amusement charges for four events per year for 501(c)(4)-(13) and (19) organizations and political organizations in subdivision 9743(5) of this title is to reduce the costs for and encourage participation in a limited number of events organized by certain nonprofit organizations in order to allow these organizations to dedicate more financial resources to their public-service missions.

3.033 Amusement charges for events presented by 501(c)(3) organizations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9743(7)
 Enacted: 1983 (amended 2010)
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(gg)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for amusement charges for events presented by 501(c)(3) organizations in subdivision 9743(7) of this title is to reduce the costs for and encourage participation in fundraising events organized by certain nonprofit organizations in order to allow these organizations to dedicate more financial resources to their public-service missions.

Nonprofit organizations under 501(c)(3) may charge for live performances without collecting sales tax but only if their proceeds from the past year's events do not exceed \$100,000.

3.034 Reallocation of receipts from tax imposed on sales of construction materials

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9819
 Enacted: 1998
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(hh)

The statutory purpose of the reallocation of receipts from tax imposed on sales of construction materials in section 9819 of this title is to provide incentives to restore and revitalize certain properties in designated downtown districts.

The sales tax revenue from materials used in construction of qualified projects in designated downtown districts above certain amounts (varying by the size of the community) is allocated to the municipalities that are the location of those projects.

3.035 Sales to nonprofit hospital service corporations

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 4518
 Enacted: 1947
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 4518 is to lower the cost of health services to Vermonters.

Nonprofit hospital service corporations are exempt from the sales and use tax.

3.036 Sales to nonprofit medical service corporations

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 4590
 Enacted: 1947
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 4590 is to lower the cost of health services to Vermonters.

Nonprofit medical service corporations are exempt from the sales and use tax.

3.037 Sales to credit unions

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 30901

Enacted: 1967

Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 30901 is to affirm the nonprofit, cooperative structure of credit unions.

Credit unions are exempt from the sales and use tax.

3.038 Sales by licensed auctioneers

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(48)

Enacted: 2011

Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(ii)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for sales by licensed auctioneers in subdivision 9741(48) of this title is to extend the “casual sale” exemption to sales involving an auctioneer selling on behalf of a third party.

Sales of tangible personal property are exempt from the sales tax when sold by an auctioneer and the auction is conducted on the premises of the owner of the property.

3.039 Menstrual Products

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(56)

Enacted: 2021

Estimate: \$760,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9706(ii)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for menstrual products in subdivision 9741(56) of this title is to limit the cost of goods that are necessary for the health and welfare of Vermonters

“Menstrual products” means tampons, panty liners, menstrual cups, menstrual napkins, and other similar tangible personal property designed for use in connection with the human menstrual cycle but does not include “grooming and hygiene products.”

Meals and Rooms Tax Expenditures

Meals and Rooms Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Meals and Alcoholic Beverages Tax	FY 2022 estimated	FY 2023 estimated	FY 2026 projected
41	Grocery-type items furnished for take-out	7,600,000	8,100,000	8,700,000
42	Served on the premises of a non-profit	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
43	Served on the premises of a school	Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable
44	Served in hospitals, convalescent, and nursing homes	960,000	960,000	960,000
45	Summer camp for children	Under 100,000	Under 100,000	Under 100,000
46	Sold by nonprofits at fairs etc. but limited to 4 days	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
47	Furnished to an employee of a hotel or restaurant	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
48	Served at a continuing care retirement facility	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
	Total	8,560,000	9,060,000	9,660,000

Item Number	Rooms Tax	FY 2022 estimated	FY 2023 estimated	FY 2026 projected
4.101	Student housing	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
4.102	Hotel or restaurant employee	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
4.103	Summer camps	Under 100,000	Under 100,000	Under 100,000
4.104	Nonprofit establishments	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
4.105	Rooms at a continuing care retirement facility	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
4.106	Hospital, convalescent, and nursing home	Not estimated	Not estimated	Not estimated
	Total	Under 100,000	Under 100,000	Under 100,000

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Meals and Rooms Tax Expenditures

40 Meals and Alcoholic Beverage Tax

41 Grocery-type items furnished for take-out (meals tax only)

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(i)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: \$8,700,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for grocery-type items furnished for take-out in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(i) of this title is to limit the cost of goods that are necessary for the health and welfare of all people in Vermont.

Most food purchased from a grocery store is not subject to the meals tax. This exemption is for prepared food that is still intended for home use and includes whole pies, cakes, and loaves of bread, single-serving bakery items sold in quantities of three or more, deli and candy sales by weight, whole uncooked pizzas, and larger containers of ice cream, salad dressings, sauces, cider, or milk.

Data source: Economic Census of Vermont, Consumer Expenditure Survey

42 Served or furnished on the premises of a nonprofit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(I)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(b)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for meals served or furnished on the premises of a nonprofit organization in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(I) of this title is to allow more of the revenues generated by certain activities to be dedicated to furthering the public-service missions of the organizations.

Nonprofit organizations may sell meals without a meals tax when those meals are sold on the premises and further the purpose of the organization. The profits from meals sold under this exemption must also be used exclusively for the nonprofit organization.

43 Premises of a school

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(II)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Data Unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(c)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for meals provided on school premises in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(II) of this title is to reduce the overall cost of education in Vermont.

Schools may sell meals on their own grounds without collecting the meals tax. Contractors may sell meals to school students and staff under this exemption, but restaurants and caterers otherwise subject to the tax may not deliver meals to the schools without collecting the tax.

With the passage of Act 64 (2023), school meals are provided free of charge to most K-12 students in Vermont, decreasing the scope of this tax exemption.

44 Hospitals, convalescent, and nursing homes

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(IV)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: \$960,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(d)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for meals provided at hospitals and convalescent and nursing homes in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(IV) of this title is to reduce the overall costs of health care and senior care in Vermont.

Meals provided at locations that have a primary purpose for delivering health care or hospice are not subject to the meals tax.

Data source: Vermont Inpatient Hospital Utilization Report

45 Summer camp for children

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VI)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Less than \$100,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(e)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for summer camps for children in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VI) of this title is to reduce the cost of summer education and outdoor activities for youth.

Meals provided at camps serving children are not subject to the meals tax.

Data source: www.vermontcamps.org

46 Nonprofits at fairs, bazaars, picnics, and similar events, but limited to 4 days

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VII)
 Enacted: 1964
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(f)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for nonprofits at fairs, bazaars, picnics, and similar events in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VII) of this title is to allow more of the revenues generated by certain activities to be dedicated to furthering the public-service missions of the organizations.

Nonprofit organizations may provide meals at public events without collecting the meals tax, but only for four calendar days during any given year.

47 Furnished to an employee of a hotel or restaurant operator as remuneration for his or her employment

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VIII)
 Enacted: 1963
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(g)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for meals furnished to an employee of a hotel or restaurant operator as remuneration for his or her employment in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(VIII) of this title is to avoid the taxation of in-kind benefits.

Meals provided to employees as a part of their compensation are not subject to the meals tax.

48 Served on the premises of a continuing care retirement community

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(XI)
 Enacted: 1988
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(h)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for meals served on the premises of a continuing care retirement community in subdivision 9202(10)(D)(ii)(XI) is to exclude meals prepared in a person's home from taxation.

Meals provided at continuing care retirement communities are not subject to the meals tax.

