

STATE TELEMARKETING LAWS

Idaho

Telemarketing and Robocall Laws

Statutes, rules, and how they differ from the TCPA



By Adam Young and Harrison Gevirtz

<https://tcpa.com/state-telemarketing-laws/idaho/>

01. Idaho Telephone Solicitation Act

IDAHO CODE §§ 48-1001 TO 48-1010

Registration, the do-not-call list, opening disclosures, a three-day cancellation notice, caller ID and ADAD rules.

02. Idaho Consumer Protection Act

IDAHO CODE §§ 48-603A, 48-606, 48-608

An act violation is an unfair and deceptive practice. Purchasers sue; the Attorney General seeks penalties.

AT A GLANCE

Idaho at a glance

WHY IDAHO MATTERS

Solicitors must register with the Attorney General, and contracts made while violating the act are void from the start. Idaho bars caller ID blocking and requires disclosures on synthesized voice messages.



Who and what is covered

A telephone solicitation is "Any unsolicited telephone call to a purchaser" to encourage a purchase of or investment in goods or services (§ 48-1002(11)(a)).

Charities and politics

Donation and political calls appear to fall outside the definition.
Texts are not addressed.

Aa. **Lines**

Residential, mobile and
paging numbers can be
listed.

Bb. **EBR**

18 months, ended by a stop
request; no inquiry window.

Cc. **Exempt**

Business numbers and
charity sales by minors.





Cancel within three days

3 days

Unless the buyer has an unqualified full-refund right, the solicitor sends a written confirmation with a cancellation notice "in ten (10) point bold face type" (§ 48-1004(2)).

Ten-business-day refund

Payments come back within ten business days of the notice; goods go back at the seller's expense.

Void contracts

Any violation makes the sale "null and void and unenforceable." Minors may disaffirm purchases.

01. National list serves

IDAHO CODE § 48-1003A(1)

The National Do Not Call Registry may serve as Idaho's list. Idaho keeps no separate list of its own.

02. Three-month grace period

IDAHO CODE § 48-1003A(2)

No solicitation to a number listed for at least three months, longer than the federal 31 days.

DO-NOT-CALL

Do-not-call and opt-outs

IN PRACTICE

Court penalties climb: up to \$500 for a first violation, \$2,500 for a second and \$5,000 for each later one. An established customer who asks to stop loses the EBR exemption.



Preacquired account charges

No charge from a call using a previously obtained account number without the holder's authorization for that specific charge (§ 48-1003B).

2

Years to keep

Authorizations must be kept and maintained for two years (§ 48-1003B(3)).



Five disclosures

The number held, the charge, the account, the amount and who is charging.



Verified consent

Recorded with notice, or confirmed by the last four account digits.

Autodialers and caller ID

Anyone using a device that "selects and dials" numbers and plays a "prerecorded or synthesized" voice must disclose at the outset. No number generator is required (§ 48-1003C).

No blocked caller ID

Blocking or misleading caller ID is unlawful, with no intent element.

Aa. **Name**

The person the message is being made for.

Bb. **Purpose**

The purpose of the message.

Cc. **Contact**

The contact information of the caller.



Registration and fees

Telephone solicitors register with the Attorney General at least ten days before making solicitations to or from Idaho. Registration lasts one year.

\$50

Registration fee

A \$25 renewal fee may apply. Idaho requires no bond (§ 48-1006(3)(b)).



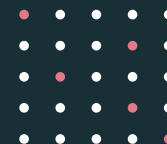
Duties

Report changes in two weeks, post the certificate, give the number.



Exemptions

Cover only registration and cancellation; the claimant must prove them.



Lawsuits and penalties



\$1,000

Or actual damages for a purchaser with a loss, plus mandatory fees. Class recovery is capped at \$1,000 total.

\$5,000

Top court penalty per do-not-call violation after two, and the ICPA cap per violation.

2 years

To sue, from when the violation was or should have been known.





Idaho vs. the TCPA

Idaho adds registration, a three-day cancellation right, void contracts, a broad caller ID ban and ADAD disclosures. Its private remedy is narrower than the TCPA.

Idaho

Purchasers only, \$1,000 minimum, fees, three-month grace, two years to sue.

Federal TCPA

Any recipient, \$500 to \$1,500 per call, 31-day grace, four years.

Drug Testing v. DOT Compliance

An unregistered solicitor sued a competitor for interfering with its customer contracts. The Idaho Supreme Court held those contracts "void ab initio," not merely voidable.

Idaho Supreme Court, 2016

Docket No. 43458, decided November 3, 2016.

Aa. **Facts**

Both firms cold-called newly registered drivers.

