Clear Form

2014 N-15

2014 N-15 Forms and Instructions

STATE OF HAWAII — DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Hawaii Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Income Tax Forms and Instructions

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS: Form N-15 Hawaii Individual Income Tax Return - Nonresident and Part-Year Resident; **Schedule CR** Schedule of Tax Credits; **Schedule X** Tax Credits for Hawaii Residents; **Form N-101A** Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Hawaii Individual Income Tax Return; **Form N-200V** Individual Income Tax Payment Voucher; and **Hawaii Taxpayer Bill of Rights**

Hawaii

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DIRECT DEPOSIT

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For more information, see page 33 of the Instructions.

DUE DATE: APRIL 20, 2015

For tax information, call 808-587-4242 (or toll-free 1-800-222-3229)

Make your check payable to the "Hawaii State Tax Collector"

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I. Department of Taxation Welcomes your Feedback

At the Department of Taxation, we are committed to our mission to administer the tax laws of the State of Hawaii in a consistent, uniform, and fair manner. To help us with this commitment, we welcome your feedback to assist our effort to improve our services and making voluntary compliance as easy as possible. Please address your written suggestions to the Department of Taxation, P.O. Box 259, Honolulu, HI, 96809-0259 or email them to Tax.Directors.Office@hawaii.gov.

II. We are here to Assist You

Form N-15 Individual Income Tax Return (Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents) is due on or before April 20, 2015. For information and guidance in its preparation, we have helpful publications and other instructions on our website at **tax.hawaii.gov**. Need more assistance? Do not hesitate to telephone, write or visit any of our four offices below.

Oahu	830 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813-5094	Phone: 808-587-4242
Maui	54 S. High Street, #208, Wailuku, HI 96793-2198	Phone: 808-984-8500
Hawaii	75 Aupuni Street, #101, Hilo, HI 96720-4245	Phone: 808-974-6321
Kauai	3060 Eiwa Street, #105, Lihue, HI 96766-1889	Phone: 808-274-3456

To help us in better assisting you, be sure to always keep a copy of your return, worksheets, and supporting documents; if a question should arise it will help you understand and resolve the problems with us more quickly if you have your tax return information in front of you. Keeping a copy will also help you in the preparation of the following year's return. Finally, you can obtain a copy at any district tax office, or by calling 808-587-4242 or toll-free from the neighbor islands and from the continental United States at 1-800-222-3229.

Thank you for helping us to make assistance more efficient.

FREDERICK D. PABLO
Director of Taxation

State of Hawaii
Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 3559
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811-3559

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Changes for 2014

- If you claim a credit for income taxes paid to other states and countries, you cannot also claim those amounts as an itemized deduction for state and foreign income taxes paid to another state or foreign country. (Act 88, SLH 2014)
- The tax credit amount for the Important Agricultural Land Qualified Agricultural Cost Tax Credit was clarified. The tax credit is: (1) First year - the lesser of 25% of the qualified agricultural costs or $625,000, (2) Second year - the lesser of 15% of the qualified agricultural costs or $250,000, and (3) Third year - the lesser of 10% of the qualified agricultural costs or $125,000. (Act 101, SLH 2014)
- The Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit is a new credit for taxable years 2014 to 2019 for qualified infrastructure tenants displaced by the Kapalama container project. (Act 200, SLH 2014)
- You may exclude up to $6,137 of your military reserve or Hawaii national guard duty pay from your income for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013. (Act 197, SLH 2004)
- Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit - Sections 18-235-12.5-01 to 06, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), were adopted and became effective on January 2, 2014. Under the rules, a system classified under "other solar energy system" such as a photovoltaic system must meet the applicable total output capacity requirement to qualify for the credit unless an exception applies. The total output capacity requirements are: (1) Single-family residential property – 5 kilowatts per system, (2) Multi-family residential property – 0.360 kilowatts per unit per system, (3) Commercial property – 1,000 kilowatts per system.
- The following federal provisions that were adopted by Hawaii expired at the end of 2013: (1) the $250 deduction for educator expenses, (2) the election to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes, (3) the deduction for mortgage insurance premiums, (4) the tax-free distributions from individual retirement plans for charitable purposes, and (5) the exclusion from gross income of discharge from qualified principal residence indebtedness. This means that these provisions cannot be claimed for taxable years after 2013. At the time this instruction booklet was printed, there was pending federal legislation that would reinstate certain provisions. If federal legislation is passed in 2014 to reinstate these provisions and these provisions are adopted by the 2015 Hawaii State Legislature, then these provisions may be claimed. If Hawaii tax law changes after you file your return, you may file an amended return to claim any reinstated deductions that you qualify for that you did not claim on your original tax return. **Note:** In the past, Hawaii has not adopted the deduction for tuition and fees.

Important Reminders for 2014

- If you are unable to file by April 20, 2015, you are granted an automatic 6-month extension of time to file Form N-11, Form N-13, and Form N-15 without filing Form N-101A (or any other form) unless an additional tax payment must be made. The extension of time to file is NOT an extension of time for payment of tax. You must file Form N-101A if you are making a payment. You may **not** use federal Form 4868 instead of Form N-101A.
- Please complete all required entries on your tax return and make sure all required forms and statements are attached. Failure to do so may result in a notice of adjustment being sent to you and you may be required to file an amended tax return to correct missing entries or provide missing forms or statements.
- If you are filing an amended return, attach Schedule AMD and all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return, including, but not limited to, Schedule CR and Schedule X, even if the credits were claimed on the original return.
- The following lines MUST be filled in: Form N-11, line 24; Form N-13, line 13; and Form N-15, line 41. Failure to do so could cause delays in processing your return.
- Please be sure to check the appropriate filing status box.
- Please check all arithmetic on the return. A correct return will help us process your return efficiently and issue refunds quickly.
- If you are married and filing separate returns, the refund from your spouse's return cannot be applied to your liability.
- Include your spouse's social security number if you are married whether a joint or separate return is filed. If your spouse is an alien and was issued an ITIN by the IRS, enter your spouse's ITIN. If your spouse has applied for an ITIN but the IRS has not yet issued the ITIN, write "Applied For".
- Attach your employee earning statements (HW-2's or federal W-2's) to the front of your return.
- If someone prepares your tax return and charges you a fee, the preparer must sign and complete the Paid Preparer's Information box.
- Please file your return on or before April 20, 2015. Mail your return to the appropriate mailing address as stated in "Where to File".
- Enclose only one return per envelope.
- Please place proper postage on the envelope before mailing. If there is insufficient postage on the envelope, it will be returned to you by the U.S. Postal Service.
- Keep a copy of your return for your records.

Items To Note

- The *Hawaii Taxpayer Bill of Rights* is reprinted inside the back cover.
- The Department of Taxation is a proud partner with the Missing Child Center - Hawaii, Department of the Attorney General (MCCH). Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this instruction booklet on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling MCCH at 1-808-586-1449 if you recognize a child.

STATE OF HAWAII — DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
RELATED FEDERAL/HAWAII TAX FORMS

Federal Form Number	Title or Description of Federal Form	Comparable Hawaii Form	Copy of Fed. Form May Be Submitted+
W-2	Wage and Tax Statement	HW-2	Yes
W-4	Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate	HW-4	No
W-10	Dependent Care Provider's Identification and Certification	HW-16	No
1040	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	None	No
1040 Sch A	Itemized Deductions	None	No
Sch B	Interest and Ordinary Dividends	None	No
Sch C	Profit or Loss from Business	None	Not Required
Sch C-EZ	Net Profit From Business	None	Not Required
Sch D	Capital Gains and Losses	None	No
Sch E	Supplemental Income and Loss	None	Not Required
Sch F	Profit or Loss From Farming	None	Not Required
Sch J	Income Averaging for Farmers and Fishermen	Form N-168	No
Sch R	Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled	None	No
1040A	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return (short form)	N-13	No
1040ES	Estimated Tax for Individuals	N-1	No
1040EZ	Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents	None	No
1040NR	U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return	None	No
1040-V	Payment Voucher	N-200V	No
1040X	Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	None	No
1045	Application for Tentative Refund	N-109	No
1128	Application To Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year	None	Yes
1310	Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer	N-110	No
2106	Employee Business Expenses	None	Yes
2106-EZ	Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses	None	Yes
2120	Multiple Support Declaration	None	Yes
2210	Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts	N-210	No
2441	Child and Dependent Care Expenses	Sch X	No
2848	Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative	N-848	Yes
3903	Moving Expenses	N-139	No
4562	Depreciation and Amortization	None	Yes
4684	Casualties and Thefts	None	Yes
4797	Sales of Business Property	Sch D-1	No
4835	Farm Rental Income and Expenses	None	Yes
4852	Substitute for Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, or Form 1099-R, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.	L-15	No
4868	Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	N-101A	No
4952	Investment Interest Expense Deduction	N-158	No
4970	Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts	N-405	No
4972	Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions	N-152	No
5213	Election to Postpone Determination as to Whether the Presumption Applies That an Activity is Engaged in for Profit	None	Yes
5329	Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts	None	No
5884	Work Opportunity Credit	N-884	No
6198	At-Risk Limitations	None	Yes
6252	Installment Sale Income	None	Yes
6781	Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles	None	Yes
8283	Noncash Charitable Contributions	None	Yes
8332	Release/Revocation of Release of Claim to Exemption for Child by Custodial Parent	None	Yes
8582	Passive Activity Loss Limitations	None	Yes
8586	Low-Income Housing Credit	N-586	No
8615	Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income	N-615	No
8814	Parents' Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends	N-814	No
8824	Like-Kind Exchanges	None	Yes
8829	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home	None	Yes
8853	Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts	None	No

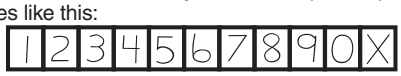
+If "Yes" is indicated and there is no Hawaii equivalent form, the federal form must be used.
To request tax forms by mail, you may call 808-587-4242 or toll-free 1-800-222-3229.
You may also obtain tax forms through the Department of Taxation's Internet address at **tax.hawaii.gov**.

Form N-15
General Instructions

Guidelines for Filling in Scannable Forms

Form N-15 and Schedule CR are designed for electronic scanning that permits faster processing with fewer errors. In order to avoid unnecessary delays caused by manual processing, taxpayers should follow the guidelines listed below:

- Print amounts only on those lines that are applicable.
- Use only a black or dark blue ink pen. Do not use red ink, pencil, or felt tip pens.
- Because this form is read by a machine, please print your numbers inside the boxes like this:



- Do NOT print outside the boxes.
- Fill in ovals completely. Do not ✔ or ✘ the ovals.
- Do NOT enter cents. For numbers that are required to be rounded to the nearest dollar, do NOT print over the zeros printed on the form that are used to designate cents.
- Do NOT use dollar signs, slashes, dashes or parentheses in the boxes.
- Photocopying of this form could cause delays in processing your return.

Same-Sex Marriage

Act 1, Second Special Session Laws of Hawaii 2013, which became effective on December 2, 2013, recognizes marriages between individuals of the same-sex, and extends to such same-sex couples the same rights, benefits, protections, and responsibilities of marriage that opposite-sex couples receive.

As it relates to taxation, all same-sex couples that are legally married in Hawaii or any other jurisdiction where such marriages are valid are married for all tax purposes, including Hawaii income tax purposes.

Note: *For federal income tax purposes, individuals of the same sex are considered married if they were lawfully married in a state (or foreign country) whose laws authorize the marriage of two individuals of the same sex, even if the state (or foreign country) in which they now live does not recognize same-sex marriage.*

Civil Unions

Effective January 1, 2012, civil unions are recognized in Hawaii. Civil unions entered into in a jurisdiction other than Hawaii are also recognized, provided that the relationship meets Hawaii's eligibility requirements, has been entered into in accordance with the laws of the other jurisdiction, and can be documented.

The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) provisions referred to in Hawaii's Income Tax Law that apply to a husband and wife, spouses, or person in a legal marital relationship shall be deemed to apply to partners in a civil union with the same force and effect as if they were "husband and wife", "spouses", or other terms that describe persons in a legal marital relationship. Accordingly, references to "married", "unmarried", and "spouse" also means "in a civil union", "not in a civil union", and "civil union partner", respectively.

For Hawaii income tax purposes, civil union couples have the same tax filing status options as married couples. Also, if an employee benefit is tax-exempt when extended to the opposite sex spouse of an employee, or to the children of the spouse, the benefit is tax-exempt when extended to a civil union partner of an employee, or to the children of the civil union partner.

Note: *Individuals who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar relationship that is not considered a marriage under state (or foreign) law are not considered married for federal income tax purposes. Since the federal government does not recognize civil unions as married individuals for federal income tax purposes, civil unions will continue to file as unmarried individuals on their federal income tax returns. Also, the income reported for federal and for Hawaii income tax purposes may differ, depending on the situation. For example, certain employee benefits that are tax-exempt when provided to married couples and the children of married couples may be taxable federally when they are provided for civil union partners and their children, unless the civil union partner or their children qualify as dependents under IRC section 152.*

Who Must File

1. Every individual doing business in Hawaii during the taxable year must file a return, whether or not the individual derives any taxable income from that business. "Doing business" includes all activities engaged in or caused to be engaged in with the object of gain or economic benefit, direct or indirect, except personal services performed as an employee under the direction and control of an employer. For example, every person receiving rents from property owned in Hawaii is "doing business" and must file a return whether or not the person's expenses exceed the gross rental income.

2. Every individual receiving more than the following amounts of gross income subject to taxation under Hawaii Income Tax Law, including amounts received as salaries or wages for services rendered by an employee to an employer, must file a return:

For Individuals Under Age 65	
Filing Status	**Gross Income of**
Married filing separately	$3,344
Single	$3,344
Head of household	$4,356
Qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child	$5,544
Married filing jointly	$6,688

For Individuals Age 65 or older	
Filing Status	**Gross Income of**
Married filing separately	$4,488
Single	$4,488
Head of household	$5,500
Qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child	$6,688
Married filing jointly, **one** is 65 or older	$7,832
Married filing jointly, **both** are 65 or older	$8,976

These threshold amounts will be higher for persons who are blind, deaf, or totally disabled, and who have completed and filed a certification with the Department of their disability on Form N-172 **before** filing their income tax return.

For individuals who can be claimed as dependents on the tax return of another taxpayer, the threshold amount is the amount of the dependents' standard deduction.

For nonresident aliens, the threshold amount is $1,144 for individuals under 65, and $2,288 for individuals 65 or older.

For nonresident individuals, the threshold amounts stated above must be multiplied by the ratio of Hawaii adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income from all sources to determine whether the individual must file a return.

3. Individuals who took up residence in Hawaii after attaining the age of 65 years and before July 1, 1976, may elect to be taxed only on Hawaii source income. See *Election Under Act 60, SLH 1976* on page 5.

4. Children who receive unearned income during the taxable year and have not attained the age of 14 years before the end of the taxable year must file their own returns to report their income unless their parent or parents report that income. However, the Department of Taxation will, administratively, not require the filing of a State income tax return if the child's total earned and/or unearned income for the taxable year is $500 or less and the application of the standard deduction amount results in no taxable income for the child. Children who must file a return may need to file Form N-615, Computation of Tax for Children Under Age 14 Who Have Unearned Income of More than $1,000. Parents may report income of their children by filing Form N-814, Parent's Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends.

5. If you need to report additional tax from Form N-2, Distribution from an Individual Housing Account; Form N-103, Sale of Your Home; Form N-152, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions; Form N-312, Recapture of Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit; Form N-318, Recapture of High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit; Form N-338, Recapture of Tax Credit for Flood Victims; Form N-344, Recapture of Important Agricultural Land Qualified Agricultural Cost Tax Credit; Form N-405, Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts; Form N-586, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit; or Form N-814,

Parent's Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends, then you must file a return regardless of income level.

Who Should File

Even if you do not have to file, you should file to get a refund if too much income tax was withheld from your pay. Also, if you are eligible for refundable credits, you need to file a return to claim the credits.

Residency Status

Resident

A resident is taxed on income from all sources.

A resident must file an Individual Income Tax Return—Resident (Form N-11 or N-13), if required to do so.

A Hawaii resident is (1) Every individual domiciled in Hawaii, and (2) Every other individual whether domiciled in Hawaii or not, who resides in Hawaii for other than a temporary or transitory purpose. An individual domiciled outside Hawaii is presumed to be a resident if he or she spends more than 200 days in Hawaii during the taxable year. This presumption may be overcome by evidence satisfactory to the Department of Taxation that the individual maintained a permanent place of abode outside the State and was in the State for a temporary or transitory purpose. No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence simply because of his or her presence or absence in compliance with military or naval orders of the United States, while engaged in aviation or navigation, or while a student at any institution of learning. See Tax Information Release No. 97-1, *"Determination of Residence Status".*

Nonresident

A Hawaii nonresident is an individual who is in Hawaii for a temporary or transient purpose, and whose permanent domicile is not Hawaii.

A nonresident must file an Individual Income Tax Return—Nonresident and Part-Year Resident (Form N-15), if required to do so. A nonresident will be taxed on income from Hawaii sources only.

A nonresident married to a Hawaii resident may choose to file a joint return with the resident spouse on Form N-11 or N-13; **however, the nonresident will then be taxed on all income from all sources.** For more information, see *Married Filing Joint Return* on page 8.

Election Under Act 60, SLH 1976

Individuals who took up residence in Hawaii after attaining the age of 65 years and before July 1, 1976, may elect to be taxed only on Hawaii source income. To make the election, attach a signed statement to Form N-11 setting forth the date that the individual established residence in Hawaii and the individual's date of birth (which must be before July 1, 1911). Individuals making this election must file a return regardless of the amount of income earned, and **may not use Form N-13**.

Part-Year Resident

A part-year resident is an individual who was a Hawaii resident for part of the year, and who was a nonresident during the other part of the year. This includes those who moved to Hawaii during the year and those who moved away from Hawaii during the year.

A part-year resident must file an Individual Income Tax Return—Nonresident and Part-Year Resident (Form N-15), if required to do so. A part-year resident will be taxed on all income from all sources during the period of residency, and on income from Hawaii sources only during the period of nonresidency.

Domicile Defined

The term "domicile" means the place where an individual has a true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which place the individual has, whenever absent, the intention of returning. It is the place in which an individual has voluntarily fixed the habitation of himself or herself and family, **not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the present intention of making a permanent home.** Three things are necessary to create a new domicile: first, abandonment of the old domicile; second, the intent to establish a new domicile; and third, actual physical presence in the new domicile. Once a domicile is established, the intent to abandon it is not itself sufficient to create a new domicile; a new domicile must be shown.

Reminder: If you are in Hawaii because of military orders and do not intend to make Hawaii your permanent home, you are not considered a Hawaii resident for income tax purposes, even though you have been in Hawaii for more than 200 days in 2014. File a resident return with your home state, and file a Hawaii nonresident and part-year resident return (Form N-15) to report your Hawaii income.

Resident and Nonresident Examples

Note: For more information, see Tax Information Release No. 90-3, *"Income Taxation and Eligibility for Credits of an Individual Taxpayer Whose Status Changes from Resident to Nonresident or from Nonresident to Resident",* Tax Information Release No. 90-10, *"Clarification of Taxation and the Eligibility for Personal Exemptions and Credits of Residents and Nonresidents in the Military and Spouses and Dependents of Persons in the Military"*, Tax Information Release No. 97-1, *"Determination of Residence Status"*, and Tax Information Release No. 2010-01, *"Military Spouses Residency Relief Act ("MSRRA")".*

Example 1—A Hawaii resident who enlists in the military normally will remain a Hawaii resident regardless of the length of absence from Hawaii while stationed outside of Hawaii.

Example 2—A Hawaii resident working in a foreign country will remain a Hawaii resident unless permanent resident status is granted by the foreign country.

Example 3—Foreign students who are granted entry into the United States on an "F" visa are nonresidents for Hawaii tax purposes. Researchers and faculty members who are granted entry into the United States on "H", "J", or "Q" visas, and who have been in Hawaii for more than 200 days during the taxable year may be considered Hawaii residents.

Example 4—Spouses of those in the military service do not become Hawaii residents if their principal reason for moving to Hawaii was the transfer of the service member spouse to Hawaii, and if it is their intention to leave Hawaii when the service member spouse either is transferred to another military station or leaves the service.

Example 5—A Hawaii resident who marries a nonresident will remain a Hawaii resident unless the three requirements for changing his or her domicile are also met. (Refer to "Domicile Defined" on this page.) This situation applies in reverse to a nonresident who marries a resident. A person's residence status will not change just because of marriage.

Which Form to File

You must file resident Form N-11 or N-13, as appropriate, if you were a resident for the full year. File Form N-15 if you were a nonresident for the full year or a part-year resident.

Generally, you MUST use Form N-11 if:

- You were a resident for the **full** year, or, if married filing jointly, **either** spouse was a resident for the full year (however, the nonresident spouse would be taxed on their worldwide income for the full year).
- But if you qualify to file Form N-13, you may file it instead of Form N-11.
- You were a resident for the full year as described above and you file your return on a fiscal year basis.

You MUST use Form N-15 if:

- You were a nonresident for the **full** year, or, if married filing jointly, **both** spouses were nonresidents for the full year.
- You are taking up residence in Hawaii during the tax year. (Part-year resident).
- You are giving up residence in Hawaii during the tax year. (Part-year resident).

You MAY Be Able to Use Form N-13 if:

- You were a resident for the **full** year, or, if married filing jointly, **either** spouse was a resident for the full year (however, the nonresident spouse would be taxed on their worldwide income for the full year);
- You had only wages, salaries, tips, interest, ordinary dividends, and unemployment compensation, AND
- Your taxable income (adjusted gross income less standard deduction and personal exemptions) is less than $100,000.

Form N-13 is a simplified form. However, Form N-11 may allow you to pay less tax.

If you are eligible to file Form N-13 but you filed a federal resident return, you may want to file Form N-11 instead because it uses information you already entered on your federal return.

To see if you qualify to use Form N-13, see the instructions for Form N-13.

When to File

You should file as soon as you can after January 1, but not later than April 20, 2015. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file by the next regular workday. If you file late, you may have to pay penalties and interest if you owe taxes on your return. Please see the instructions for *Penalties and Interest* on page 35. If you cannot meet the deadline, you are automatically granted a 6-month extension without the need to file anything with the Department unless an additional tax payment must be made. As long as the following conditions are met, you are deemed to have made an application for the 6-month extension to file an income tax return on the prescribed due date:

1. On or before April 20, 2015, 100% of the properly estimated tax liability is paid;

2. The tax return is filed on or before the expiration of the 6-month extension period;
3. The tax return is accompanied by full payment of any tax not already paid; and
4. You are not bound by a court order to file a tax return on or before the prescribed due date.

If you must make an additional payment of tax on or before April 20, 2015 in order to meet the condition requiring payment of 100% of the properly estimated tax liability, you must file Form N-101A with your payment. The extension of time to file is not an extension of time for payment of tax.

Form N-101A can be filed and payment made electronically through the State's Internet portal. Go to **tax.hawaii.gov/eservices/** for more information. Federal Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, may **not** be used in lieu of Form N-101A.

Note: *Returns for fiscal year taxpayers must be filed on or before the 20th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year.*

Note: *Under Hawaii Income Tax Law, certain tax credits must be claimed within 12 months from the close of the tax year.*

The official U.S. Post Office cancellation mark will be considered primary evidence of the date of filing of tax documents and payments. If you want to keep evidence that you mailed your return on time, ask your Post Office for a Certificate of Mailing. It is NOT necessary to get a certified or registered mail return receipt.

Hawaii has adopted the Internal Revenue Code provision to allow documents and payments delivered by a designated private delivery service to qualify for the "timely mailing treated as timely filing/paying rule." The Department of Taxation will conform to the Internal Revenue Service listing of designated private delivery service and type of delivery services qualifying under this provision." Timely filing of mail which does not bear the U.S. Post Office cancellation mark or the date recorded or marked by the designated delivery service will be determined by reference to other competent evidence. The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

Where to File

If you are enclosing a check or money order with your tax return, mail your return with payment to:

Hawaii Department of Taxation
Attn: Payment Section
P. O. Box 1530
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806-1530

If you are NOT enclosing a check or money order with your tax return, mail your return to:

Hawaii Department of Taxation
P. O. Box 3559
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811-3559

If two pre-addressed envelopes were received with your forms, please use the appropriate envelope as stated above.

Where to Get Forms and Information

Taxpayer Services Branch
Website: **tax.hawaii.gov**
E-mail: Taxpayer.Services@hawaii.gov
Telephone:
808-587-4242
Toll-Free: 1-800-222-3229
Telephone for the hearing impaired:
808-587-1418
Toll-Free: 1-800-887-8974

Other Information

Death of Taxpayer

Did the taxpayer die before filing a return for 2014? If so, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative may have to file a return and sign it for the person who died (decedent) if the decedent was required to file a return. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the taxpayer's property.

If the decedent did not have to file a return but either had State income tax withheld, made estimated tax payments, or is eligible for various tax credits, a return must be filed to get a refund.

If your spouse died in 2014 and you did not remarry in 2014, or if your spouse died in 2015 before filing a return for 2014, you may still file a joint return for the 2014 tax year.

A return filed for a deceased taxpayer, including a joint return with a surviving spouse, must have the word "**DECEASED**" written on the top middle of the return. The words "**TAXPAYER DECEASED**" or "**SPOUSE DECEASED**" and the date of death also must be written in the space **below** the "THIS SPACE RESERVED" box.

Generally, the personal representative or other responsible individual must sign the return on behalf of the decedent. **If a refund is due, Form N-110, Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer**, must be completed and attached to the return to ensure that the refund check will be issued in the name of the surviving spouse, personal representative, or other responsible individual instead of in the decedent's name. A personal representative or other individual may be required to attach other documents such as the death certificate. See Form N-110 for further information.

Exception for joint returns filed by surviving spouse. If a *joint* return is being filed by the decedent and the decedent's spouse, the spouse should write, "Filing as surviving spouse", on the signature line which the decedent would have signed, and then the surviving spouse should sign his or her name on the other signature line. If a refund is being claimed on the return, Form N-110 is not required. The refund check will be issued to the surviving spouse.

Declaration of Estimated Tax

Basic rules. Individuals who must pay more tax than is withheld, or who have no withholding, may have to file a declaration of estimated tax and pay that tax in a lump sum or installments. Income tax obligations might not be satisfied through withholding when an individual has income not subject to withholding, such as from self-employment, rent, gains from sales of property, interest and dividend income, unemployment compensation, or distributions from deferred compensation plans.

Who Must File a Declaration on Form N-1. An individual subject to Hawaii net income tax generally must file Form N-1, *Declaration of Estimated Tax for Individuals,* unless: (a) his or her estimated tax liability for the taxable year, after taking into account all taxes withheld or collected at the source, is less than $500, or (b) the taxpayer did not have any tax liability for the preceding taxable year. See Form N-1 for details. Form N-1 can be filed and payment made electronically through the State's Internet portal. For more information, go to **tax.hawaii.gov/eservices/**.

Date and Payment of Estimated Tax. Your declaration for 2015 must be filed on or before April 20, 2015. The tax may be paid in full with the declaration, or in equal installments on or before April 20, 2015, June 20, 2015, September 20, 2015, and January 20, 2016. Each installment payment must be submitted with a payment voucher. Make checks or money orders payable to the "Hawaii State Tax Collector".

Penalties. If you are required to file a declaration but you fail to do so, you may be subject to penalties. See *Penalties and Interest* on page 35.

Multistate Tax Compact Act

Any taxpayer, other than a corporation acting as a business entity in more than one state, who is required by the Hawaii Income Tax Law to file a return and whose only activities in the State consist of sales and who does not own or rent real estate or tangible personal property and whose annual gross sales in or into the State during the tax year are not in excess of $100,000 may elect to report and pay a tax of .5 percent of such annual gross sales. Taxpayers who elect the foregoing shall file Form N-310 in lieu of Form N-15.

Composite Tax Returns and Payments

Composite tax returns and composite tax payments may be made on behalf of nonresident shareholders of an S corporation, nonresident partners of a partnership, and nonresident members of a limited liability company or limited liability partnership. Instructions for filing a composite Form N-15 for nonresident shareholders, partners, and members are included in the instructions for Forms N-20 and N-35.

Election to File Form N-15 Without Providing Information as to Worldwide Source Income

In lieu of providing information as to worldwide source income, nonresident taxpayers (including nonresident alien taxpayers) and part-year resident taxpayers may elect to file Form N-15 without claiming any standard deduction or personal exemption amounts. Itemized deductions calculated using the ratio of Hawaii adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income may not be claimed. Also, tax credits which are based on total adjusted gross income from all sources may not be claimed. To make this election, enter zero on line 37, Ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI.

Steps for Preparing Your Return

These instructions consist of 12 steps. You should complete the first 3 steps that follow BEFORE you begin to fill in your return.

Steps 4 and 5, filling in the return through line 6e, begin on this page and end on page 11. Step 6, filling in the rest of the return, is on page 11. The Line-By-Line Instructions for Form N-15 begin on page 11 and end on page 34.

Finally, steps 7 through 12 begin on page 34. These are the steps you should take after your Form N-15, and other schedules and forms you need, are filled in.

If you follow these steps and read the Line-By-Line Instructions, we feel you can fill in your return quickly and accurately. If you have any questions, call our Taxpayer Services staff.

Special Instructions for Nonresident Military Spouses

Effective for taxable years that begin on or after January 1, 2009, the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), Public Law 111-97, November 11, 2009, provides that a qualifying nonresident spouse of a servicemember may source his or her income from services performed in Hawaii to their state of residence.

Income received by the servicemember's civilian spouse for services performed by the servicemember's spouse in Hawaii is not considered Hawaii-sourced income and therefore, not subject to Hawaii income tax if **all** of the following conditions are met:

1. The servicemember (as defined in 10 U.S.C. §101(a)(5)) is present in Hawaii solely in compliance with military or naval orders;
2. The spouse is in Hawaii solely to be with the servicemember; and
3. The spouse and servicemember are domiciled in the same state and that state is not Hawaii.

Note: *The exemption only applies to the servicemember's spouse. Any non-military source income earned in Hawaii by the servicemember is subject to Hawaii income tax.*

Provided that the above three requirements are met, a servicemember's spouse is exempt from Hawaii income tax on his or her income received from:

- Wages, salaries, tips, commissions, and other compensation for services performed in Hawaii as an employee;
- Unemployment insurance benefits received to replace wages, salaries, and other compensation exempt under the above requirements;
- Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) benefits received to replace wages, salaries, and other compensation exempt under the above requirements;
- Income from his or her sole-proprietorship or single member limited liability company (LLC) if the income is directly and solely attributable to services performed in Hawaii by the servicemember's spouse. The LLC must be a disregarded entity for federal and Hawaii income tax purposes. The exemption does not apply to income from any other pass-through entity such as an LLC with two or more members, a partnership, or an S Corporation (including an S Corporation with a sole shareholder).

If a nonresident spouse had Hawaii income tax withheld on his or her salary, wages, or other compensation that is now exempt under the above requirements, the taxpayer must file Form N-15, Individual Income Tax Return for Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents, to claim a refund. Write "MSRRA" at the top of Form N-15, and attach a copy of the following documents:

1. Form W-2 showing the amount of Hawaii income tax withheld;
2. The servicemember's military or naval orders assigning the servicemember to a post of duty in Hawaii;
3. A valid, unexpired military spouse identification card that identifies the cardholder as a spouse and not merely a dependent; and
4. The servicemember's Leave and Earnings Statement indicating that the servicemember's legal residence for purposes of withholding state income taxes from military pay is a state other than Hawaii.

The nonresident spouse's income that is exempt from Hawaii income tax under the above requirements should only be reported in Column A. Do not report any income that is exempt under the above requirements in Column B (Hawaii income).

For more information, see Tax Information Release No. 2010-01, *"Military Spouses Residency Relief Act ("MSRRA")"*.

Special Instructions for Nonresident Aliens

Special rules will apply to you if you are considered a nonresident alien or a dual-status alien. For Hawaii income tax purposes, a nonresident alien is an individual who is not a U.S. citizen, and who has not been in Hawaii for more than 200 days during the taxable year, or is in Hawaii for a temporary or transient purpose. A dual-status alien is a person who was a resident alien for part of the year and a nonresident alien for the other part of the year.

The special rules for nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens will not apply if you elect to be taxed as a resident alien on your federal income tax return. You can make this election if either of the following applies to you:

- You were a nonresident alien on the last day of the tax year, and your spouse was a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the tax year.
- You were a nonresident alien at the beginning of the tax year, but you were a resident alien on the last day of the tax year and your spouse was a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the tax year. (This also applies if both you and your spouse were nonresident aliens at the beginning of the tax year and both were resident aliens at the end of the tax year.)

See federal Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for complete definitions of "resident alien", "nonresident alien", and "dual-status alien".

In certain situations, a taxpayer may be considered a nonresident alien for federal income tax purposes and a resident for Hawaii income tax purposes. In these situations, the special rules applicable to individuals who are considered nonresident aliens for federal income tax purposes will apply when the individual files a Hawaii resident income tax return. See Tax Information Release No. 97-1, *"Determination of Residence Status"*.

Step 1

Get all of your income records together.

These include any Forms HW-2 and federal Forms W-2 or 1099 that you received. If you don't receive a Form HW-2 or federal Form W-2 by January 31, or if the one you get isn't correct, please contact your employer as soon as possible. Only your employer can give you a Form HW-2 or federal Form W-2, or correct it. If you cannot get a Form HW-2 or federal Form W-2 by February 15, please contact our Taxpayer Services staff.

If you have someone prepare your return for you, make sure that person has all your income and expense records so he or she can fill in your return correctly. Remember, even if someone else prepares your return incorrectly, YOU are still responsible.

Step 2

If you plan to claim tax credits or itemize deductions, get the information and expense records you need.

These instructions tell you what credits and deductions you can claim. Some of the records you may need are:

- Medical and dental payment records.
- Real estate and income tax receipts.
- Interest payment records for a home mortgage.
- Receipts for charitable contributions.

Step 3

Get any forms, schedules, or information you need.

All forms and instructions you need may be picked up at any district tax office. You may also request that the forms and publications be mailed to you. Please allow approximately 10 days for the mailing of the tax forms. Tax forms are also available on the Internet. See page 6 for the phone number to request the forms you need and for the Department's website address.

Step 4

Fill in the applicable oval to indicate whether you are a part-year resident or nonresident. Also, fill in the applicable oval if you are a nonresident alien or dual-status alien.