4.100 Rooms Tax

4.101 Student housing

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(8)
 Enacted: 1964
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(i)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for student housing in subdivision 9202(8) of this title is to reduce the overall costs of education in Vermont.

The rental charges to students attending a school are not subject to the rooms tax.

4.102 Furnished to an employee of a hotel or restaurant operator as remuneration for his or her employment

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(6)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(j)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for rooms furnished to an employee of a hotel or restaurant operator as remuneration for his or her employment in subdivision 9202(6) of this title is to exclude the taxation of in-kind benefits.

Workers residing in a hotel are not subject to the rooms tax when the accommodation is provided as compensation for employment.

4.103 Summer camp for children

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(6)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Under \$100,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(k)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for summer camps for children in subdivision 9202(6) of this title is to reduce the cost of summer education and outdoor activities for youth.

Overnight accommodations at camps serving children are not subject to the rooms tax.

Data source: Vermont Camp Association

4.104 Rooms on the premises of a nonprofit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(3)(C)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(l)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for rooms on the premises of a nonprofit in subdivision 9202(3)(C) of this title is to allow more of the revenues generated by certain activities to be dedicated to furthering the public-service missions of the organizations.

Nonprofits operating hotels to further their exempt purpose are exempt from the rooms tax.

4.105 Rooms on the premises of a continuing care retirement community

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(3)(D)
 Enacted: 1988
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9201(m)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for rooms on the premises of a continuing care retirement community in subdivision 9202(3)(D) of this title is to exclude from taxation rooms that are a person's residence.

A continuing care community is exempt from collecting the rooms tax on the rent of its accommodations.

4.106 Hospital, sanatorium, convalescent home, nursing home, or home for the aged

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(3)(A)
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory Purpose: Not specified

The room charges to occupy a hospital or other institution providing health care are not subject to the rooms tax.

Property Tax Expenditures

Property Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Property Tax Expenditure	FY2022 Actual	FY2023 Actual	FY2026 projected
51	Non-Profit Medical Service Corporations	148,000	154,000	194,000
52	Local Development Corporations	109,000	108,000	185,000
53	Vermont Housing Finance Agency (VHFA)	49,000	45,000	56,000
54	Vermont State Colleges	6,823,000	6,512,000	8,000,000
55	VSAC	45,000	43,000	54,000
56	University of Vermont	13,700,000	12,608,000	15,730,000
57	Cemeteries	537,000	504,000	622,000
58	Libraries	938,000	897,000	1,123,000
59	Housing Authorities	1,980,000	1,831,000	2,302,000
5.010	Congressionally Chartered Organizations	913,000	864,000	1,000,000
5.011	Public, pious and charitable property*	61,103,000	58,039,000	72,289,000
<i>5.011</i>	<i>PPC - Charitable</i>	<i>7,089,000</i>	<i>6,879,000</i>	<i>9,124,000</i>
<i>5.011</i>	<i>PPC - College</i>	<i>16,432,000</i>	<i>15,212,000</i>	<i>19,410,000</i>
<i>5.011</i>	<i>PPC - Pious</i>	<i>13,575,000</i>	<i>12,974,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>
<i>5.011</i>	<i>PPC - School</i>	<i>7,097,000</i>	<i>6,999,000</i>	<i>8,548,000</i>
<i>5.011</i>	<i>PPC - Hospital</i>	<i>16,910,000</i>	<i>15,975,000</i>	<i>20,207,000</i>
5.013	YMCA and YWCAs	401,000	374,000	467,000
5.014	Owned by agricultural societies	570,000	545,000	650,000
5.015	Water pollution abatement property	1,000	1,000	1,000
5.016	Humane societies	143,000	140,000	175,000
5.017	FQHC and RHCs	560,000	550,000	698,000
5.018	Whey processing fixtures	-	-	-
5.019	Ski lifts and snowmaking equipment	1,933,000	2,653,000	3,475,000
5.101	\$10,000 for veterans	509,690	492,580	650,000
5.102	Qualified Housing	1,056,000	1,025,000	1,296,000
5.103	Tax Increment Financing Districts	6,262,546	6,881,870	6,500,000
5.104	VEPC Approved Stabilization Agreements	19,000	-	-
5.201	Permanent Session Law Exemptions	58,000	56,000	49,000
	Total	97,858,236	94,323,450	115,516,000

**Values in italics represent the component pieces of the Public, Pious, and Charitable property category. The total value of this expenditure is on the first line labeled 5.011*

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Property Tax Expenditures

50 Property Tax Exemptions

51 Nonprofit Medical and Hospital Service Corporations

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 4518 and § 4590
 Enacted: 1939
 Estimate: \$194,000
 # of parcels: 1

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 4518 and § 4590 is to lower the cost of health services to Vermonters.

52 Local Development Corporations

Statute: 10 V.S.A. § 236
 Enacted: 1973
 Estimate: \$185,000
 # of parcels: 21

Statutory Purpose: 10 V.S.A. § 210

The statutory purpose of the exemption for local development corporations in section 236 of this title is to promote economic development.

Unoccupied portions of buildings and industrial parks owned by local development authorities are exempt.

53 Vermont Housing Finance Agency

Statute: 10 V.S.A. § 641 (a)
 Enacted: 1973
 Estimate: \$56,000
 # of parcels: 3

Statutory Purpose: 10 V.S.A. § 602

The statutory purpose of the exemption for the Vermont Housing Finance Agency in subsection 641(a) of this title is to provide and promote affordable housing.

All property of the Agency is public property and exempt from all taxes.

54 Vermont State Colleges

Statute: 16 V.S.A. § 2178
 Enacted: 1961; amended 2005.
 Estimate: \$8,000,000
 # of parcels: 41

Statutory Purpose: 16 V.S.A. § 2170

The statutory purpose of the exemption for the Vermont State Colleges in section 2178 of this title is to allow institutions providing higher education to deploy more of their financial resources to their educational missions.

Property used for educational and not commercial purposes is exempt.

55 Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC)

Statute: 16 V.S.A. § 2825
 Enacted: 1965
 Estimate: \$54,000
 # of parcels: 1

Statutory Purpose: 16 V.S.A. § 2826(b)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for Vermont Student Assistance Corporation property tax in section 2825 of this title is to allow State instrumentalities that provide financial and information resources for postsecondary education and training to use all of their resources for those purposes.

All real and personal property of the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation is exempt from taxation.

56 University of Vermont

Statute: 16 App. V.S.A. § 1-15
 Enacted: 1802
 Estimate: \$15,730,000
 # of parcels: 150

Statutory Purpose: 16 App. V.S.A. § 1-15a

The statutory purpose of the exemption for the University of Vermont in section 1-15 of this chapter is to allow institutions providing higher education to deploy more of their financial resources to their educational missions.

Property used for educational purposes is exempt.

57 Cemeteries

Statute: 18 V.S.A. § 5317, § 5376; 32 V.S.A. § 3802(7);
 Enacted: some version of this exemption existed when Vermont became a State in 1791
 Estimate: \$622,000
 # of parcels: 492

Statutory Purpose: 18 V.S.A. § 5300 and 32 V.S.A. § 3800(e)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for cemeteries in sections 18 V.S.A. § 5317, § 5376 and 32 V.S.A. § 3802(7) is to lower the cost of establishing and maintaining cemeteries.