Bb. **Holding**

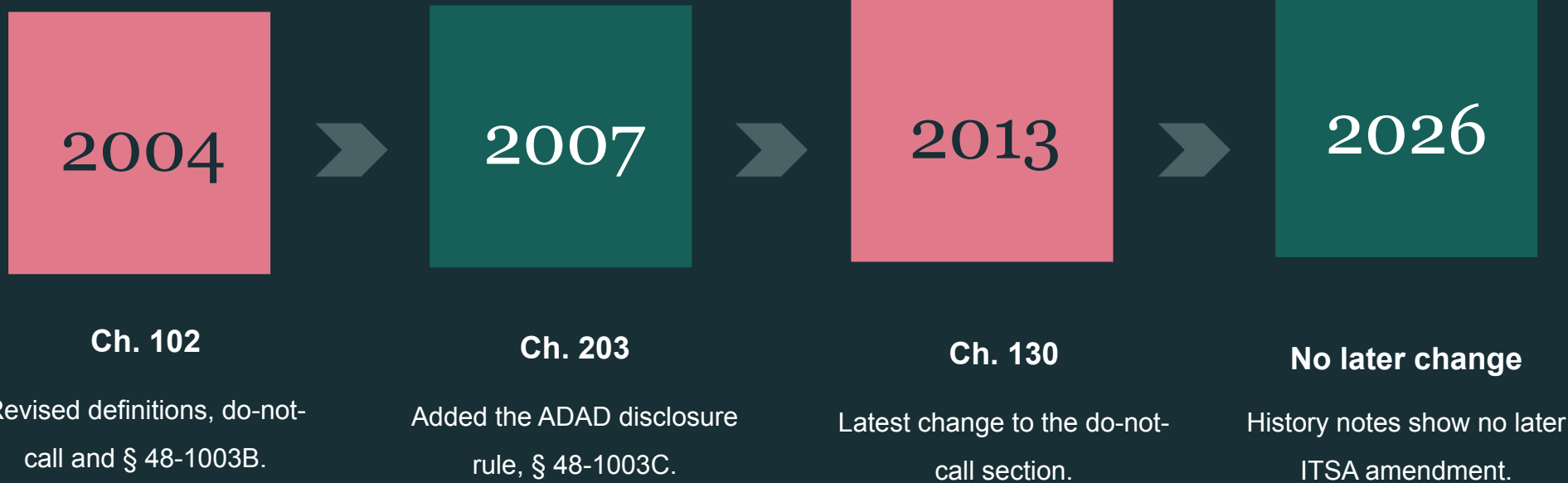
Section 48-1007(2) says "void," not "voidable."

Cc. **Impact**

No contract, so the interference claim failed.



Amendment history



01. Before and during calls

IDAHO CODE §§ 48-1003, 48-1004

- Register ten days ahead and renew each year.
- Scrub the registry; honor stop requests.
- Open with the sales purpose, names and goods.
- Hang up when asked; never block caller ID.

02. Messages and sales

IDAHO CODE §§ 48-1003B, 48-1003C

- ADAD messages: name, purpose, contact first.
- Send the three-day cancellation notice.
- Keep account authorizations two years.

CHECKLIST

Compliance checklist

PLEASE NOTE

This checklist summarizes state law for general information and is not legal advice. Statutes change; confirm current text with the official source.



Sources behind this deck

IDAHO LAW

[Idaho Code ch. 48-10](#) Telephone Solicitation Act

[Idaho Code § 48-1002](#) definitions

[Idaho Code § 48-1003](#) unlawful acts

[Idaho Code § 48-1003A](#) do-not-call

[Idaho Code § 48-1003B](#) account charges

[Idaho Code § 48-1003C](#) ADAD messages

[Idaho Code § 48-1004](#) registration

[Idaho Code § 48-1005](#) exemptions

[Idaho Code § 48-1006](#) enforcement

[Idaho Code § 48-1007](#) remedies

IDAHO LAW (CONTINUED)

[Idaho Code § 48-1010](#) limitations

[Idaho Code § 48-603A](#) disclosures

[Idaho Code § 48-606](#) AG actions

[Idaho Code § 48-608](#) private actions

[Idaho Code § 48-619](#) limitations

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CASE LAW

[Idaho AG: Do Not Call](#)

[Idaho AG: Telephone Solicitors](#)

[Drug Testing Compliance Group v. DOT Compliance Service](#) (Idaho 2016)

FEDERAL LAW

[47 C.F.R. § 64.1200](#) FCC telemarketing and robocall rules

[16 C.F.R. Part 310](#) FTC Telemarketing Sales Rule

Read the full Idaho guide: <https://tcpa.com/state-telemarketing-laws/idaho/>

Disclaimer: general information only

Full text: <https://tcpa.com/disclaimer/> and <https://tcpa.com/terms/>

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The law changes

Current as of October 15, 2026. Statutes, FCC and FTC rules and court decisions change, and some changes are adopted before they take effect. This deck may not reflect later developments.

Courts disagree. Courts in different places can read the same rule differently. Case summaries are not predictions: any other matter turns on its own facts, court and law.

Check the official source. Verify each point against the statute, rule or opinion on the Sources slide. If an official source and this deck differ, the official source controls.

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Read the full Idaho guide on TCPA.com

The guide covers registration, do-not-call, disclosures, cancellation, ADAD and caller ID rules, remedies and a compliance checklist, with links to the sources.



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Adam Young

Adam Young is a Miami entrepreneur, the CEO of Ringba and the author of The Pay Per Call Revolution, with more than a decade in telecom, call routing and performance marketing. At TCPA.com he writes about the TCPA, robocall enforcement, tech support fraud cases and what DOJ, FTC and FCC actions mean for companies that make calls. His goal is simple: keep good companies compliant and keep scammers off the phone network.

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Harrison Gevirtz is the Chief Strategy Officer of Ringba, a call tracking and pay per call platform based in Las Vegas. He has worked for years in call tracking, call routing and telemarketing operations, with a focus on how federal regulations affect daily operations. At TCPA.com he covers TCPA litigation, TSR enforcement, tech support fraud prosecutions and FCC rulemaking for executives and compliance managers who are not lawyers.

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