At the top of Form N-15, you **must** fill in the applicable oval to indicate whether you are a part-year resident or nonresident. If one of the ovals is not filled in, your return may be processed incorrectly and may result in a delay. Also, fill in the applicable oval if you are a nonresident alien or dual-status alien.

If you are a part-year resident, you **must** fill in the period of your Hawaii residency on the line which begins "Tax Year . . ." If the part-year resident oval is filled in and the line to indicate the taxpayer's tax year is not completed, any claims for the refundable food/excise tax credit or credit for low-income household renters will be disallowed.

Step 5

Fill in your name, address, filing status, and exemptions.

Note: *Enter your social security number and name at the top of Form N-15, pages 2, 3, and 4. If you are married and filing a joint return, also enter your spouse's social security number and name at the top of Form N-15, pages 2, 3, and 4.*

If you requested a forms booklet, take the mailing label from the booklet we sent to you and make sure the information is correct. If any information is incorrect, do not use the mailing label. Instead, print the entries in this section.

After you have completed and checked all entries, attach your label (if the information is correct) to the return over the mailing address area where indicated. Use of the label helps us identify your account, saves processing time, and speeds refunds.

Do not attach your label to the envelope. It may get separated from your return.

If you did not receive a label, print the entries in this section.

Note: *Your social security number is no longer printed on the mailing label. You must write your social security number in the boxes provided on your tax return.*

Note: *You must write the first four letters of your last name in the boxes provided. If you are married, you must also write the first four letters of your spouse's last name in the boxes provided whether joint or separate returns are filed.*

Note: *Fill in the appropriate oval if you are filing a tax return for the first time or if your address or name has changed.*

Name

You must use your legal name. Nicknames are not permitted. If you have changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., make sure you immediately notify the Social Security Administration so that the name on your tax return is the same as the name on the social security records. If these names do not match, your refund may be delayed.

If you file joint returns, write the names in the same order every year. There is a separate line for the spouse's name.

Write any descriptions (e.g. Jr., III, etc.) after your last name.

Address

Write your current mailing address in the space provided. If you receive your mail "in care of" someone else (i.e., your mail is sent to an address belonging to someone other than yourself), fill in that person's name in the space provided.

If your address is outside the United States or its possessions or territories, enter the city in the space provided for "City, town or post office", and enter the postal code in the space provided for "Postal/ZIP code." Enter the province and/or state, and the name of the country in the space provided. **Do not** abbreviate the country name.

Important: If your address should change after you file your return, you must notify the Department **in writing** of your new address. Please include your social security number and your signature. Any refund checks due to you will **not** be forwarded to your new address by the U.S. Postal Service.

Social Security Number

Write your social security number in the boxes provided. If you are married, you must also write your spouse's social security number in the boxes provided whether joint or separate returns are filed. Your social security numbers must be written in the same order as your names are written on your return.

If you are an alien and were issued an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) by the IRS, enter your ITIN. If you have applied for an ITIN but the IRS has not yet issued the ITIN, write "ITIN Applied For" in the space below the "THIS SPACE RESERVED" box.

Filing Status

Fill in oval 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 as appropriate. Fill in only one oval.

Note: *Civil union couples have the same tax filing status options as married couples.*

Note: *More than one filing status may apply to you. Choose the one that will give you the lowest tax. Your Hawaii filing status may or may not be the same as your federal filing status.*

Single

Note: *Civil union couples may not choose "single" as their filing status.*

Select oval 1, Single, if on December 31, 2014, you were unmarried, divorced, or separated from your spouse under a separate maintenance decree. State law governs whether you are married, divorced, or legally separated.

If you are married on December 31, 2014, consider yourself married for the whole year.

Note: *If you are in a civil union on December 31, 2014, consider yourself married for the whole year.*

If your spouse died during 2014, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried before the end of 2014.

If you are unmarried and provide a home for certain other persons, you may be able to file as Head of Household. See *Head of Household* on page 9.

If you were married in 2014, had a child living with you, and lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 2014, you may be able to file as Head of Household. See *Married Persons Who Live Apart* on page 9.

Married Filing Joint Return

If you file a joint return, you must report all income, exemptions, deductions, and credits for you and your spouse. Both of you must sign the return, even if only one of you had income.

You and your spouse can file a joint return even if you did not live together for the whole year. Both of you are responsible for any tax due on a joint return, so if one of you doesn't pay, the other may have to.

Note: *If you and your spouse file a joint return for the year and later decide to file separately, both you and your spouse* ***MUST*** *file amended returns on or before the due date of the original return (April 20).* ***You may not change your filing status from married filing jointly to married filing separately after that date.***

If your spouse died in 2014 or in 2015 before filing a return for 2014, see *Death of Taxpayer* on page 6.

Tax Savings. If you decide not to file a joint return and plan to file a separate return, see if you can lower your tax by meeting the tests described on page 9 under *Married Persons Who Live Apart.* If you can, you should fill in oval 4 for Head of Household.

Special Rule for Nonresidents of Hawaii Who File a Joint Return With a Hawaii Resident. If at the end of the taxable year you were a nonresident of Hawaii (but you were a U.S. resident) who is married to a resident of Hawaii, you may choose to file a joint return with the resident spouse. By filing a joint return, however, you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens. Generally, you cannot file a joint return if either spouse was a nonresident alien at any time during the tax year. However, nonresident aliens married to U.S. citizens or residents can elect to be taxed as a U.S. resident on their federal income tax return and file joint returns. If you and your spouse have made that election on your federal return, you also may choose to file a joint Hawaii return. By filing a joint return, you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

Special Rule When One Spouse Is a Nonresident or Part-Year Resident. If one spouse is a resident and the couple files a joint return, both spouses are taxed on worldwide income. If at least one spouse is a part-year resident and the couple files a joint return, the couple is taxed on worldwide income for the period in which either spouse was a resident.

Note: *For purposes of filing a joint return, common law marriages are not recognized under Hawaii law unless they began in a state which permits common law marriages.*

Married Filing Separate Returns

You may file separate returns whether both you and your spouse had income, only one of you had income, or neither of you had income.

If you choose to file separate returns, both you and your spouse must figure your tax the same way. This means that if one of you itemizes your deductions, the other must also itemize their deductions. You each report only your own income, exemptions, deductions, and credits, and you are responsible only for the tax due on your own return.

If you file a separate return, write your spouse's full name in the space after oval 3. Also, write the first four letters of your spouse's last name and your spouse's social security number in the boxes provided.

If your spouse does not file a Hawaii tax return, you may be able to claim the exemptions for your spouse. See the instructions for lines 6a and 6b.

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens.— Married nonresident aliens must file separate returns. However, nonresident aliens who are married to U.S. citizens or residents and who elect to be taxed as a U.S.

resident may file joint returns. However, see *Married Persons Who Live Apart* on this page.

Head of Household

Note: *Since this filing status is for unmarried individuals who provide a home for certain other persons, a person in a civil union may not choose "head of household" as their filing status. However, a person in a civil union may file as "head of household" if the person is considered unmarried because they lived apart from their civil union partner for the last 6 months of 2014 and they meet the other rules under Married Persons Who Live Apart on this page.*

This filing status is for unmarried individuals who provide a home for certain other persons. (Some married persons who live apart are considered unmarried. See *Married Persons Who Live Apart* on this page.) You can fill in oval 4 only if you were unmarried or legally separated (according to State law) under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance at the end of 2014 and either 1 or 2 below applies.

1. You paid over half the cost of keeping up a home that was the main home for all of 2014 of your parent whom you can claim as a dependent, except under a multiple support agreement (see page 11). Your parent did not have to live with you.
2. You paid over half the cost of keeping up a home in which you lived and in which one of the following also lived for more than half of the year (if half or less, see *Exception to Time Lived With You* on this page).
   a. Any person whom you can claim as a dependent. But do not include:
      i. Your qualifying child (as defined in Step 1 on page 10) whom you claim as your dependent based on the rules for *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents* on page 10,
      ii. Any person who is your dependent only because he or she lived with you for all of 2014, or
      iii. Any person you claimed as a dependent under a multiple support agreement. See page 11.
   b. Your unmarried qualifying child who is not your dependent.
   c. Your married qualifying child who is not your dependent only because you can be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2014 return.
   d. Your child who is neither your dependent nor your qualifying child because of the rules for *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents* on page 10.

   If the child is not your dependent, enter the child's name on line 4.

Dependent. To find out if someone is your dependent, see the instructions for line 6c that begin on page 10.

Exception to time lived with you. Temporary absences by you or the other person for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, medical care, military service, or detention in a juvenile facility, count as time lived in the home. Also see *Kidnapped child* on page 11, if applicable.

If the person for whom you kept up a home was born or died in 2014, you still may be able to file as head of household. If the person is your qualifying child, the child must have lived with you for more than half the part of the year he or she was alive. If the person is anyone else, see federal Publication 501.

Keeping up a home. To find out what is included in the cost of keeping up a home, see federal Publication 501.

Note: *If you used payments you received under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance programs to pay part of the cost of keeping up your home, you cannot count them as money you paid. However, you must include them in the total cost of keeping up your home to figure if you paid over half the cost.*

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens.—If you were a nonresident alien or dual-status alien during the tax year, you cannot file as Head of Household.

Married persons who live apart. Even if you were not divorced or legally separated at the end of 2014, you are considered unmarried if all of the following apply.

- You lived apart from your spouse for the last 6 months of 2014. Temporary absences for special circumstances, such as for business, medical care, school, or military service, count as time lived in the home.
- You file a separate return from your spouse.
- You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home for 2014.
- Your home was the main home of your child, stepchild, or foster child for more than half of 2014 (if half or less, see *Exception to Time Lived With You* on this page).
- You claim this child as your dependent or the child's other parent claims him or her under the rules for *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents* on page 10.

Adopted child. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

Foster child. A foster child is any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens.—If you were a nonresident alien or dual-status alien during the tax year, the special rules for *Married Persons Who Live Apart* will not apply to you unless you meet all of the tests previously stated, and you are a resident of Canada or Mexico. If you are considered unmarried under these rules, you may file as a single individual rather than married filing separately. You cannot file as Head of Household.

Qualifying Widow(er) With Dependent Child

You can fill in oval 5 and use joint return tax rates for 2014 if all of the following apply.

- Your spouse died in 2012 or 2013 and you did not remarry in 2014.
- You have a child or stepchild whom you claim as a dependent. This does not include a foster child.
- This child lived in your home for all of 2014. If the child did not live with you for the required time, see *Exception to Time Lived With You* below.
- You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home.
- You could have filed a joint return with your spouse the year he or she died, even if you did not actually do so.

If your spouse died in 2014, you cannot file as qualifying widow(er) with dependent child. Instead, see the instructions for *Married Filing a Joint Return* on page 8.

Adopted child. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

Dependent. To find out if someone is your dependent, see the instructions for line 6c that begin on page 10.

Exception to time lived with you. Temporary absences by you or the child for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, medical care, military service, or detention in a juvenile facility, count as time lived in the home. Also see *Kidnapped Child* on page 11, if applicable.

A child is considered to have lived with you for all of 2014 if the child was born or died in 2014 and your home was the child's home for the entire time he or she was alive.

Keeping up a home. To find out what is included in the cost of keeping up a home, see federal Publication 501.

Note: *If you used payments you received under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance programs to pay part of the cost of keeping up your home, you cannot count them as money you paid. However, you must include them in the total cost of keeping up your home to figure if you paid over half the cost.*

Note: *See* ***Death of Taxpayer*** *on page 6 for more information.*

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens.—The special rules for Qualifying Widow(er) With Dependent Child will not apply unless the surviving spouse meets all of the tests previously stated, and was a resident alien or U.S. citizen the year their spouse died. The residency status refers to the surviving spouse's actual status, and not the election that some nonresident aliens make to be taxed as U.S. residents.

Exemptions

Line 6a

Yourself

Fill in the oval on line 6a if no one can claim you as a dependent on another person's tax return. If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return, do not fill in the oval on line 6a. Instead, fill in the oval under line 37. Fill in the oval for "Age 65 or over" if you are age 65 or over as of January 1, 2014.

Line 6b

Spouse

Fill in the oval on line 6b if either of the following applies.

1. Your filing status is married filing jointly and your spouse cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.
2. You were married at the end of 2014, your filing status is married filing separately, and both of the following apply.
   a. Your spouse had no income and is not filing a return.
   b. Your spouse cannot be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.

If your spouse meets these qualifications, fill in the oval under line 6b.

If you became divorced or legally separated during 2014, you cannot take an exemption for your former spouse.

Fill in the oval for "Age 65 or over" if your spouse was age 65 or over as of January 1, 2014 and your filing status is married filing jointly.

Death of your spouse. If your spouse died in 2014 and you did not remarry by the end of 2014, fill in the ovals on line 6b for the exemptions you could have taken for your spouse on the date of death. See the instructions for *Death of Taxpayer* on page 6.

Enter the number of ovals filled on lines 6a and 6b.

Lines 6c and 6d

Children and Other Dependents

Enter the number of your dependent children listed in the box for line 6c. Enter the number of other dependents listed in the box for line 6d. Enter on lines 6c and 6d the full names, social security numbers, and other information for your dependent children and other dependents. Each dependent must have a social security number. If you have more than four dependents, attach a statement with the required information.

Follow the steps below to find out if a person qualifies as your dependent.

Step 1 Do You Have a Qualifying Child?

A qualifying child is a child who is your:

- Son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild, niece, or nephew), and
- Was under age 19 at the end of 2014 and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), or under age 24 at the end of 2014, a student, and younger than you (or your spouse, if filing jointly), or any age and permanently and totally disabled, and
- Who did not provide over half of his or her own support for 2014, and
- Who is not filing a joint return for 2014 or is filing a joint return for 2014 only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid, and
- Who lived with you for more than half of 2014. If the child did not live with you for the required time, see *Exception to Time Lived With You* on page 11.

1. Do you have a child who meets the conditions to be your qualifying child?

Yes. Go to Step 2.

No. Go to Step 3.

Step 2 Is Your Qualifying Child Your Dependent?

1. Was the child a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, U.S. resident alien, or a resident of Canada or Mexico? If the child was adopted, see *Exception to Citizen Test* on page 11.

Yes. Go to Question 2.

No. Stop. You cannot claim this child as a dependent.

2. Was the child married?

Yes. See *Married Person* on page 11.

No. Go to Question 3.

3. Could you, or your spouse if filing jointly, be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2014 tax return?

Yes. You cannot claim any dependents. Go to Form N-15, line 7.

No. You can claim this child as a dependent.

Step 3 Is Your Qualifying Relative Your Dependent?

A qualifying relative is a person who is your:

- Son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild), or

  Brother, sister, half brother, half sister, or a son or daughter of any of them (for example, your niece or nephew), or

  Father, mother, or an ancestor or sibling of either of them (for example, your grandmother, grandfather, aunt, or uncle), or

  Stepbrother, stepsister, stepfather, stepmother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, or

  Any other person (other than your spouse) who lived with you all year as a member of your household if your relationship did not violate local law. If the person did not live with you for the required time, see *Exception to Time Lived With You* on page 11, and
- Who was not a qualifying child of any taxpayer for 2014. For this purpose, a person is not a taxpayer if he or she is not required to file a Hawaii income tax return and either does not file such a return or files only to get a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid, and
- Who had gross income of less than $3,950 in 2014. If the person was permanently and totally disabled, see *Exception to Gross Income Test* on page 11, and
- For whom you provided over half of his or her support in 2014. But see *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents* on this page, and *Multiple Support Agreements* and *Kidnapped Child* on page 11.

1. Does any person meet the conditions to be your qualifying relative?

Yes. Go to Question 2.

No. Stop. Go to Form N-15, line 7.

2. Was your qualifying relative a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, U.S. resident alien, or a resident of Canada or Mexico? If your qualifying relative was adopted, see *Exception to Citizen Test* on page 11.

Yes. Go to Question 3.

No. Stop. You cannot claim this person as a dependent.

3. Was your qualifying relative married?

Yes. See *Married Person* on page 11.

No. Go to Question 4.

4. Could you, or your spouse if filing jointly, be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2014 tax return?

Yes. Stop. You cannot claim any dependents. Go to Form N-15, line 7.

No. You can claim this person as a dependent.

Definitions and Special Rules.

Adopted child. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

Children of divorced or separated parents. A child will be treated as the qualifying child or qualifying relative of his or her noncustodial parent if all of the following conditions apply.

1. The parents are divorced, legally separated, separated under a written separation agreement, or lived apart at all times during the last 6 months of 2014 (whether or not they are or were married).
2. The child received over half of his or her support for 2014 from the parents (and the rules on *Multiple Support Agreements*, on page 11, do not apply). Support of a child received from a parent's spouse is treated as provided by the parent.
3. The child is in custody of one or both of the parents for more than half of 2014.
4. Either of the following applies.
   a. The custodial parent signs federal Form 8332 or a substantially similar statement that he or she will not claim the child as a dependent for 2014, and the noncustodial parent includes a copy of the form or statement with his or her return. If the divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 1984 and before 2009, the noncustodial parent may be able to include certain pages from the decree or agreement instead of federal Form 8332. See *Post-1984 and pre-2009 decree or agreement* and *Post-2008 decree or agreement*.
   b. A pre-1985 decree of divorce or separate maintenance or written separation agreement between the parents provides that the noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent, and the noncustodial parent provides at least $600 for support of the child during 2014.

If conditions (1) through (4) apply, only the noncustodial parent can claim the child for purposes of the dependency exemption. However, this special rule does not apply to the head of household filing status. See federal Publication 501 for details.

Custodial and noncustodial parents. The custodial parent is the parent with whom the child lived for the greater number of nights in 2014. The noncustodial parent is the other parent. If the child was with each parent for an equal number of nights, the custodial parent is the parent with the higher federal adjusted gross income. See federal Publication 501 for an exception for a parent who works at night, rules for a child who is emancipated under state law, and other details.

Post-1984 and pre-2009 decree or agreement. The decree or agreement must state all three of the following.

1. The noncustodial parent can claim the child as a dependent without regard to any condition, such as payment of support.
2. The other parent will not claim the child as a dependent.
3. The years for which the claim is released.

The noncustodial parent must include all of the following pages from the decree or agreement.

- Cover page (include the other parent's social security number on that page).
- The pages that include all the information identified in (1) through (3) above.
- Signature page with the other parent's signature and date of agreement.

You must include the required information even if you filed it with your return in an earlier year.

Post-2008 decree or agreement. If the divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 2008, the noncustodial parent cannot include pages from the decree or agreement instead of federal Form 8332. The custodial parent must sign either federal Form 8332 or a substantially similar statement the only purpose of which is to release the custodial parent's claim to an exemption for a child, and the noncustodial parent must include a copy with his or her return. The form or statement must release the custodial parent's claim to the child without any conditions. For example, the release must not depend on the noncustodial parent paying support.

Release of exemption revoked. A custodial parent who has revoked his or her previous release of a claim to exemption for a child must include a copy of the revocation with his or her return. For details, see federal Form 8332.

Exception to citizen test. If you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national and your adopted child lived with you all year as a member of your household, that child meets the requirement to be a U.S. citizen.

Exception to gross income test. If your relative (including a person who lived with you all year as a member of your household) is permanently and totally disabled (defined on this page), certain income for services performed at a sheltered workshop may be excluded for this test. For details, see federal Publication 501.

Exception to time lived with you. Temporary absences by you or the other person for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, medical care, military service, or detention in a juvenile facility, count as time the person lived with you. Also see *Children of divorced or separated parents* on page 10, or *Kidnapped child* on this page.

If the person meets all other requirements to be your qualifying child but was born or died in 2014, the person is considered to have lived with you for more than half of 2014 if your home was this person's home for more than half the time he or she was alive in 2014.

Any other person is considered to have lived with you for all of 2014 if the person was born or died in 2014 and your home was this person's home for the entire time he or she was alive in 2014.

Foster child. A foster child is any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Kidnapped child. If your child is presumed by law enforcement authorities to have been kidnapped by someone who is not a family member, you may be able to take the child into account in determining your eligibility for head of household or qualifying widow(er) filing status, and the dependency deduction. See federal Publication 501.

Married person. If the person is married and files a joint return, you cannot claim that person as your dependent. However, if the person is married but does not file a joint return or files a joint return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid, you may be able to claim him or her as a dependent. See federal Publication 501. In that case, go to Step 2, Question 3, on page 10 (for a qualifying child) or Step 3, Question 4, on page 10 (for a qualifying relative).

Multiple support agreements. If no one person contributed over half of the support of your relative (or a person who lived with you all year as a member of your household) but you and another person(s) provided more than half of your relative's support, special rules may apply that would treat you as having provided over half of the support. For details, see federal Publication 501.

Permanently and totally disabled. A person is permanently and totally disabled if, at any time in 2014, the person cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition and a doctor has determined that this condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year, or can be expected to lead to death.

Qualifying child of more than one person. Even if a child meets the conditions to be the qualifying child of more than one person, only one person can claim the child as a qualifying child for (1) the dependency exemption, and (2) head of household filing status, unless the specific rule for *Children of divorced or separated parents* on page 10 applies.

No other person can take any of the two tax benefits listed above unless he or she has a different qualifying child. If you and any other person can claim the child as a qualifying child, the following rules apply.

- If only one of the persons is the child's parent, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the parent.
- If the parents file a joint return together and can claim the child as a qualifying child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the parents.
- If the parents do not file a joint return together but both parents claim the child as a qualifying child, the child will be treated as the qualifying child of the parent with whom the child lived for the longer period of time in 2014. If the child lived with each parent for the same amount of time, the child will be treated as the qualifying child of the parent who had the higher federal adjusted gross income (AGI) for 2014.
- If no parent can claim the child as a qualifying child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest federal AGI for 2014.
- If a parent can claim the child as a qualifying child but no parent does so claim the child, the child is treated as the qualifying child of the person who had the highest federal AGI for 2014, but only if that person's federal AGI is higher than the highest federal AGI of any parent of the child who can claim the child.

Example. Your daughter meets the conditions to be a qualifying child for both you and your mother. Your daughter does not meet the conditions to be a qualifying child of any other person, including her other parent. Under the rules just described, you can claim your daughter as a qualifying child for any of the two tax benefits listed above for which you otherwise qualify. Your mother cannot claim any of the two tax benefits listed above unless she has a different qualifying child. However, if your mother's federal AGI is higher than yours and you do not claim your daughter as a qualifying child, your daughter is the qualifying child of your mother.

If you will be claiming the child as a qualifying child, go to Step 2 on page 10. Otherwise, stop; you cannot claim any benefits based on this child.

Student. A student is a child who during any part of 5 calendar months of 2014 was enrolled as a full-time student at a school, or took a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school or a state, county, or local government agency. A school includes a technical, trade, or mechanical school. It does not include an on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or school offering courses only through the Internet.

Birth or Death of Dependent. You can take an exemption for a dependent who was born or who died during the taxable year if he or she met the tests for a dependent while alive. This means that a baby who lived only a few minutes can be claimed as a dependent.

Line 6e

Add the numbers you entered in the boxes 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d. Enter the total in the box on line 6e.

Step 6

Fill in your return.

Line-By-Line instructions for filling in Form N-15 begin on this page and end on page 34. Please read and follow the instructions carefully.

Line-By-Line Instructions—Form N-15

Lines 7 through 35

Form N-15 has two columns for lines 7 through 35; Total Income, Column A and Hawaii Income, Column B.

You must report in Column A, your total income (regardless of source) and adjustments to your total income as if you were a full year Hawaii resident. Your total income and adjustments may not be the same as that reported on your federal income tax return. For example, social security benefits should not be reported in Column A.

If you are a **nonresident, report in Column B,** only income derived from Hawaii sources and the allowable adjustments to your Hawaii income.

If you are a **part-year resident, report in Column B**, your total income (regardless of source) and adjustments to your total income during the period of residency, and only income derived from Hawaii sources and the allowable adjustments to your Hawaii income for the period of nonresidency.

The following is a general discussion of income from Hawaii sources, and allowable adjustments to Hawaii income.

Income

Nonresidents should report in Column B, gross income from property owned, personal services performed, trade or business carried on, and every other source in the State (Hawaii). Part-year residents should report in Column B, gross income (regardless of source) for the period of residency, and gross income from property owned, personal services performed, trade or business carried on, and every other source in the State (Hawaii) for the period of nonresidency.

In determining whether income has its source in the State or outside the State, the following rules should be applied:

- The source of income from either real or tangible personal property, is the place where the property is "owned", which means the place where the property has its situs.

- Intangible property will be deemed to have its situs at the place of the owner's domicile, unless the property has acquired a business situs at another place, in which event, the place of the business situs is the place where the property is owned.
- Chattel real, such as a leasehold, has its situs where the real property is located.
- The source of income from carrying on a trade or business is the place where the trade or business is carried on. If the trade or business is carried on both within and without the State, the portion of the income attributable to the State should be determined as provided by section 235-5, HRS.
- Income from the performance of personal services has its source at the place where the services are performed.
- A gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of property has its source at the place where the property was owned, that is, where it had its situs, at the time of the sale or other disposition.

Examples of Includable and Excludable Income

The following examples will help you understand what kind of Hawaii source income must be reported as Gross Income in the Hawaii Gross Income Column B of your income tax return during the period of nonresidency, and what items are exempt from tax.

Examples of Income You Must Report

The following kinds of income should be reported on Form N-15, Column B, and related forms and schedules.

- Wages, including salaries, bonuses, commissions, fees, and tips.
- U.S. Cost of Living Allowances.
- Living Quarter Allowances.
- Interest on:
  - Hawaii tax refunds;
  - Interest received from an agreement of sale of real property located in Hawaii.
- Unemployment compensation benefits received from Hawaii.
- Temporary Disability Insurance Benefits received in Hawaii to the extent that such amounts:
  - are attributable to contributions by your employer which were not includable in your gross income, OR
  - are paid by your employer.
- Business expense reimbursements you received as an employee in Hawaii that are more than you spent for those expenses.
- Refunds of State and local taxes if you deducted the taxes in an earlier year and got a tax benefit. See details on page 14 of instructions.
- Gains or losses from the sale or exchange of Hawaii real estate, securities, or other property.
- Profits or losses from Hawaii businesses or professions.
- Your share of profits or losses from partnerships and small business corporations carried on in Hawaii.
- Your share of trust or estate income or losses from activities carried on in Hawaii.
- Rent from property located in Hawaii.
- Contest prizes with source in Hawaii.
- Certain alimony and separate maintenance payments. Refer to the instructions for *Alimony Paid* on page 20.
- Capital gains and losses from assets with situs in Hawaii.

Example: Hawaii Income of a Part-Year Resident.

T, an unmarried cash basis calendar year taxpayer, was a resident of Arizona on January 1, 2014. T moved to Hawaii on April 1, 2014, and continued to work as an insurance agent. T is a Hawaii resident for the remainder of 2014.

1) On March 20, 2014, T received $20,000 as gain from the sale of Arizona real property held for investment. The $20,000 gain is out-of-state income earned when T was a nonresident. None of it should be reported in Column B.
2) T earned commissions of $25,000 for policies sold after April 1, 2014. The commissions are from a trade or business carried on in Hawaii, and are Hawaii source income. The commissions were earned when T was a Hawaii resident. All of these commissions should be reported in Column B.
3) T also earned initial and renewal commissions of $12,000 for policies sold before April 1, 2014, $4,000 of which T earned before April 1, 2014. The $12,000 in commissions earned before April 2014 is from a trade or business carried on in Arizona, and is thus out-of-state income. However, only $4,000 was earned when T was a nonresident. The remaining $8,000 should be reported in Column B.
4) Finally, T had signed a business consulting contract with one Arizona client, for which T was paid an additional $1,200 for services rendered throughout the year. It cannot be determined whether the remaining $1,200 in commission income was generated while T was a Hawaii resident. Thus, because T was a resident for nine months in 2014, 9/12 x $1,200, or $900, shall be reported in Column B unless T demonstrates otherwise to the satisfaction of the Department.

Examples of Income You Do Not Report

- Pensions from a private employer pension plan you receive upon retirement where no employee contributions are involved.
- All Government payments and benefits made to veterans and their families.
- Dividends on veterans' Government Insurance.
- Dividends from stocks. Generally, the source of income from an intangible asset (e.g. stock of a corporation) is the owner's place of permanent residence or domicile. This means that a nonresident owning intangible assets and receiving income therefrom, even though the dividend may have been paid by a Hawaii corporation, would not be subject to Hawaii income tax because the nonresident's permanent residence or domicile is not Hawaii. However, such income would be subject to Hawaii income tax if the intangible asset acquired a situs in Hawaii.
- Pension or annuity distributions from a public (i.e., government) retirement system (e.g., federal civil service annuity, military pension, state or county retirement system).
- Workers' compensation, insurance, damages, etc., for bodily injury or sickness.
- Interest on Federal, Hawaii State and County municipal bonds. Also, U.S. Savings Bonds.
- Interest on bonds issued by the Governments of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.
- Life insurance proceeds upon death.
- Federal Social Security benefits.
- Railroad Retirement Act benefits.
- Gifts, inheritances, bequests.
- Compensation by Hawaii or the U.S. to a patient affected with Hansen's disease.
- Child support.
- Welfare benefits.
- Compensation for services as a member of the uniformed services of the U.S.
- Contributions to deferred compensation plans with respect to service for state and local governments or to an annuity purchased by qualified nonprofit organizations and public schools.
- Royalties and other income derived from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets developed and arising out of a qualified high technology business.
- All income earned and proceeds derived from stock options or stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants, from a qualified high technology business or from a holding company of a qualified high technology business by an employee, officer, or director of the qualified high technology business, or investor who qualifies for the high technology business investment tax credit.
- Amounts paid after 1999 as restitution payments made to Holocaust victims (or their heirs or estate).
- Amount of payment stipend waived by Department of Education coaches and dispensed to the school for the benefit of the coach's team.
- Scholarship grants received by a student under the Nursing Scholars Program under section 304A-3304(d), HRS.
- All of the gain realized by a fee simple owner from the sale of a leased fee interest in units within a condominium project, cooperative project, or planned unit development, to the association of apartment owners or the residential cooperative corporation of the leasehold units.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

The Department of Taxation is requiring individual taxpayers to round off cents to the nearest whole dollar for all dollar entries on the tax return and schedules. To do so, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example: $1.39 becomes $1 and $2.69 becomes $3. If you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, schedule, or worksheet, you may choose to use one of two methods. Once a method of rounding is established, you must use the same method throughout the return. The first method is to include the cents when adding and round off only the total. The other method is to round off each entry. For example: You received two W-2 forms, one

showing Hawaii withholding of $50.55 and one showing Hawaii withholding of $185.73. For rounding method 1, show your total Hawaii withholding as $236, ($50.55 + $185.73 = $236.28 rounded to $236). For rounding method 2, show your total Hawaii withholding as $237, ($50.55 rounded to $51.00 + $185.73 rounded to $186.00 = $51 + $186 = $237).

Line 7

Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.

Note: *If you are a nonresident military spouse and you received (1) wages, salaries, tips, commissions, and other compensation for services performed in Hawaii as an employee; or (2) temporary disability insurance (TDI) benefits to replace wages, salaries, and other compensation for services performed in Hawaii as an employee, see Special Instructions for Nonresident Military Spouses on page 7.*

Report as income any salaries, wages, or other compensation received by you, or available to you. You must report the full amount of your wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other payments for your personal services even though taxes and other amounts have been withheld by your employer.

Note: *You must report on line 7 all wages, etc., paid for your personal services, even if the income was signed over to a trust, (including an IRA), another person, a corporation, or tax exempt organization.*

Include in this total:

- The amount shown on Form HW-2 in the box Wages, Tips, Other Compensation. If you received federal Form W-2, report the amount in box 16, State wages, tips, etc. If you did not receive a Form HW-2 or federal Form W-2, see page 7, Step 1 of instructions.
- Tips received that you did not report to your employer. You must report as income the amount of allocated tips shown on your federal W-2 form(s) unless you can prove a lesser amount with adequate records.
- Payment in merchandise, etc. — If your employer pays part or all of your wages in merchandise, services, stock or other things of value, you must determine the fair market value of such items and include it in your wages.
- Fair market value of meals and living quarters if given by your employer as a matter of your choice and not for your employer's convenience. (Don't report the value of meals given you at work if they were provided for your employer's convenience. Also do not report the value of living quarters you had to accept as a condition of employment).
- Strike and lockout benefits paid by a union from union dues. Include cash and the fair market value of goods received. Don't report benefits that were meant as a gift.
- Amounts received as Cost of Living Allowance, Living Quarter Allowance, and Temporary Disability Insurance.
- The taxable portion of employer-paid dependent care benefits from Schedule X, Part III, line 11. If you are including these benefits, write "DCB" on the dotted line next to line 7.
- The taxable portion of employer-provided adoption benefits. Use the *Adoption Benefits Worksheet* on page 46 to help you figure the taxable portion. If you are including these benefits, write "AB" on the dotted line next to line 7.

Enter in Column A, the amount of salaries, wages, or other compensation earned from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year Hawaii resident.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of salaries, wages, or other compensation earned for services rendered in Hawaii.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of salaries, wages, or other compensation earned from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of salaries, wages, or other compensation earned for services rendered in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency.

Line 8

Interest Income

Report any interest you received or that was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. (It does not have to be entered in your passbook.) Each payer of interest should send you a federal Form 1099-INT or 1099-OID. If you were charged an interest penalty for early withdrawal of your savings, see the instructions for line 29 on page 20.

Examples of Interest Income You MUST Report

You must report interest on:

- Accounts with banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations.

  Note: *Do not report interest earned on Individual Retirement Accounts, Individual Housing Accounts, Individual Development Accounts, Qualified Tuition Programs, Medical Savings Accounts, and Health Savings Accounts.*
- Building and loan accounts.
- Notes and loans.
- Tax refunds (report only the interest on this line; also see the instructions for line 10).
- Bonds and debentures.

  Note: *Municipal bonds that are issued by another State are **taxable** in Hawaii. However, interest on Hawaii State and County municipal bonds, and bonds issued by the Governments of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa are exempt in Hawaii. Also, U.S. Savings Bonds and U.S. Treasury obligations are **exempt** in Hawaii. For more information about what kinds of obligations are exempt, see Tax Information Release No. 84-1, "Taxability of Interest on U.S. Obligations".*
- Money market funds. But if the payer gives you a federal Form 1099-DIV, report the income as *dividends* on line 9.