58 Libraries

Statute: 22 V.S.A. § 109
 Enacted: prior to 1947

Estimate: \$1,123,000
 # of parcels: 80

Statutory Purpose: 22 V.S.A. § 68

The statutory purpose of the exemption for libraries in section 109 of this title is to aid libraries in offering free and public access to information and research resources to the public.

If the institution is a free and public library, the library and other property is exempt.

59 Housing Authorities

Statute: 24 V.S.A. § 4020
 Enacted: 1961
 Estimate: \$2,302,000
 # of parcels: 63

Statutory Purpose: 24 V.S.A. § 4000

The statutory purpose of the exemption for housing authorities in section 4020 of this title is to promote, provide, and preserve affordable housing.

The property of a housing authority is declared public property and is exempt.

5.010 Congressionally Chartered Organizations

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 802(2)
 Enacted: 1957
 Estimate: \$1,000,000
 # of parcels: 106

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for congressionally chartered organizations in subdivision 3802(2) of this title is to support certain organizations with a patriotic, charitable, historical, or educational purpose.

Congress issued federal charters from 1791 until 1992 and over 100 organizations have this status. Congress does not oversee or supervise organizations with the charter, and the designation was largely honorific. Congress suspended federal charters because of the unmerited public assumption that the charter signifies federal approval of the organization's activities. (Congressional Research Service Report, April 8, 2004) There are two main groups of congressionally chartered organizations, including veterans, fraternal or patriotic groups such as the American Red Cross, National Academy of Sciences, or Girl and Boy Scouts, and corporate entities such as the Federal Reserve Bank, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

5.011 Public, pious, and charitable property

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §§ 3802(4), 3832, 3840, 5404(a)
 Enacted: Some version of § 3802(4) existed when Vermont became a State in 1791; a version of § 3832 was enacted in 1880
 Estimate: \$72,289,000
 # of parcels: 2,146

Subdivided estimates:	Charitable:	\$9,124,000;	550 parcels
	College:	\$19,410,000;	141 parcels
	Pious:	\$15,000,000;	1,116 parcels
	Schools:	\$8,548,000;	187 parcels
	Hospitals	\$20,207,000;	152 parcels

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(b)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for public, pious, and charitable property in sections 3832 and 3840 and subdivision 3802(4) of this title is to allow these organizations to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering their public-service missions.

Subdivision 3802(4) exemptions are grouped together because municipalities are only required to report the statutory reference and not differentiate between the various exemption types.

5.013 Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations

Statute:	32 V.S.A. § 3802(6)
Enacted:	1906 (YMCA) and 1963 (YWCA)
Estimate:	\$467,000
# of parcels:	7

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(d)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations in subdivision 3802(6) of this title is to allow these organizations to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering their public-service missions.

Young Men's and Women's Christian Association property is exempt if it is used for the purposes of the organization and the income is used entirely for such purposes.

5.014 Owned by agricultural societies

Statute:	32 V.S.A. § 3802(9)
Enacted:	1902
Estimate:	\$650,000
# of parcels:	15

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(f)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for property owned by agricultural societies in subdivision 3802(9) of this title is to lower the cost of public access to agricultural events.

The property is exempt if it is used annually for agricultural fairs.

5.015 Property exclusively installed and operated for the abatement of water pollution

Statute:	32 V.S.A. § 3802(12)
Enacted:	1961
Estimate:	\$1,000
# of parcels:	1

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(h)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for property exclusively installed and operated for the abatement of water pollution in subdivision 3802(12) of this title is to encourage real property improvements that abate water pollution by nonpublic entities that would not qualify for an exemption as a government entity.

This property is exempt as long as it is approved by the Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources.

5.016 Humane societies

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3802(15)
 Enacted: 1976
 Estimate: \$175,000
 # of parcels: 14

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(i)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for humane societies in subdivision 3802(15) of this title is to lower operating costs for organizations that protect animals to allow them to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering their public-service missions.

Property owned by a charitable, nonprofit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of animals is exempt.

5.017 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3802(16)
 Enacted: 1999
 Estimate: \$698,000
 # of parcels: 34

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(j)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics in subdivision 3802(16) of this title is to support health centers that serve an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, and have an ongoing quality assurance program.

Property owned by a federally qualified health center or a free-standing, federally designated rural health clinic is exempt.

5.018 Ski Lifts and Snowmaking Equipment

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5401(10)(D)
 Enacted: 2002 (effective for 2004 and thereafter)
 Estimate: \$3,475,000
 # of parcels: 44

Statutory Purpose: None

Fixed equipment, including ski lifts and snowmaking equipment is exempt. This estimate does not include \$550,000 in foregone revenues (or Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) payments made to towns) for ski lifts and snowmaking equipment at two resorts. That is because leases with the State put title to that property in the State's name, which would mean that if this

exemption were removed that equipment would still not be taxable by the State. This situation is described in the 2015 report by the Vermont State Auditor's Office, *State Land Leases Boost Ski Industry, but Are Dated and Inconsistent*.

5.019 Whey Processing Fixtures

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5401(10)(G)
 Enacted: 2001
 Estimate: \$0
 # of parcels: None

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for whey processing fixtures in subdivision 5401(10)(G) of this title is to support industries using whey processing facilities to convert waste into value-added products.

Nonresidential property does not include machinery and equipment used directly in the processing of whey.

Act 90 of 2021 Legislative Section Property Tax Expenditures

5.021 Native American Land

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3802(21)
 Enacted: 2022
 Estimate: \$5,000
 # of parcels: 2

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(p)

The statutory purpose of the exemption under subdivision 3802(21) of this title for property owned by Native American tribes is to recognize those peoples as the traditional land caretakers of Vermont and to lower their costs to allow them to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering their tribe-related activities.

This provision exempts real and personal property owned by a Native American tribe recognized in 1 V.S.A. Chapter 23 or owned by a nonprofit controlled by a tribe, as long as the property is not leased or rented for profit.

5.100 Adjustments to Property Values

5.101 \$10,000 exemption of appraised value of a residence for a veteran

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3802(11) and 32 V.S.A. § 6066(i)
 Enacted: prior to 1910; amended 2011
 Estimate: \$650,000
 # of parcels: 3,490

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(g)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for \$10,000 of appraised value of a residence for a veteran in subdivision 3802(11) of this title is to recognize disabled veterans' service to Vermont and to the country.

The exemption is for a veteran of any war or who has received an American Expeditionary Medal. The exemption also applies to the veteran's spouse, widow, widower, or child, if one or more of them are receiving disability compensation for at least 50% disability, death compensation, dependence and indemnity compensation, or pension for disability paid through any military department or the Veteran's Administration.

5.102 Qualified Housing

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5404a(a)(6)
 Enacted: 2004
 Estimate: \$1,296,000
 # of parcels: 662

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (c)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for qualified housing in subdivision 5404a(a)(6) of this title is to ensure that taxes on this rent restricted housing provided to low- and moderate-income Vermonters are more equivalent to property taxed using the State homestead rate and to adjust the costs of investment in rent restricted housing to reflect more accurately the revenue potential of such property.

Residential rental units that are subject to specific rent restrictions may qualify for an exemption of 10% of the value of the parcel.

5.103 Tax Increment Financing Districts

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5404a(f)
 Enacted: 1997, amended multiple times
 Estimate: \$6,500,000
 # of Districts: 8

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (d)

The statutory purpose of the Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts in subsection 5404a(f) of this title is to allow communities to encourage investment and improvements that would not otherwise occur and to use locally the additional property tax revenue attributable to those investments to pay off the debt incurred to construct the improvements.

TIF allows a municipality to retain and utilize a portion of the education property tax revenue from an approved district for improvements related to the district. The tax expenditure estimate

here represents the portion municipalities retain to fund improvements in the TIF district. The percentage varies by district but is usually between 70% and 100% of new property tax increment. The remaining portion is required by law to be remitted to the Education Fund.

5.104 VEPC Approved Stabilization Agreements

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5404a
 Enacted: 1997; Repealed effective January 1, 2017 (2016 Act. No 157 Sec. H.6.)
 Estimate: \$0
 # of parcels: 0

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (e)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont Economic Progress Council approved stabilization agreements in section 5404a of this title is to provide exemptions on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with other economic development efforts in order to facilitate economic development that would not otherwise occur.

Municipalities that entered into property tax stabilization agreements for improvements to commercial or industrial property were allowed to apply to the Vermont Economic Progress Council for additional State education property tax stabilizations for up to 10 years.

Act 181 of 2024 Legislative Section Property Tax Expenditures - Adjustments to Property Values

5.105 Flood Impacted Property Rehabilitation

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3870-3871
 Enacted: 2024
 Estimate: \$1,160,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(q)

The statutory purpose of the exemption under 32 V.S.A. chapter 125, subchapter 3 for new construction or rehabilitation is to lower the cost of new construction or rehabilitation of residential properties in flood-impacted communities.

Act 181 created a new three-year property tax exemption for qualifying improvements to properties near certain designated areas in Vermont. Note that the exemption only applies to increase in appraisal value caused by the rehabilitation, not the full listed value of the property. Improvements qualify for the exemption if they are made to one or more dwellings that will be used as principal residences and meet the definition of rehabilitation found in 32 V.S.A. chapter 125, subchapter 3 among other requirements.

5.200 Session Law Exemptions

5.201 Permanent Session Law Exemptions (never codified)

Statute: Various
 Enacted: Multiple dates
 Estimate: \$49,000
 # of parcels: 4 identified

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(m)

The statutory purpose of the exemptions in Vermont permanent session law in 2008 Acts and Resolves No. 190, 1892 Acts and Resolves No. 213 (*Holton Home, Brattleboro*), 1945 Acts and Resolves No. 204 (*Moose Lodge, Rutland City*), 1939 Acts and Resolves No. 250 (*Italian American Club, Rutland City*), 1921 Acts and Resolves No. 31 (*American Legion, Rutland City*), 1921 Acts and Resolves No. 262 (*Knights of Columbus, Rutland City*), 1910 Acts and Resolves No. 370 (*Masonic Building Association, Brattleboro*), and 1900 Acts and Resolves No. 244 (*Masonic Temple, Rutland City*), is to provide relief to specific properties that have demonstrated an individual purpose to the General Assembly.

The Legislature has enacted a number of property-specific permanent exemptions from education property tax. The ones that can be identified have been grouped together.

5.300 Property Taxed Under Alternate Scheme

5.301 Railroad Property

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3803(1)
 Enacted: 1882
 Alternative Tax: 32 V.S.A. § 8211

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(k)

The statutory purpose of the railroad property alternative tax method in subdivision 3803(1) of this title is to provide an alternative to the traditional valuation method in order to achieve consistency across municipalities.

An alternative tax is assessed on the appraised value of property and corporate franchise of each railroad company. The revenue is split between the State's general fund and the town where the railroad property is located.

5.302 Telephone Property

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3803(2)
 Enacted: 1882; Repealed eff. July 1, 2025 (2024 Act. No 145 Sec. 7)
 Alternative Tax: 32 V.S.A. § § 8521 and 8522

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 3800(l)

The statutory purpose of the telephone property alternative tax method referenced in subdivision 3803(2) of this title is to provide an alternative to the to the traditional valuation method in order to achieve consistency across municipalities.

A company may elect either a telephone property tax of 2.37% of net book value or an alternative tax based on gross operating revenue. This is a General Fund tax source, rather than the Education Fund where property taxes and their alternatives are typically deposited.

5.304 Wind-Powered Electric Generating Facilities

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5401(10)(J)(i)
 Enacted: 2008; amended 2012
 Alternative Tax: 32 V.S.A. § 5402c(a)

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (g)

The statutory purpose of the wind-powered electric generating facilities alternative tax scheme in subdivision 5401(10)(J)(i) of this title is to provide an alternative to the traditional valuation method in order to achieve consistent valuation across municipalities.

The buildings and fixtures (not the land) of wind-powered electric generating facilities that are one megawatt and over are exempt from education property tax. The alternate tax is \$03 per kWh of electrical energy produced. The alternative tax was amended (2012 Act No. 127 Sec. 5) to apply to facilities that generate at least one megawatt instead of the original five megawatts. Smaller facilities are exempt.

5.305 Renewable Energy Plant Generating Electricity from Solar Power

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5401(10)(J)(ii)

Enacted: 2012
Alternative Tax: 32 V.S.A. §8701

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5400 (h)

The statutory purpose of the renewable energy plant generating electricity from solar power alternative tax structure in subdivision 5401(10)(j)(ii) is to provide an alternative to the traditional valuation method in order to achieve consistent valuation across municipalities.

The fixtures and personal property (not land) of a solar electric renewable energy plant are exempt from the education property tax. Plants larger than 10 kWh are subject to a uniform capacity tax of \$4 per kWh of plant capacity. Smaller facilities were exempt from both the property tax and the generation tax. The exemption for small facilities was repealed on January 1, 2023.

Bank Franchise and Insurance Premiums Tax Expenditures

Bank Franchise and Insurance Premiums Summary FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Bank Franchise Tax Expenditures	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2026 Projected
61	Credit Unions	2,000,000	1,710,000	2,150,000
6.101	Affordable Housing Tax Credit	*	*	*
6.102	Downtown and Village Center Program Tax Credits	1,709,000	1,876,000	2,890,000
6.103	Entrepreneur's Seed Capital Fund Credit	0	0	0
6.104	Charitable Housing Credit	0	0	0
*Suppressed data (fewer than 10 claimants)		*	*	*
Total		3,709,000	3,586,000	5,040,000

Projections calculated using compound annual growth rate (CAGR) and average annual growth rate (AAGR)

Item Number	Insurance Premium Tax Expenditures	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2026 Projected
71	Affordable Housing Tax Credit	*	*	*
72	Downtown and Village Center Program Tax Credits	*	*	*
73	Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit	0	0	0
7.101	Annuity Considerations	13,377,000	29,826,000	18,153,000
7.102	Fraternal Societies	115,000	99,000	96,000
7.103	Hospital and Medical Service Organizations	13,574,000	14,946,000	15,641,000
*Suppressed data (fewer than 10 claimants)		*	*	*
Total		27,066,000	44,871,000	33,890,000

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Bank Franchise Tax Expenditures

60 Exemptions from Tax on Deposits

61 Credit Unions

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 2085
 Enacted: 1967
 Estimate: \$2,150,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 30901 is to affirm the nonprofit, cooperative structure of credit unions.

Deposits and shares in State-chartered credit unions are not subject to taxation.

6.100 Bank Franchise Tax Credits

6.101 Affordable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930u
 Enacted: 2000
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(i)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont affordable housing credit in section 5930u of this title is to increase the capital available to certain affordable housing projects for construction or rehabilitation by attracting up-front private investment.