Generally, the source of income from an intangible asset is the owner's place of permanent residence or domicile. This means that a nonresident owning intangible assets and receiving income (interest income, dividend income) therefrom, even though the interest income may have been paid by a Hawaii bank or the dividend may have been paid by a Hawaii corporation, would not be subject to Hawaii income tax because the nonresident's permanent residence or domicile is not Hawaii. However, such income would be subject to Hawaii income tax if the intangible asset acquired a situs in Hawaii, such as interest received on an agreement of sale of real property located in Hawaii, or dividends received by an S Corporation situated in Hawaii, which are passed through to the S Corporation's nonresident shareholders.

Enter in Column A, the amount of interest income derived from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year Hawaii resident.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of interest income derived from intangible assets that have acquired a situs in Hawaii. Use the *Interest Worksheet* on page 41 to help you figure the amount of your taxable interest to enter in Column B.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of interest income derived from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of interest income derived from intangible assets that have acquired a situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency. Use the *Interest Worksheet* on page 41 to help you figure the amount of your taxable interest to enter in Column B.

Line 9

Ordinary Dividends

Note: *Dividends from stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants, from a qualified high technology business or from a holding company of a qualified high technology business by an employee, officer, or director of the qualified high technology business, or investor who qualifies for the high technology business investment tax credit is excluded from Hawaii income taxes.*

Enter your total ordinary dividends. Ordinary dividends are dividends that are paid out of earnings and profits and are ordinary income. Assume that any dividend you receive is an ordinary dividend unless the paying corporation tells you otherwise. Payers include nominees or other agents. Each payer should send you a federal Form 1099-DIV. (If the payer gives you a federal Form 1099-INT or 1099-OID, report the income as interest on line 8.)

Do Not Report as Dividends

- Mutual insurance company dividends that reduced the premiums you paid.
- Amounts paid on deposits or accounts from which you could withdraw your money such as mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and credit unions. These amounts are reported as interest on line 8.
- Stock dividends or stock splits. Although these distributions generally are not taxable to you, they may be taxable in certain situations. See federal Publication 17, "Your Federal Income Tax", for more information.
- Capital gain distributions. If your Form 1099-DIV shows capital gain distributions (Box 2a), that amount is reported on line 13.
- Nontaxable distributions. Some distributions are nontaxable because they are a return of your investment (Box 3 of Form 1099-DIV). They will not be taxed until you recover your cost. You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by the amount of nontaxable distributions received. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains.

See the discussion for line 8 regarding the source of income from an intangible asset.

Enter in Column A, the amount of ordinary dividends derived from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year Hawaii resident.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of ordinary dividends derived from intangible assets that have acquired a situs in Hawaii.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of ordinary dividends derived from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of ordinary dividends derived from intangible assets that have acquired a situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency.

Line 10

Taxable Refunds of State and Local Income Taxes

Note: *A refundable state tax credit (except for the refundable food/excise tax credit, credit for low-income household renter, credit for child and dependent care expenses, and credit for child passenger restraint system(s)) is subject to income tax to the extent the refundable credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability and results in a cash payment from the state. Because such a payment is not actually a refund of prior taxes paid, it is not treated as a tax refund potentially excludable under Internal Revenue Code section 111 (recovery of tax benefit items). Therefore, the State Tax Refund Worksheet on page 41 should not be used to determine the taxable portion of these refundable state tax credits. For more information, see Tax Information Release No. 2010-10, "Common Income Tax & General Excise Tax Issues Associated with the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit, HRS § 235-12.5".*

Note: *None of your refund is taxable if, in the year you paid the tax, you either (a) did not itemize deductions, or (b) elected to deduct state and local general sales taxes instead of state and local income taxes.*

If you received a refund or credit in 2014 for state or local income taxes you paid before 2014, you may have to report it as income on your Hawaii income tax return. You should receive federal Form 1099-G, or similar statement, showing the refund.

Any part of a refund for state or local income taxes paid before 2014 that you were entitled to receive in 2014 but chose to apply to your 2014 estimated state income tax is considered to have been received in 2014.

If part of your refund was interest, report that amount on Form N-15, line 8.

If you received a refund of 2013 taxes and you itemized deductions in 2013, figure the taxable portion of your refund using the *State Tax Refund Worksheet* on page 41. When completing the *State Tax Refund Worksheet* on page 41, enter an amount on line 2e only if the carryover of the residential construction and remodeling tax credit was claimed for construction or renovation costs for a residential unit that does not constitute business property. Enter the taxable portion on line 10, Columns A and B.

Note: *If you are a part-year resident, and you received income tax refunds from other states, and you deducted the taxes paid to the other states as an itemized deduction on a prior year Hawaii return, include these amounts on line 1 of the State Tax Refund Worksheet on page 41.*

If your refund included taxes from any previous year in which you itemized deductions, a similar calculation must be done for each previous year.

If your 2013 Hawaii adjusted gross income was over $166,800 ($83,400 for married taxpayers filing separately), you may be able to report a smaller amount of your tax refund as income because your itemized deductions were reduced in 2013. To compute the proper amount, see federal Publication 525, "Taxable and Nontaxable Income", under *Itemized deductions limited*. In the computation, however, the Hawaii standard deduction amounts must be used, the amount of the refund due to the Hawaii credits listed in the *State Tax Refund Worksheet* is subtracted, and the base amount for the limitation of itemized deductions remains at $166,800 ($83,400 for married taxpayers filing separately). If you use this calculation, enter the result on Form N-15, line 10, Columns A and B.

If your 2013 state and local income tax refund is more than your 2013 state and local income tax deduction minus the amount you could have deducted as your 2013 state and local general sales taxes, see federal Publication 525, "Taxable and Nontaxable Income", under *Recoveries*.

Line 11

Alimony Received

Alimony or separate maintenance payments that you received are taxable income to you. Report this income on line 11. However, if you received payments while you were a nonresident, a special rule may apply. See section 18-235-5-03(e), Hawaii Administrative Rules.

If you received payments under a divorce or separation instrument executed after 1984, see the instructions for line 30 for information on the rules that apply in determining whether these payments qualify as alimony.

Enter in Column A, the amount of alimony received from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year Hawaii resident.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of alimony received from a contributing spouse who is a resident, and where the payments are attributable to property owned in Hawaii that is transferred (in trust or otherwise) in discharge of a legal obligation to make alimony payments.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of alimony received from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of alimony received as discussed above for nonresidents for the period of nonresidency.

Line 12

Business or Farm Income or (Loss)

Note: *If you are a nonresident military spouse and you received income from your sole-proprietorship or single member limited liability company (LLC) and the income is directly and solely attributable to services performed in Hawaii by you, see Special Instructions for Nonresident Military Spouses on page 7.*

If you operated a business or practiced a profession as a sole proprietorship (or an entity classified as a sole proprietorship), this line is used to report the net income or loss from the business. Farming income or losses are also reported on this line.

If your business consists of renting property, report it on line 17.

If you receive royalty income, report it on line 17.

Enter your net income or loss. Net income or loss can be calculated on federal Schedules C, C-EZ, or F.

For expenses that are part business and part personal, deduct only the business part. For example, if only half of your car usage was for business, deduct only half of the cost of operating the car. Deduct interest, taxes, and casualty losses not related to your business as itemized deductions. See the instructions for Form N-15, lines 38a to 38f.

Sales, exchanges, and involuntary conversions (including casualty or theft) of trade or business property may give rise to ordinary income or (loss), or capital gain or (loss). Report ordinary income or losses on line 14. Report capital gains or losses on line 13.

Note: *If you conduct business in Hawaii and another state or country, you determine the Hawaii portion of that business income by using the "three factor formula", which is generally based on the average percentage in Hawaii of your property, payroll, and sales.*

Enter in Column A, the amount of business or farm income or (loss) from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year Hawaii resident. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of business or farm income or (loss) with situs in Hawaii. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of business or farm income or (loss) from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of business or farm income or (loss) with situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Information Returns

You may have to file information returns for wages paid to employees, certain payments of fees and other non-employee compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, and pensions. For more information, see the instructions for Form HW-3, Employer's Return and Reconciliation of Hawaii Income Tax Withheld from Wages, and N-196, Hawaii Annual Information Return.

Line 13

Capital Gain or (Loss)

Note: *For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007, and ending prior to January 1, 2018, all of the gain realized by a fee simple owner from the sale of a leased fee interest in units within a condominium project, cooperative project, or planned unit development, to the association of apartment owners or the residential cooperative corporation of the leasehold units is exempt from Hawaii income taxes.*

Use lines 5 and 13 on the Capital Gains/Loss Worksheet on page 41 to reduce the individual's capital gain for these amounts reported on other lines of the Capital Gains/Loss Worksheet.

For purposes of this exemption, "fee simple owner" means the person who owns the fee simple title to the land which is leased, including a life tenant with a remainder over, vested or contingent, and a holder of a defeasible estate, and the holder's heirs, successors, legal representatives, and assigns. A fee simple owner includes legal and equitable owners. "Leased fee interest" means all of the interests of the fee owner, lessor, and all legal and equitable owners of the land which is leased, other than the lessee's interest as defined by chapter 516, HRS. "Legal and equitable owners" means the

fee simple owner and all persons having legal or equitable interests in the fee or in the lessor's leasehold estate, including mortgagees, developers, lienors, and sublessors, and their respective heirs, successors, legal representatives, and assigns. "Condominium project" means a real estate condominium project; a plan or project whereby a condominium of two or more units located within the condominium property regime have been sold or leased or are offered or proposed to be offered for sale or lease. "Cooperative project" means a real estate cooperative housing corporation project; a plan or project whereby two or more apartments located in a building owned by a cooperative housing corporation have been leased or are offered or proposed to be offered to be leased.

Note: *Losses sustained from the sale of stocks or other interests issued through the exercise of the stock options or warrants granted by a qualified high technology business are deductible for Hawaii income tax purposes. Also, the sale of stock options or stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants, from a qualified high technology business or from a holding company of a qualified high technology business by an employee, officer, or director of the qualified high technology business, or investor who qualifies for the high technology business investment tax credit is excluded from Hawaii income taxes.*

Note: *The special federal election for capital assets acquired in tax years beginning before January 1, 2001 (election under section 311 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997) is not available for Hawaii income tax purposes.*

This line is used to report:

- Gains or losses from the sale or involuntary conversion of capital assets not held for business or profit.
- Capital gain distributions reported on federal Form 1099-DIV.

The capital gains or losses from the following transactions may also be reported on this line, however, complete Schedule D-1 to determine whether the gain or loss is ordinary or capital. Ordinary income or loss is reported on line 14.

- The sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion (other than casualty or theft) of business property, certain depreciable and amortizable property, certain oil, gas and geothermal property, and IRC section 126 property.
- The involuntary conversion (other than casualty or theft) of capital assets held for business or profit.
- The disposition of other assets not mentioned above.

If property is involuntarily converted because of a casualty or theft, use federal Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts.

Enter in Column A, the amount of capital gains or losses derived from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year resident. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of capital gains or losses on the disposition of capital assets with situs in Hawaii. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes. Use the *Capital Gain/Loss Worksheet* on page 41 to figure the amount of your capital gains or losses to enter in Column B. Before starting the worksheet, determine your **sales price** and **cost basis** for the capital assets you sold, and the gain or loss you realized for each capital asset.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of capital gains or losses derived from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of capital gains or losses on the disposition of capital assets with situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes. Use the *Capital Gain/Loss Worksheet* on page 41 to figure the amount of your capital gains or losses to enter in Column B. Before starting the worksheet, determine your **sales price** and **cost basis** for the capital assets you sold, and the gain or loss you realized for each capital asset.

Capital Asset

Most property you own and use for personal purposes, pleasure, or investment is a capital asset. For example, your house, furniture, car, stocks, and bonds are capital assets.

A capital asset as defined by law is any property held by a taxpayer except:

a. Stock in trade or other property included in inventory or held for sale to customers.

b. Accounts or notes receivable you received for services in the ordinary course of your trade or business or from the sale of any property described in a. or for services you performed as an employee.

c. Depreciable property used in your trade or business even if it was fully depreciated.

d. Real property (real estate) used in your trade or business.

e. A copyright, literary, musical or artistic composition, letter, memorandum, or similar property,

1. created by your personal efforts, or
2. prepared or produced for you (in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property), or
3. that you received from a taxpayer mentioned in 1 or 2, in a way (such as by gift) that entitled you to the basis of the previous owner.

f. U.S. Government publications (including the Congressional Record) that you received from the government other than by purchase at the normal sales price, or that you got from another taxpayer who had received it in a similar way if your basis is determined by reference to the previous owner.

A transfer of patent rights is generally considered a sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year.

A nonbusiness bad debt must be treated as a short-term capital loss.

Short-Term or Long-Term

Separate your capital gains and losses according to how long you held or owned the property. The holding period for long-term capital gains and losses is more than one year. The holding period for short-term capital gains and losses is one year or less.

To figure the holding period, begin counting on the day after you received the property and include the day you disposed of it. Use the trade dates for date acquired and date sold for stocks and bonds on an exchange or over-the-counter market.

Capital Gain Distributions

If a dividend payor, such as a mutual fund company, reports a capital gain distribution to you on Form 1099-DIV, this amount is treated as a long-term capital gain regardless of how long you have held your shares. See federal Publication 550 for more details.

Limits on Capital Losses

The limit on capital losses that can be applied against other income after offsetting capital gains is $3,000. If you are married and filing separately, the limit is $1,500.

Unused capital losses are carried over to later years until fully used (15 years carryforward for qualified high technology businesses).

The amount of your capital loss carryover is the amount of your capital loss that exceeds the lesser of:

1) Your allowable capital loss deduction for the year, or

2) Your taxable income increased by your allowable capital loss deduction for the year and your deduction for personal exemptions.

If your deductions exceed your gross income for the tax year, use your negative taxable income in computing the amount in item (2).

Losses That Are Not Deductible

Do not deduct a loss from the sale or exchange of property directly or indirectly between any of the following:

- Members of a family.
- A corporation and an individual or a fiduciary owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (not counting liquidations).
- A grantor and a fiduciary of a trust.
- A fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust.
- A fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor.
- An individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or the individual's family.
- A partnership and a corporation if the same taxpayers own directly or indirectly more than 50% of the capital interest, or profits interest, in the partnership and corporation.

If you sell or otherwise dispose of (1) an asset used in an activity to which the "at-risk" rules apply or (2) any part of your interest in an activity to which the "at-risk" rules apply (see IRC section 465), combine the gain or loss on the disposition with the profit or loss from the activity. If you have a net loss, you may be subject to the "at-risk" provisions.

Special Cases

The following items may require special treatment:

- Transactions by a securities dealer.
- Wash sales of stock or securities.
- Bonds and other evidence of indebtedness if an original issue discount is a factor.
- Gain on the sale of qualified reinvested dividends from a qualified public utility.
- Certain real estate subdivided for sale which may be considered a capital asset.
- Distributions received from an employee pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan (see Form N-152, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions).

- Gain on the sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between shareholder and a controlled corporation treated as ordinary gain.
- Gain on disposition of stock in a Domestic International Sales Corporation.
- Gain or loss on options to buy or sell, including closing transactions.
- Transfer of property to a foreign corporation as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, or to a foreign trust or partnership.
- Transfer of property to a partnership which would be treated as an investment company if the partnership was incorporated.

Transfer of Appreciated Property to a Political Organization

If you transfer property to a political organization when the fair market value of the property is more than your adjusted basis, treat the transaction as a property sale on the transfer date. Report the fair market value of the property at the time of the transfer as the sales price. Ordinary income or capital gains provisions apply as if a sale took place.

Exchange of Like-Kind Property

Report the exchange of "like-kind" property on federal Form 8824, Like-Kind Exchanges, and attach the form to your return. You must report it even though no gain or loss is recognized when you exchange business or investment property for property of "like-kind." (This does not include stock in trade or other property held primarily for sale. It also does not include stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest.)

Small Business Stock

Subject to limitations, you may deduct the loss on the sale, exchange, or worthlessness of small business stock (IRC section 1244) as an ordinary loss on line 14. However, gains are reported as capital gains on this line.

Disposition of Business Property

A sale or other disposition of property used in a trade or business, or of an interest in a partnership, may result in either ordinary income or loss, or capital gain or loss. Schedule D-1 should be used to determine whether the gain or loss is ordinary or capital. Ordinary income or loss is reported on line 14.

Also, if the capital goods excise tax credit has been taken on the property, some of the credit may be recaptured. See Form N-312 for further information.

Sale of Your Home

Use Form N-103 to determine the gain or loss from the sale of your main home.

Report a taxable gain from the sale of your main home as a gain from the sale of a capital asset. A loss from such a sale is not deductible.

You can exclude up to $250,000 ($500,000 for certain married persons filing a joint return) of gain from the sale of your main home if both 1 and 2 below apply:

1. You owned and used the home as your main home for 2 years or more during the 5-year period ending on the date you sold or exchanged your home.
2. You have not sold or exchanged another main home during the 2-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange of your home.

See the instructions for Form N-103 for further information.

Installment Sales

If you sold property at a gain, and are to receive any payment in a tax year after the year of sale, you must use the installment method and federal Form 6252, Computation of Installment Sale Income, unless you elect not to. Also use federal Form 6252 if you received a payment in 2014 from a sale made in an earlier year on the installment method.

You may not use the installment method to report income from the sale of stock or securities traded on an established securities exchange. All payments to be received under this type of sale are treated as received in the year of sale.

If you want to elect out of the installment method, you must attach a statement to your return making this election and reporting the full amount of the sale.

Gains and Losses from Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles

For information on how to report gains and losses from regulated futures contracts and straddles, see federal Form 6781.

Undistributed Long-term Capital Gains from Regulated Investment Companies

Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount which constitutes your share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company. If a regulated investment company informs you that it has undistributed gains and has told you that it has paid tax to the State of Hawaii because of those gains, you may be entitled to a credit that should be claimed on Schedule CR, line 23b.

Line 14

Supplemental Gains or (Losses)

In general, this line is used to report:

- The sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion (other than casualty or theft) of business property, certain depreciable and amortizable property, certain oil, gas and geothermal property, and IRC section 126 property.
- The involuntary conversion (other than casualty or theft) of capital assets held for business or profit.
- The disposition of noncapital assets other than inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of your business.

Enter in Column A, the amount of ordinary gains or losses derived from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year resident. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of ordinary gains or losses on the disposition of assets with situs in Hawaii. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of ordinary gains or losses derived from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of ordinary gains or losses on the disposition of assets with situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Line 15

IRA Distributions

IRA and Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA) distributions are not taxable to nonresidents, however, if a nonresident later becomes a resident of Hawaii, the amount of IRA and Coverdell ESA distributions received after acquiring the Hawaii residency status may be taxable.

An IRA includes a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, simplified employee pension (SEP) IRA, and a savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE) IRA.

For more information, see federal Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) and federal Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Education.

Enter in Column A, the amount of IRA and Coverdell ESA distributions that would be taxable if you were a full year resident.

Nonresidents: Enter zero in Column B.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of IRA distributions that would be taxable for the period of residency.

Line 16

Pensions and Annuities

Note: *Public Law 104-95, prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on the retirement income of any individual who is not a resident or domiciliary of that state.*

Use line 16 to report annuity income that is fully or partially taxable. Also use this line to report distributions from profit-sharing plans and employee-savings plans.

Enter in Column A, the amount that would be taxable if you were a full year resident.

Nonresidents: Enter zero in Column B.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount that would be taxable for the period of residency.

Nontaxable Distributions

Employer-Funded Pension Plans

The following three types of distributions are not taxed by Hawaii and do not need to be reported on line 16:

(1) Pension or annuity distributions from a public (i.e. government) retirement system (e.g. federal civil service annuity, military pension, state or county retirement system).

(2) Distributions from a private employer pension plan received upon retirement (including early retirement and disability retirement) if the employee did not contribute to the pension plan.

(3) Distributions from a pension plan at age 70-1/2 that are made to comply with the federal mandatory payout rule do qualify as a retirement payment whether or not the employee is still working full time.

Distributions from a private employer pension plan received upon retirement are partially taxed by Hawaii if the employee contributed to the pension plan.

Rollover IRAs

A rollover IRA is treated as a continuation of the original plan that provided the money that is rolled over. If distributions from the original plan would be characterized as a qualified distribution, distributions out of the rollover IRA need not be reported as well.

Example - In 1997, an individual received a lump sum distribution from an employer-funded profit-sharing plan upon retirement. The individual did not contribute to the profit-sharing plan. The entire lump sum distribution was rolled over to an IRA. In 2014, the individual rolled over $50,000 from the IRA to a Roth IRA. The entire amount rolled over to the Roth IRA represents the lump sum distribution received by the individual upon retirement and earnings thereon. Since the lump sum distribution that the individual received upon retirement qualifies as a pension, the amount rolled over from the regular IRA to the Roth IRA also qualifies as a pension. Therefore, the amount rolled over to the Roth IRA is exempt from Hawaii's income tax.

Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Early Distributions

Early distributions from a pension plan that are subject to the 10 percent federal penalty tax do not qualify and are taxable. If you are receiving an early distribution, include the gross amount in line 16, Column A.

Deferred Compensation Plans

Distributions from a deferred compensation plan may be fully or partly taxable. A deferred compensation plan includes any plan in which the employee has a choice of whether to contribute money into the plan or take that amount in cash or property. Examples include 401(k) plans, salary reduction Simplified Employee Pension (SARSEP) plans, the Federal Thrift Savings Plan, and section 457 plans like the State of Hawaii Deferred Compensation Plan. Attach Schedule J (Form N-11/N-15/N-40) to figure the taxable amount to include in line 16, Column A.

Annuity Plans

Retirement vehicles that you fund yourself, such as annuity plans and Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) that are not funded through a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan, are considered to be your own investments. Distributions from these plans may be fully or partly taxable, depending on whether your IRAs include deductible or nondeductible contributions. Attach Schedule J (Form N-11/N-15/N-40) to figure the taxable amount to include in line 16, Column A.

Rollover IRAs

A rollover IRA is treated as a continuation of the original plan that provided the money that is rolled over. If distributions from the original plan would be characterized as taxable, distributions out of the rollover IRA would be taxable as well. Attach Schedule J (Form N-11/N-15/N-40) to figure the taxable amount to include in line 16, Column A.

Example - In 1997, an individual received a lump sum distribution from an employer-funded profit-sharing plan upon separation from service before retirement. The individual did not contribute to the profit-sharing plan. The entire lump sum distribution was rolled over to an IRA. In 2014, the individual rolled over $50,000 from the IRA to a Roth IRA. The entire amount rolled over to the Roth IRA represents the lump sum distribution received by the individual upon separation from service and earnings thereon. Since the lump sum distribution that the individual received upon separation from service does not qualify as a pension (the distribution is not paid upon retirement, disability, or death), the amount rolled over from the regular IRA to the Roth IRA also does not qualify as a pension. Therefore, the amount rolled over to the Roth IRA is taxable for Hawaii's income tax.

Hybrid Plans

If you received a distribution from a plan that is partly pension and partly deferred compensation, such as a 401(k) plan with a profit sharing component or an employer matching program, a SEP plan with employer contributions as well as a salary reduction option, or a similar hybrid plan, attach Schedule J (Form N-11/N-15/N-40) to figure the taxable amount to include in line 16, Column A.

Lump-Sum Distributions

If you received a lump-sum distribution from a pension plan and you are electing to use the special ten-year averaging method, attach Schedule J (Form N-11/N-15/N-40) and Form N-152, Tax on Lump Sum Distributions, to figure the taxable amount.

Note: *If your lump-sum distribution included capital gain amounts, you may be able to reduce your tax by including the capital gain amounts on Form N-152 and electing the capital gains treatment. See Form N-152 Instructions for more information.*

Caution: *Certain transactions, such as loans against your interest in a qualified plan, may be treated as taxable distributions.*

For more information on the taxation of pensions, see sections 18-235-7-01 to 18-235-7-03, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Tax Information Release No. 90-4, *"Taxability of Benefit Payments from Pension Plan to Participants who Attain Age 70-1/2 as Required by the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9)(C)"*, and Tax Information Release No. 96-5, *"Taxation of Pensions Under the Hawaii Net Income Tax Law: Deferred Compensation Arrangements; Rollover IRAs; Sub-Accounts of Pension Plans; Social Security and Railroad Retirement Act Benefits; Limitation on Deductions for Contributions to a Nonqualified Plan"*.

Line 17

Rents, Royalties, Partnerships, Estates or Trusts

Enter your net income or loss from rents, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, estates, trusts, and REMICs. Net income or loss can be calculated on federal Schedule E.

Enter in Column A, the net income or loss from rents, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, estates, trusts, and REMICs from all sources that would be taxable if you were a full year resident. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the net income or loss from rents, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, estates, trusts, and REMICs with situs in Hawaii. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the net income or loss from rents, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, estates, trusts, and REMICs from all sources for the period of residency; and the net income or loss from rents, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, estates, trusts, and REMICs with situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency. If the amount is a loss, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Note: *The paying entity may send you a Hawaii Schedule K-1 that will tell you how much income was Hawaii source income; if it does not, you still need to find this information out from the paying entity. For part-year residents, if you are unable to determine how much was earned during the period of residency, prorate it over the year. For example, if a part-year resident was a resident for 4 months and was told by a partnership that the resident's share of income was $45,000, out of which $15,000 was Hawaii source income, then the taxable portion would be $15,000 Hawaii source income plus one-third (4 months / 12 months) of the non-Hawaii source income of $30,000 ($45,000 - $15,000), for a total of $25,000 ($15,000 + 1/3 of $30,000).*

Line 18

Unemployment Compensation

Note: *If you are a nonresident military spouse and you received unemployment insurance benefits to replace wages, salaries, and other compensation for services performed in Hawaii as an employee, see Special Instructions for Nonresident Military Spouses on page 7.*

Unemployment compensation (insurance) you received is taxable.

You should receive federal Form 1099-G, or similar statement, showing the total unemployment compensation paid to you during the year. For payments in 2014 you should receive this statement by January 31, 2015.

Note: *Supplemental unemployment benefits received from a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit fund are wages. They are not considered unemployment compensation. Report these benefits on Form N-15, line 7.*

Enter in Column A, the amount of unemployment compensation received from all sources.

Nonresidents: Enter in Column B, the amount of unemployment compensation received from Hawaii.

Part-year residents: Enter in Column B, the amount of unemployment compensation received from all sources for the period of residency; and the amount of unemployment compensation received from Hawaii for the period of nonresidency.

Line 19

Other Income

Use line 19 to report any income you can't find a place for on your return or other schedules. List the nature, source, and amount of income. If there

is more than one type of income, attach a separate sheet listing the nature, source, and amount of each type of income.

Caution: *Do not report any income from self-employment on line 19. If you do have any income from self-employment, you must report it on line 12.*

Examples of income to be reported on line 19 are:

- **Prizes, awards and gambling winnings.** Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings. You must report the full amount of your winnings on this line. You cannot offset losses against winnings and report the difference.

  If you had any gambling losses, you may take them as a miscellaneous itemized deduction not subject to the 2% Hawaii AGI limitation on line 38f. However, you cannot deduct more losses than the winnings you report.

- **Repayment of items that you deducted in an earlier year**, such as medical expenses or real estate taxes, if the deduction reduced your tax.
- Amounts you recovered on **bad debts** that you deducted in an earlier year.
- **Fees received for jury duty and precinct election board duty.** These fees are taxable, but you may be able to deduct part or all of your jury duty pay if you were required to turn it over to your employer. See the instructions for line 34 on page 21.
- **Individual Housing Account (IHA) distributions.** If you purchased a principal residence with an Individual Housing Account (IHA), or you are notified by an IHA trustee that you have received a taxable distribution, report the taxable amount on line 19.

  If you purchased residential property before January 1, 1990, with a distribution from an IHA, you must include in gross income in the year the property is sold, conveyed, or transferred an amount equal to the amount of the distribution, unless an election was made to include one-tenth of the distribution in gross income each year for ten years. In addition, a penalty is added to your gross income. Attach Form N-103, Sale of Your Home, to figure the additional gross income.

  If you purchased residential property after December 31, 1989, you must include in gross income one-tenth of the distribution each year for ten years. If you sell the property purchased with an IHA distribution before the end of the ten-year period, the remaining amount of the distribution not previously reported must be included in gross income in the year of sale. In addition, a penalty is added to your tax liability. Attach Form N-103, Sale of Your Home, to figure the additional tax liability.

  If you purchased residential property after December 31, 1996, with a distribution from an IHA established prior to January 1, 1990, and you have made the election to do so, you must include in gross income in the year the property is sold, conveyed, or transferred an amount equal to the amount of the distribution. In addition, a penalty is added to your gross income. Attach Form N-103, Sale of Your Home, to figure the additional gross income.

  If you use an IHA distribution for any purpose other than to purchase a first principal residence in Hawaii, or if you borrow against the IHA for such a purpose, the distribution (or the loan amount) is taxable, and a 10% penalty tax is imposed. The additional tax is the same amount shown in Box 4 of Form N-2, Distribution from an Individual Housing Account, and must be included on line 44.

  If you establish an IHA and later marry a person owning residential property, the IHA will terminate and distribute all of the assets to you. In this case, you must include the total distribution in your gross income. No penalty tax is imposed, but the 10% is still withheld. Be sure to claim the withheld amount on line 54.

  If an individual establishes an IHA and then dies or becomes totally disabled, special rules apply. For more information, see sections 18-235-5.5(r) and (s), Hawaii Administrative Rules.

- **Scholarships and Fellowships.** If you received a scholarship or fellowship that was granted after August 16, 1986, part or all of it may be taxable even if you didn't receive a federal W-2 form. If you were a degree candidate, the amounts you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses are taxable. For example, amounts used for room, board, and travel are taxable. If you were not a degree candidate, the full amount of the scholarship or fellowship is taxable. Include the taxable amount on line 19.
- **Taxable medical savings account distributions.** Distributions from medical savings accounts which were used for purposes other than medical expenses are taxable.
- **Qualified state tuition program distributions not used to pay for qualified higher education expenses.**

  Hawaii has adopted the federal provisions relating to the qualified tuition programs (also known as a 529 program) except for the 10% tax on distributions not used for educational expenses. A qualified tuition program (QTP) is a program set up to allow you to either prepay, or contribute to an account established for paying, a student's qualified higher education expenses at an eligible educational institution. A program can be established and maintained by a state, an agency or instrumentality of a state, or an eligible educational institution. You cannot deduct either payments or contributions to a QTP.

  The part of a distribution representing the amount paid or contributed to a QTP is not included in income. This is a return of the investment in the program.

  The beneficiary generally does not include in income any earnings distributed from a QTP established and maintained by a state, an agency or instrumentality of a state, or an eligible educational institution if the total distribution is less than or equal to adjusted qualified higher education expenses. However, the beneficiary must include in income any earnings distributed before January 1, 2004, from a QTP established and maintained by an eligible educational institution.

  For more information, see federal Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Education.

- **Taxable health savings account distributions.** Distributions from health savings accounts which were used for purposes other than medical expenses are taxable.
- **Net operating loss.—**

Note: *Hawaii has not adopted the federal net operating loss carryback provision of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009.*

If, in 2014, your business or profession lost money, or you had a casualty loss, or a loss from the sale or other disposition of depreciable property or real property used in your trade or business, you can apply the losses against your 2014 income. If the losses exceed your income, the excess is a "net operating loss".

In general, net operating losses arising in taxable years beginning after August 5, 1997, may be used to reduce your income for the 2 years before 2014 and the 20 years after, or you may elect to use it to reduce your income for the 20 following years without carrying the loss to the 2 prior years. The portion of a net operating loss for a tax year that's an "eligible loss" may be carried back to the 3 preceding tax years. In the case of an individual, eligible losses are property losses arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft. In the case of a taxpayer that's a small business (a sole proprietorship whose average annual gross receipts are $5 million or less for the tax year in which the loss arose), or engaged in the trade or business of farming, eligible losses are net operating losses attributable to Presidentially declared disasters. Farming losses are carried back to the 5 preceding tax years.

If you carryback the loss and are due a refund from the carryback, you must file an amended return on Form N-15. Nonresidents and part-year residents cannot file Form N-109, Application for Tentative Refund from Carryback of Net Operating Loss. A separate amended Form N-15 must be completed for each year you request an adjustment. For more information on filing an amended return on Form N-15, see page 34.

If you elect to carry the loss forward instead, you must attach a statement to this effect on a timely filed return (including extensions). If you make such an election, it cannot be changed later.

If you had a loss in a prior year to carry forward to 2014; enter it on line 19 and shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes. Attach a separate sheet showing how you figured the amount.

Note: *Although nonresidents and part-year residents cannot file Form N-109, Schedule A (Form N-109) may be used to figure the amount of the net operating loss that is available for carryback or carryforward.*

Line 20

Total Income

Add the amounts in Column A and B for lines 7 through 19. If any of these amounts are negative, first add all the positive amounts. Next, add all the negative amounts. Then, subtract the total of the negative amounts from the total of the positive amounts and enter the result on line 20. If the result is negative, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Adjustments to Income

Line 21

Certain Business Expenses of Reservists, Performing Artists, and Fee-Basis Government Officials

If you are a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States and you travel more than 100 miles away from home in connection with your performance of services as a member of the reserves, you can include your expenses for reserve travel over 100 miles from home, up to the federal rate, from line 10 of federal Form 2106 or line 6 of federal Form 2106-EZ on line 21.

If you are a qualified performing artist, you can include your performing-arts-related-expenses from line 10 of federal Form 2106 or line 6 of federal Form 2106-EZ on line 21.

If you are a fee-basis state or local government official, include your employee business expenses from line 10 of federal Form 2106 or line 6 of federal Form 2106-EZ on line 21.

Enter in Column A, the same amount allowed on your federal return as a deduction for certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis government officials.

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Compute your allowable deduction for Column B as follows:

1) Divide your total reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis government officials income subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis government officials income computed without regard to source.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the deduction allowed on your federal return.

For more information, see the instructions for federal Form 1040 and federal Form 2106. Complete and attach federal Form 2106 or federal Form 2106-EZ to your return.

Line 22

Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

Enter the combined amount of your IRA deduction and your spouse's IRA deduction.

Note: *You cannot deduct contributions to a Roth IRA or a Coverdell ESA*.

Enter in Column A, the same amount allowed on your federal return as an IRA deduction.

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Compute your allowable deduction for Column B as follows:

1) Divide your total earned income subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total earned income computed without regard to source.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the deduction allowed on your federal return.