A credit is available for affordable rental housing projects or owner-occupied affordable housing units, provided the project has been authorized by the Vermont Housing Finance Agency. The amount of the credit is based on a taxpayer's eligible cash contribution and the agency's allocation plan. Total tax credits available to the taxpayer are the amount of the first-year allocation plus the succeeding four years' deemed allocation.

6.102 Downtown and Village Center Program Tax Credits Historic Rehabilitation, Façade Improvement, and Code Improvement Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc
 Enacted: 2006 (replacing similar credits from 1997)
 Estimate: \$2,890,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(m)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont historical rehabilitation tax credit in subsection 5930cc(a) of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(n)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont facade improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(b) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve facades and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(o)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont code improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(c) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

There are three available credits for improvements in a designated downtown or village center:
 Historic rehabilitation – 10% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures
 Façade improvement – 25% of qualified expenditures (maximum = \$25,000)
 Code improvement – 50% of qualified expenditures.

6.103 Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830b
 Enacted: 1986; amended 2006
 Estimate: \$0

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(l)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont entrepreneurs' seed capital fund credit in section 5830b of this title is to provide incentives for investment in the Seed Capital Fund, ensuring it has sufficient capital to make equity investments in Vermont businesses.

A credit is available for a taxpayer who contributes to the fund in an amount equal to the lesser of either 4% of the taxpayer's contribution or 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability for the year prior to claiming the credit, provided that the aggregate credit allowable for all taxable years not to exceed 20% of the taxpayer's contribution to the initial capitalization of the fund.

6.104 Charitable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830c
 Enacted: 1990
 Estimate: \$0

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(h)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont charitable housing credit in section 5830c of this title is to enable lower capital cost to certain affordable housing charities by restoring some of the forgone investment income through a tax credit to the investor.

Credit for the difference between interest income that would have been received at the charitable threshold rate and actual interest income received. The rate effective each July 1 is 2% below the Bank Prime Loan Rate for March.

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Insurance Premiums Tax Expenditures

70 Insurance Premiums Tax Credits

71 Affordable Housing Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930u
 Enacted: 2000
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(i)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont affordable housing credit in section 5930u of this title is to increase the capital available to certain affordable housing projects for construction or rehabilitation by attracting up-front private investment.

A credit is available for affordable rental housing projects or owner-occupied affordable housing units, provided the project has been authorized by the Vermont Housing Finance Agency. The amount of the credit is based on a taxpayer's eligible cash contribution and the agency's allocation plan. Total tax credits available to the taxpayer are the amount of the first-year allocation plus the succeeding four years' deemed allocation.

72 Downtown and Village Center Program Tax Credits

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5930cc
 Enacted: 2006 (replacing similar credits from 1997)
 Estimate: Suppressed – fewer than 10 claimants

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(m)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont historical rehabilitation tax credit in subsection 5930cc(a) of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(n)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont facade improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(b) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve facades and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(o)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont code improvement tax credit in subsection 5930cc(c) and sections 5930aa–5930ff of this title is to provide incentives to improve and rehabilitate historic properties in designated downtowns and village centers.

There are three available credits for improvements in a designated downtown or village center.

73 Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit

Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5830b
 Enacted: 2004, amended 2006
 Estimate: \$0

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 5813(l)

The statutory purpose of the Vermont Entrepreneurs' Seed Capital Fund Credit in section 5830b of this title is to provide incentives for investment in the Seed Capital Fund, ensuring it has sufficient capital to make equity investments in Vermont businesses.

A credit is available for a taxpayer who contributes to the Fund in an amount equal to the lesser of either 4% of the taxpayer's contribution or 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability for the year prior to claiming the credit, provided that the aggregate credit allowable for all taxable years not to exceed 20% of the taxpayer's contribution to the initial capitalization of the Fund.

7.100 Exemptions from the Premiums Tax

7.101 Annuity Considerations

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 3718
 Enacted: 1967
 Estimate: \$18,153,000

Statutory Purpose: 8 V.S.A. § 3700

The statutory purpose of the exemption for annuity considerations in section 3718 of this title is to avoid reciprocity from other states.

7.102 Fraternal Societies

Statute: 8 V.S.A. § 4501
 Enacted: 1959
 Estimate: \$96,000

Statutory Purpose: 8 V.S.A. § 4460

The statutory purpose of the exemption for fraternal societies in section 4500 of this title is to support benevolent societies that provide benefits to members and to the community.

7.103 Hospital and Medical Service Organizations

Statute: 8 V.S.A. §§ 4518, 4590
 Enacted: 1939
 Estimate: \$15,641,000

Statutory Purpose: 32 V.S.A. § 9247

The statutory purpose of the remaining exemptions in 8 V.S.A. § 4518 and § 4590 is to lower the cost of health services to Vermonters.

Motor Fuel Purchase and Use Tax Expenditures

Motor Fuel and Purchase and Use Tax Expenditure Summary FY 2022, FY 2023 and FY 2026 (dollars)

Item Number	Expenditure	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2023 Estimated	FY 2026 projected
81	Gasoline tax	\$0	\$0	\$0
82	Diesel fuel	\$559,000	\$641,000	\$582,000
	Totals	\$559,000	\$641,000	\$582,000

Item Number	Expenditure	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2023 Estimated	FY 2026 projected
91	Religious, charitable	\$76,107	\$66,997	\$151,000
92	Non-registered vehicles	No data	No data	No data
93	Gifts	\$3,391,732	\$3,084,379	\$3,735,000
94	IRC Sec. 351	\$19,550	\$30,817	\$45,000
95	Handicap	\$58,741	\$31,362	\$49,000
96	Veterans	\$1,961	\$3,691	\$19,000
	Subtotals Tax Exemptions	\$3,548,091	\$3,217,246	\$4,000,000
97	Trade-In allowance	\$43,000,000	\$45,300,000	\$48,300,000
	Totals	\$46,548,091	\$48,517,246	\$52,300,000

Description of Gasoline and Diesel Fuel and Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax Expenditures

Act 160 (2010), Sec. 1 amended 32 V.S.A. §312 to add reporting on the gasoline tax, diesel fuel tax, and motor vehicle purchase and use tax to this report.

Gasoline Tax

There are no end user exemptions to the gasoline tax.

Diesel Fuel Tax and Transportation Infrastructure Bond (TIB) Fund Diesel Fuel Assessment

23 V.S.A. §3003 imposes on the sale of diesel fuel:

- (1) a tax of \$0.28 per gallon;
- (2) a petroleum distributor license fee of \$0.01 per gallon which is deposited in the petroleum cleanup fund; and
- (3) a transportation infrastructure bond (TIB) fund assessment of \$0.03 per gallon. This analysis treats exemptions from the tax, fee and assessment as all being tax expenditures and herein the term “tax” is all inclusive.

As specified in 23 V.S.A. §3003(d)(1), the following uses are exempted from the diesel fuel tax, the license fee and TIB assessment:

- off road uses for agricultural purposes;
- use by a vehicle registered as a farm truck;
- off road uses by any vehicle;
- uses by State or municipal entities (including school districts, fire districts); and
- use by a non-profit public transit agency.

Diesel fuel purchases by government entities and public transit agencies are excluded from this analysis. The Department of Motor Vehicles database is limited to information on the number of taxable and tax-exempt gallons sold and does not break down the aggregate numbers by user type. Therefore, this report does not estimate the tax expenditure value of the individual exemptions but instead provides one aggregate estimate for all the exemptions in 23 V.S.A. §3003(d)(1).

The Department of Motor Vehicles database of diesel transactions was reconfigured mid-fiscal year 2020, which necessitated a change in estimate methodology with the 2023 report. The tax expenditure estimates for years prior to fiscal year 2021 are derived by using data from several sources to estimate the quantity of diesel fuel purchases by State and local government entities and public transit agencies, which are not considered to be tax expenditures. These totals were then subtracted from the Department of Motor Vehicles’ gross figure for tax-exempt gallons. Estimates for fiscal year 2021 and future years are derived from querying the new Department of Motor Vehicles system to exclude tax exempt diesel used by the Agency of Transportation, nonprofit transit agencies, and other government entities (where identifiable).

Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax

Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax – Specific Exemptions

Exemptions from the motor vehicle purchase and use tax are specified in 32 V.S.A §8911. The exemption for State and local government entities is excluded from the analysis.

The Department of Motor Vehicles database includes transactions exempted from the motor vehicle purchase and use tax in seven categories. Information is available on the vehicle type, make, model and year, but not the sales price. The expenditure estimate is derived by multiplying the number of transactions in each category by an estimate of the average motor vehicle purchase and use tax paid per taxable transaction.

Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax – Trade-In Value Exemption

32 V.S.A §8902(4) and (5) define the purchase price subject to the motor vehicle purchase and use tax as, in general terms, being equal to the gross price paid minus the value of any trade-in involved in the transaction (broadly defined to include separate sales). It has been argued that a trade-in allowance constitutes a tax expenditure. It has also been argued that a trade-in allowance taxes the true net cost of the vehicle sale transaction and is necessary to avoid double taxation. In 2005, at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Joint Fiscal Office provided revenue estimates for several options involving the elimination of the trade-in allowance, in whole or in part. The figures were an estimate of the additional motor vehicle purchase and use tax revenue that would have been generated had the trade-in allowance not existed in the fiscal year involved (adjusted for estimated demand effects). The estimate for a zero trade-in allowance was updated and is included in this report. Whether this revenue constitutes a tax expenditure or rather double taxation is a separate question.

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax Expenditures

80 Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Tax Expenditures

81 Gasoline Tax

There are no end user exemptions from the gasoline tax.

82 Diesel Tax

Statute: 23 V.S.A. §3003

Enacted: 1982

Estimate: \$582,000

Statutory purpose: 23 V.S.A. §3000

The statutory purpose of the exemption for diesel tax in section 3003 of this title is to relieve off-road uses and farm truck uses from the user fee for the State highway system.

List of Fiscal Year 2023 Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax Expenditures

90 Motor Vehicle Purchase and Use Tax Expenditures

91 Religious or charitable institutions or volunteer fire companies

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (3)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: \$151,000

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(a)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for religious or charitable institutions or volunteer fire companies in subdivision 8911(3) of this title is to lower the operating costs of pious and charitable organizations considered exempt under subdivision 3802(4) of this title to allow them to dedicate more of their financial resources to furthering their public service missions.

92 Non-registered vehicles

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (5)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: Data unavailable

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(b)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for nonregistered vehicles in subdivision 8911(5) of this title is to exclude from the tax vehicles that are not entitled to use the State highway system.

93 Gifts

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (8)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: \$3,735,000

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(c)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for gifts in subdivision 8911(8) of this title is to avoid the intrusion of a tax into sharing transactions that are common within families.

94 IRC Sec. 351

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (10)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: \$45,000

Statutory purpose: None

Note: "IRC Sec. 351" refers to transfers by an owner to a business controlled by the owner pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Sec. 351.

95 Handicapped

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (12)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: \$49,000

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(d)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for persons with disabilities in subdivision 8911(12) of this title is to lessen the cost of purchasing a vehicle that has been modified to meet the physical needs of a qualifying Vermonter.

96 Veterans

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8911 (14)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006
 Estimate: \$19,000

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(e)

The statutory purpose of the exemption for veterans in subdivision 8911(14) of this title is to remove every cost to a qualifying veteran receiving a vehicle granted by the Veterans' Administration.

97 General exemption of trade-in value

Statute: 32 V.S.A. §8902(4) and (5)
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1967
 Estimate: \$48,300,000

Statutory purpose: 32 V.S.A §8900(f)

The statutory purpose of the general exemption of trade-in value in subdivisions 8902(4) and (5) of this title is to ensure the use value of a vehicle is taxed only once.

Appendices

Appendix A – Statutory Reference

32 V.S.A. § 312. Tax expenditure report

§ 312. Tax expenditure report

(a) As used in this section, "tax expenditure" shall mean the actual or estimated loss in tax revenue resulting from any exemption, exclusion, deduction, credit, preferential rate, or deferral of liability applicable to the tax.

Tax expenditures shall not include the following:

- (1) revenue outside the taxing power of the State;
- (2) provisions outside the normal structure of a particular tax;
- (3) revenue forgone as unduly burdensome to administer; and
- (4) for the purpose of avoiding government taxing itself.

(b) Tax expenditure reports. Biennially, as part of the budget process, beginning January 15, 2009, the Department of Taxes and the Joint Fiscal Office shall file with the House Committees on Ways and Means and on Appropriations and the Senate Committees on Finance and on Appropriations a report on tax expenditures in the personal and corporate income taxes, sales and use tax, and meals and rooms tax, insurance premium tax, bank franchise tax, education property tax, diesel fuel tax, gasoline tax, motor vehicle purchase and use tax. The Office of Legislative Council shall also be available to assist with this tax expenditure report. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the report to be made under this subsection. The report shall include, for each tax expenditure, the following information:

- (1) a description of the tax expenditure;
- (2) the most recent fiscal information available on the direct cost of the tax expenditure in the past two years;
- (3) the date of enactment of the expenditure;
- (4) a description of and estimate of the number of taxpayers directly benefiting from the expenditure provision;
- (5) a description of the statutory purpose explaining the policy goal behind the expenditure as required by subsection (d) of this section and 2013 Acts and Resolves No. 73, Sec. 5; and
- (6) a compilation of the items excluded under subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Repealed.

(d) Every tax expenditure, as defined in subsection (a) of this section, in the tax expenditure report required by this section shall be accompanied in statute by a statutory purpose explaining the policy goal behind the exemption, exclusion, deduction, or credit applicable to the tax. The statutory purpose shall appear as a separate subsection or subdivision in statute and shall bear the title "Statutory Purpose." Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a tax expenditure listed in the tax expenditure report that lacks a statutory purpose in statute shall not be implemented or enforced until a statutory purpose is provided. The Department of Taxes shall notify the General Assembly when it has determined that a tax expenditure listed in the tax expenditure report lacks a statutory purpose, and the Department shall specify a date, no later than one year after its determination, that it will cease implementation or enforcement of the tax expenditure.

(Added 2005, No. 75, § 26; amended 2005, No. 207 (Adj. Sess.), § 23, eff. May 31, 2006; 2007, No. 190 (Adj. Sess.), § 24, eff. June 6, 2008; 2009, No. 160 (Adj. Sess.), § 1, eff. June 4, 2010; 2011, No. 45, § 36k, eff. May 24, 2011; 2013, No. 73, § 4, eff. July 1, 2014; 2013, No. 142 (Adj. Sess.), § 59; 2013, No. 200 (Adj. Sess.), § 21.)