For more information, see the instructions for federal Form 1040.

Line 23

Student Loan Interest Deduction

You can take this deduction only if **ALL** of the following apply.

1. You paid interest in 2014 on a qualified student loan (see below).
2. Your filing status is any status except married filing separately.
3. Your Hawaii modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than: $65,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); $130,000 if married filing jointly.
4. You, or your spouse if filing jointly, are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2014 tax return.

If you paid interest on a qualified student loan (see below), you may be able to deduct up to $2,500 of the interest on this line.

Qualified student loan. A qualified student loan is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher education expenses for any of the following individuals who was an eligible student.

1. Yourself or your spouse.
2. Any person who was your dependent when the loan was taken out.
3. Any person you could have claimed as a dependent for the year the loan was taken out except that:
   a. The person filed a joint return,
   b. The person had gross income that was equal to or more than the exemption amount for that year ($3,950 for 2014), or
   c. You, or your spouse if filing jointly, could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

However, a loan is not a qualified student loan if (a) any of the proceeds were used for other purposes or (b) the loan was from either a related person or a person who borrowed the proceeds under a qualified employer plan or a contract purchased under such a plan.

Qualified higher education expenses generally include tuition, fees, room and board, and related expenses such as books and supplies. The expenses must be for education in a degree, certificate, or similar program at an eligible educational institution. An eligible educational institution includes most colleges, universities, and certain vocational schools.

You must reduce your qualified education expenses by the total amount paid for them with the following tax-free items.

- Employer-provided educational assistance.
- Tax-free distribution of earnings from a Coverdell education savings account (ESA).
- Tax-free distribution of earnings from a qualified tuition program (QTP).
- U.S. savings bond interest that you exclude from income because it is used to pay qualified education expenses.
- The tax-free part of scholarships and fellowships.
- Veterans' educational assistance.
- Any other nontaxable (tax-free) payments (other than gifts or inheritances) received as educational assistance.

Eligible student. This is a student who was enrolled at least half-time in a program leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized educational credential.

Enrolled at least half-time. A student was enrolled at least half-time if the student was taking at least half the normal full-time load for his or her course of study.

The standard for what is half of the normal full-time work load is determined by each eligible educational institution. However, the standard may not be lower than any of those established by the U.S. Department of Education under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

For more information, see federal Publication 970.

How To Figure the Deduction. Use the *Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet* on page 46 to figure your deduction.

Line 24

Health Savings Account Deduction

Enter in Column A, the same amount allowed on your federal return as a health savings account deduction.

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Compute your allowable deduction for Column B as follows:

1) Divide your total earned income subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total earned income computed without regard to source.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the deduction allowed on your federal return.

For more information, see the instructions to federal Form 1040.

Line 25

Moving Expenses

Employees and self-employed persons (including partners) can deduct certain moving expenses.

You can take this deduction if you moved in connection with your job or business and your new workplace is at least 50 miles farther from your old home than your old home was from your old workplace. If you had no former workplace, your new workplace must be at least 50 miles from your old home.

A nonresident may only deduct expenses connected with a move to or within the State of Hawaii. Hawaii allows a moving expense deduction for animal quarantine costs (up to 120 days) incurred.

A nonresident or a part-year resident giving up their Hawaii residency may not deduct moving expenses to a new place of employment outside the State of Hawaii. In this situation, zero should be entered on line 25, Column B.

For more details, see Form N-139. Complete and attach the form to your return.

Line 26

Deductible Part of Self-Employment Tax

If you are self-employed, you will be able to deduct as a business expense part of the amount of self-employment taxes paid for the tax year.

Enter in Column A, the same amount allowed on your federal return as a deduction for self-employment tax.

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Compute your allowable deduction for Column B as follows:

1) Divide your total self-employment income subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total self-employment income computed without regard to source.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the deduction allowed on your federal return.

For more information see the instructions for federal Form 1040.

Line 27

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction

If you are self-employed, you will be able to deduct as a business expense 100% of the amount you pay for medical insurance covering yourself, your spouse, and your dependents provided that your net earned income from your Hawaii business is at least equal to the deduction.

However, if in addition to running your own business, you are an employee of another person, you will not be able to deduct the medical insurance costs you pay if you are eligible to participate in a plan maintained by your employer. This is also true even if it is your spouse who is employed and you are eligible to participate in your spouse's company plan.

For the period of nonresidency, the following limitations may also apply to your health insurance deduction:

- Only the amount paid for medical insurance coverage for the period you were self-employed within Hawaii is eligible for the deduction.
- The net earned income from your Hawaii business must be at least equal to the deduction.

For more information, see the instructions for federal Form 1040.

Line 28

Self-Employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans

Caution: *You must have earnings from self-employment to claim this deduction. Sole proprietors and partners enter the allowable deduction for contributions to your SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plans (H.R. 10 plans or Keogh plans) on line 28.*

There are two types of Keogh (H.R. 10) retirement plans:

- **Defined-contribution plan.** — This plan provides an individual account for each person in the plan. In general, if contributions to the plan are geared to the employer's profits, the plan is a profit-sharing plan. If contributions are not based on the employer's profits, the plan is a money purchase pension plan.
- **Defined-benefit plan.** — The deduction for this type of plan is determined by the investment needed to fund a specific benefit at retirement age. Write "DB" on the line to the left of the amount if you have a defined-benefit plan.

Enter in Column A, the same amount allowed on your federal return as a SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plan deduction.

Nonresidents and part-year residents: Compute your allowable deduction for Column B as follows:

1) Divide your total self-employment income subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total self-employment income computed without regard to source.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the deduction allowed on your federal return.

For more information, see the instructions for federal Form 1040.

Line 29

Interest Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

The federal Form 1099-INT given to you by your bank or savings and loan association will show the amount of any interest penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity. Enter this amount on line 29, Column A. (Be sure to include the interest income on Form N-15, line 8, Column A.)

The penalty cannot be deducted on your Hawaii return if none of the interest from the account was taxable as Hawaii income. If part of the interest was from an account that was taxable as Hawaii income, compute your allowable deduction as follows:

1) Divide the amount of interest received on that account subject to taxation in Hawaii by the total interest received on that account.
2) Multiply the resulting percentage by the total penalty charged to that account.

Enter this amount on line 29, Column B. (Be sure to include the taxable interest income on Form N-15, line 8, Column B.)

Line 30

Alimony Paid

You can deduct (subject to Department of Taxation Rules) periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance made under a court decree. You can also deduct payments made under a written separation agreement or a decree for support. Don't deduct lump-sum cash or property settlements, voluntary payments not made under a court or a written separation agreement, or amounts specified as child support.

If you paid alimony to one person, enter the name and social security number of the recipient in the space to the left of line 30.

If you paid alimony to more than one person, enter the social security number of one of the recipients. Show the social security number(s) and the amount paid to the other recipient(s) on an attached statement. Enter your total payments on line 30.

Generally, you may deduct any payment made in cash to, or on behalf of, your spouse or former spouse under a divorce or separation instrument executed after 1984 if **ALL** 5 of the following apply:

1) The instrument does not prevent the payment from qualifying as alimony.
2) You and your spouse or former spouse did not live together when the payment was made if you were separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance.
3) You are not required to make any payment after the death of your spouse or your former spouse.
4) The payment is not treated as child support.
5) For instruments executed in 1985 or 1986, the minimum term rule is met.

If your alimony payments decrease or terminate during the first 3 calendar years, you may be subject to the recapture rule.

Deduction from gross income for alimony and separate maintenance payments shall be allowed only to the extent of the ratio of gross income attributed to this State to the entire gross income computed without regard to source in this State; provided that as used in this sentence "gross income" means gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, minus the deductions defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than the deductions for alimony and separate maintenance payments.

Example:	**Total Income**	**Hawaii Income**
Income after allowable deductions (Form N-15, page 3, line 35)*	$100,000	$60,000
Computation for allowable alimony deduction: $ 60,000 / $100,000 = 60% x $10,000 = $6,000		
Alimony paid (Form N-15, page 2, line 30)	$10,000	$6,000

*Excluding amount paid for alimony.

For more information see federal Publication 504, Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals.

Line 31

Payments to an Individual Housing Account

You may be able to deduct from your gross income up to $5,000, paid in cash during the taxable year into a trust account which is established for savings for a down payment on your first principal residence in Hawaii. A deduction not to exceed $10,000 shall be allowed for a married couple filing a joint return. No deduction shall be allowed on any amounts distributed less than 365 days from the date on which a contribution is made to the account. Any deduction claimed for a previous taxable year for amounts distributed less than 365 days from the date on which a contribution was made shall be disallowed and the amount deducted shall be included in the previous taxable year's gross income and the tax reassessed. The account, established along the same lines as an individual retirement account (IRA), is to encourage first-time home buyers to save money for a down payment on a home. The interest income earned on the account within the taxable year shall not be included in gross income.

The "first principal residence" means a residential property purchased with the payment or distribution from the individual housing account which shall be owned and occupied as the only home by an individual who did not have any previous interest in, individually, or if the individual is married, whose spouse

did not have any interest in a residential property inside or outside the State of Hawaii within the last 5 years prior to opening the IHA.

The amounts paid in cash allowable as a deduction for all taxable years are limited to $25,000, in the aggregate, excluding interest earned or accrued. This limitation also applies to married individuals having separate accounts, the sum of such separate accounts and the deduction shall not exceed $25,000 in the aggregate, excluding interest income earned or accrued.

Other requirements:

- The trustee must be a qualified bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or depository financial services loan company. Check with your financial institution if it is a qualified institution under Hawaii IHA rules.
- The entire interest of the trust account shall be distributed to the taxpayer(s) not later than 120 months after the date on which the first contribution is made to the trust.

Enter the amount of your payments to an IHA in Columns A and B.

For more information, see section 18-235-5.5, Hawaii Administrative Rules.

Line 32

Military Reserve or Hawaii National Guard Duty Pay Exclusion

The first $6,137 received by each member of the reserve components of the army, navy, air force, marine corps, coast guard of the United States of America, and the Hawaii national guard, as compensation for performance of duty as such is not taxable for Hawaii net income tax purposes but limited to that income that would have been subject to taxation in Hawaii.

If you qualify, enter in Columns A and B the smaller of:

– $6,137, or

– Your pay, as shown on Box 16 of the Form W-2 sent to you by your reserve component.

If you are married filing a joint return, and you and your spouse qualify, add the exclusions for both of you and enter the total on line 32, Columns A and B.

Line 33

Exceptional Trees Deduction

You may deduct up to $3,000 per exceptional tree for qualified expenditures you made during the taxable year to maintain the tree on your private property. The tree must be designated as an exceptional tree by the local county arborist advisory committee under chapter 58, HRS. Qualified expenditures are those expenses you incurred to maintain the exceptional tree (excluding interest) that are deemed "reasonably necessary" by a certified arborist. No deduction is allowed in more than one taxable year out of every three consecutive taxable years. The deduction is allowed for amounts paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.

An affidavit signed by a certified arborist stating that the amount of expenditures are deemed reasonably necessary must be attached to your tax return. The affidavit also must include the following information: (1) type of tree, (2) location of tree, and (3) description and amount of expenditures made in 2014 to maintain the tree. The affidavit must be notarized.

Enter the amount of qualified expenditures you made during 2014 in Columns A and B.

Line 34

Total Adjustments

Add lines 21 through 33. Enter the total on this line. Include in the total on line 34:

- Contributions to an Archer MSA. You may claim the same amount allowed on your Federal return as an Archer MSA deduction. Include the contributions you made during 2014 and write in the total on Form N-15, line 34 "Archer MSA Deduction" in the space to the left of the total.
- Contributions by an individual development account (IDA) holder to their IDA. Include the contributions made during 2014 and write in the total on Form N-15, line 34 "IDA Contribution" in the space to the left of the total.
- Jury duty pay you are required to give to your employer because your employer continues to pay your salary while you serve on the jury. Include the amount you repaid during 2014 and write in the total on Form N-15, line 34 "Jury Pay" in the space to the left of the total.
- Attorney fees and court costs paid after October 22, 2004, for actions settled or decided after that date involving certain unlawful discrimination claims, but only to the extent of gross income from such actions. Include the attorney fees and court costs paid during 2014 in the total on line 34 and write "UDC" in the space to the left of the total. For more information, see federal Publication 525.
- Attorneys' fees and costs relating to whistleblower rewards paid for providing information regarding violations of the tax laws on or after December 20, 2006. Include the attorney fees and costs paid during 2014 in the total on line 34 and write "WBF" in the space to the left of the total.

Line 35

Adjusted Gross Income

Line 20 minus line 34. If line 35 is less than zero (0), you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. If you carry the loss back to earlier years, see Form N-109.

If line 35 is a negative number, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Line 36

Federal Adjusted Gross Income (Federal AGI)

Report the federal AGI from the appropriate line of federal Form 1040, Form 1040A, or Form 1040EZ. If you are not required to file a federal income tax return, use federal Form 1040 as a worksheet to determine the amount to report as your federal AGI.

If you are filing a joint return for federal income tax purposes and a married filing separate return for state income tax purposes, use federal Form 1040 as a worksheet to determine the amount to report as your federal AGI. Your federal AGI must be calculated as if you are filing a federal married filing separate return.

Note: *Since the federal government does not recognize civil unions as married individuals for federal income tax purposes, civil unions will continue to file as unmarried individuals on their federal income tax returns. Therefore, they should use federal Form 1040 as a worksheet to determine the amount to report as their federal AGI. Their federal AGI must be calculated as if they are filing a federal married filing joint return or a federal married filing separate return.*

If the federal AGI is a negative number, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Deductions and Taxable Income Computation

Line 37

Ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI

Divide line 35, Column B, by line 35, Column A. Compute the ratio to 3 decimal places and round it to 2 decimal places. For example, line 35, Column A is $90,000; and line 35, Column B is $60,000. The ratio of Hawaii AGI to total AGI is 0.67 (60,000/90,000 = 0.666 rounded to 0.67).

Note: *If line 35, Column A is zero or a negative number (loss) and line 35, Column B is a positive number, enter 1.00 on line 37. If line 35, Column B is zero or a negative number (loss), enter zero on line 37. If both line 35, Columns A and B are negative numbers (losses), enter zero on line 37. If line 35, Column B is greater than line 35, Column A, enter 1.00 on line 37. If Column A is not completed, enter zero on line 37.*

Note: If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's return fill in the oval under line 37*. Complete the worksheet on page 27 and enter the appropriate amount on line 40a if you do not itemize your deductions.*

Lines 38a to 38f

Itemized Deductions

Taxpayers who itemize their deductions may deduct certain kinds of expenses from their adjusted gross income.

Taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions may reduce their adjusted gross income by the amount of the prorated standard deduction appropriate to their filing status. The amount of the prorated standard deduction is determined on lines 40a and 40b.

You will fall into one of the three classes below:

- You MUST itemize deductions,
- You choose to itemize, or
- You do not itemize.

The three classes are described as follows:

You MUST Itemize Deductions

You must itemize deductions if:

- You are married, filing a separate return, and your spouse itemizes.

- You are making a return under IRC section 443(a)(1) for a period of less than 12 months on account of a change in your annual accounting period.
- You were a nonresident alien or dual-status alien during the taxable year.

You Choose to Itemize

You may choose to itemize your deductions if you are:

- Married and filing a joint return, or a Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, and your itemized deductions are more than $4,400 multiplied by your ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI.
- Married and filing a separate return, or Single, and your itemized deductions are more than $2,200 multiplied by your ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI.
- A Head of Household, and your itemized deductions are more than $3,212 multiplied by your ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI.
- A dependent of another taxpayer and your itemized deductions are more than the greater of (1) $500; or (2) your earned income up to the amount of the standard deduction for your filing status; multiplied by your ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI.

You Do Not Itemize

If your itemized deductions are less than the prorated standard deduction amount for your filing status (or you choose not to itemize), go to line 40a and enter your standard deduction amount there (unless you MUST itemize as described earlier).

If you itemize, you can deduct part of your medical and dental expenses, and amounts you paid for certain taxes, interest, contributions, casualty and theft losses, and other miscellaneous expenses. These deductions are explained on the pages that follow.

Please note that a nonresident (i.e., a U.S. resident who is not a resident of Hawaii, a nonresident alien or a dual status alien) and a part-year resident (for the period of nonresidency) may not be allowed a deduction at all or allowed a deduction only in part even if such a deduction is otherwise provided for in the law.

A deduction is not allowed at all if it can be tied to a specific investment, property, or activity carried on outside Hawaii, or which results in income which is not subject to taxation by Hawaii. Examples include income taxes paid to a state other than Hawaii on wages earned as an active duty serviceman stationed in Hawaii and mortgage interest connected with property located outside Hawaii.

A deduction may be allowed either in full or in part depending on which of the following three classes of deductions it falls in.

Class I: If the deduction is connected with income arising in Hawaii and taxable to a nonresident under Hawaii income tax law, it is allowed in full.

Deductions in this class include:

(a) All the ordinary and necessary expenses of conducting a business;

(b) Income tax paid to Hawaii;

(c) Interest paid in connection with taxable income;

(d) Casualty losses incurred in a trade or business; and

(e) Losses sustained in transactions entered into for profit in real property and tangible personal property.

Class II: If the deduction is connected with property (other than property associated with income arising in Hawaii falling in Class I) having a tax situs in Hawaii, it is allowable in full. Deductions in this class include:

(a) Real property tax on a residence located in Hawaii;

(b) Interest on a mortgage connected with property located in Hawaii; and

(c) Casualty and theft losses on nonbusiness property located in Hawaii allowed only to the extent that the total losses, after the $100 deduction, exceed 10% of the Hawaii adjusted gross income.

Class III: If a deduction allowed under Hawaii law is not tied to a specific investment, property, or activity carried on outside Hawaii or which results in income not subject to taxation by Hawaii, and does not fall in either Class I or II above, it is allowed only to the extent of the ratio of adjusted gross income attributable to Hawaii to the total adjusted gross income attributable to worldwide sources. Deductions in this class include:

(a) Medical expenses; and

(b) Contributions.

If you do itemize, your deductions are generally figured on *Worksheets NR-1 to NR-6* on page 42 if you are a nonresident, or on *Worksheets PY-1 to PY-6* on page 43 if you are a part-year resident. Enter the amounts on Form N-15, lines 38a to 38f.

Line 38a

Medical and Dental Expenses

Before you can figure your total deduction for medical and dental expenses, you must complete your Form N-15 through line 37.

Only that part of your medical and dental expenses that is more than 10% of your Hawaii adjusted gross income is deductible (7.5% of your Hawaii adjusted gross income if either you or your spouse was born before January 2, 1950).

Include medical and dental bills you paid for:

- Yourself;
- Your spouse;
- All dependents you list on your return;
- Your child whom you do not claim as a dependent because of the rules explained on page 10 for *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents;* and
- Any person that you could have listed as a dependent on your return if that person had not received $3,950 or more of gross income or had not filed a joint return.

Example — You gave more than half of your mother's support but cannot list her as a dependent because she received $3,950 of wages during 2014. If part of your support was the payment of her medical bills, you can include that part in your medical expenses.

You should include all amounts you paid during 2014, but do not include amounts repaid to you, or paid to anyone else, by hospital, health or accident insurance, or your employer, or paid through a medical savings account or health savings account.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CAN Deduct

To the extent you were not reimbursed, you can deduct what you paid for:

- Qualified long-term care services.
- Premiums for qualified long-term care contracts, subject to dollar limitations based on a person's age. See the federal instructions to Form 1040 for the dollar limits.
- Hospital, medical, dental, and extra Medicare (Medicare B) insurance.
- Prescription drugs and insulin.
- Medical doctors, dentists, eye doctors, gynecologists, chiropractors, osteopaths, podiatrists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physical therapists, acupuncturists, and psychoanalysts (medical care only).
- Medical examinations, X-ray and laboratory services, insulin treatment, and whirlpool baths the doctor ordered.
- Nursing help. If you pay someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the cost of nursing help.
- Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, lab fees.
- Medical treatment at a center for drug addicts or alcoholics.
- Medical aids such as hearing aids (and batteries), false teeth, eyeglasses, contact lenses, braces, orthopedic shoes, crutches, wheelchairs, guide dogs and the cost of maintaining the dogs.
- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own car, you can claim what you spent for gas and oil to go to and from the place you received medical care; or you can claim 23.5 cents a mile. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method.
- Cosmetic surgery or procedure that is necessary to correct a deformity arising from, or directly related to:
  - a congenital abnormality;
  - a personal injury resulting from an accident or trauma; or
  - a disfiguring disease.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CANNOT Deduct

You cannot deduct the following:

- The basic cost of Medicare Insurance (Medicare A).

  Note: *If you are 65 or over and are not entitled to social security benefits, you may deduct premiums you voluntarily paid for Medicare A coverage.*
- Life insurance or income protection policies.
- The Medicare tax on your wages and tips or the Medicare tax paid as part of the self-employment tax.
- Nursing care for a healthy baby. (Part-year residents may qualify for the child care credit; see Schedule X, Part III.)
- Illegal operations or drugs.
- Nonprescription medicines or drugs.

- Travel your doctor told you to take for rest or change.
- Funeral, burial, or cremation costs.
- Amounts paid for cosmetic surgery which is directed at improving the appearance and does not meaningfully promote the proper function of the body or prevent or treat illness or disease.

  Note: *If expenses for cosmetic surgery are **NOT** deductible as medical expenses, then amounts paid for insurance coverage for such expenses are NOT deductible. Furthermore, if an employer health plan reimburses you for such expenses, the reimbursement must be included in your gross income.*

Nonresidents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 federal return, enter the number from line 1 of federal Form 1040, Schedule A on *Worksheet NR-1*, line 4. If you did **not** itemize on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which medical and dental expenses you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet NR-1* on page 42.

Part-year residents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 federal return, enter the number from line 1 of federal Form 1040, Schedule A on *Worksheet PY-1*, line 4. If you did **not** itemize on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which medical and dental expenses you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet PY-1* on page 43.

Line 38b

Taxes

Note: *For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, Act 88, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, disallows the itemized deduction for state and foreign income taxes paid to another state or foreign country if the taxpayer has claimed the credit for income taxes paid to other states and countries.*

Note: *Taxpayers can claim a deduction for state and local, and foreign, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes if their **federal** adjusted gross income is less than $100,000 and they are single or married filing separately; or less than $150,000 and they are a head of household; or less than $200,000 and they are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er).*

Certain taxes you paid during the year can be deducted.

Taxes You CAN Deduct

State and Local Income Taxes

Include on this line:

- State and local income taxes withheld from your salary (as shown on your federal Form W-2) and withheld from your unemployment compensation (as shown on your federal Form 1099-G), estimated tax payments made in 2014, and payments made in 2014 for a prior year;
- Any part of a prior year refund of state or local income taxes that you chose to have credited to your 2014 estimated state or local income taxes; and
- The NET amount of taxes withheld from the sale of Hawaii real property interests.

Do not reduce your deduction by any tax refund or credit for prior year state and local income taxes you received in 2014. See instead the instructions for line 10.

For more information about the treatment of taxes withheld from the sale of real property interests, see Tax Information Release No. 2002-2 (Revised 1/2014), *"Withholding of State Income Taxes on the Disposition of Hawaii Real Property"* and Tax Facts 2010-1, *"Understanding HARPTA".*

Real Estate Taxes

Include taxes that you paid on property you own that was not used for business.

If your mortgage payments include your real estate taxes, deduct only the amount equal to the real estate taxes actually paid by the mortgage company to the taxing authority.

Personal Property Taxes

Include personal property tax you paid, but only if it is based on value alone and it is charged on a yearly basis.

Note: *Hawaii does not have a personal property tax. However, you may include personal property taxes you paid to other states.*

Other Taxes

Include any other deductible tax such as foreign income taxes.

Taxes You CANNOT Deduct

- Federal income tax.
- Social security tax (FICA).
- Medicare tax.
- Railroad retirement tax (RRTA).
- Federal excise tax on personal property, transportation, telephone, and gasoline.
- Custom duties.
- Federal estate and gift taxes.
- Certain state and local taxes, including:
  a. Tax on gasoline.
  b. Hawaii motor vehicle registration fees, including car inspection fees.
  c. Tax on liquor, beer, wine, cigarettes and tobacco.
  d. Assessments for sidewalks or other improvements to your property.
  e. Taxes paid for your business or profession. (These business taxes are deducted elsewhere.)
  f. Tax you paid for someone else.
  g. License fees. (Marriage, driver's, dog, hunting, auto, etc.)
  h. Inheritance tax.
  i. General sales taxes.

Nonresidents: Consult the instructions above to see which taxes you may deduct. Please note that you may only deduct Hawaii income taxes paid or withheld, and real estate taxes paid on property located in Hawaii. Complete *Worksheet NR-2* on page 42.

Part-year residents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 **federal** return, you may enter the same amount from Form 1040, Schedule A, line 9 on *Worksheet PY-2*, line 12.

Exception: You should complete *Worksheet PY-2* on page 43 if:

- **You are a federal employee** receiving a Cost Of Living Allowance (COLA). Not all of your Hawaii income taxes are deductible for federal purposes. (See IRS Revenue Ruling 74-140, 1974-1 C.B. 50, for more information.) Enter on line 8 of *Worksheet PY-2* on page 43 the **entire** amount of state and local income taxes you paid in 2014, even if you reported a different amount on line 5 of federal Form 1040, Schedule A.
- You claimed a deduction for state and local, and foreign, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes and your **federal** adjusted gross income is $100,000 or more and you are single or married filing separately; or $150,000 or more and you are a head of household; or $200,000 or more and you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er). Taxpayers with **federal** adjusted gross income above these thresholds may not deduct state and local, and foreign, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

If you did **not** itemize deductions on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which taxes you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet PY-2* on page 43.

Line 38c

Interest Expense

You should show on *Worksheet NR-3* or *PY-3* interest on non-business items only. Business-related interest is deducted elsewhere.

Except for certain mortgage interest, the amount of your personal interest expense (such as credit card interest) is **not** allowed as an itemized deduction on *Worksheet NR-3* or *PY-3*.

Home Mortgage Interest

In most cases, you will be able to deduct all of your home mortgage interest. The following rules apply to any loans secured by your main home, including first and second mortgages, home equity loans and refinanced mortgages. Whether your home mortgage interest is deductible depends on the date you took out the mortgage, the amount of the mortgage and your use of its proceeds.

If ALL of your mortgages fit into one or more of categories **a., b.,** and **c.** below, you can deduct all of the interest on those mortgages. If one or more of your mortgages does not fit into any of the categories below, see federal Publication 936, Limits on Home Mortgage Interest Deduction, to figure the amount of interest you can deduct.

a. Mortgages you took out on your main home ON or BEFORE October 13, 1987. These mortgages also include line-of-credit mortgages you had on October 13, 1987, and mortgages you had on October 13, 1987, that you refinanced after that date. But see *Special Rules* if you refinanced or borrowed additional amounts on a line-of-credit mortgage after October 13, 1987.

b. Mortgages you took out on your main home AFTER October 13, 1987, to buy, build, or improve your home, but only if these mortgages plus any mortgages in **a.** above totaled $1 million or less throughout 2014. The limit is $500,000 or less if married filing separately.

c. Mortgages you took out AFTER October 13, 1987, on your main home, OTHER THAN to buy, build, or improve your home, but only if these

mortgages totaled $100,000 or less throughout 2014. The limit is $50,000 or less if married filing separately.

An example of a mortgage used for purposes other than to buy, build, or improve your home is a home equity loan you used to pay off credit card bills, to buy a car, or to pay tuition costs.

Special Rules

Refinanced Mortgages. — If you had a mortgage on your home on October 13, 1987, and refinanced it after that date for no more than the balance of the existing mortgage, all of the new mortgage is treated as a mortgage described in **a.** above. But, if you refinanced it for more than the balance of the existing mortgage, only the part of the new mortgage equal to the amount you owed on the mortgage at the time you refinanced is treated as a mortgage described in **a.** The part of the new mortgage that is more than the balance of the existing mortgage is a mortgage described in **b.** or **c.** (or **b.** and **c.** if a **mixed-use mortgage** — see below).

Line-of-Credit Mortgages. — If you had a line-of-credit mortgage on your home on October 13, 1987, and you borrowed additional amounts on this line of credit after that date, the additional amounts borrowed are treated as a mortgage taken out after October 13, 1987, and are subject to the rules under **b.** or **c.** (or **b.** and **c.** if a **mixed-use mortgage** — see below).

Mixed-Use Mortgages. — If you took out a new mortgage after October 13, 1987, (including refinancing for more than what you owe or borrowing additional amounts on a line-of-credit mortgage you had on October 13, 1987), for purposes described in both **b.** and **c.** above, you have a mixed-use mortgage. The mortgage proceeds used to buy, build, or improve the home fit into category **b**. and the rest of the proceeds fit into category **c.**

Example. You took out a mortgage on your home for $200,000 in 1980. You file as single for 2014. In March 2014, when the home had a fair market value of $400,000, and you owed $195,000 on the mortgage, you took out a home equity loan for $120,000. In 2014, you used $90,000 of the home equity loan proceeds for home improvements, and $30,000 for other purposes. You can deduct all of the interest on both mortgages. The first mortgage qualifies because it was taken out on or before October 13, 1987. The home equity loan qualifies under the dollar limits in **b.** and **c.** The part of the mortgage subject to the dollar limit in **b.** ($90,000) plus the first mortgage of $195,000 totaled less than $1 million. The part of the mortgage subject to the dollar limit in **c.** ($30,000) was less than $100,000.

Note: *Additional limits apply if the total amount of all mortgages exceeds the fair market value of the home. See federal Publication 936.*

What is a Home. — A home may be a house, condominium, cooperative, mobile home, boat, or similar property. It must provide basic living accommodations including sleeping space, a toilet, and cooking facilities.

More Than One Home. — If you had a main home and a second home, the dollar limits explained in **b.** and **c.** above apply to the total mortgages on both homes.

Investment Interest Deduction

Investment interest is interest paid on money you borrowed that is allocable to property held for investment. It does not include any interest allocable to a passive activity.

Note: *Expenses and interest for royalties and other income derived from any patents, copyrights, and trade secrets by an individual or a qualified high technology business are deductible.*

Complete and attach Form N-158, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, to figure your deduction.

Exception. You do not have to file Form N-158 if ALL of the following apply:

- Your only investment income was from interest or dividends,
- You have no other deductible expenses connected with the production of the interest or dividends,
- Your investment interest expense is not more than your investment income,
- You have no carryovers of investment interest expense from 2013, and
- You have no passive activity losses.

For more details, see federal Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Interest Expense You CANNOT Deduct

Do not include the interest you paid for —

- Personal Interest.
- Indebtedness of another person, when you are not legally liable for payment of the interest.
- A gambling debt or other nonenforceable obligation.
- Money you borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single-premium life insurance.
- Any kind of business transaction. Business interest expenses are reported elsewhere.

See the instructions for federal Form 1040, Schedule A—Interest Expense for more information.

Nonresidents: Consult the instructions above to see which interest expense you may deduct. Please note that you may only deduct home mortgage interest secured by a property located in Hawaii and points paid thereon. Complete *Worksheet NR-3* on page 42.

Part-year residents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 **federal** return, you may write the amount from line 15 of your 2014 federal Schedule A on *Worksheet PY-3*, line 23.

Exception:

- If you had to file a 2014 federal Form 4952, you must refigure your investment interest deduction for state tax purposes on Hawaii Form N-158. Enter the amount from Form N-158 on line 22 of *Worksheet PY-3*. Enter the amounts from lines 10, 11, and 12 of federal Form 1040, Schedule A, on the corresponding lines of *Worksheet PY-3*. Attach Form N-158 to your return.
- If you filed a 2014 federal Form 8396, and you reduced your deduction for home mortgage interest on federal Form 1040, Schedule A, by the amount on line 3 of federal Form 8396, you must refigure your home mortgage interest for state tax purposes. Include the amount from line 3 of federal Form 8396 on line 19 of *Worksheet PY-3*. Enter the amounts from lines 11, 12, and 14 of federal Form 1040, Schedule A, on the corresponding lines of *Worksheet PY-3*.

If you did **not** itemize deductions on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which interest expense you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet PY-3* on page 43.

Line 38d

Gifts to Charity

Contributions You CAN Deduct

You may deduct what you gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You may also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals. An organization that tells you it is a “501(c)(3) organization” is telling you that it falls into this category.

Examples of these organizations are:

- Churches, temples, synagogues, Salvation Army, Red Cross, CARE, Goodwill Industries, United Way, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Club of America, etc.
- Fraternal orders, if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed above.
- Veterans’ and certain cultural groups.
- Nonprofit schools, hospitals, and organizations whose purpose is to find a cure for or help people who have arthritis, asthma, birth defects, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart disease, hemophilia, mental illness or retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, tuberculosis, etc.
- Federal, State, and local governments if the gifts are solely for public purposes.

Contributions can be cash (including checks and money orders), property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described above. If you drive to and from the volunteer work, you can take 14 cents a mile or the actual cost of gas and oil. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. (But don’t deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.)

If you made a gift **and received a benefit in return,** such as food, entertainment, or merchandise, you may deduct only the amount that is more than the value of the benefit. For example, if you paid $70 to a charitable organization to attend a fund raising dinner and the value of the dinner was $40, you may deduct only $30.

If you do not know whether you can deduct what you gave to an organization, check with that organization.

Contributions You CANNOT Deduct

- Political contributions.
- Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups.
- Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets.
- Tuition to a private school.
- The value of your time or services.
- Value of blood given to a blood bank.

- The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property (generally until the entire interest has been transferred).
- Gifts to:
  a. Individuals.
  b. Foreign organizations.
  c. Groups that are run for personal profit.
  d. Groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the law.
  e. Civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.

Limit on the Amount You May Deduct

See federal Publication 526 to figure the amount of your deduction if **any** of the following applies:

- Your cash contributions, or contributions of ordinary income property, are more than 30% of your Hawaii adjusted gross income.
- Your gifts of capital gain property are more than 20% of your Hawaii adjusted gross income.
- You gave gifts of property that increased in value, or gave gifts of the use of property.

Gifts by Cash or Check

On *Worksheet NR-4*, line 16; or *Worksheet PY-4*, line 30; enter the total contributions you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses).