Appendix B – List of Excluded Exemptions

Individual Income Tax

Railroad retirement income
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5823(a)(1)
 45 U.S.C. § 231m(a); I.R.C. § 6334.

Provided to the elderly pursuant to the Older Americans Act
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(IX)
 Enacted: 1973

Sales and Use Tax

Non-business, casual sales
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(4)
 Enacted: 1969

Purchased with Food Stamps
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(X)
 Enacted: 1987

Manufacturers' material and equipment
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(14)
 Enacted: 1969 (amended in 2012)

Meals and Rooms Tax

Time share rights
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(8)
 Enacted: 1992

Packaging and shipping materials
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(16)
 Enacted: 1969

Permanent residents
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(6) and (7)
 Enacted: 1959

Rented furniture for residential use
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(17)
 Enacted: 1970

State or US-operated establishment
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(3)(B)
 Enacted: 1959

Admissions to municipal, state, and federal recreation facilities
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(18)
 Enacted: 1970

Property Tax

Federal and State Government Property
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 3802(1)
 Enacted: 1791

Energy used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(34)
 Enacted: 1993

Municipally owned
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 5401(10)(F);
 Enacted: 1997
 Use Value Appraisal Program
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. Chapter 124
 Enacted: 1977

Wholesale transactions between telecommunications service providers
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9741(41)
 Enacted: 1997

Property Tax Adjustments
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. Chapter 154
 Enacted: 1997

Meals and Rooms Tax

Premises of Vermont or federal institutions to inmates and employees
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(III)
 Enacted: 1959

Purchase and Use Tax

I.R.C. § 351 transfers by an owner to a business controlled by the owner
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 8911 (10);
 Enacted: 1960, amended 1987, 2006

Furnished while transporting passengers for hire on train, bus, or airplane (carriers)
 Statute: 32 V.S.A. § 9202(10)(D)(ii)(V);
 Enacted: 1959

Appendix C – Individual Income Tax Expenditure Summary

2022 Vermont Individual Income Tax Returns - Refundable Credits						
AGI Income Class	Earned Income Tax Credit		Child Tax Credit		Child and Dependent Care Credit	
Description	# Returns	\$Total	# Returns	\$Total	# Returns	\$Total
Negative	280	102,000	80	106,000	-	-
None/Missing	-	-	60	83,000	-	-
.01 - 4,999	4,010	655,900	570	747,100	-	-
5,000 - 9,999	4,910	2,115,200	600	756,900	-	-
10,000 - 14,999	5,940	3,552,600	750	925,800	-	-
15,000 - 19,999	3,590	4,184,900	890	1,101,100	50	8,800
20,000 - 24,999	2,380	3,659,400	880	1,087,900	160	33,200
25,000 - 29,999	2,410	3,379,800	940	1,152,500	200	72,400
30,000 - 34,999	2,620	2,797,400	990	1,226,600	250	104,600
35,000 - 39,999	2,930	2,180,000	1,110	1,378,500	300	120,100
40,000 - 44,999	2,420	1,179,000	1,040	1,305,400	350	135,200
45,000 - 49,999	1,220	484,600	870	1,069,500	330	124,000
50,000 - 59,999	800	225,700	1,640	2,090,500	610	228,500
60,000 - 74,999	-	-	2,120	2,730,800	860	331,500
75,000 - 99,999	-	-	3,090	4,010,900	1,620	689,300
100,000 - 124,999	-	-	2,710	3,452,900	1,930	841,100
125,000 - 149,999	-	-	1,870	1,820,700	1,570	670,800
150,000 - 199,999	-	-	1,100	377,900	1,740	736,200
200,000 - 299,999	-	-	-	-	1,180	484,200
300,000 - 499,999	-	-	-	-	510	209,500
500,000 - 999,999	-	-	-	-	190	79,500
1,000,000+	-	-	-	-	40	18,400
Grand Total	33,520	24,524,600	21,300	25,423,900	11,920	4,888,200

2022 Vermont Individual Income Tax Returns - High Value Deductions and Non-refundable Credit

AGI Income Bracket	Social Security Exemption		Capital Gains Exclusion		Charitable Contributions Credit	
Description	# Returns	\$Total	# Returns	\$Total	# Returns	\$Total
Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-
None/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-
.01 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	20	300
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	160	3,770	240	2,980
10,000 - 14,999	600	18,130	360	12,450	1,330	27,440
15,000 - 19,999	1,980	109,250	800	28,190	1,770	63,620
20,000 - 24,999	2,420	222,890	780	45,600	1,890	72,840
25,000 - 29,999	3,260	422,700	860	56,470	2,150	88,910
30,000 - 34,999	2,930	594,340	960	65,480	2,460	111,890
35,000 - 39,999	2,780	753,960	1,040	71,160	2,860	136,280
40,000 - 44,999	2,740	923,000	1,130	89,920	3,130	169,050
45,000 - 49,999	2,580	1,038,480	1,150	95,340	3,110	182,290
50,000 - 59,999	5,210	1,997,910	2,390	244,210	6,180	392,990
60,000 - 74,999	4,300	1,691,300	3,480	509,890	9,170	662,000
75,000 - 99,999	10	3,630	5,330	850,550	13,150	1,132,480
100,000 - 124,999	-	-	4,670	1,030,150	11,280	1,045,040
125,000 - 149,999	-	-	3,650	972,600	8,630	859,800
150,000 - 199,999	-	-	4,890	1,541,140	10,890	1,261,970
200,000 - 299,999	-	-	4,850	2,608,940	9,130	1,332,540
300,000 - 499,999	-	-	3,290	3,152,640	5,720	1,011,050
500,000 - 999,999	-	-	2,010	3,721,480	3,430	711,810
1,000,000+	-	-	1,480	4,608,940	2,930	533,810
Grand Total	28,810	7,775,590	43,280	19,708,920	99,470	9,799,090

Appendix D – Research and Development Tax Credit List

This list shows companies that claimed the Research and Development Tax Credit on a Vermont Corporate or Business Income Tax return filed in calendar year 2024. This list includes those entities that earned, used, and/or carried the credit forward.

COMPANY
1 14TH STAR BREWING COMPANY LLC
2 4382412 CANADA INC
3 AECOM & SUBSIDIARIES
4 AG LABS LLC DBA ANSWER ROCKET LLC
5 AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC & SUBSIDIARIES
6 AGRI MARK INC
7 AGROREFINER VENTURES LLC
8 ALKEN INC
9 ALPINE SNOWGUARDS
10 AMDG LLC
11 AMERICAN MEADOWS INC
12 AMPION BPC
13 ANIMA VIRUALITY INC
14 APPLIED BOLTING TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS LLC
15 ARMACH ROBOTICS INC
16 ASURE PAYROLL INC
17 ATHENAHEALTH INC & AFFILIATES
18 ATLAS GUNWORKS INC
19 AURAQUEST INC
20 AUTUMN HARP HOLDING COMPANY INC
21 BARRY CALLEBAUT NORTH AMERICA HOLDIN
22 BENCHMARK SPACE SYSTEMS INC
23 BETA TECHNOLOGIES INC SUBS
24 BETTER LIFE PARTNERS INC
25 BIA DIAGNOSTICS LLC
26 BLACK RIVER DESIGN ARCHITECTS PLC
27 BASKET INVESTMENT GROUP LLC
28 BRANDING BRAND INC
29 BURLINGTON BEER COMPANY
30 CALEDONIA SPIRITS INC
31 CAMBIA HEALTH SOLUTIONS INC
32 CAMP PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC
33 CANNAPLANNERS LLC
34 CAPTAINJRG INC
35 CASH OR TRADE, INC
36 CENTURY INTERNATIONAL ARMS INC
37 CHAMPLAIN CABLE CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
38 CHAMPLAIN CHOCOLATE COMPANY
39 CHROMA TECHNOLOGY CORP AND SUBSIDIARY
40 CHVAC SERVICES HOLDINGS LLC
41 CISCO SYSTEMS INC
42 CITIZEN CIDER HOLDING INC
43 CJK GROUP INC
44 CLASSIC DESIGNS BY MTTHEW BURAK
45 COMMANDO LLC

46 CONCEPT2 INC
47 CONTINUENT LTD
48 CSL SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INC
49 CTI SYSTEMS INC
50 DANFORTH PEWTERERS LTD
51 DARN TOUGH
52 DASSAULT SYSTEMES CORPORATION
53 DEALERPOLICY INC & SUBSIDIARIES
54 DEALERTRACK INC & AFFILIATES
55 DEW CONSTRUCTION CORP
56 DUBOIS & KING INC
57 DYCOM INVESTMENTS INC
58 ECHO CONSULTING LLC
59 ELECTROLOCK INC
60 ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
61 ESCO TECHNOLOGIES INC
62 FARADAY INC
63 FLUENCY INC
64 FOURTITUDE LLC
65 FOXGLOVE TECHNOLOGIES INC
66 FRIKINTECH INC
67 FROST BEER WORKSC
68 GATSBY INC
69 GENERAC POWER SYSTEMS INC
70 GENERAL DYNAMICSOTS INC
71 GLAVEL INC
72 GLOBALFOUNDRIES US INC
73 GMA INVESTMENT VERMONT LLC
74 GREEN MOUNTAIN ANIMAL LLC
75 GREEN MOUNTAIN ANTIBODIES INC
76 GREEN RIVER DATA ANALYSIS LLC
77 GREEN RIVER DATA GROUP INC
78 GREENSEA SYSTEMS INC
79 HAEMATOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIES LLC
80 HAEMTECH HOLDINGS LLC
81 HAYWARD TYLER HOLDING COMPANY
82 HEARTHSTONE QUALITY HOME HEATING
83 HEWITT USA HOLDINGS INC
84 HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE COMPANY
85 HILL FARMSTEAD LLC
86 HLI INC
87 HOME OUTSIDE INC
88 HSS HOLDING CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARY
89 IDEX CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARIES
90 IMAGE RELAY INC
91 INSPACE PROXIMITY INC
92 INTERLOGIC INC
93 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
94 ITENTIAL INC
95 IVEK CORPORATION
96 IVY COMPUTER
97 IXIS LLC
98 JOSEPH P CARRARA SONS INC
99 KAHUA INC
100 KAMAN COMPOSITES VERMONT INC

101 KINETIC FURNITURE OF VERMONT LLC
102 KINGSBURY COMPANIES LLC
103 LAM RESEARCH CORPORATION
104 LAWSONS FINEST LIQUIDS LLC
105 LEDDYNAMICS INC
106 LETS GO COMMANDO INC
107 LIQUID MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS INC
108 MACH 7 TECHNOLOGIES INC
109 MACK GROUP INC AND SUBSIDIARIES
110 MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS INC
111 MARVELL TECHNOLOGY INC AND AFFILIATE
112 MED ASSOCIATES INC
113 MICROBRIGHTFIELD LLC
114 MIX MAX INC
115 MYLAN BERTEK MLI ACQ
116 NATE PACKAGING LLC
117 NATIONAL LIFE HOLDING COMPANY & AFFI
118 NEAL'S YARD DAIRY LTD
119 NEW ENGLAND MUNICIPAL RESOURCE CENTER LTD
120 NEW ENGLAND PRECISION LLC
121 NEW ENGLAND SUPPLY INC
122 NOLATO HOLDINGS INC & SUBSIDIARIES
123 NORWICH TECHNOLOGIES INC
124 NOVELIS HOLDINGS INC & SUBS
125 NOVOCURE INC
126 NPC NEWCO INC
127 NPC-CFP HOLDCO LLC
128 NUHARBOR SECURITY INC
129 OGEE
130 OHMD INC
131 OMEGA OPTICAL ACQUISITION INC & SUBS
132 ONTOS EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS INC
133 OSTOVALVE LLC
134 OVR TECHNOLOGY
135 PATCO ALLIANCE INVESTMENTS INC
136 PEOPLES COMPUTER COMPANY INC
137 PETABYTE ECONOMICS CORP
138 PRECISION COMPOSITES OF VERMONT LLC
139 PRECISION INTERMEDIATE HOLDCO INC
140 PULMAC SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC
141 PVC FOR PROCTOR & GAMBLE 31-411981
142 QGENDA TOPCO LLC
143 RESONANT LINK INC
144 RHINO FOODS INC
145 ROCHE HOLDINGS INC
146 RTX CORPORATION
147 SAPHYRE INC
148 SELECT DESIGN LTD
149 SEMIPROBE INC
150 SIGNIFY NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION
151 SKYVIEW NATURALS PBC
152 SLEEPING WELL LLC

153 SMUGGLERS NOTCH DISTILLERY LLC
154 SOLAFLECT ENERGY LLC
155 SOOS LLC
156 SOUNDTOYS INC
157 SUPERIOR TECHNICAL CERAMICS ACQUISITION
158 SUPERPLASTIC INC
159 SYNOPSIS INC SUBSIDIARIES
160 SYNQOR INC
161 TANDEM DISCOVERY CORP
162 TENASONE BREWING LLC
163 TERRIBLE POSTURE GAMES INC
164 THE BURTON CORPORATION
165 THE CBORD GROUP INC
166 THE INTERPUBLIC GROUP OF COMPANIES I
167 THE MIDDLEBY CORPORATION
168 THINKMD PBC
169 TROW & HOLDEN CO INC
170 TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC
171 ULTRAGENYX PHARMACEUTICAL INC
172 UNDERSTORY INC
173 UPSTATE ELEVATOR SUPPLY COMPANY LLC
174 URSA MAJOR NATURAL CARE INC
175 USHIO AMERICA INC & AFFILIATES
176 VAHN ANGEL HOLDING COMPANY INC
177 VERIDIGM INC AND SUBSIDIARIES
178 VERDE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
179 VERMONT COUNTRY SOAP CORP
180 VERMONT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS INC
181 VERMONT MECHANICAL INC
182 VERMONT PRECISION TOOLS
183 VERNAL BIOSCIENCES INC
184 VISHAY AMERICAS INC
185 VTDC HOLDING INC & SUBSIDIARIES
186 WALGREEN EASTERN CO INC
187 WASTED PBC
188 WATERSHED CONSULTING
189 WEG ELECTRIC CORP
190 WHO GIVES A CRAP INC
191 WIDEWAIL INC
192 WIEMANNLAMPHERE ARCHITECTS INC
193 WORKIVA INC
194 ZILLOW GROUP INC