Note: *Charitable contributions of $250 or more must be substantiated by a written acknowledgment from the donee organization to be deductible.*

Note: *You cannot deduct a cash contribution, regardless of the amount, unless you keep as a record of the contribution a bank record (such as a canceled check, a bank copy of a canceled check, or a bank statement containing the name of the charity, the date, and the amount) or a written communication from the charity. The written communication must include the name of the charity, date of the contribution, and amount of the contribution. For more information, see federal Publication 526, Charitable Contributions.*

Other Than by Cash or Check

On *Worksheet NR-4*, line 17; or *Worksheet PY-4*, line 31; enter the total contributions you made other than by cash or check. If you gave property, you should keep records stating the kind of property you gave, the name of the organization you gave it to, the date you gave it, how you figured its value at the time you gave it, and whether it was capital gain or ordinary income property. If you determine the value of a gift by an appraisal, keep a signed copy of it.

Note: *Charitable contributions of $250 or more must be substantiated by a written acknowledgment from the donee organization to be deductible.*

If the amount of your deduction is more than $500, you must complete and attach federal Form 8283. For this purpose, the "amount of your deduction" means your deduction before applying any income limits that could result in a carryover of contributions. If you deduct more than $500 for a contribution of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane, you must also attach a statement from the charitable organization to your return. If your total deduction is over $5,000, you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property. See federal Form 8283 and its instructions for more information.

Contributions of clothing and household items after August 17, 2006. A deduction for these contributions will be allowed only if the items are in good used condition or better. However, this rule does not apply to a contribution of any single item for which a deduction of more than $500 is claimed and for which you include a qualified appraisal and federal Form 8283 with your tax return.

Nonresidents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 federal return, write the amount from line 19 of Form 1040, Schedule A on *Worksheet NR-4*, line 19. You should complete all lines on *Worksheet NR-4* on page 42 if:

- Your charitable contribution deduction was limited based upon your federal adjusted gross income. You must refigure your charitable contribution deduction for state tax purposes using your Hawaii adjusted gross income, or
- You have a contribution carryover from prior years and the amount is different for federal and State tax purposes.

If you did not itemize deductions on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which contributions you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet NR-4* on page 42.

Part-year residents: If you itemized deductions on your 2014 **federal** return, write the amount from line 19 of Form 1040, Schedule A on *Worksheet PY-4*, line 33.

You should complete all lines on *Worksheet PY-4* on page 43 if:

- Your charitable contribution deduction was limited based upon your federal adjusted gross income. You must refigure your charitable contribution deduction for state tax purposes using your Hawaii adjusted gross income, or
- You have a contribution carryover from prior years and the amount is different for federal and State tax purposes.

If you did **not** itemize deductions on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which contributions you may deduct. Complete *Worksheet PY-4* on page 43.

Line 38e

Casualty and Theft Losses

Use line 38e to report casualty or theft loss(es) of property that is not trade, business, or rent or royalty property.

Losses You CAN Deduct

You may be able to deduct all or part of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, and car, boat, and other accidents or similar causes.

If you have a nonbusiness casualty loss that is covered by insurance, you cannot take the casualty loss deduction unless you file a timely insurance claim for that loss. You can deduct nonbusiness casualty or theft losses only to the extent that:

a. The amount of EACH separate casualty or theft loss is more than $100, and
b. The total amount of ALL losses during the year (reduced by the $100 limit) is more than 10% of your adjusted gross income on Form N-15, line 35, column B.

You may also deduct the costs of proving that you had a property loss. Examples of these costs are appraisal fees and photographs used to establish the amount of your loss.

Losses You CANNOT Deduct

- Money or property misplaced or lost.
- Breakage of china, glassware, furniture, and similar items under normal conditions.
- Progressive damage to property (buildings, clothes, trees, etc.) caused by termites, moths, other insects, or disease.

Nonresidents: Complete federal Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to figure your loss. Please note that the property must be in Hawaii and the casualty and theft loss must have occurred in Hawaii. Write the amount from line 16 of federal Form 4684 on line 21 of *Worksheet NR-5* on page 42, fill in *Worksheet NR-5*, and attach a copy of federal Form 4684 to Form N-15.

Part-year residents: Complete federal Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to figure your loss. Please note that for the period of nonresidency, the property must be in Hawaii and the casualty and theft loss must have occurred in Hawaii. Write the amount from federal Form 4684, line 16 on line 35 of *Worksheet PY-5* on page 43, and fill in Worksheet PY-5. Attach a copy of federal Form 4684 to Form N-15.

Line 38f

Miscellaneous Deductions

Note: *The income tax deduction for political campaign contributions is repealed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.*

In General

Most miscellaneous deductions cannot be deducted in full. You must subtract 2% of your Hawaii adjusted gross income from the total.

Generally, the 2% limit applies to job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed. The limit also applies to tax preparation fees and certain expenses you paid to produce or collect taxable income or certain tax-exempt income.

The 2% limit does not apply to certain other miscellaneous expenses that you may deduct. These expenses, such as gambling losses (to the extent of winnings) and certain job expenses of handicapped employees, can be deducted in full. See federal Publication 529, Miscellaneous Deductions, for more information.

Expenses Subject to the 2% Limit

Employee Business Expenses

Report job expenses you paid for which you were not reimbursed. Attach a copy of federal Form 2106 or 2106-EZ, if:

1. You claim any travel, transportation, meal, or entertainment expenses for your job; or
2. Your employer paid you for any of your job expenses reportable as an employee business expense.

Examples of employee business expenses to include are:

- Travel, transportation, meal, or entertainment expenses.

- Union dues.
- Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies you needed for your job.
- Uniforms your employer said you must have, and which you may not usually wear away from work.
- Protective clothing required in your work, such as hard hats, and safety shoes and glasses.
- Physical examinations your employer said you must have.
- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
- Subscriptions to professional journals.
- Fees to employment agencies and other costs to look for a new job in your present occupation, even if you do not get a new job.
- Business use of part of your home, but only if you use that part exclusively and on a regular basis in your work and for the convenience of your employer. For details, including limits that apply, see federal Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home.
- Education expenses you paid that were required by your employer, or by law or regulations, to keep your salary or job. In general, you may also include the cost of keeping or improving skills you must have in your job. For more details, see federal Publication 508, Educational Expenses. Some education expenses are not deductible. See *Expenses You MAY NOT Deduct* on this page.

Tax Preparation Fees

Report the total fees you paid to prepare your federal and Hawaii tax return, including fees paid for filing your return electronically. But **do not** include fees deducted elsewhere, such as business expenses.

Other Expenses

Note: *Expenses and interest for royalties and other income derived from any patents, copyrights, and trade secrets by an individual or a qualified high technology business are deductible.*

Report the total amount you paid to produce or collect taxable income and certain tax-exempt income as stated in the above note, and manage or protect property held for earning income. But **do not** include expenses deducted elsewhere. Attach a statement showing the type and amount of each expense to Form N-15. Examples of these expenses are:

- Safe deposit box rental.
- Certain legal and accounting fees.
- Clerical help and office rent.
- Custodial (e.g., trust account) fees.
- Your share of the investment expenses of a regulated investment company.
- Certain losses on uninsured deposits in an insolvent or bankrupt financial institution. For details, including limits on the amount you can deduct, see federal Publication 529.
- Deduction for repayment of amounts under a claim of right whether more or less than $3,000. See *Repayments* in federal Publication 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income, for more information.
- Certain expenses related to an activity not engaged in for profit. For details, get federal Publication 535, Business Expenses.

Expenses NOT Subject to the 2% Limit

Other Deductions

Report only the following expenses:

- Gambling losses, but only to the extent of gambling winnings that were reported on federal Form 1040, line 21.
- Hawaii estate and transfer tax.
- Amortizable bond premium on bonds acquired before October 23, 1986.
- Certain unrecovered investment in an annuity (IRC section 72(b)(3)). For details, see federal Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.
- Impairment-related work expenses of a handicapped person.

List the type and amount of each expense and attach a copy of the list to your return. For more information on these expenses, get federal Publication 529, Miscellaneous Deductions.

Expenses You MAY NOT Deduct

Some expenses are not deductible at all. Examples are:

- Political contributions.
- Personal legal expenses.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property (but see casualty and theft losses).
- Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.
- The cost of entertaining friends.
- Expenses of going to or from work.
- Education that you need to meet minimum requirements for your job or that will qualify you for a new occupation.
- Expenses of:
  a. Travel as a form of education.
  b. Attending a seminar, convention, or similar meeting unless it is related to your employment.
  c. Adopting a child, including a child with special needs.
- Fines and penalties.
- Expenses of producing tax-exempt income, except for expenses for royalties and other income derived from any patents, copyrights, and trade secrets by an individual or a qualified high technology business.

Nonresidents: As a nonresident of Hawaii, all miscellaneous deductions allowed under Hawaii law may not be allowed to you. If it is allowed, you must additionally determine if it is allowed in full or whether it is subject to limitation by the ratio of Hawaii adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income.
In general, a miscellaneous deduction is not allowed if the expense incurred can be directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is not taxable to Hawaii.
A miscellaneous deduction is allowed in full if the expense incurred can be directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is taxable to Hawaii.
A miscellaneous deduction is limited by the ratio of Hawaii adjusted gross income to total adjusted gross income if the expense cannot be linked to a specific activity or property.
Consult the instructions above to see which miscellaneous deductions you may deduct.

Part-year residents: If you did **not** itemize deductions on your 2014 federal return, consult the instructions above to see which miscellaneous deductions you may deduct.
If you itemized deductions on your 2014 **federal** return, take the amounts on Form 1040, Schedule A, lines **24 and 28** and write them on lines 47 and 56 of *Worksheet PY-6* on page 43. Then, complete the worksheet.

Line 39

Total Itemized Deductions

Note: *Taxpayers with Hawaii adjusted gross income above a certain amount will lose part of their itemized deductions for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.*

Note: *Taxpayers with* **federal** *adjusted gross income above a certain amount will have a cap placed on the amount of itemized deductions that may be claimed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.*

Note: *For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, charitable contributions are exempt from the itemized deduction caps that were placed on taxpayers with* ***federal*** *adjusted gross income above a certain amount.*

Your state income tax will be less if the total of your itemized deductions is larger than your prorated standard deduction. To figure your itemized deductions, fill in lines 38a to 38f.

Add lines 38a through 38f, and enter the result on line 39 if:

- The amount on line 35, Column B (Hawaii adjusted gross income) is $166,800 or less ($83,400 if married filing separately), and
- The amount on line 36 (**federal** adjusted gross income) is less than $100,000 and you are single or married filing separately; or less than $150,000 and you are a head of household; or less than $200,000 and you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er).

You may not be able to deduct all of your itemized deductions if:

- The amount on line 35, Column B (Hawaii adjusted gross income) is more than $166,800 ($83,400 if married filing separately), or
- The amount on line 36 (**federal** adjusted gross income) is $100,000 or more and you are single or married filing separately; or $150,000 or more and you are a head of household; or $200,000 or more and you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er).

Use the *Total Itemized Deductions Worksheet* on page 44 to figure the amount you may deduct.

Line 40a

Standard Deduction

Taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions may reduce their adjusted gross income by the amount of their prorated standard deduction appropriate to their filing status. The amount of the standard deduction for each filing status is listed on page 27. Enter the amount appropriate to your filing status on line 40a.

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Single	$2,200
Married filing jointly	4,400
Married filing separately	2,200
Head of Household	3,212
Qualifying Widow(er)	4,400

Standard Deduction for Dependents. If you can be claimed as a dependent by someone else and you do not itemize your deductions, your standard deduction is limited to the greater of $500 or your earned income (up to the full standard deduction for your filing status). The standard deduction for an individual who can be claimed as a dependent on the tax return of another taxpayer is computed as follows:

A. Enter your earned income (defined below). If none, enter zero. ..... **A.** _____

B. Minimum amount ..... **B.** 500.00

C. **Compare** the amounts on lines A and B above. Enter the LARGER of the two amounts here ..... **C.** _____

D. Maximum amount. Enter the full standard deduction for your filing status, shown in the chart, here ..... **D.** _____

E. **Compare** the amounts on lines C and D above. Enter the SMALLER of the two amounts here and on Form N-15, line 40a. ..... **E.** _____

Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form N-15, lines 7 and 12, Column A, minus the amount, if any, on line 26, Column A.

Special Rule for Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens.— If you were a nonresident alien or dual-status alien during the tax year, you cannot claim the standard deduction. You must itemize any allowable deductions.

Line 40b

Prorated Standard Deduction

Multiply line 40a by the ratio on line 37.

Line 41

Line 35, Column B minus line 39 or 40b, whichever applies. This line MUST be filled in. If line 41 is a negative number, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Line 42a

Exemptions

Note: *If the amount on line 35, Column B, is more than $89,981, you may not be able to deduct all of your personal exemptions. Use the Personal Exemptions Worksheet on page 44 to figure the amount you may deduct.*

Caution: If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return, you may not claim an exemption for yourself.

Regular Exemptions

Multiply $1,144 by the total number of exemptions you claimed on line 6e.

Blind, Deaf, or Totally Disabled — Definition, Certification, and Exemptions

Fill in the appropriate oval(s) on line 42a if you are blind, deaf or totally disabled and your impairment has been certified. You **must** submit a completed Form N-172 **prior to** filing your return in order to claim this exemption. **If you do not, the exemption will be disallowed and your return processed without the disability exemption(s) claimed.**

"Blind" means a person whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or whose visual acuity is greater than 20/200 but is accompanied by a limitation in the field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees.

"Deaf" means a person whose average loss in the speech frequencies (500-2000 Hertz) in the better ear is 82 decibels, A.S.A., or worse.

"Person totally disabled" means a person who is totally and permanently disabled, either physically or mentally, which results in the person's inability to engage in any substantial gainful business or occupation. It is presumed that a person whose earned income, before deductions and exemptions, exceeds $30,000 per year is engaged in a substantial, gainful business or occupation.

The impairment of sight, deafness or disability shall be certified on the basis of a written report on an examination performed by a qualified ophthalmologist, qualified optometrist or a qualified otolaryngologist, licensed audiologist, or a qualified physician, as the case may be, on Form N-172.

A blind, deaf or totally disabled person who qualifies, may be allowed a Disability Exemption of $7,000. The Disability Exemption is in lieu of the regular personal exemption of $1,144. The following maximum exemptions are allowed:

One individual (any filing status) —	$7,000
Taxpayer and Spouse (non-disabled spouse *under* 65) —	$8,144
Taxpayer and Spouse (non-disabled spouse age 65 or over) —	$9,288
Taxpayer and Spouse (both disabled) —	$14,000

Note: *If you claim this special exemption you will not be able to claim the additional exemptions for your children or other dependents, or for being 65 or older.*

For more information, see Tax Information Release No. 89-3, "*State Tax Benefits Available to Persons with Impaired Sight, Impaired Hearing, or Who are Totally Disabled*" and Tax Information Release No. 94-2, "*State Tax Benefits Available to Persons Totally Disabled*".

Line 42b

Prorated Exemption

Multiply line 42a by the ratio on line 37.

Line 43

Taxable Income

Line 41 minus line 42b, but not less than zero.

Tax Computation

Line 44

Tax

To figure your tax, you will use one of the following methods. Read the conditions below to see which you should use, and fill in the appropriate oval on line 44 if you use the tax table, tax rate schedules, or alternative tax on capital gains. Fill in the oval for tax from the applicable forms if you use Form N-168 or Form N-615. Then, go to the Tax Computation Worksheet on page 45.

Tax Table

If your taxable income is less than $100,000, you MUST use the Tax Table to find your tax.

Be sure you use the correct column in the Tax Table. After you have found the correct tax, enter that amount on line 44.

There is an example at the beginning of the table to help you find the correct tax.

Tax Rate Schedules

You must use the Tax Rate Schedules to figure your tax if your taxable income is $100,000 or more.

Form N-168

An individual engaged in a farming or fishing business may elect to average their farm or fishing income over a three-year period. See Form N-168 for more information.

Form N-615

If a child under age 14 has unearned income of more than $1,000, use Form N-615 to see if any of the child's unearned income is taxed at the parent's rate and, if so, to figure the child's tax. See Form N-615 for more information.

Alternative Tax on Capital Gains

If you have a **Hawaii** net capital gain, you may be able to reduce your tax using the *Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet* on page 45 if your taxable income is over $48,000 ($24,000 for Single, and Married Filing Separately, or $36,000 for Head of Household classifications). If your taxable income is $48,000 ($24,000 for Single, and Married Filing Separately, or $36,000 for Head of Household classifications) or under, do not use the *Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet* on page 45.

Total Tax Liability

Use the *Tax Computation Worksheet* on page 45 to figure your total tax liability.

Refundable Credits

IMPORTANT! If the amount of payments plus these credits is at least $1 more than your tax, the difference will be refunded to you. It is very important that you *carefully* read the following instructions for each of these credits to ensure that you properly claim all the credits to which you are entitled.

Warning: *Many of the following credits MUST be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the end of the taxable year (December 31, 2015, for calendar year taxpayers). If you do not claim these credits within that period, the credits are* ***waived*** *and* ***cannot*** *be claimed later, even on an amended return.*

Line 45

Refundable Food/Excise Tax Credit

Note: *This credit may* ***not*** *be claimed by nonresidents.*

If your total **federal** adjusted gross income was less than $50,000, you may qualify for this credit. See the instructions for Schedule X, Part I, on page 36. If you qualify, figure the credit on Schedule X, Part I, and enter the amount of the credit here. Attach Schedule X to your income tax return Form N-15.

Note: *Do not claim this credit if you are being claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent by any taxpayer for federal or Hawaii income tax purposes.*

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Line 46

Credit for Low-Income Household Renters

Note: *This credit may* ***not*** *be claimed by nonresidents.*

If you occupy and pay rent for real property within the State as your residence, your total adjusted gross income was less than $30,000, and the rent you paid during 2014 was more than $1,000, you may qualify for this credit. See the instructions for Schedule X, Part II, on page 37. If you qualify, figure the credit on Schedule X, Part II, and enter the amount of the credit here. Attach Schedule X to your income tax return Form N-15.

Note: *Do not claim this credit if you are being claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent by any taxpayer for federal or Hawaii income tax purposes.*

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Line 47

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Note: *This credit may* ***not*** *be claimed by nonresidents.*

Certain payments made for child and dependent care (including payments made to the State of Hawaii A+ Program) may be claimed as a credit against your tax due. See the instructions for Schedule X, Part III, on page 38. If you qualify, figure the credit on Schedule X, Part III, and enter the amount of the credit here. Attach Schedule X to your income tax return Form N-15.

Note: *Do not claim this credit if you are being claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent by any taxpayer for federal or Hawaii income tax purposes.*

Line 48

Credit for Child Passenger Restraint System

Each individual taxpayer who files an individual income tax return for the taxable year may claim a tax credit for 2014 for the purchase of **one or more new** child passenger restraint systems which comply with federal motor vehicle safety standards.

Note: *This credit is $25* ***per return*** *regardless of the cost or the number of restraint systems purchased.*

To claim this credit. Enter $25 on line 48, and attach a copy of the sales invoice, which states the type of child restraint system purchased, to your return.

Your claim for this credit may be rejected if the invoice is not attached, or if 1) or 2) applies but no statement or explanation is attached.

1) If the invoice doesn't have your name on it, you must attach a statement saying that you and nobody else is claiming the credit for the purchase described in the invoice.
2) If the invoice has somebody else's name on it, you must attach an explanation.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for the tax credit, including any amended claims thereof, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Line 49

Total Refundable Tax Credits from Schedule CR

If you are claiming any of the following refundable tax credits, you must use Schedule CR, Schedule of Tax Credits, to summarize the total refundable tax credits claimed. Complete Part II of Schedule CR, and enter the amount from Schedule CR, line 24, on Form N-15, line 49. Attach Schedule CR directly behind Form N-15.

The following refundable tax credits are included on Schedule CR:

Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit

A 4% credit is available to Hawaii businesses that acquire qualifying business property and place it in service during the taxable year.

For more information, see the instructions for Form N-312 and Tax Information Release No. 88-6, *Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit,* Tax Information Release No. 88-8, *Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit Recapture*, and Tax Information Release No. 89-4, *The Taxpayer Who Is Entitled To The Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit When the Parties Characterize a Transaction As A Sale-Leaseback*.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-312 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers

Each principal operator of a commercial fishing vessel who files an individual income tax return may claim an income tax credit for certain fuel taxes paid during the year.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-163 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Ethanol Facility Tax Credit

A credit is allowable for the investment in a qualified ethanol facility that is in production on or before January 1, 2017.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-324 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Motion Picture, Digital Media, and Film Production Income Tax Credit

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, a taxpayer may claim an income tax credit of (1) 20% of the qualified production costs incurred before January 1, 2019, by a qualified production in the City and County of Honolulu, and (2) 25% of the qualified production costs incurred before January 1, 2019, by a qualified production in the Kauai, Maui, or Hawaii county. The total tax credits claimed per qualified production shall not exceed $15,000,000.

For more information, see Form N-340, Motion Picture, Digital Media, and Film Production Income Tax Credit.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-340 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Refundable Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (For Systems Installed and Placed in Service on or After July 1, 2009)

If you install and place in service an eligible renewable energy technology system in Hawaii, you may qualify to claim this credit. You must make an irrevocable election to claim the credit as nonrefundable or refundable. For information on how to claim the credit as nonrefundable, see the instructions for Nonrefundable Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit on page 31. A refundable credit means you will receive a tax refund if your credit

amount is greater than the amount of income tax you owe. You may elect to claim the credit as a refundable credit under the following circumstances:

Reduced Credit

For a solar energy system such as a solar water heater or photovoltaic system, you must reduce the credit amount by 30% unless you meet the conditions described in the "Full Credit" paragraph below.

Full Credit

For a solar or wind energy system, you may claim the full credit as a refundable credit if you are an individual taxpayer and any of the following apply:

(1) All your (and your spouse's) income is retirement income such as pension distributions, social security, or distributions from a public retirement system that is exempt from Hawaii income tax; or

(2) Your Hawaii adjusted gross income (AGI) is $20,000 or less ($40,000 or less if you are married filing a joint return).

Irrevocable Election

A taxpayer and spouse who do not file a joint tax return shall only be entitled to make this election to the extent that they would have been entitled to make the election had they filed a joint tax return.

Once an election is made to treat the tax credit as nonrefundable or refundable, the election cannot be revoked. An amended return cannot be filed to change the tax credit from nonrefundable to refundable or from refundable to nonrefundable.

Total Output Capacity

A system classified under "other solar energy system" such as a photovoltaic system must meet the total output capacity requirement to qualify for the credit unless an exception applies.

The total output capacity requirements are:

- Single-family residential property — 5 kilowatts per system
- Multi-family residential property — 0.360 kilowatts per unit per system
- Commercial property — 1,000 kilowatts per system

For more information, see Form N-342 and its instructions, and Tax Information Release No. 2007-02, *Relating to the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit*, Tax Information Release No. 2010-10, *Common Income Tax & General Excise Tax Issues Associated with the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit, HRS §235-12.5*, and Tax Information Release No. 2012-01, *Temporary Administrative Rules Relating to the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit.*

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-342 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Important Agricultural Land Qualified Agricultural Cost Tax Credit

If you are claiming the important agricultural land qualified agricultural cost tax credit, see Form N-344 for information.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-344 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Tax Credit for Research Activities

Note: *The federal credit for increasing research activities must be claimed in order to claim the state tax credit for research activities. Since the federal credit expired at the end of 2013, the state credit cannot be claimed. The state credit can be claimed only if federal legislation is enacted to reinstate the federal credit retroactive to January 1, 2014.*

For taxable years from 2013 to 2019, each qualified high technology business subject to Hawaii's income tax can claim an income tax credit for qualified research activities equal to the federal credit for increasing research activities provided by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 41, provided that in order to qualify for this tax credit, the qualified high technology business shall also claim a federal tax credit for the same qualified research activities under IRC section 41. Qualified research expenses shall not include research expenses incurred outside Hawaii.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-346 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return. Form N-346A, which must be certified for research expenses incurred after December 31, 2012, also must be attached to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Other Credits

Pro Rata Share of Taxes Withheld and Paid by a Partnership, Estate, Trust, or S Corporation on the Sale of Hawaii Real Property Interests

If the tax was withheld by a partnership, estate, trust or S corporation, and you are taxable on a pro rata share of the entity's gain on the sale, include ONLY the amount of your pro rata share of any net income taxes withheld and paid by the partnership, estate, trust or S corporation on Schedule CR, line 23a, and attach a copy of the Schedule K-1 issued to you by the partnership, estate, trust, or S corporation.

Note: *If the partnership, estate, trust or S corporation filed a Form N-288C, "Application for Tentative Refund of Withholding on Dispositions of Hawaii Real Property Interests", you* ***may not*** *claim this credit for your share of the amount being refunded to the entity.*

Credit From a Regulated Investment Company

A shareholder of a regulated investment company is allowed a credit for the tax paid to the State by the company on the amount of capital gains which by section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code is required to be included in the shareholder's return. The regulated investment company will notify you of the undistributed capital gains amount and the tax paid, if any. If this credit applies to you, include the amount on Schedule CR, line 23b, and attach an explanation.

Line 51

Line 44 minus line 50. Enter the result on this line.

If line 51 is a negative number, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

If line 51 is zero or less, the nonrefundable tax credits on line 52 may not be used. Even if you are not able to use the nonrefundable tax credits, complete the forms for any tax credits you qualify for, and attach the forms to your Form N-15. If the forms are not attached, no claim for the tax credit has been made, and you will lose the carryover of your unused tax credits.

Nonrefundable Credits

Line 52

Total Nonrefundable Tax Credits from Schedule CR

Note: *If line 51 is zero or less, no tax credit may be used. Enter zero on line 52.*

If you are claiming any nonrefundable tax credits, you must use Schedule CR, Schedule of Tax Credits, to summarize the total nonrefundable tax credits claimed. Complete Part I of Schedule CR, and enter the amount from Schedule CR, line 15, on Form N-15, line 52. Attach Schedule CR directly behind Form N-15. The following nonrefundable tax credits are included on Schedule CR:

Credit for Income Taxes Paid to Other States and Countries

Note: *For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, Act 88, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, disallows the itemized deduction for state and foreign income taxes paid to another state or foreign country if the taxpayer has claimed the credit for income taxes paid to other states and countries.*

Note: *This credit may* ***not*** *be claimed by nonresidents, unless they are married and filing a joint resident or joint part-year resident return.*

If you have out-of-state income that is taxed by another state or foreign country and also by Hawaii, you may claim a credit against your Hawaii income for the net income tax you paid to the other state or foreign country on income you reported in Column B while you were a Hawaii resident if you meet the following conditions:

- The income was earned while you were a **Hawaii resident** (or you are married and filing a joint resident or joint part-year resident return) and was not exempt from Hawaii income tax;
- You did not file an *Election Under Act 60, SLH 1976* (see page 5);
- The income on which the state or foreign tax is imposed was derived or received from sources outside Hawaii;
- You were liable for and paid tax to the foreign jurisdiction (net amount of tax paid to a foreign jurisdiction after all credits, reductions, and refunds allowed or allowable by the laws of the foreign jurisdiction have been deducted);
- The tax paid to the other state or foreign country is an income-based tax that is imposed on both residents and nonresidents of the other state or

foreign country, rather than a sales, gross receipts, withholding, or value added tax (i.e., taxes withheld on dividends paid from foreign investments do not qualify);

- No credit is allowed if the foreign income is excluded on the federal return;
- No credit is allowed if the foreign tax credit is allowed on the federal return;
- The income must be taxed by the other state or foreign country for the same taxable year for which the Hawaii credit is claimed;
- No credit is allowed for penalties or interest paid to the other state or foreign country; and
- No credit is allowed for city or local income taxes paid to another state.

Out-of-State Tax Refund. If you claim this credit and you later receive a tax refund from the other state or foreign country, you MUST report this to the Department of Taxation. You may be subject to penalties if you fail to make this report.

For more information, see section 235-55, HRS, and section 18-235-55, Hawaii Administrative Rules.

To claim this credit. Complete the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45. On line 5 of the worksheet, enter the net amount of tax paid to the other state after all credits, reductions, and refunds allowed or allowable by the laws of the other state have been deducted (net tax liability).

You must attach the following to your return:

- Schedule CR.
- If you entered any amount on line 5, you must attach a copy of the tax return(s) from the other state(s).
- If you entered any amount on line 6, you must attach a copy of all federal Form(s) 1116 that you are filing this year. If you are not required to file federal Form 1116, attach a copy of the payee statement (such as federal Form 1099-DIV or 1099-INT) that you received for your foreign source income.

Credit for Beneficiaries of Foreign Trusts

Any resident beneficiary of a trust with a situs in another State may claim a credit for income taxes paid by the trust to the other State on any income that is attributable to assets other than intangibles. This credit is not allowed for trusts that are residents in a foreign country (or in any territory or possession of the United States).

The trust will inform you of what your share of the trust's income is, and how much of it is long-term capital gains. Include these amounts on lines 3 and 4, respectively, of the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45.

The trust will also tell you your share of the tax the trust paid to the other state. Find out how much of the trust's income was attributable to real property and tangible personal property (**not** including stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other intangibles). Divide that number by the total amount of the trust's income, and multiply your share of the out-of-state tax by that percentage. Include this amount on line 5 of the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45.

Credit for Shareholders of S Corporations

A shareholder of an S corporation shall be considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S corporation to a state which does not measure the income of S corporation shareholders by the income of the S corporation. The term "net income tax" means any tax imposed on or measured by a corporation's net income.

The S corporation will inform you of what your share of its income is, and how much of it is long-term capital gains. Include these amounts on lines 3 and 4, respectively, of the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45.

The S corporation will also tell you your share of the tax paid to the other state. Include this amount on line 5 of the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45.

Special Rule for Part-Year Residents: If you are a part-year resident, you are only allowed a credit for the period in which you were a resident. In using the *Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet* on page 45, **do not include** income that was earned during the period of nonresidence, deductions that were connected with that income, or taxes paid or payable on that income. For more information, see Tax Information Release No. 90-3, *Income Taxation and Eligibility for Credits of an Individual Taxpayer Whose Status Changes from Resident to Nonresident or Nonresident to Resident.*

Carryover of the Energy Conservation Tax Credit

Note: *The energy conservation tax credit expired on June 30, 2003. This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.*

Each individual resident taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused credits for energy conservation from the prior year may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. Tax credits that exceed the individual's income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against the individual's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits.

To claim the carryover of this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

See the discussion for the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (For Systems Installed and Placed in Service on or After July 1, 2009), for the credit available for current system installations.

Enterprise Zone Tax Credit

A qualified enterprise zone business is eligible to claim a credit for a percentage of net income tax due the State attributable to the conduct of business within a zone and a percentage of the amount of unemployment insurance premiums paid based on the payroll of employees employed at the business firm establishments in the zone. The applicable percentage is 80% the first year; 70% the second year; 60% the third year; 50% the fourth year; 40% the fifth year; 30% the sixth year; and 20% the seventh year. This credit is not refundable and any unused credit may NOT be carried forward.

For more information, see Form N-756, Enterprise Zone Tax Credit.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-756 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Note: *Do not confuse this credit with the credit for low-income household renters.*

Note: *Nonresidents may claim this credit **only** if they received a distributive share of low-income housing tax credit from a Hawaii partnership, trust, estate, or S corporation.*

Hawaii's low-income housing tax credit is equal to 50% of the tax credit allocated by the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation for qualified buildings located within the State of Hawaii.

Contact the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation for qualifying requirements and further information.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-586 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals

The amount of the tax credit for the taxable year shall be equal to 20% of the qualified first-year wages for that year. The amount of the qualified first-year wages which may be taken into account with respect to any individual shall not exceed $6,000.

"Qualified wages" means the wages paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year to an individual who is a vocational rehabilitation referral and more than one-half of the wages paid or incurred for such an individual is for services performed in a trade or business of the employer. "Qualified first-year wages" means, with respect to any vocational rehabilitation referral, qualified wages attributable to service rendered during the one-year period beginning with the day the individual begins work for the employer.

The credit allowed shall be claimed against net income tax liability for the taxable year. A tax credit which exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-884, Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-884 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit

Note: *The high technology business investment tax credit is not available for investments made after December 31, 2010.*

The credit is 35% of the investment in the year the investment is made, 25% for the first year following the year the investment was made, 20% for the second year following the investment, and 10% for each of the third and

fourth years following the investment. The credit is subject to limitations and recapture requirements.

For investments made on or after May 1, 2009 and on or before December 31, 2010, the amount of tax credit available for investments in a high technology business is limited by: (1) limiting claims of the tax credit to 80% of tax liability, (2) allowing only a one-to-one tax credit allocation ratio, and (3) eliminating carryovers. Also, for investments made on or after May 1, 2009, the partner distributive share tax incentive is removed.

The credit allowed shall be claimed against net income tax liability for the taxable year. A tax credit which exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for any of the five years that the credit is taken may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-318, High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-318 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return. Form N-318A, which must be certified for investments made on or after July 1, 2004, also must be attached to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Carryover of the Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit

Note: *The individual development account contribution tax credit is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004. This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.*

Each individual taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused credits for contributions of matching funds to an individual development account from the prior year may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. Tax credits that exceed the individual's income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against the individual's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits.

To claim the carryover of this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Carryover of the Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit

Note: *The technology infrastructure renovation tax credit is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010. This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.*

Each individual taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused credits from the prior year for renovation costs to provide a commercial building with technology enabled infrastructure may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. Tax credits that exceed the individual's income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against the individual's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Credit for School Repair and Maintenance

Licensed contractors, pest control operators, and professional engineers, architects, surveyors and landscape architects who are subject to Hawaii's income tax may claim an income tax credit for contributions of in-kind services for the repair and maintenance of public schools. The credit shall be an amount equal to 10% of the value of the services contributed. Certain other limitations and restrictions apply.

The credit allowed shall be claimed against net income tax liability for the taxable year. A tax credit which exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-330, Credit for School Repair and Maintenance.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-330 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Carryover of the Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit

Note: *The 10% nonrefundable hotel construction and remodeling tax credit may not be claimed for qualified construction or renovation costs incurred after June 30, 2003. This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.*

Each individual taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused credits for qualified construction or renovation costs from the prior year may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. Tax credits that exceed the individual's income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against the individual's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits, and Tax Information Release No. 2000-2, *Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit.*

To claim the carryover of this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Carryover of the Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit

Note: *The residential construction and remodeling tax credit may not be claimed for construction or renovation costs incurred after June 30, 2003. This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.*

Each individual taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused credits for qualified construction or renovation costs from the prior year may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. Tax credits that exceed the individual's income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against the individual's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, see Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits, and Tax Information Release No. 2002-3, *Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit.*

To claim the carryover of this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Carryover of the Nonrefundable Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (For Systems Installed and Placed in Service Before July 1, 2009)

Note: *This credit may be claimed only if the individual has a carryover of the nonrefundable renewable energy technologies income tax credit for systems installed and placed in service before July 1, 2009.*

Each taxpayer who files an individual income tax return and who has unused renewable energy technologies income tax credits for systems installed and placed in service before July 1, 2009, may claim a tax credit against its individual income tax liability. A tax credit which exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

For more information, See Form N-323, Carryover of Tax Credits.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-323 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

See the discussion for the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (For Systems Installed and Placed in Service on or After July 1, 2009), for the credit available for current system installations.

Nonrefundable Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (For Systems Installed and Placed in Service on or After July 1, 2009)

If you install and place in service an eligible renewable energy technology system in Hawaii, you may qualify to claim this credit. You must make an irrevocable election to claim the credit as nonrefundable or refundable. For information on how to claim the credit as refundable, see the instructions for Refundable Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit on page 28. A nonrefundable credit means your credit will be applied towards the amount of income tax you owe. If your nonrefundable credit is greater than the amount of income tax that you owe, then you may carryover the remaining credit and apply it towards next year's income tax. You may continue to carryover the credit until it is used up.

Irrevocable Election

Once an election is made to treat the tax credit as nonrefundable or refundable, the election cannot be revoked. An amended return cannot be filed to

change the tax credit from nonrefundable to refundable or from refundable to nonrefundable.

Total Output Capacity

A system classified under "other solar energy system" such as a photovoltaic system must meet the total output capacity requirement to qualify for the credit unless an exception applies.

The total output capacity requirements are:

- Single-family residential property — 5 kilowatts per system
- Multi-family residential property — 0.360 kilowatts per unit per system
- Commercial property — 1,000 kilowatts per system

For more information, see Form N-342 and its instructions, and Tax Information Release No. 2007-02, *Relating to the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit*, Tax Information Release No. 2010-10, *Common Income Tax & General Excise Tax Issues Associated with the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit, HRS §235-12.5*, and Tax Information Release No. 2012-01, *Temporary Administrative Rules Relating to the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit.*

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-342 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return. Also, fill in the appropriate oval on Schedule CR to indicate the type of energy system.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit

Act 200, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, establishes a capital infrastructure tax credit to help tenants who are displaced by the Kapalama container terminal project, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013. The credit will not be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

The tax credit is the lesser of 50% of the capital infrastructure costs paid or incurred by a qualified infrastructure tenant during the taxable year or $1,250,000.

For more information, see Form N-348, Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-348 and Schedule CR and attach them to your return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Line 53

Line 51 minus line 52. Enter the result on this line.

If line 53 is a negative number, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Tax Already Paid

Line 54

Total Hawaii Income Tax Withheld

Add the Hawaii income tax withheld as shown on your Forms HW-2, N-2, and N-4, and federal Forms W-2 and 1099-G (unemployment compensation). Enter the total on this line. Attach a copy of Forms HW-2, N-2, and N-4, and federal Forms W-2 and 1099-G showing the withholding. If not attached, the withholding may be disallowed.

Note: *If taxes were withheld on the sale of Hawaii real property, report this amount on line 55, "2014 Estimated Tax Payments".*

Line 55

2014 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter on this line only your estimated Hawaii income tax payments you made on Form N-1 for 2014. Do not include your 2013 overpayment that you requested to have applied to your 2014 estimated tax (this amount is to be reported on line 56).

Also include on this line the amount of taxes withheld on the sale of Hawaii real property computed as follows:

1. Amount of taxes withheld as shown on Form(s) N-288A, "Statement of Withholding on Dispositions by Nonresident Persons of Hawaii Real Property Interests" _____
2. Amount of refund you already applied for on Form(s) N-288C, "Application for Tentative Refund of Withholding on Dispositions of Hawaii Real Property Interests" ..... _____
3. Line 1 minus line 2. Include this amount on Form N-15, line 55..... _____

Note: *Attach a copy of the Form(s) N-288A showing the withholding.*

If the tax was withheld for you through a partnership, estate, trust, or S corporation, see the Instructions for *Pro Rata Share of Taxes Withheld and Paid by a Partnership, Estate, Trust, or S Corporation on the Sale of Hawaii Real Property Interests* on page 29.

Enter the amounts paid on Forms N-1 and N-288A (less amount of refund applied for on Form N-288C) in the appropriate spaces. Add the amounts paid on Forms N-1 and N-288A (less amount of refund applied for on Form N-288C), and enter the result on line 55.

If you and your spouse paid joint estimated tax but are now filing separate income tax returns, either of you can claim all of the amount paid or you can each claim a part of it. Please be sure to show both social security numbers (or ITINs) on the separate returns. If you or your spouse paid separate estimated tax, but you are now filing a joint income tax return, add the amounts you each paid.

Follow the above instructions even if your spouse died during the year.

Line 56

2013 Overpayment Applied to 2014 Estimated Tax

Enter on this line any overpayment from your 2013 return that you applied to your 2014 estimated tax as shown on line 63 of your 2013 Form N-15.

Line 57

Amount Paid with Extension

If you made a payment with Form N-101A, enter the amount you paid on this line.

Line 58

Total Payments

Add lines 54 through 57. Enter the amount on this line.

Refund or Balance Due

Line 59

Amount Overpaid

If line 58 is larger than line 53, **and** line 53 is zero or more, subtract line 53 from line 58 and show the difference on line 59. This is the amount overpaid.

However, if line 53 is less than zero, complete the following worksheet:

1. Amount from line 53 (enter as a positive number) ..... _____
2. Amount from line 58..... _____
3. Add line 1 and line 2 ..... _____

Enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on line 59. This is the amount overpaid.

The Hawaii School-Level Minor Repairs and Maintenance Special Fund provides moneys for school-level minor repairs and maintenance. If you have an overpayment of at least $2 ($4 if married and filing a joint return), you can choose to contribute to the Hawaii School-Level Minor Repairs and Maintenance Special Fund (line 60a).

The Hawaii Public Libraries Special Fund provides moneys to support the operations of the library system. If you have an overpayment of at least $2 ($4 if married and filing a joint return), you can choose to contribute to the Hawaii Public Libraries Special Fund (line 60b).

The Hawaii Children's Trust Fund provides moneys for the award of grants for primary and secondary prevention activities to prevent child abuse and neglect. The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund provides moneys for programs and grants or purchases of service that support or provide domestic violence and sexual assault intervention or prevention. The Spouse and Child Abuse Special Accounts provide moneys for staff programs, and grants or purchases of service that support or provide spouse or child abuse intervention or prevention. If you have an overpayment of at least $5 ($10 if married and filing a joint return), you can choose to contribute to these funds (line 60c).

Line 60a

Contribution to the Hawaii Schools Repairs and Maintenance Fund

If you want to contribute $2 to the Hawaii School-Level Minor Repairs and Maintenance Special Fund (or $4 if your spouse also wants to contribute and you are filing jointly), fill in the appropriate oval(s). No other amounts can be accepted. Your contribution will reduce your refund. Once made, the contribution cannot be revoked.

Line 60b

Contribution to the Hawaii Public Libraries Fund

If you want to contribute $2 to the Hawaii Public Libraries Special Fund (or $4 if your spouse also wants to contribute and you are filing jointly) fill in the appropriate oval(s). No other amounts can be accepted. Your contribution will reduce your refund. Once made, the contribution cannot be revoked.

Line 60c

Contribution to the Domestic and Sexual Violence / Child Abuse and Neglect Funds

If you want to contribute $5 to the Hawaii Children's Trust Fund, the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund, and the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Accounts (or $10 if your spouse also wants to contribute and you are filing jointly), fill in the appropriate oval(s). No other amounts can be accepted. Your contribution will reduce your refund. Once made, the contribution cannot be revoked.

Line 63

Applied to 2015 Estimated Tax

Enter the amount from line 62 that you want applied to your estimated tax for 2015.

We will apply amounts to your account unless you attach a request to apply it to your spouse's account. The request should include your spouse's social security number and full name.

Line 64a

Refund

Line 62 minus line 63. This is the amount that will be refunded to you.

Note: *Check the box under line 64a if the ultimate destination of your refund is to a foreign (non-U.S.) bank account. Do not complete lines 64b through 64d. Due to new rules for international ACH transactions that went into effect on September 18, 2009, the direct deposit of your refund into a foreign (non-U.S.) bank account will not be available. A check will be sent to you instead.*

Note: *If you are filing a Hawaii income tax return for the first time, you will not be allowed to have your refund directly deposited into your checking or savings account. Do not complete lines 64b through 64d. A check will be sent to you instead.*

Note: *If you are filing your return after the prescribed due date, the refund shown may be limited or disallowed due to the statute of limitations. In general, a claim for refund or credit for overpaid income taxes must be filed within three years after the return is filed for the taxable year, within three years of the due date for filing the return, or within two years from when the tax is paid, whichever is later. For purposes of determining whether a refund or credit is allowed, taxes paid on or before the due date of the return (e.g. taxes withheld from an employee's pay, or estimated tax payments) are considered paid on the due date of the return, without considering an extension of time to file the return.*

Lines 64b Through 64d

Direct Deposit of Refund

Complete lines 64b through 64d if you want the Department of Taxation to directly deposit the amount shown on line 64a into your checking or savings account at a bank or other financial institution (such as a mutual fund, brokerage firm, or credit union) instead of sending you a check.

Note: *If the ultimate destination of your refund is to a foreign (non-U.S.) bank account, do not complete lines 64b through 64d. See the instructions for line 64a.*

Note: *If you are filing a Hawaii income tax return for the first time, do not complete lines 64b through 64d. See the instructions for line 64a.*

Note: *If you owe certain past-due debt, such as child support, and all or part of the overpayment on line 59 is used (offset) to pay the past-due amount, you will not be allowed to have your refund directly deposited into your checking or savings account. A check will be sent to you instead.*

Why Use Direct Deposit?

- You get your refund fast – even faster if you e-file!
- Payment is more secure – there is no check to get lost.
- More convenient. No trip to the bank to deposit your check.
- Saves tax dollars. A refund by direct deposit costs less than a check.

You can check with your financial institution to make sure your deposit will be accepted and to get the correct routing and account numbers. The Department is not responsible for a lost refund if you enter the wrong account information.

If you file a joint return and fill in lines 64b through 64d, you are appointing your spouse as an agent to receive the refund. This appointment cannot be changed later.

Some financial institutions will not allow a joint refund to be deposited into an individual account. If the direct deposit is rejected, a check will be sent instead. The Department is not responsible if a financial institution rejects a direct deposit.

Routing Number

The routing number **must** be **nine** digits. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Otherwise, the direct deposit will be rejected and a check sent instead.

Your check may state that it is payable through a financial institution different from the one at which you have your checking account. If so, **do not** use the routing number on that check. Instead, contact your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter on line 64b.

Type of Account

On line 64c, check the applicable box to indicate whether you want your refund deposited into your checking or savings account.

Account Number

Contact your financial institution for the correct account number to enter on line 64d. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Omit spaces, hyphens, and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. Be sure **not** to include the check number.

Line 65

Balance Due

If line 53 is larger than line 58, line 53 minus line 58 is your balance due.

Use Form N-200V, Individual Income Tax Payment Voucher, to send your payment to the Department of Taxation.

Attach your check or money order and Form N-200V to the front of Form N-15. Write your social security number, daytime phone number, and "2014 Form N-15" on your check or money order.

Note: *If you include penalty and/or interest for the late filing of your return with your payment, identify and enter these amounts on a separate sheet of paper and attach to Form N-15. Do not include the penalty and/or interest amounts for the late filing of your return in the Balance Due on line 65.*

Note: *If you cannot pay the full amount you owe, you can enter a payment agreement by requesting for a payment agreement **after** you receive the billing notice. Please be aware that penalty and interest continue to accrue on the unpaid tax amount even though you have not received the billing notice. Payments will be accepted and applied to your tax liability; however, to ensure your payments are applied correctly, your check or money order must have: (1) your name clearly printed on the check as it is printed on the tax return (if filing a joint return, also print your spouse's name), (2) your social security number (if filing a joint return, also write your spouse's social security number), (3) your daytime phone number, and (4) the tax year and form number you filed (e.g., 2014 N-15).*

Line 66

Estimated Tax Penalty

See the instructions for *Penalties and Interest* on page 35 and Form N-210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals and Fiduciaries, to see if you owe a penalty for the underpayment of estimated taxes.

If you owe a penalty, enter the penalty amount on Form N-15, line 66. Do not include the penalty amount on line 59 or line 65. If you have any taxes due, include the amount of the penalty on Form N-200V. If you have an over-

payment, your overpayment will be reduced automatically by the amount of the penalty.

Fill in the oval at line 66 if Form N-210 is attached.

Note: *If you are a farmer or fisherman and receive a penalty notice, do not ignore it, even if you think it is in error. You may get a penalty notice even though you filed your return on time, attached Form N-210, and met the gross income from farming or fishing requirement. If you receive a penalty notice for underpaying estimated tax and you think it is in error, write to the address on the notice and explain why you think the notice is in error. Include a computation showing that you met the gross income from farming or fishing requirement.*

Amended Returns

If you are filing an amended return, fill in the amended return oval at the top of Form N-15. Complete your amended return using corrected amounts through line 66. Attach Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return, to the income tax return Form N-15. Also attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return, including, but not limited to, Schedule CR and Schedule X, even if the credits were claimed on the original return. If you are filing an amended return due to a net operating loss carryback, also fill in the NOL Carryback oval and attach a copy of your original federal income tax return for the loss year. See page 36 of the instructions for more information.

If you contributed to the Hawaii Schools Repairs and Maintenance Fund, Hawaii Public Libraries Fund, and/or Domestic and Sexual Violence / Child Abuse and Neglect Funds on your original return, your contribution(s) cannot be revoked, and you must make the same designation(s) on your amended return.

If you did not contribute to the Hawaii Schools Repairs and Maintenance Fund, Hawaii Public Libraries Fund, and/or Domestic and Sexual Violence / Child Abuse and Neglect Funds on your original return, you may contribute to these funds on an amended return filed within twenty months and ten days after the due date for the original return for such taxable year. Once made, the contribution cannot be revoked.

Line 67

Amount Paid (Overpaid) on Original Return

Enter on line 67 the amount paid on your original 2014 Form N-15, line 65 (plus the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any); or the amount overpaid on your original 2014 Form N-15, line 59 (less the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any). If the amount is an overpayment, shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

Attach Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return. Also attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return, including, but not limited to, Schedule CR and Schedule X, even if the credits were claimed on the original return.

Line 68

Balance Due (Refund) With Amended Return

If no amount was entered on line 67, enter on line 68 the amount, if any, from line 64a (less the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) or line 65 (plus the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) of the amended return.

If there is an amount on line 67, complete one of the worksheets below. When completing the worksheet, enter all amounts as positive numbers.

If there is an amount on line 67 and that amount is:

a. A payment and there is an amount on line 59, complete the following worksheet:

1. Amount from line 59 (less the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) ..... _____
2. Amount from line 67 ..... _____
3. Add line 1 and line 2 ..... _____

Enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on line 68. This is the amount of your overpayment on your amended return. Shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

b. A payment and there is an amount on line 65, complete the following worksheet:

1. Amount from line 65 (plus the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) ..... _____
2. Amount from line 67 ..... _____
3. Line 1 minus line 2 ..... _____

Enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on line 68.

If the amount on line 1 of the worksheet is larger than the amount on line 2 of the worksheet, this is the amount you owe on your amended return.

If the amount on line 2 of the worksheet is larger than the amount on line 1 of the worksheet, this is the amount of your overpayment on your amended return. Shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

c. An overpayment and there is an amount on line 59, complete the following worksheet:

1. Amount from line 59 (less the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) ..... _____
2. Amount from line 67 ..... _____
3. Line 1 minus line 2 ..... _____

Enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on line 68.

If the amount on line 1 of the worksheet is larger than the amount on line 2 of the worksheet, this is the amount of your overpayment on your amended return. Shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes.

If the amount on line 2 of the worksheet is larger than the amount on line 1 of the worksheet, this is the amount you owe on your amended return.

d. An overpayment and there is an amount on line 65, complete the following worksheet:

1. Amount from line 65 (plus the amount of estimated tax penalty on line 66, if any) ..... _____
2. Amount from line 67 ..... _____
3. Add line 1 and line 2 ..... _____

Enter the amount from line 3 of the worksheet on line 68. This is the amount you owe on your amended return.

If you have an overpayment on your amended return, you may contribute to the (1) Hawaii Schools Repairs and Maintenance Fund (line 60a) if line 60a on your original return was blank, (2) Hawaii Public Libraries Fund (line 60b) if line 60b on your original return was blank, and/or (3) Domestic and Sexual Violence / Child Abuse and Neglect Funds (line 60c) if line 60c on your original return was blank.

Subtract the amount contributed to the above funds from the amount of overpayment available and enter the difference on line 68. Shade the minus (-) in the box to the left of the amount boxes. Be sure that the sum of the amounts entered on lines 60a, 60b, 60c, and 68 is not more than the overpayment available.

If you have an amount due on your amended return, use Form N-200V, Individual Income Tax Payment Voucher, to send your payment to the Department of Taxation. Attach your check or money order and Form N-200V to the front of Form N-15. Write your social security number, daytime phone number, and "2014 Amended Form N-15" on your check or money order.

Attach Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return. Also attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return, including, but not limited to, Schedule CR and Schedule X, even if the credits were claimed on the original return.

Now continue with Step 7 below.

Step 7

Check your return to make sure it is correct.

Step 8

Third Party Designee

If you want to authorize the Department of Taxation to discuss your tax return with a person that you designate, enter the name of your third party designee, telephone number, and identification number. You are authorizing the Department to call your third party designee to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of your tax return.

Note: *This designation is not a full power of attorney and does not replace Form N-848.*

Step 9

Hawaii Election Campaign Fund

This fund helps to provide accountability, transparency, integrity and a level playing field for State and County candidates in Hawaii elections. If you have a tax liability of at least $3 ($6 if married and filing a joint return), you can choose to contribute to the Hawaii Election Campaign Fund.

If you want $3 to go to the fund, fill in the "Yes" oval. If you are filing a joint return, and your spouse wants $3 to go to the fund, fill in the "Yes" oval.

If you fill in the "Yes" oval, your tax liability or refund due will not change.

Once made, the designation cannot be revoked.

Step 10

Sign and date your return.

Form N-15 is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. If you are unable to sign the return (due to disease or injury, etc.), you can appoint an agent to sign your return. A return signed by an agent must have a power of attorney attached that authorizes the agent to sign for you. You can use Form N-848, Power of Attorney.

Be sure to date your return. If you have someone else prepare your return, you are still responsible for the correctness of the return.

Joint Return. Your spouse must also sign Form N-15 if it is a joint return. If your spouse cannot sign because of disease or injury and tells you to sign, you can sign your spouse's name in the proper space on the return followed by the words "By (your name), Spouse." Be sure to also sign in the space provided for your signature. Attach a dated statement, signed by you, to the return. The statement should include the form number of the return you are filing, the tax year, and the reason your spouse cannot sign, and that your spouse has agreed to your signing for him or her.

If you are the guardian of your spouse who is mentally incompetent, you can sign the return for your spouse as guardian.

If your spouse is unable to sign the return because he or she is serving in a combat zone, and you do not have a power of attorney or other statement, you can sign for your spouse. Attach a signed statement to your return that explains that your spouse is serving in a combat zone.

If your spouse cannot sign the joint return for any other reason, you can sign for your spouse only if you are given a valid power of attorney. Attach the power of attorney to your tax return.

If you are filing a joint return as the surviving spouse, see *Death of Taxpayer* on page 6.

Child's Return. If your child cannot sign the return, sign your child's name in the space provided. Then, add "By (your signature), parent for minor child."

Occupation. Write your occupation in the space provided. If married and filing a joint return, also write your spouse's occupation in the space provided.

Step 11

Did you have someone else prepare your return?

If you fill in your own return, the Paid Preparer's space should remain blank. If someone prepares your return and does not charge you, that person should not sign your return.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare your tax return must sign your return and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Information area of your return. The preparer may furnish his or her alternative identifying number for income tax return preparers (PTIN) instead of his or her social security number.

If you have questions about whether a preparer is required to sign your return, please contact our Taxpayer Services staff.

The preparer required to sign your return MUST complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign it in the space provided for the preparer's signature.
- Give you a copy of your return in addition to the copy to be filed with the Department of Taxation.

Hawaii conforms to Internal Revenue Service Notice 2004-54 which authorizes paid tax return preparers to sign tax returns by means other than by hand.

For more information, see Department of Taxation Announcement No. 2009-33, *Conformity to Internal Revenue Service Notice 2004-54, Relating to Alternative Methods of Signatures for Paid Tax Return Preparers.*

Step 12

Attachments

Attach a copy of your Form(s) HW-2, N-2, and N-4, or federal Form(s) W-2 and 1099-G (unemployment compensation), to the front of Form N-15 in the area designated. To the back of your return attach, in the following order:

- Schedule CR.
- Any other schedules, in alphabetical order.
- Other Hawaii – series forms, in numerical order.
- Any other federal forms, in numerical order, used as a substitute for state forms (see *Related Federal/Hawaii Tax Forms* on page 3).
- A copy of your federal income tax return.

  Note: *If you are filing a joint return for federal income tax purposes and a married filing separate return for state income tax purposes, attach a copy of the federal joint return.*

  Note: *Since the federal government does not recognize civil unions as married individuals for federal income tax purposes, civil unions will continue to file as unmarried individuals on their federal income tax returns. Therefore, both civil union partners should attach a copy of their federal single return.*
- Any other required attachments.

A return without the required schedules, forms, and attachments is incomplete. You must file a *complete* return on time to avoid paying penalties and interest for late filing.

If you need more space on forms or schedules, attach separate sheets and use the same arrangement as the printed forms. But show your totals on the printed forms. Please use sheets that are the same size as the forms and schedules. Be sure to put your name and social security number on these separate sheets.

If you owe tax, be sure to use Form N-200V to send your payment to the Department of Taxation. Attach your check or money order and Form N-200V to the front of Form N-15.

Reminders

Processing of Your Tax Return

In general, refunds due to you are issued within 8 weeks from the date your return is filed with the Department of Taxation. However, it may take additional time if you filed your return close to the April 20 filing deadline, if errors were made in completing your return, or you moved and did not change your address in writing with the Department of Taxation.

You may call our Taxpayer Services Branch to obtain automated information about your individual income tax refunds 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Automated refund information should be available 4 to 6 weeks after your return is filed with the Department of Taxation. You may also check your refund status through the Department of Taxation's website. See page 6 for the Department's telephone numbers and website address.

Penalties and Interest

Late Filing of Return. The penalty for failure to file a return on time is assessed on the tax due at a rate of 5% per month, or part of a month, up to a maximum of 25%.

Extensions. If you are unable to file your Hawaii tax return by April 20, 2015, you are automatically granted a 6-month extension without the need to file anything with the Department unless an additional tax payment must be made. As long as the following conditions are met, you are deemed to have made an application for the 6-month extension to file an income tax return on the prescribed due date:

1. On or before April 20, 2015, 100% of the properly estimated tax liability is paid;
2. The tax return is filed on or before the expiration of the 6-month extension period;
3. The tax return is accompanied by full payment of any tax not already paid; and
4. You are not bound by a court order to file a tax return on or before the prescribed due date.

If you must make an additional payment of tax on or before April 20, 2015 in order to meet the condition requiring payment of 100% of the properly estimated tax liability, you must file Form N-101A with your payment. Federal Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, may not be used in lieu of Form N-101A.

Interest. Interest at the rate of 2/3 of 1% per month or part of a month shall be assessed on unpaid taxes and penalties beginning with the first calendar day after the date prescribed for payment, whether or not that first calendar day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Failure to pay tax after filing timely returns. The penalty for failure to pay the tax after filing a timely return is 20% of the tax unpaid within 60 days of the prescribed due date. The 60-day period is calculated beginning with the prescribed due date even if the prescribed due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Underpayment of estimated taxes. You may be subject to a penalty for not paying enough estimated tax if your tax payments, including withholding, do not total the smallest of:

1) 60% of the 2014 tax liability; or

2) 100% of the tax shown on the 2013 return.

There are special rules for farmers and fishermen.

For more information, see Form N-210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals and Fiduciaries.

Change of Address

If your mailing address changes after you file your return, you must notify the Department **in writing** of the change in addition to notifying the post office serving your former address. Failure to do so may prevent any refund due to you from being delivered (the U.S. Postal Service is not permitted to forward your State refund check), and delay important notices or correspondence to you regarding your return. Be sure to include your name(s) and social security number(s) as printed on your return in any correspondence with the Department.

How Long Should Records Be Kept?

Keep records of income, deductions, and credits shown on your tax return, as well as any worksheets you used, until the statute of limitations runs out for that return. Usually this is three years from the date the return was due or filed, whichever is later. Also keep copies of your filed tax returns and any Forms W-2 or 1099 you received as part of your records. You should keep some records longer. For example, property records (including those on your home) should be kept as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. For more details, see federal Publication 552, Recordkeeping for Individuals.

Amended Return

If you file your income tax return and later become aware of any changes you must make to income, deductions, or credits, you may file an amended return on Form N-15 to change the Form N-15 you already filed. Use the Form N-15 for the year you are amending. (You cannot file a 2013 amended return on a 2014 Form N-15.) Fill in the amended return oval at the top of Form N-15, and fill in the return with all of the correct information. Attach Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return, to the income tax return Form N-15. Also attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return, including, but not limited to, Schedule CR and Schedule X, even if the credits were claimed on the original return. If you are filing an amended return due to a net operating loss carryback, also fill in the NOL Carryback oval and attach a copy of your original federal income tax return for the loss year.

See the instructions for Form N-15, lines 67 and 68.

For information on the statute of limitation periods within which you may file an amended return to claim a refund or credit of overpaid taxes, see the instructions for line 64a (Refund) on page 33.

You can get prior year forms from our website, by calling our Taxpayer Services Branch, and at any district tax office. See page 6 for the phone number to request the forms you need and for the Department's website address.

If your amended return is a different form from your original return filed, file an amended return on that different form. (If you filed an original return on Form N-15 and should have filed Form N-11, file an amended return on Form N-11.)

Change in Federal Taxable Income

In general, a change to your federal return, whether it is made by you (on federal Form 1040X) or by the Internal Revenue Service, must be reported to the State of Hawaii.

1) Section 235-101(b), HRS, requires a report (an amended return) to the Director of Taxation if the amount of IRC taxable income is changed, corrected, adjusted or recomputed as stated in (3).
2) This report must be made:
   a) Within 90 days after a change, correction, adjustment or recomputation is finally determined.
   b) Within 90 days after an amended return is filed.
3) A report within the time set out in (2) is required if:
   a) The amount of taxable income as returned to the United States is changed, corrected, or adjusted by an officer of the United States or other competent authority.
   b) A change in taxable income results from a renegotiation of a contract with the United States or a subcontract thereunder.
   c) A recomputation of the income tax imposed by the United States under the Internal Revenue Code results from any cause.
   d) An amended income tax return is made to the United States.
4) The statutory period for the assessment of any deficiency or the determination of any refund attributable to the report shall not expire before the expiration of one year from the date the Department is notified by the taxpayer or the Internal Revenue Service, whichever is earlier, of such a report in writing.

Instructions for Schedule X — Tax Credits

Note: ***These credits may not be claimed by nonresidents***.

Purpose

Use Schedule X to claim the refundable food/excise tax credit, credit for low-income household renters, and the credit for child and dependent care expenses. **You may qualify to claim these credits, and receive a refund, even if you have no taxable income. If you claim any of the tax credits, both pages of Schedule X must be attached to your Form N-15.**

Warning: *The refundable food/excise tax credit and the credit for low-income household renters MUST be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the end of the taxable year. If you do not claim these credits within that period, the credits are* ***waived*** *and* ***cannot*** *be claimed later, even on an amended return.*

Part I

Refundable Food/Excise Tax Credit

Each resident taxpayer who files an individual income tax return for the taxable year, including those who have no income or no income taxable under chapter 235, HRS, may claim this credit provided that the taxpayer is not eligible to be claimed as a dependent for federal or State income tax purposes by another taxpayer.

Qualified Exemptions

The refundable food/excise tax credit may be claimed for each **resident** individual who:

- Was a resident of Hawaii and was physically present in Hawaii for more than nine months during the taxable year;
- Is not claimed and is not eligible to be claimed as a dependent by any taxpayer for federal or Hawaii individual income tax purposes; and
- Was not confined in jail, prison, or a youth correctional facility for the full taxable year.

For Whom the Credit May Be Claimed

A part-year resident taxpayer filing Form N-15 may claim the credit for any of the following people who are "qualified exemptions" as defined above:

- The taxpayer's self;
- The taxpayer's spouse if the taxpayer is married and filing a joint return or married and filing separately where the spouse is not filing a Hawaii return, had no income, and was not the dependent of someone else;
- The taxpayer's dependents; and
- The taxpayer's minor children receiving support from the Department of Human Services of the State, social security survivor benefits, and the like.

Birth or Death of a Qualified Exemption

- A person who dies during the year may be a qualified exemption so long as the person was alive and physically present within the State for more than nine months. If a person who was continuously living in Hawaii died after September 30, 2014, that person could still be a qualified exemption.
- A child who is born during 2014 could be a qualified exemption if the mother was physically present in the State while pregnant with the child and the total days of gestation and life after birth total more than nine months during the taxable year.

Line 1

Federal Adjusted Gross Income

Since the tax credit is based on **federal** adjusted gross income, you must complete your federal return first. If you are not required to file a federal income tax return, use federal Form 1040 as a worksheet to determine your **federal** adjusted gross income.

If your **federal** adjusted gross income is $50,000 or more, stop here; you cannot take this credit. However, you may claim the credit for a minor child receiving support from the Department of Human Services, etc. In this situation, only complete lines 3, 9, and 10.

Married filing separately. If you are married filing separately, you must add your spouse's **federal** adjusted gross income to your own. If the total is $50,000 or more, you cannot claim this credit.

Line 2

Qualified Exemptions

On line 2, enter the names of the qualified exemptions. Start with yourself. Enter your spouse's name if you are married and filing a joint return or married and filing separately where your spouse is not filing a Hawaii return, had no income, and was not the dependent of someone else. Then list your dependents and enter the dependent's relationship to you. However, do not list minor children receiving more than half of their support from public agencies even though you may claim them as a dependent. List these minor children on line 3.

If married filing separately, only one spouse may claim the dependents.

Enter the number of qualified persons on line 2.

Line 3

Minor Children Receiving Public Support

On line 3, list your minor children who are also qualified exemptions, and who receive more than half of their support from the Department of Human Services, Social Security benefits, and other government payments. If you are married filing separately, only one spouse may claim each child. Enter the number of children here, and on the space provided beside Form N-15, line 45.

Line 7

Enter on line 7 the amount of the tax credit shown below that applies to the amount on line 6.

If line 6 is:	Tax credit per qualified exemption is:
Under $5,000	$85
$5,000 under $10,000	75
$10,000 under $15,000	65
$15,000 under $20,000	55
$20,000 under $30,000	45
$30,000 under $40,000	35
$40,000 under $50,000	25
$50,000 and over	0

Line 10

Amount of the Credit

Add lines 8 and 9. Enter this amount on Form N-15, line 45.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Part II

Credit for Low-Income Household Renters

Each **resident** taxpayer who occupies and pays rent for real property within the State as his or her residence and who files an individual income tax return for the taxable year, including those who have no income or no income taxable under chapter 235, HRS, may claim a tax credit of $50 per **qualified exemption,** including the additional exemption for taxpayers age 65 or over, provided the following four conditions are met:

- The taxpayer is not eligible to be claimed as a dependent for federal or State income tax purposes by another taxpayer;
- The taxpayer has adjusted gross income of less than $30,000; and
- The taxpayer has paid more than $1,000 in rent during the taxable year.
- The rented property is NOT exempt from real property tax. Rent paid for property which is partially or fully exempt from real property tax will not qualify for the credit. For example, county or State low-income housing projects, military housing, dormitories in schools, residential real property owned by a nonprofit organization, and homes in which the owner occupies a portion of the property, may have been granted real property tax exemptions by the county. If such exemptions, whether partial or full exemptions, have been granted, the rent paid for such properties will not qualify for the credit. To verify if real property tax exemptions have been granted on the rented property, please inquire with either the landlord, rental agent, or the Real Property Tax Office in the county in which the property is located.

  Note: *Minor children receiving more than half of their support from the State Department of Human Services, Social Security benefits, and the like, which you can claim as dependents, are considered qualified exemptions for purposes of claiming this credit. This means that the exemption for a child listed in line 3 of Part I does count toward this credit if you can claim them as a dependent.*

A **"residence"** is defined as the dwelling place that constitutes the principal residence of the taxpayer or his or her immediate family in this State.

"Rent" means the amount paid in cash in any taxable year for the occupancy of a residence. Rent does not include:

- Charges for utilities, parking stalls, storage of goods, yard services, furniture, furnishings, and the like;
- Rental claimed as a deduction from gross income or adjusted gross income for income tax purposes;
- Ground rental paid for use of land only; and
- Rental allowances or rental subsidies received (i.e. housing allowance received from the armed forces or the Hawaii Housing Authority.).

Line 1

Adjusted Gross Income

If the total adjusted gross income (Form N-15, line 35, Column A) shown on your return is $30,000 or more, **stop here;** you cannot take this credit.

Married filing separately. If you are married filing separately, you must add your spouse's adjusted gross income to your own. If you are married filing separately and your spouse is a nonresident, you need to determine your spouse's adjusted gross income from all sources, within and outside of Hawaii, and add that amount to your own adjusted gross income. If the **total** is $30,000 or more, you cannot claim this credit.

Line 2

Resident for More Than Nine Months

If you are a part-year resident who has been in Hawaii for 9 months or less in 2014, **stop here;** you cannot take this credit.

Line 3

Dependent of Another Taxpayer

If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's return, **whether or not** that person claims you, **stop here;** you cannot take this credit.

Line 4

Your Addresses

List your most recent address. Fill in all of the required information. If you lived in more than one location during 2014, attach a separate sheet listing the same information for the other locations.

Do not list any location that was partly or wholly exempt from real property tax, such as:

- County or State low-income housing projects;
- Military housing;
- Dormitories in schools;
- Residential real property owned by a nonprofit organization; or
- Homes in which the owner occupies a portion of the property.

Line 5

Rent You Paid

Enter the total amount of rent **you paid** during 2014 to all of the locations listed on line 4. If you are sharing or were sharing the rent with somebody else, list only your share of the rent here.

Line 6

Exclusions

Enter that portion of the amount on line 5 which:

- Is for ground rent, utilities, goods, or services;
- You claimed as a deduction anywhere on your tax return; or
- You were reimbursed, through a rental allowance or rental subsidy from any source.

Line 7

Line 5 minus line 6. If this amount is $1,000 or less, **stop here;** you cannot take this credit.

Line 8

Qualified Exemptions

a Enter the number from Schedule X, Part I, line 2. If you did not claim the refundable food/excise tax credit, complete Part I, line 2, and enter amount here..... _____

b Enter the number of persons who would have been listed in Part I, line 2 as qualified exemptions except that: (1) they were minor children receiving more than half of their support from public agencies, or (2) they were in prison, a youth correctional facility, or jail for the entire taxable year..... _____

c If you are a qualified exemption and you are age 65 or over, enter 1. Otherwise, enter 0..... _____

d If you are married and filing a joint return or married and filing separately where your spouse is not filing a Hawaii return, had no income, and was not the dependent of someone else; and your spouse is a qualified exemption; and your spouse is age 65 or over; enter 1. Otherwise, enter 0. ..... _____

e Add lines a through d. Enter the result here and on line 8 of Schedule X, Part II. ..... _____

Line 9

Amount of the Credit

Line 8 times $50. Enter this amount on Form N-15, line 46.

Deadline for claiming this credit. Claims for this credit, including any amended claims, **must** be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month after the close of your taxable year.

Part III

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Note: *Part-year residents may only claim child and dependent care expenses during the period of Hawaii residency.*

If you maintain a household that included a child under age 13 or a dependent or spouse incapable of self-care, you may be allowed this credit for expenses you paid during the taxable year to care for your dependent so you could work.

Who May Claim the Credit

If you are a **resident** taxpayer who files an individual income tax return for a taxable year, you are not claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's federal or Hawaii income tax return, and you maintain a household which includes one or more qualifying persons (defined below), you may be allowed a credit against your income tax. The credit ranges from 15% to 25% of employment-related expenses (up to certain limitations) PAID during the taxable year in order to enable you to work either full or part time for an employer or as a self-employed individual.

Maintaining a Household

You will be treated as maintaining a household for any period only if you furnish over half the cost of maintaining the household for that period. If you are married during that time, you and your spouse must provide over half the maintenance cost for the period.

The expenses of maintaining a household include property taxes, mortgage interest, rent, utility charges, upkeep and repairs, property insurance, and food consumed on the premises. They do not include the cost of clothing, education, medical treatment, vacations, life insurance, and transportation.

Qualifying Person

A qualifying person is any one of the following persons:

a. Any person under age 13 whom you claim as a dependent (but see Special Rule (4), *Children of Divorced or Separated Parents*).

b. Your disabled spouse who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself.

c. Any disabled person who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself and whom you claim as a dependent, or could claim as a dependent (as a qualifying relative) except that he or she had income of $3,950 or more.

Employment-related Expenses

Employment-related expenses are those paid for the following, but only if paid to enable you to be gainfully employed:

(1) Expenses for Household Services. Expenses will be considered for household services in your home if they are for the ordinary and usual services necessary for the operation of the home, and bear some relationship to the qualifying person. For example, payment for services of a domestic maid or cook ordinarily will be considered expenses for household services if performed at least partially for the benefit of the qualifying person.

(2) Expenses for the Care of a Qualifying Person. Expenses will be considered for the care of one or more qualifying persons if their main purpose was to assure that individual's well-being and protection. You can include amounts paid for items other than the care of your child (such as food and schooling) only if the items are incidental to the care of the child and cannot be separated from the total cost.

You may NOT include any amount paid for services outside your household at a camp where the qualifying person stays overnight.

Do not include services outside your household as employment-related expenses for your spouse or a dependent age 13 or older. However, services outside your household are employment-related expenses for a dependent who has not reached his or her 13th birthday or for an individual who regularly spends at least eight hours each day in your household.

You may include expenses incurred for qualified dependent care centers as employment-related expenses. The dependent care center must comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations of Hawaii if the center is located within Hawaii. If the center is located outside Hawaii, the center must comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations of the state or country in which the center is located. Furthermore, these centers must provide care for more than six individuals (other than individuals who reside at the center), and must receive a fee, payment, or grant providing services for any of the individuals (regardless of whether such center is operated for profit).

Note: *Payments made to the State of Hawaii A+ Program qualify for the credit.*

Medical Expenses

Some dependent care expenses may qualify as medical expenses. If you cannot use all the medical expenses to qualify for this credit because of the dollar limit or earned income limit (explained later), you can take the rest of these expenses as an itemized deduction for medical expenses. But if you deduct the medical expenses first on Worksheet PY-1, you cannot use any part of these expenses on Schedule X.

Special Rules

(1) Married Couples Must File Joint Returns. If you are married at the end of the taxable year, the credit for employment-related expenses is allowable only if you and your spouse file a joint return for the taxable year.

(2) Marital Status. If you are legally separated from your spouse under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance, you are not considered married.

(3) Certain Married Individuals Living Apart and Filing Separate Returns. If during the last 6 months of the taxable year your spouse was not a member of your household and you (a) maintained a household which was for more than one-half of the taxable year the principal place of abode of a qualifying person, and (b) furnished over half of the cost of maintaining such household during the taxable year, then you are not considered married for purposes of the credit or the exclusion.

(4) Children of Divorced or Separated Parents. If you were divorced, legally separated, or lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 2014, you may be able to claim the credit even if your child is not your dependent.

Even if you cannot claim your child as a dependent, he or she is treated as your qualifying person if:

- The child was under age 13 or was not physically or mentally able to care for himself or herself, and
- You were the child's custodial parent. The custodial parent is the parent with whom the child lived for the greater number of nights in 2014. If the child was with each parent for an equal number of nights, the custodial parent is the parent with the higher adjusted gross income. For details and an exception for a parent who works at night, see federal Publication 501.

The noncustodial parent cannot treat the child as a qualifying person even if that parent is entitled to claim the child as a dependent under the special rules for a child of divorced or separated parents.

(5) Payments to a Related Individual. You can count work-related expenses you pay to relatives who are not your dependents, even if they live in your home. However, do not count any amounts you pay to:

1. A dependent for whom you (or your spouse if you are married) can claim an exemption, or
2. Your child who is under age 19 at the end of the year, even if he or she is not your dependent.

Line 1

Care Providers

Complete columns (a) through (e) for each person or organization that provided the care. If you do not give the information asked for in each column, or if the information you give is not correct, your credit and, if applicable, the exclusion of employer-provided dependent care benefits may be disallowed.

You can use **Form HW-16,** "Dependent Care Provider's Identification and Certification", to get the correct information from the care provider. (This form is available at our website, by calling our Taxpayer Services Branch, and at any district tax office.) If the provider does not comply with your request to certify the information, complete the entries you can, such as the provider's name and address. Write "See attached" in the columns for which you do not have the provider's certification of information. Attach a statement that you requested the information from the care provider, but the provider did not comply with your request. You must keep records to show that you exercised due diligence in attempting to provide the required information. For more details, including what is considered "due diligence," see federal Publication 503.

Columns (a) and (b). Enter the care provider's name and address. If you were covered by your employer's dependent care plan and your employer furnished the care (either at your workplace or by hiring a care provider), enter your employer's name in column (a), write "See W-2" in column (b), and leave columns (c) through (e) blank. But if your employer paid a third party (not hired by your employer) on your behalf to provide the care, you must give information on the third party in columns (a) through (e).

Column (c). If the care provider is an individual, enter his or her social security number (SSN). If the individual is an alien and was issued an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) by the IRS, enter the ITIN. If the individual has applied for an ITIN but the IRS has not yet issued the ITIN, write "Applied For". For other than an individual, enter provider's federal employer identification number (FEIN). If the provider is a tax-exempt organization, write "Tax-Exempt" in column (c).

Column (d). Enter the care provider's Hawaii Tax I.D. Number. If the provider is a tax-exempt charitable organization (IRC section 501(c)(3)), enter "Tax-Exempt".

Column (e). Enter the total amount you ***actually paid*** during the taxable year to the care provider. Also include amounts your employer paid on your behalf to a third party. It does not matter when the expenses were incurred. Do not reduce this amount by any reimbursement you received.

Line 2

Dependent Care Benefits

If you received dependent care benefits from an employer (you have a federal form W-2 that has an amount in Box 10), enter the amount shown in Box 10 of your W-2 form(s).

If you were self-employed or a partner, include amounts you received under a dependent care assistance program from your sole proprietorship or partnership.

Line 4

Amount Forfeited or Carried Forward to 2015

If you participated in an employee plan in which the amount you contributed to an employer-paid dependent care benefit plan was deducted from your income, and you did not receive the full benefit from this plan, you may be entitled to deduct the amount forfeited on this line. See your employer for the forfeited amount you are allowed to deduct.

Also include on this line any amount you did not receive but are permitted by your employer to carry forward and use in the following year during a grace period.

Line 8

Your Earned Income

In general, earned income is wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation. It also includes net earnings from self-employment. For more information, see the instructions to lines 18 and 19 on this page.

Line 9

Spouse's Earned Income

If your filing status is Married Filing Jointly, enter your spouse's earned income on this line.

If your filing status is Married Filing Separately, see *Certain Married Individuals Living Apart and Filing Separate Returns* on page 38. If you are considered unmarried under that rule, enter your earned income (from line 8) on this line. If you are **not** considered unmarried under that rule, enter your spouse's earned income on line 9.

If your spouse was a student or disabled in 2014, see *If You or Your Spouse Was a Student or Disabled* discussed on this page.

All other taxpayers should enter the amount on line 8.

Line 11

Taxable Benefits

Enter the amount from the following worksheet.

a Enter the amount from Schedule X, Part III, line 2 that you received from your sole proprietorship or partnership. If you did not receive any such amounts, enter -0-..... _____

b Enter the amount from Schedule X, Part III, line 5. ..... _____

c Line b minus line a. ..... _____

d Enter $5,000 ($2,500 if married filing separately and you were required to enter your spouse's earned income on Schedule X, Part III, line 9). ..... _____

e Enter the amount from Schedule X, Part III, line 10. ..... _____

f **Deductible benefits.** Enter the smallest of line a, line d, or line e. Also, include this amount on the appropriate line(s) of your return. ..... _____

g Enter the **smaller** of line d or line e. ..... _____

h Enter the amount from line f..... _____

i **Excluded benefits.** Line g minus line h. If zero or less, enter -0-..... _____

j **Taxable benefits.** Line c minus line i. If zero or less, enter -0-. Enter the result here and on line 11 of Schedule X, Part III. Also, include this amount on line 7 of Form N-15. On the corresponding dotted line write "DCB". ..... _____

Line 16

Qualifying Person(s)

Complete columns (a) through (d) for each qualifying person. If you have more than three qualifying persons, attach a statement to your return with the required information. Be sure to put your name and social security number on the statement. Also, write "See attached" on the dotted line next to line 17.

Column (a). Enter each qualifying person's name.

Column (b). Enter the qualifying person's relationship to you.

Column (c). Enter the qualifying person's social security number.

Column (d). Enter the qualified expenses you incurred and paid in 2014 for the person listed in column (a). Do not include in column (d) qualified expenses:

- You incurred in 2014 but did not pay until 2015. You may be able to use these expenses to increase your 2015 credit.
- You incurred in 2013 but did not pay until 2014. Instead, see the instructions for line 23 on page 40.
- You prepaid in 2014 for care to be provided in 2015. These expenses may only be used to figure your 2015 credit.

Lines 18 and 19

Earned Income Limit

The amount of your qualified expenses cannot be more than your earned income or, if married filing a joint return, the smaller of your earned income or your spouse's earned income.

In general, earned income is wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation. It also includes net earnings from self-employment.

Note: *For part-year residents, enter the amount of earned income from all sources for the period of residency.*

Unmarried taxpayers. If you are unmarried at the end of 2014 or are treated as being unmarried at the end of the year, enter your earned income on line 18.

Married Taxpayers. If you are married filing a joint return, figure each spouse's earned income separately and disregard community property laws. Enter your earned income on line 18 and your spouse's earned income on line 19.

If You or Your Spouse Was a Student or Disabled. Your spouse's earned income. Your spouse was a full-time student if he or she was enrolled as a full-time student at a school for some part of each of 5 calendar months during 2014. The months need not be consecutive. A school does not include

an on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or a school offering courses only through the Internet. Your spouse was disabled if he or she was not physically or mentally capable of self-care. Figure your spouse's earned income on a monthly basis.

For each month or part of a month your spouse was a student or was disabled, he or she is considered to have worked and earned income. His or her earned income for each month is considered to be at least $200 ($400 if more than one qualifying person was cared for in 2014). If your spouse also worked during that month, use the higher of $200 (or $400) or his or her actual earned income for that month.

For any month that your spouse was not a student or disabled, use your spouse's actual earned income if he or she worked during the month.

Your earned income. These rules for a spouse who was a student or disabled also apply to you if you were a student or disabled. For each month or part of a month you were a student or disabled, your earned income is considered to be at least $200 ($400 if more than one qualifying person was cared for in 2014). If you also worked during that month, enter the higher of $200 (or $400) or your actual earned income for that month.

Both spouses were students or disabled. If, in the same month, both you and your spouse were either students or disabled, only one of you can be treated as having earned income in that month under these rules.

Self-employment Income. You must reduce your earned income by any loss from self-employment. If you only have a loss from self-employment, or your loss is more than your other earned income, you cannot take the credit.

Line 22

Enter on line 22 the decimal amount shown below that applies to the amount on line 21.

If line 21 is:	Decimal amount is:
Under $22,001	.25
$22,001 – 24,000	.24
$24,001 – 26,000	.23
$26,001 – 28,000	.22
$28,001 – 30,000	.21
$30,001 – 32,000	.20
$32,001 – 34,000	.19
$34,001 – 36,000	.18
$36,001 – 38,000	.17
$38,001 – 40,000	.16
$40,001 and over	.15

Line 23

Amount of the Credit

If you had qualified expenses for 2013 that you did not pay until 2014, you may be able to increase the amount of credit you can take in 2014. To do this, multiply the 2013 expenses you paid in 2014 by the applicable percentage from the above table that applies to your 2013 adjusted gross income. Your 2013 expenses must be within the 2013 limits. Attach a computation showing how you figured the increase. If you can take a credit for your 2013 expenses, write "PYE" and the amount of the credit on the dotted line next to line 23. Enter the total amount of the credit on line 23. Also enter this amount on Form N-15, line 47.

Worksheets

Interest Worksheet

1. Enter the total interest on Form(s) 1099-INT and 1099-OID, and other interest received, including interest on out-of-state municipal bonds and municipal bond mutual funds, U.S. Savings Bonds and other federal obligations, Hawaii bonds, and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Island, and American Samoa bonds .... _____
2. Enter the interest on U.S. Savings Bonds and other federal obligations; Hawaii bond interest; and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa bond interest. _____
3. Enter the interest earned by an Individual Retirement Account, Individual Housing Account, Individual Development Account, Qualified Tuition Program, Medical Savings Account, and Health Savings Account. _____
4. Add lines 2 and 3 ..... _____
5. Line 1 minus line 4. Enter the result on Form N-15, line 8, Column A..... _____
6. Enter the amount of interest income on line 5 that was derived from all sources for the period of residency. (**Note:** Nonresidents, enter zero.)..... _____
7. Enter the amount of interest income on line 5 that was derived from intangible assets that have acquired a situs in Hawaii for the period of nonresidency (e.g., interest income received on an agreement of sale of real property located in Hawaii) ..... _____
8. Add lines 6 and 7. Enter the result on Form N-15, line 8, Column B..... _____

Form N-15 — State Tax Refund Worksheet

1. Enter your State tax overpayment (line 59) from your 2013 return. If you are a nonresident, do not enter more than the amount on your 2013 Itemized Deduction Worksheet NR-2, line 8 (Hawaii income taxes paid or withheld). If you are a part-year resident, do not enter more than the amount of state and local income taxes included on your 2013 Itemized Deduction Worksheet PY-2, line 14..... _____
2. Enter from your 2013 Form N-15 the following:

a. Refundable food/excise tax credit (line 45)..... _____
b. Credit for low-income household renter (line 46)..... _____
c. Credit for child and dependent care expenses (line 47).. _____
d. Credit for child passenger restraint system(s) (line 48)... _____
e. Carryover of the residential construction and remodeling tax credit (Schedule CR, line 11)..... _____

3. Add lines 2a through 2e..... _____
4. Line 1 minus line 3. If zero or less, stop here; otherwise continue on to line 5..... _____
5. Enter amount from your 2013 Form N-15, line 39..... _____
6. Enter the amount shown below for the filing status you claimed on your 2013 Form N-15 ..... _____

Single or married filing separately—	$2,200
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—	4,400
Head of household—	3,212

7. Enter the ratio of your Hawaii AGI to Total AGI (line 37) from your 2013 return*..... _____
8. Multiply line 6 by line 7..... _____
9. Line 5 minus line 8. Enter the result, but not less than zero ..... _____
10. Compare the amounts on lines 4 and 9 above and enter the SMALLER of the two amounts here and on Form N-15, line 10, Columns A and B. This is the **taxable** part of your refund..... _____

*__Note:__ *If Form N-11 or N-13 was filed in 2013, enter 1.*

Form N-15 — Capital Gain/Loss Worksheet

1. Enter the net gain or (loss) from sales of capital assets held for one year or less..... _____
2. Enter the short-term capital gain or (loss) reported to you on any Schedule(s) K-1 ..... _____
3. Enter the short-term capital gain or (loss) not included on lines 1 and 2, such as from federal Forms 4684, 6252, 6781, and 8824..... _____
4. Short-term gain from stock acquired through stock options from qualified high technology businesses..... ( )
5. Section 235-7(a)(14), HRS, short-term gain (See Instructions) ..... ( )
6. Enter your short-term capital loss carryover from 2013 .. ( )
7. **Net short-term gain/(loss).** Combine lines 1 through 6 _____
8. Enter the net gain or (loss) from sales of capital assets held for more than one year..... _____
9. Enter the capital gain distributions reported to you on Form 1099-DIV ..... _____
10. Enter the long-term capital gain or (loss) reported to you on any Schedule(s) K-1 ..... _____
11. Enter the long-term capital gain or (loss) not included on lines 8 to 10, such as from federal Forms 2439, 4684, 6252, 6781, and 8824; and Hawaii Schedule D-1. _____
12. Long-term gain from stock acquired through stock options from qualified high technology businesses..... ( )
13. Section 235-7(a)(14), HRS, long-term gain (See Instructions)..... ( )
14. Enter your long-term capital loss carryover from 2013.... ( )
15. **Net long-term gain/(loss).** Combine lines 8 through 14 _____
16. **Net capital gain/(loss).** Combine lines 7 and 15 ..... _____

If both lines 15 and 16 are gains, enter the amount from line 16 on Form N-15, line 13, Column B. You may be able to reduce your tax by using the *Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet* on page 45 if your taxable income is over $48,000 ($24,000 for Single, and Married Filing Separately; or $36,000 for Head of Household classifications). Enter the smaller of the gain on line 15 or the gain on line 16 on the *Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet*, line 2, on page 45.

If line 16 is a (loss), continue with the rest of the worksheet below to figure what to enter on Form N-15 and how much of your loss you can carry over to next year.

17. Enter ($3,000), or, if married filing separately, ($1,500) .. _____
18. Compare lines 16 and 17, and write the smaller loss here. Enter this amount on Form N-15, line 13, Column B ..... _____

Capital Loss Carryovers to 2015

19. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 41. If the amount is negative, write it as a (loss)..... _____
20. Enter the amount on line 18 as a positive number..... _____
21. Combine lines 19 and 20. If this amount is zero or less, enter -0- ..... _____
22. Enter the smaller of line 20 or line 21 ..... _____
23. If you have a net short-term loss on line 7, enter that amount as a positive number here. Otherwise, enter -0- here and go to line 28 ..... _____
24. If you have a net long-term gain on line 15, enter that number here. Otherwise, enter -0- here..... _____
25. Enter the amount from line 22 ..... _____
26. Add lines 24 and 25 ..... _____
27. Line 23 minus line 26. If zero or less, enter -0-. This is your **short-term capital loss carryover to 2015**..... _____
28. If you have a net long-term loss on line 15, enter that amount as a positive number here. Otherwise, **stop here** _____
29. If you have a net short-term gain on line 7, enter that number here. Otherwise, enter -0- here..... _____
30. Line 22 minus line 23. If zero or less, enter -0-..... _____
31. Add lines 29 and 30 ..... _____
32. Line 28 minus line 31. If zero or less, enter -0-. This is your **long-term capital loss carryover to 2015** ..... _____

Worksheets (continued)

Itemized Deductions Worksheet — For Nonresidents

1. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column B (Hawaii adjusted gross income) ____
2. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column A (adjusted gross income from all sources) ____
3. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 37 (Ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI) ____

WORKSHEET NR-1– Medical and Dental Expenses

4. Enter amount of medical and dental expenses (see page 22 of Instructions) ____
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 ____
6. Multiply line 1 by 10% (.10). But if either you or your spouse was born before January 2, 1950, multiply line 1 by 7.5% (.075) instead. If zero or less, enter zero. ____
7. Line 5 minus line 6. If zero or less, enter zero. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 38a ____

WORKSHEET NR-2 – Taxes You Paid

Note: *You can claim a deduction for state and local, and foreign, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes if your **federal** adjusted gross income is less than $100,000 and you are single or married filing separately; or less than $150,000 and you are a head of household; or less than $200,000 and you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er).*

8. Hawaii income taxes paid or withheld ____
9. Real estate taxes paid on property located in Hawaii ____
10. Add lines 8 and 9. Enter the total here and on Form N-15, line 38b ____

WORKSHEET NR-3 – Interest You Paid

Caution: *Enter only home mortgage interest secured by a property located in Hawaii and points paid thereon.*

11. Home mortgage interest and points reported to you on federal Form 1098 ____
12. Home mortgage interest not reported to you on federal Form 1098 ____
13. Points not reported to you on Form 1098 (see federal instructions to Form 1040, Schedule A, line 12 for special rules) ____
14. Investment interest from property having situs in Hawaii (attach Form N-158) ____
15. Add lines 11 through 14. Enter the total here and on Form N-15, line 38c ____

WORKSHEET NR-4—Gifts to Charity

16. Enter amount of gifts by cash or check (if any gift of $250 or more, see page 24 of Instructions) ____
17. Other than by cash or check (if any gift of $250 or more, see page 24 of Instructions) (attach federal Form 8283 if over $500) ____
18. Carryover from prior year ____
19. Add lines 16 through 18 ____
20. Multiply line 3 by line 19. Enter total here and on Form N-15, line 38d ____

WORKSHEET NR-5—Casualties and Thefts

21. Total casualty and theft loss(es) from Form 4684, line 16 on property located in Hawaii (see instructions on page 25) ____
22. Multiply line 1 by 10% (.10). If zero or less, enter zero. ____
23. Line 21 minus line 22. If zero or less, **stop here.** Otherwise, enter this amount on Form N-15, line 38e ____

WORKSHEET NR-6—Miscellaneous Deductions

24. Unreimbursed employee business expenses—job travel, union dues, job education—related to a job whose income is subject to taxation in Hawaii (attach federal Form 2106 or Form 2106-EZ if required) ____
25. Other miscellaneous deductions directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is taxable to Hawaii (see page 26 of Instructions) ____
26. Other miscellaneous deductions that cannot be linked to a specific activity or property ____
27. Multiply line 3 by line 26 ____
28. Add lines 24, 25, and 27 ____
29. Multiply line 1 by 2% (.02). If zero or less, enter zero. ____
30. Line 28 minus line 29. Enter the result, but not less than zero ____
31. Other deductions not subject to 2% AGI limit (see instructions on page 26) which are directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is taxable to Hawaii ____
32. Other deductions not subject to 2% AGI limit that cannot be linked to a specific activity or property ____
33. Multiply line 3 by line 32 ____
34. Add lines 30, 31, and 33. Enter total here and on Form N-15, line 38f ____
35. **Total itemized deductions.** Add lines 7, 10, 15, 20, 23, and 34 ____

Note: If your federal and/or Hawaii adjusted gross income is above a certain amount, you may not be able to deduct all of your itemized deductions. See page 26 of the Instructions.

Worksheets (continued)

Itemized Deductions Worksheet — For Part-Year Residents

1. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column B (Hawaii adjusted gross income) ____
2. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column A (adjusted gross income from all sources) ____
3. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 37 (Ratio of Hawaii AGI to Total AGI) ____

WORKSHEET PY-1– Medical and Dental Expenses

4. Enter amount of medical and dental expenses (see page 22 of Instructions) ____
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 ____
6. Multiply line 1 by 10% (.10). But if either you or your spouse was born before January 2, 1950, multiply line 1 by 7.5% (.075) instead. If zero or less, enter zero. ____
7. Line 5 minus line 6. If zero or less, enter zero. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 38a ____

WORKSHEET PY-2 – Taxes You Paid

Note: *You can claim a deduction for state and local, and foreign, income, war profits, and excess profits taxes if your* ***federal*** *adjusted gross income is less than $100,000 and you are single or married filing separately; or less than $150,000 and you are a head of household; or less than $200,000 and you are married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er).*

8. State and local income taxes ____
9. Real estate taxes ____
10. Personal property taxes ____
11. Other taxes ____
12. Add lines 8 through 11 ____
13. Taxes on out-of-state income earned while nonresident (such as tax withheld on an out-of-state job); and real property taxes paid on property located out-of-state while nonresident ____
14. Taxes on Hawaii income OR on income earned while resident in Hawaii; and real property taxes paid on property located in Hawaii OR paid on property located out-of-state while resident in Hawaii ____
15. Add lines 13 and 14 ____
16. Line 12 minus line 15 ____
17. Multiply line 3 by line 16 ____
18. Add lines 14 and 17. Enter the total here and on Form N-15, line 38b ____

WORKSHEET PY-3 – Interest You Paid

19. Home mortgage interest and points reported to you on federal Form 1098 ____
20. Home mortgage interest not reported to you on federal Form 1098 ____
21. Points not reported to you on Form 1098 (see federal instructions to Form 1040, Schedule A, line 12 for special rules) ____
22. Investment interest (attach Form N-158) ____
23. Add lines 19 through 22 ____
24. Home mortgage interest, points, qualified mortgage insurance premiums, and investment interest paid on property located out-of-state while nonresident ____
25. Home mortgage interest, points, qualified mortgage insurance premiums, and investment interest paid on property located in Hawaii OR paid on property located out-of-state while resident in Hawaii ____
26. Add lines 24 and 25 ____
27. Line 23 minus line 26 ____
28. Multiply line 3 by line 27 ____
29. Add lines 25 and 28. Enter the total here and on Form N-15, line 38c ____

WORKSHEET PY-4—Gifts to Charity

30. Enter amount of gifts by cash or check (if any gift of $250 or more, see page 24 of Instructions) ____
31. Other than by cash or check (if any gift of $250 or more, see page 24 of Instructions) (attach federal Form 8283 if over $500) ____
32. Carryover from prior year ____
33. Add lines 30 through 32 ____
34. Multiply line 3 by line 33. Enter total here and on Form N-15, line 38d ____

WORKSHEET PY-5—Casualties and Thefts

35. Total casualty and theft loss(es) from Form 4684, line 16 (see instructions on page 25) ____
36. Casualty and theft losses on property located out-of-state while nonresident ____
37. Casualty and theft losses on property located in Hawaii OR on property located out-of-state while resident in Hawaii ____
38. Add lines 36 and 37 ____
39. Line 35 minus line 38 ____
40. Multiply line 3 by line 39 ____
41. Add lines 37 and 40 ____
42. Multiply line 1 by 10% (.10). If zero or less, enter zero. ____
43. Line 41 minus line 42. If this line is zero or less, **stop here.** Otherwise, enter this amount on Form N-15, line 38e ____

WORKSHEET PY-6—Miscellaneous Deductions

44. Unreimbursed employee business expenses—job travel, union dues, job education (attach federal Form 2106 or Form 2106-EZ if required) ____
45. Tax preparation fees ____
46. Other expenses (investment, safe deposit box, etc.) (list type and amount, and attach the list to your return) ____
47. Add lines 44 to 46 ____
48. Miscellaneous deductions directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is not taxable to Hawaii ____
49. Miscellaneous deductions directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is taxable to Hawaii (see page 26 of Instructions) ____
50. Add lines 48 and 49 ____
51. Line 47 minus line 50 ____
52. Multiply line 3 by line 51 ____
53. Add lines 49 and 52 ____
54. Multiply line 1 by 2% (.02). If zero or less, enter zero. ____
55. Line 53 minus line 54. Enter the result, but not less than zero ____
56. Other deductions not subject to 2% AGI limit (see instructions on page 26) (list type and amount, and attach the list to your return) ____
57. Deductions directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is not taxable to Hawaii ____
58. Deductions directly associated with activities or properties producing income which is taxable to Hawaii (see page 26 of Instructions) ____
59. Add lines 57 and 58 ____
60. Line 56 minus line 59 ____
61. Multiply line 3 by line 60 ____
62. Add lines 55, 58, and 61. Enter total here and on Form N-15, line 38f ____
63. **Total itemized deductions.** Add lines 7, 18, 29, 34, 43, and 62 ____

Note: If your federal and/or Hawaii adjusted gross income is above a certain amount, you may not be able to deduct all of your itemized deductions. See page 26 of the Instructions.

Worksheets (continued)

Total Itemized Deductions Worksheet

Part I – Internal Revenue Code Section 68 Limitation

1. Enter the amount from line 35 of the Itemized Deductions Worksheet - For Nonresidents; or line 63 of the Itemized Deductions Worksheet - For Part-Year Residents..... _____

2. Enter from the Itemized Deductions Worksheet the following:

a. Medical and dental expenses (Worksheet NR-1, line 7; or Worksheet PY-1, line 7)..... _____

b. Investment interest (Worksheet NR-3, line 14; or the amount included in Worksheet PY-3, line 25)..... _____

c. Casualty and theft losses (Worksheet NR-5, line 23; or Worksheet PY-5, line 43)..... _____

d. Any gambling losses included in Worksheet NR-6, line 31; or Worksheet PY-6, line 58..... _____

3. Add lines 2a through 2d..... _____

4. Is the amount on line 3 less than the amount on line 1?
No. Skip lines 5 - 10 and enter the amount from line 1 above on line 11 below.
Yes. Line 1 minus line 3..... _____

5. Multiply line 4 by 80% (.80)..... _____

6. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column B (**Hawaii** AGI)..... _____

7. Enter $166,800 ($83,400 if married filing separately)..... _____

8. Is the amount on line 7 less than the amount on line 6?
No. Skip lines 9 - 10 and enter the amount from line 1 above on line 11 below.
Yes. Line 6 minus line 7..... _____

9. Multiply line 8 by 3% (.03)..... _____

10. Enter the **smaller** of line 5 or line 9..... _____

11. Line 1 minus line 10..... _____

12. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 36 (**federal** AGI)..... _____

13. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
Single or married filing separately — $100,000
Head of household — $150,000
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) — $200,000.. _____

14. Is the amount on line 12 equal to or more than the amount on line 13?
Yes. Go to Part II, line 15.
No. Enter the amount from line 11 above here and on Form N-15, line 39. Do not complete the rest of this worksheet. ..... _____

Part II – Cap on Itemized Deductions

15. Enter the amount from line 1 above..... _____

16. Enter the amount of charitable contributions from Worksheet NR-4, line 20 of the Itemized Deductions Worksheet - For Nonresidents; or Worksheet PY-4, line 34 of the Itemized Deductions Worksheet - For Part-Year Residents..... _____

17. Line 15 minus line 16..... _____

18. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
Single or married filing separately — $25,000
Head of household — $37,500
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) — $50,000.... _____

19. Enter the **smaller** of line 17 or line 18..... _____

20. Add lines 16 and 19..... _____

21. Total itemized deductions. Enter the **smaller** of line 11 or line 20 here and on Form N-15, line 39..... _____

Personal Exemptions Worksheet

1. Is the amount on Form N-15, line 35, Column B, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?

No. STOP. Multiply $1,144 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form N-15, line 6e, and enter the result on Form N-15, line 42a. If you are claiming the disability exemption, enter that amount on Form N-15, line 42a.

Yes. Go to line 2.

2. Multiply $1,144 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form N-15, line 6e. If you are claiming the disability exemption, enter that amount. ..... _____

3. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 35, Column B.... _____

4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
Single—$119,963
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—$179,963
Married filing separately—$89,981
Head of household—$149,963 ..... _____

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 ..... _____

6. Is line 5 more than $122,500 ($61,250 if married filing separately)?

Yes. STOP. You cannot take a deduction for exemptions. Enter zero on Form N-15, line 42a. Do not complete the rest of this worksheet.

No. Divide line 5 by $2,500 ($1,250 if married filing separately). If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next higher whole number (for example, increase 0.0004 to 1). ..... _____

7. Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal..... _____

8. Multiply line 2 by line 7..... _____

9. Deduction for exemptions. Subtract line 8 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 42a..... _____

Worksheets (continued)

Tax Computation Worksheet

Enter the tax amount calculated from **a** or **b.**

a Tax Table, Tax Rate Schedule, or Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet ..... _____

b Form N-168 or Form N-615 ..... _____

c Enter any additional tax from Form N-2, Distribution from an Individual Housing Account. ..... _____

d Enter any additional tax from Form N-103, Sale of Your Home ..... _____

e Enter any additional tax from Form N-152, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions ..... _____

f Enter any additional tax from Form N-312, Recapture of Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit ..... _____

g Enter any additional tax from Form N-318, Recapture of High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit ..... _____

h Enter any additional tax from Form N-338, Tax Credit for Flood Victims ..... _____

i Enter any additional tax from Form N-344, Recapture of Important Agricultural Land Qualified Agricultural Cost Tax Credit ..... _____

j Enter any additional tax from Form N-405, Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts ..... _____

k Enter any additional tax from Form N-586, Recapture of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit ..... _____

l Enter any additional tax from Form N-814, Parent's Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends ..... _____

m Add lines **a** or **b**, and **c** through **l**. This is your total tax. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 44 ..... _____

Note: If you entered any amount in lines **b** through **l**, fill in the oval before ". . . if tax… is included" on Form N-15, line 44.

Tax on Capital Gains Worksheet

Note: Do not use this worksheet if (1) you do not have a **Hawaii** net capital gain, or (2) your taxable income is $48,000 ($24,000 for Single, and Married Filing Separately; or $36,000 for Head of Household classifications) or under.

1. Enter your taxable income from Form N-15, line 43 ..... _____

2. Enter the smaller of the gain on line 15 or the gain on line 16 from the *Capital Gain/Loss Worksheet* on page 41. ..... _____

3. If you are filing Form N-158, enter the amount from line 4e of Form N-158 ..... _____

4. Line 2 minus line 3. (If this amount is zero or less, **stop here;** you **cannot** use this worksheet to figure your tax.) _____

5. Line 1 minus line 4 ..... _____

6. Enter the amount shown below for the filing status you claimed ..... _____

Single or Married filing separately—	$24,000
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—	48,000
Head of household—	36,000

7. Enter the **greater** of line 5 or line 6 ..... _____

8. Line 1 minus line 7. This is the amount of net capital gains eligible for alternative tax ..... _____

9. Compute the tax on the amount on line 7 using the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies ..... _____

10. Multiply line 8 by 7.25% (.0725) and enter the result ..... _____

11. Line 9 plus line 10. ..... _____

12. Compute the tax on the amount on line 1 using the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies ..... _____

13. Enter the smaller of line 11 or line 12 here and on line **a** of the *Tax Computation Worksheet* above. If line 11 is smaller, enter the amount from line 8 in the space provided beside Form N-15, line 44a ..... _____

Other State and Foreign Tax Credit Worksheet

Note: This credit may **not** be claimed by nonresidents, unless they are married and filing a joint resident or joint part-year resident return.

Note: If you are claiming the Ethanol Facility Tax Credit, no other credit can be claimed for the same taxable year.

Note: For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, Act 88, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, disallows the itemized deduction for state and foreign income taxes paid to another state or foreign country if the taxpayer has claimed the credit for income taxes paid to other states and countries.

1. Enter taxable income from Form N-15, line 43 ..... _____

2. Enter amount of long-term capital gain from the space provided beside Form N-15, line 44a ..... _____

3. Enter the amount of your out-of-state income, **including** capital gains. Do **not** include any income that is exempt in Hawaii such as employer-funded pensions. _____

4. Enter the amount of long-term capital gains from sources outside the State ..... _____

5. Enter the amount of tax you paid to **other States** on income you reported in Column B while you were a Hawaii resident, except for tax paid on income that is exempt in Hawaii (attach a copy of the tax return(s) from the other state(s)) ..... _____

6. Enter the amount of tax you paid to **foreign countries** or to U.S. possessions, except for tax paid on income that is exempt in Hawaii (attach a copy of federal Form(s) 1116, or federal Form(s) 1099-DIV or 1099-INT if federal Form(s) 1116 is not required) ..... _____

7. Enter the amount of the federal foreign tax credit you were allowed to take this year. Do not include amounts carried over to other years, or amounts from prior years that were carried forward to this year ..... _____

8. Line 6 minus line 7 ..... _____

9. Line 5 plus line 8. This is the total amount of out-of-state tax eligible for the credit ..... _____

10. Line 1 minus line 3. This is your Hawaii source income . _____

11. Line 2 minus line 4. This is your Hawaii source long-term capital gain. If line 4 exceeds line 2, enter zero here ..... _____

12. Line 10 minus line 11. This is your Hawaii ordinary income ..... _____

13. Enter your tax amount from line **a** or line **b** of the *Tax* Computation Worksheet above ..... _____

14. Figure the Hawaii tax on the amount on line 12. Use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules ..... _____

15. Multiply the amount on line 11 by 7.25% (0.0725) ..... _____

16. Add lines 14 and 15 ..... _____

17. Line 13 minus line 16 ..... _____

18. Enter the **smaller** of line 9 or line 17 ..... _____

19. Enter the amount from Form N-15, line 51 ..... _____

20. Enter the **smaller** of line 18 or line 19 here and on Schedule CR, line 1. Any excess **cannot** be carried forward. ..... _____

Worksheets (continued)

Adoption Benefits Worksheet

Caution: See the federal instructions to Form 8839, Qualified Adoption Expenses, before completing this worksheet.

	Child 1	Child 2	
1. Maximum exclusion per child	$10,000	$10,000	
2. Did you receive **employer-provided adoption benefits** for a prior year for the same child? **No.** Enter -0-. **Yes.** See the federal instructions for the amount to enter.			
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1			
4. **Employer-provided adoption benefits** you received in 2014. This amount should be shown in box 12 of your 2014 W-2 form(s) with code **T**			
5. Add the amounts on line 4			
6. Enter the **smaller** of line 3 or line 4. But if the child was a child with special needs and the adoption became final in 2014, enter the amount from line 3.			
7. Enter your Hawaii modified adjusted gross income*			
8. Is line 7 more than $150,000? **No.** Skip lines 8 - 9 and enter -0- on line 10. **Yes.** Subtract $150,000 from line 7			
9. Divide line 8 by $40,000. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than "1.000"			
10 Multiply each amount on line 6 by line 9			
11. **Excluded benefits.** Subtract line 10 from line 6			
12. Add the amounts on line 11			
13. **Taxable benefits.** Is line 12 more than line 5? **No.** Subtract line 12 from line 5. Also, include this amount, if more than zero, on Form N-15, line 7, Column B. On the dotted line next to line 7, write "AB". **Yes.** Subtract line 5 from line 12. Enter the result as a negative number. Reduce the total you would enter on Form N-15, line 7, Column B, by the amount on line 13 of this worksheet, and enter the result on Form N-15, line 7, Column B. On the dotted line next to line 7, write "SNE"			

***Hawaii modified adjusted gross income** is your Hawaii adjusted gross income (Form N-15, line 35, Column B), before subtracting any deduction for the student loan interest, plus the amount of employer-provided adoption benefits from the *Adoption Benefits Worksheet*, line 5.

Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet

1. Enter the total interest you paid in 2014 on qualified student loans. **Do not** enter more than $2,500. _____

2. Enter your total modified adjusted gross income from all sources**. _____

Note: If line 2 is $65,000 or more if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) **OR** $130,000 or more if married filing jointly, **stop here.** You **cannot** take the deduction.

3. Enter: $50,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); $100,000 if married filing jointly. _____

4. Is the amount on line 2 more than the amount on line 3?
No. Skip lines 4 and 5, enter -0- on line 6, and go to line 7.
Yes. Subtract line 3 from line 2. _____

5. Divide line 4 by $15,000 ($30,000 if married filing jointly). Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000. _____

6. Multiply line 1 by line 5. _____

7. **Student loan interest deduction.** Subtract line 6 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 23, Column A. _____

8. Divide your Hawaii adjusted gross income by your total adjusted gross income from all sources. In this step, use the amount of the Hawaii adjusted gross income and total adjusted gross income from all sources before subtracting any deduction for the student loan interest. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places) (See Instructions for Form N-15, line 37) _____

9. Multiply line 7 by line 8. Enter the result here and on Form N-15, line 23, Column B _____

****Total modified adjusted gross income from all sources** is your total adjusted gross income from all sources before subtracting any deduction for the student loan interest.

Missing Child Center-Hawaii
Department of the Attorney General
235 S. Beretania Street #401, Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 586-1449
Email: hawaiimissingkids@hawaii.gov
Website: http://ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/mcch/

Hawaii's Missing & Endangered Children

MISSING SINCE October 15, 2003

AGE NOW 25 yrs
HGT 5 ft. 1 in.
WGT 160 lbs.
HAIR Brown
EYES Brown
RACE Caucasian/ Asian/Hawaiian/ Filipino

Age Progressed to Age 17

Cristian Sedeno

MISSING FROM: Oahu, Hawaii

Cristian's photo is shown age-progressed to 17 years. She may still be in the local area, or she may have traveled to Las Vegas, Nevada. Cristian may go by the nickname Cris.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE June 22, 1990

AGE NOW 30 yrs
HGT 3 ft.
WGT 45 lbs.
HAIR Blonde
EYES Hazel
RACE Caucasian

Age Progressed to Age 26

Therese Vanderheiden-Walsh

MISSING FROM: Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii

She has pierced ears and moles on her backand shoulders. She was abducted by her non-custodial mother. Therese was taken at the age of 4.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE May 21, 2004

AGE NOW 15 yrs
HGT 3 ft. 7 in.
WGT 40 lbs.
HAIR Black
EYES Brown
RACE Japanese

Age Progressed to Age 8

Marina Kaneda

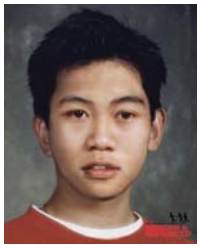
MISSING FROM: Honolulu, Hawaii

She is believed to be in Japan with her non-custodial mother. Marina went missing at the age of 4 years old.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE September 11, 1997

AGE NOW 23 yrs
HGT 4 ft. 2 in.
WGT 50 lbs.
HAIR Black
EYES Brown
RACE Filipino/ Hawaiian



Age Progresse to Age 14

Peter Kema JR

MISSING FROM: Hilo, Hawaii

Peter was last seen in mid-August when he allegedly accompanied his father to Honolulu. Peter's father alleges he last saw him in mid-September when he turned custody over to a relative known to him as Aunty Rose at A'ala Park Neither Peter or Rose have been seen since.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

09/05/201

Missing Child Center-Hawaii
Department of the Attorney General
235 S. Beretania Street #401, Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 586-1449
Email: hawaiimissingkids@hawaii.gov
Website: http://ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/mcch/

Hawaii's Missing & Endangered Children

MISSING SINCE October 18, 1995

AGE NOW 34 yrs
HGT 5 ft. 1 in.
WGT 110 lbs.
HAIR Blonde/ Brown
EYES Blue/ Green/Grey
RACE Caucasian

Noquisi-Ama Blossom
Nicknames: Quis or Daisia

Age Progressed to Age 26

MISSING FROM: Makawao, Maui

Both photos are of Noquisi-Ama. She may have left Hawaii. Noquisi-Ama has a pierced nose, a scar on her left index finger, and a scar above her right eye. She went missing at age 15.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE February 11, 1998

AGE NOW 39 yrs
HGT 4 ft. 11 in.
WGT 75 lbs.
HAIR Black
EYES Brown
RACE Asian

Jie Zhao Li

Age Progressed to Age 37

MISSING FROM: Honolulu, Hawaii

Jie Zhao Li was last seen selling chili tickets in Nuuanu near a convenience store.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE July 12, 2002

AGE NOW 19 yrs
HGT 4 ft. 3 in.
WGT 65 lbs.
HAIR Black
EYES Brown
RACE Filipino

Daniel Santiago

Age Progressed to Age 10

MISSING FROM: Honolulu, Hawaii

Daniel is believed to be with his father Victorio Abueg Santiago.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

MISSING SINCE July 12, 2002

AGE NOW 23 yrs
HGT 4 ft. 6 in.
WGT 83 lbs.
HAIR Black
EYES Brown
RACE Filipino

Noel Santiago

Age Progressed to Age 19

MISSING FROM: Hilo, Hawaii

Daniel is believed to be with his father Victorio Abueg Santiago.

If Seen, Please Call Honolulu Police Department
(808) 723-3609 or 911
or Missing Child Center-Hawaii (808) 586-1449
or National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

09/05/2014

2014
TAX TABLES

Tax Table Must Be Used By Persons With Taxable Income Of Less Than $100,000

2014 Hawaii Tax Table

Based on Taxable Income
For persons with taxable incomes of less than $100,000

Example: Mr. & Mrs. Brown are filing a joint return. Their taxable income on line 43 is $23,275. First, they find the $23,250 - 23,300 income line. Next, they find the column for married filing jointly and read down the column. The amount shown where the income line and filing status column meet is $1,010. This is the tax amount they must write on line 44 of their return.

At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
23,250	23,300	1,301	1,010	1,136
23,300	23,350	1,305	1,013	1,139
23,350	23,400	1,309	1,016	1,143

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —		
0	50	0	0	0
50	100	1	1	1
100	150	2	2	2
150	200	2	2	2
200	250	3	3	3
250	300	4	4	4
300	350	5	5	5
350	400	5	5	5
400	450	6	6	6
450	500	7	7	7
500	550	7	7	7
550	600	8	8	8
600	650	9	9	9
650	700	9	9	9
700	750	10	10	10
750	800	11	11	11
800	850	12	12	12
850	900	12	12	12
900	950	13	13	13
950	1,000	14	14	14
1,000				
1,000	1,050	14	14	14
1,050	1,100	15	15	15
1,100	1,150	16	16	16
1,150	1,200	16	16	16
1,200	1,250	17	17	17
1,250	1,300	18	18	18
1,300	1,350	19	19	19
1,350	1,400	19	19	19
1,400	1,450	20	20	20
1,450	1,500	21	21	21
1,500	1,550	21	21	21
1,550	1,600	22	22	22
1,600	1,650	23	23	23
1,650	1,700	23	23	23
1,700	1,750	24	24	24
1,750	1,800	25	25	25
1,800	1,850	26	26	26
1,850	1,900	26	26	26
1,900	1,950	27	27	27
1,950	2,000	28	28	28
2,000				
2,000	2,050	28	28	28
2,050	2,100	29	29	29
2,100	2,150	30	30	30
2,150	2,200	30	30	30
2,200	2,250	31	31	31
2,250	2,300	32	32	32
2,300	2,350	33	33	33
2,350	2,400	33	33	33
2,400	2,450	35	34	34
2,450	2,500	36	35	35

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —		
2,500	2,550	38	35	35
2,550	2,600	40	36	36
2,600	2,650	41	37	37
2,650	2,700	43	37	37
2,700	2,750	44	38	38
2,750	2,800	46	39	39
2,800	2,850	48	40	40
2,850	2,900	49	40	40
2,900	2,950	51	41	41
2,950	3,000	52	42	42
3,000				
3,000	3,050	54	42	42
3,050	3,100	56	43	43
3,100	3,150	57	44	44
3,150	3,200	59	44	44
3,200	3,250	60	45	45
3,250	3,300	62	46	46
3,300	3,350	64	47	47
3,350	3,400	65	47	47
3,400	3,450	67	48	48
3,450	3,500	68	49	49
3,500	3,550	70	49	49
3,550	3,600	72	50	50
3,600	3,650	73	51	51
3,650	3,700	75	51	52
3,700	3,750	76	52	54
3,750	3,800	78	53	56
3,800	3,850	80	54	57
3,850	3,900	81	54	59
3,900	3,950	83	55	60
3,950	4,000	84	56	62
4,000				
4,000	4,050	86	56	64
4,050	4,100	88	57	65
4,100	4,150	89	58	67
4,150	4,200	91	58	68
4,200	4,250	92	59	70
4,250	4,300	94	60	72
4,300	4,350	96	61	73
4,350	4,400	97	61	75
4,400	4,450	99	62	76
4,450	4,500	100	63	78
4,500	4,550	102	63	80
4,550	4,600	104	64	81
4,600	4,650	105	65	83
4,650	4,700	107	65	84
4,700	4,750	108	66	86
4,750	4,800	110	67	88
4,800	4,850	111	68	89
4,850	4,900	114	69	91
4,900	4,950	117	71	92
4,950	5,000	120	73	94

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —		
5,000				
5,000	5,050	122	74	96
5,050	5,100	125	76	97
5,100	5,150	128	77	99
5,150	5,200	131	79	100
5,200	5,250	133	81	102
5,250	5,300	136	82	104
5,300	5,350	139	84	105
5,350	5,400	142	85	107
5,400	5,450	144	87	108
5,450	5,500	147	89	110
5,500	5,550	150	90	112
5,550	5,600	153	92	113
5,600	5,650	155	93	115
5,650	5,700	158	95	116
5,700	5,750	161	97	118
5,750	5,800	164	98	120
5,800	5,850	166	100	121
5,850	5,900	169	101	123
5,900	5,950	172	103	124
5,950	6,000	175	105	126
6,000				
6,000	6,050	177	106	128
6,050	6,100	180	108	129
6,100	6,150	183	109	131
6,150	6,200	186	111	132
6,200	6,250	188	113	134
6,250	6,300	191	114	136
6,300	6,350	194	116	137
6,350	6,400	197	117	139
6,400	6,450	199	119	140
6,450	6,500	202	121	142
6,500	6,550	205	122	144
6,550	6,600	208	124	145
6,600	6,650	210	125	147
6,650	6,700	213	127	148
6,700	6,750	216	129	150
6,750	6,800	219	130	152
6,800	6,850	221	132	153
6,850	6,900	224	133	155
6,900	6,950	227	135	156
6,950	7,000	230	137	158

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
7,000					**10,000**					**13,000**				
7,000	**7,050**	232	138	160	**10,000**	**10,050**	401	244	321	**13,000**	**13,050**	593	409	486
7,050	**7,100**	235	140	161	**10,050**	**10,100**	404	247	324	**13,050**	**13,100**	596	412	489
7,100	**7,150**	238	141	163	**10,100**	**10,150**	408	250	327	**13,100**	**13,150**	600	415	492
7,150	**7,200**	241	143	164	**10,150**	**10,200**	411	253	330	**13,150**	**13,200**	603	418	495
7,200	**7,250**	243	145	167	**10,200**	**10,250**	414	255	332	**13,200**	**13,250**	606	420	497
7,250	**7,300**	246	146	170	**10,250**	**10,300**	417	258	335	**13,250**	**13,300**	609	423	500
7,300	**7,350**	249	148	173	**10,300**	**10,350**	420	261	338	**13,300**	**13,350**	612	426	503
7,350	**7,400**	252	149	176	**10,350**	**10,400**	424	264	341	**13,350**	**13,400**	616	429	506
7,400	**7,450**	254	151	178	**10,400**	**10,450**	427	266	343	**13,400**	**13,450**	619	431	508
7,450	**7,500**	257	153	181	**10,450**	**10,500**	430	269	346	**13,450**	**13,500**	622	434	511
7,500	**7,550**	260	154	184	**10,500**	**10,550**	433	272	349	**13,500**	**13,550**	625	437	514
7,550	**7,600**	263	156	187	**10,550**	**10,600**	436	275	352	**13,550**	**13,600**	628	440	517
7,600	**7,650**	265	157	189	**10,600**	**10,650**	440	277	354	**13,600**	**13,650**	632	442	519
7,650	**7,700**	268	159	192	**10,650**	**10,700**	443	280	357	**13,650**	**13,700**	635	445	522
7,700	**7,750**	271	161	195	**10,700**	**10,750**	446	283	360	**13,700**	**13,750**	638	448	525
7,750	**7,800**	274	162	198	**10,750**	**10,800**	449	286	363	**13,750**	**13,800**	641	451	528
7,800	**7,850**	276	164	200	**10,800**	**10,850**	452	288	365	**13,800**	**13,850**	644	453	530
7,850	**7,900**	279	165	203	**10,850**	**10,900**	456	291	368	**13,850**	**13,900**	648	456	533
7,900	**7,950**	282	167	206	**10,900**	**10,950**	459	294	371	**13,900**	**13,950**	651	459	536
7,950	**8,000**	285	169	209	**10,950**	**11,000**	462	297	374	**13,950**	**14,000**	654	462	539
8,000					**11,000**					**14,000**				
8,000	**8,050**	287	170	211	**11,000**	**11,050**	465	299	376	**14,000**	**14,050**	657	464	541
8,050	**8,100**	290	172	214	**11,050**	**11,100**	468	302	379	**14,050**	**14,100**	660	467	544
8,100	**8,150**	293	173	217	**11,100**	**11,150**	472	305	382	**14,100**	**14,150**	664	470	547
8,150	**8,200**	296	175	220	**11,150**	**11,200**	475	308	385	**14,150**	**14,200**	667	473	550
8,200	**8,250**	298	177	222	**11,200**	**11,250**	478	310	387	**14,200**	**14,250**	670	475	552
8,250	**8,300**	301	178	225	**11,250**	**11,300**	481	313	390	**14,250**	**14,300**	673	478	555
8,300	**8,350**	304	180	228	**11,300**	**11,350**	484	316	393	**14,300**	**14,350**	676	481	558
8,350	**8,400**	307	181	231	**11,350**	**11,400**	488	319	396	**14,350**	**14,400**	680	484	561
8,400	**8,450**	309	183	233	**11,400**	**11,450**	491	321	398	**14,400**	**14,450**	684	486	564
8,450	**8,500**	312	185	236	**11,450**	**11,500**	494	324	401	**14,450**	**14,500**	687	489	567
8,500	**8,550**	315	186	239	**11,500**	**11,550**	497	327	404	**14,500**	**14,550**	691	492	570
8,550	**8,600**	318	188	242	**11,550**	**11,600**	500	330	407	**14,550**	**14,600**	694	495	573
8,600	**8,650**	320	189	244	**11,600**	**11,650**	504	332	409	**14,600**	**14,650**	697	497	576
8,650	**8,700**	323	191	247	**11,650**	**11,700**	507	335	412	**14,650**	**14,700**	701	500	580
8,700	**8,750**	326	193	250	**11,700**	**11,750**	510	338	415	**14,700**	**14,750**	704	503	583
8,750	**8,800**	329	194	253	**11,750**	**11,800**	513	341	418	**14,750**	**14,800**	708	506	586
8,800	**8,850**	331	196	255	**11,800**	**11,850**	516	343	420	**14,800**	**14,850**	711	508	589
8,850	**8,900**	334	197	258	**11,850**	**11,900**	520	346	423	**14,850**	**14,900**	714	511	592
8,900	**8,950**	337	199	261	**11,900**	**11,950**	523	349	426	**14,900**	**14,950**	718	514	596
8,950	**9,000**	340	201	264	**11,950**	**12,000**	526	352	429	**14,950**	**15,000**	721	517	599
9,000					**12,000**					**15,000**				
9,000	**9,050**	342	202	266	**12,000**	**12,050**	529	354	431	**15,000**	**15,050**	725	519	602
9,050	**9,100**	345	204	269	**12,050**	**12,100**	532	357	434	**15,050**	**15,100**	728	522	605
9,100	**9,150**	348	205	272	**12,100**	**12,150**	536	360	437	**15,100**	**15,150**	731	525	608
9,150	**9,200**	351	207	275	**12,150**	**12,200**	539	363	440	**15,150**	**15,200**	735	528	612
9,200	**9,250**	353	209	277	**12,200**	**12,250**	542	365	442	**15,200**	**15,250**	738	530	615
9,250	**9,300**	356	210	280	**12,250**	**12,300**	545	368	445	**15,250**	**15,300**	742	533	618
9,300	**9,350**	359	212	283	**12,300**	**12,350**	548	371	448	**15,300**	**15,350**	745	536	621
9,350	**9,400**	362	213	286	**12,350**	**12,400**	552	374	451	**15,350**	**15,400**	748	539	624
9,400	**9,450**	364	215	288	**12,400**	**12,450**	555	376	453	**15,400**	**15,450**	752	541	628
9,450	**9,500**	367	217	291	**12,450**	**12,500**	558	379	456	**15,450**	**15,500**	755	544	631
9,500	**9,550**	370	218	294	**12,500**	**12,550**	561	382	459	**15,500**	**15,550**	759	547	634
9,550	**9,600**	373	220	297	**12,550**	**12,600**	564	385	462	**15,550**	**15,600**	762	550	637
9,600	**9,650**	376	222	299	**12,600**	**12,650**	568	387	464	**15,600**	**15,650**	765	552	640
9,650	**9,700**	379	225	302	**12,650**	**12,700**	571	390	467	**15,650**	**15,700**	769	555	644
9,700	**9,750**	382	228	305	**12,700**	**12,750**	574	393	470	**15,700**	**15,750**	772	558	647
9,750	**9,800**	385	231	308	**12,750**	**12,800**	577	396	473	**15,750**	**15,800**	776	561	650
9,800	**9,850**	388	233	310	**12,800**	**12,850**	580	398	475	**15,800**	**15,850**	779	563	653
9,850	**9,900**	392	236	313	**12,850**	**12,900**	584	401	478	**15,850**	**15,900**	782	566	656
9,900	**9,950**	395	239	316	**12,900**	**12,950**	587	404	481	**15,900**	**15,950**	786	569	660
9,950	**10,000**	398	242	319	**12,950**	**13,000**	590	407	484	**15,950**	**16,000**	789	572	663

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

2014 Hawaii Tax Table (Continued)

If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
16,000					**19,000**					**22,000**				
16,000	**16,050**	793	574	666	**19,000**	**19,050**	997	739	858	**22,000**	**22,050**	1,211	930	1,051
16,050	**16,100**	796	577	669	**19,050**	**19,100**	1,000	742	861	**22,050**	**22,100**	1,215	933	1,054
16,100	**16,150**	799	580	672	**19,100**	**19,150**	1,003	745	864	**22,100**	**22,150**	1,219	936	1,058
16,150	**16,200**	803	583	676	**19,150**	**19,200**	1,007	748	868	**22,150**	**22,200**	1,222	939	1,061
16,200	**16,250**	806	585	679	**19,200**	**19,250**	1,010	751	871	**22,200**	**22,250**	1,226	943	1,065
16,250	**16,300**	810	588	682	**19,250**	**19,300**	1,013	754	874	**22,250**	**22,300**	1,229	946	1,068
16,300	**16,350**	813	591	685	**19,300**	**19,350**	1,017	757	877	**22,300**	**22,350**	1,233	949	1,071
16,350	**16,400**	816	594	688	**19,350**	**19,400**	1,021	760	880	**22,350**	**22,400**	1,237	952	1,075
16,400	**16,450**	820	596	692	**19,400**	**19,450**	1,024	763	884	**22,400**	**22,450**	1,240	955	1,078
16,450	**16,500**	823	599	695	**19,450**	**19,500**	1,028	767	887	**22,450**	**22,500**	1,244	959	1,082
16,500	**16,550**	827	602	698	**19,500**	**19,550**	1,031	770	890	**22,500**	**22,550**	1,247	962	1,085
16,550	**16,600**	830	605	701	**19,550**	**19,600**	1,035	773	893	**22,550**	**22,600**	1,251	965	1,088
16,600	**16,650**	833	607	704	**19,600**	**19,650**	1,039	776	896	**22,600**	**22,650**	1,255	968	1,092
16,650	**16,700**	837	610	708	**19,650**	**19,700**	1,042	779	900	**22,650**	**22,700**	1,258	971	1,095
16,700	**16,750**	840	613	711	**19,700**	**19,750**	1,046	783	903	**22,700**	**22,750**	1,262	975	1,099
16,750	**16,800**	844	616	714	**19,750**	**19,800**	1,049	786	906	**22,750**	**22,800**	1,265	978	1,102
16,800	**16,850**	847	618	717	**19,800**	**19,850**	1,053	789	909	**22,800**	**22,850**	1,269	981	1,105
16,850	**16,900**	850	621	720	**19,850**	**19,900**	1,057	792	912	**22,850**	**22,900**	1,273	984	1,109
16,900	**16,950**	854	624	724	**19,900**	**19,950**	1,060	795	916	**22,900**	**22,950**	1,276	987	1,112
16,950	**17,000**	857	627	727	**19,950**	**20,000**	1,064	799	919	**22,950**	**23,000**	1,280	991	1,116
17,000					**20,000**					**23,000**				
17,000	**17,050**	861	629	730	**20,000**	**20,050**	1,067	802	922	**23,000**	**23,050**	1,283	994	1,119
17,050	**17,100**	864	632	733	**20,050**	**20,100**	1,071	805	925	**23,050**	**23,100**	1,287	997	1,122
17,100	**17,150**	867	635	736	**20,100**	**20,150**	1,075	808	928	**23,100**	**23,150**	1,291	1,000	1,126
17,150	**17,200**	871	638	740	**20,150**	**20,200**	1,078	811	932	**23,150**	**23,200**	1,294	1,003	1,129
17,200	**17,250**	874	640	743	**20,200**	**20,250**	1,082	815	935	**23,200**	**23,250**	1,298	1,007	1,133
17,250	**17,300**	878	643	746	**20,250**	**20,300**	1,085	818	938	**23,250**	**23,300**	1,301	1,010	1,136
17,300	**17,350**	881	646	749	**20,300**	**20,350**	1,089	821	941	**23,300**	**23,350**	1,305	1,013	1,139
17,350	**17,400**	884	649	752	**20,350**	**20,400**	1,093	824	944	**23,350**	**23,400**	1,309	1,016	1,143
17,400	**17,450**	888	651	756	**20,400**	**20,450**	1,096	827	948	**23,400**	**23,450**	1,312	1,019	1,146
17,450	**17,500**	891	654	759	**20,450**	**20,500**	1,100	831	951	**23,450**	**23,500**	1,316	1,023	1,150
17,500	**17,550**	895	657	762	**20,500**	**20,550**	1,103	834	954	**23,500**	**23,550**	1,319	1,026	1,153
17,550	**17,600**	898	660	765	**20,550**	**20,600**	1,107	837	957	**23,550**	**23,600**	1,323	1,029	1,156
17,600	**17,650**	901	662	768	**20,600**	**20,650**	1,111	840	960	**23,600**	**23,650**	1,327	1,032	1,160
17,650	**17,700**	905	665	772	**20,650**	**20,700**	1,114	843	964	**23,650**	**23,700**	1,330	1,035	1,163
17,700	**17,750**	908	668	775	**20,700**	**20,750**	1,118	847	967	**23,700**	**23,750**	1,334	1,039	1,167
17,750	**17,800**	912	671	778	**20,750**	**20,800**	1,121	850	970	**23,750**	**23,800**	1,337	1,042	1,170
17,800	**17,850**	915	673	781	**20,800**	**20,850**	1,125	853	973	**23,800**	**23,850**	1,341	1,045	1,173
17,850	**17,900**	918	676	784	**20,850**	**20,900**	1,129	856	976	**23,850**	**23,900**	1,345	1,048	1,177
17,900	**17,950**	922	679	788	**20,900**	**20,950**	1,132	859	980	**23,900**	**23,950**	1,348	1,051	1,180
17,950	**18,000**	925	682	791	**20,950**	**21,000**	1,136	863	983	**23,950**	**24,000**	1,352	1,055	1,184
18,000					**21,000**					**24,000**				
18,000	**18,050**	929	684	794	**21,000**	**21,050**	1,139	866	986	**24,000**	**24,050**	1,356	1,058	1,187
18,050	**18,100**	932	687	797	**21,050**	**21,100**	1,143	869	989	**24,050**	**24,100**	1,360	1,061	1,190
18,100	**18,150**	935	690	800	**21,100**	**21,150**	1,147	872	992	**24,100**	**24,150**	1,364	1,064	1,194
18,150	**18,200**	939	693	804	**21,150**	**21,200**	1,150	875	996	**24,150**	**24,200**	1,367	1,067	1,197
18,200	**18,250**	942	695	807	**21,200**	**21,250**	1,154	879	999	**24,200**	**24,250**	1,371	1,071	1,201
18,250	**18,300**	946	698	810	**21,250**	**21,300**	1,157	882	1,002	**24,250**	**24,300**	1,375	1,074	1,204
18,300	**18,350**	949	701	813	**21,300**	**21,350**	1,161	885	1,005	**24,300**	**24,350**	1,379	1,077	1,207
18,350	**18,400**	952	704	816	**21,350**	**21,400**	1,165	888	1,008	**24,350**	**24,400**	1,383	1,080	1,211
18,400	**18,450**	956	706	820	**21,400**	**21,450**	1,168	891	1,012	**24,400**	**24,450**	1,386	1,083	1,214
18,450	**18,500**	959	709	823	**21,450**	**21,500**	1,172	895	1,015	**24,450**	**24,500**	1,390	1,087	1,218
18,500	**18,550**	963	712	826	**21,500**	**21,550**	1,175	898	1,018	**24,500**	**24,550**	1,394	1,090	1,221
18,550	**18,600**	966	715	829	**21,550**	**21,600**	1,179	901	1,021	**24,550**	**24,600**	1,398	1,093	1,224
18,600	**18,650**	969	717	832	**21,600**	**21,650**	1,183	904	1,024	**24,600**	**24,650**	1,402	1,096	1,228
18,650	**18,700**	973	720	836	**21,650**	**21,700**	1,186	907	1,027	**24,650**	**24,700**	1,405	1,099	1,231
18,700	**18,750**	976	723	839	**21,700**	**21,750**	1,190	911	1,031	**24,700**	**24,750**	1,409	1,103	1,235
18,750	**18,800**	980	726	842	**21,750**	**21,800**	1,193	914	1,034	**24,750**	**24,800**	1,413	1,106	1,238
18,800	**18,850**	983	728	845	**21,800**	**21,850**	1,197	917	1,037	**24,800**	**24,850**	1,417	1,109	1,241
18,850	**18,900**	986	731	848	**21,850**	**21,900**	1,201	920	1,041	**24,850**	**24,900**	1,421	1,112	1,245
18,900	**18,950**	990	734	852	**21,900**	**21,950**	1,204	923	1,044	**24,900**	**24,950**	1,424	1,115	1,248
18,950	**19,000**	993	737	855	**21,950**	**22,000**	1,208	927	1,048	**24,950**	**25,000**	1,428	1,119	1,252

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
25,000					**28,000**					**31,000**				
25,000	**25,050**	1,432	1,122	1,255	**28,000**	**28,050**	1,660	1,314	1,459	**31,000**	**31,050**	1,888	1,514	1,672
25,050	**25,100**	1,436	1,125	1,258	**28,050**	**28,100**	1,664	1,317	1,462	**31,050**	**31,100**	1,892	1,518	1,676
25,100	**25,150**	1,440	1,128	1,262	**28,100**	**28,150**	1,668	1,320	1,466	**31,100**	**31,150**	1,896	1,521	1,679
25,150	**25,200**	1,443	1,131	1,265	**28,150**	**28,200**	1,671	1,323	1,469	**31,150**	**31,200**	1,899	1,525	1,683
25,200	**25,250**	1,447	1,135	1,269	**28,200**	**28,250**	1,675	1,327	1,473	**31,200**	**31,250**	1,903	1,528	1,687
25,250	**25,300**	1,451	1,138	1,272	**28,250**	**28,300**	1,679	1,330	1,476	**31,250**	**31,300**	1,907	1,531	1,690
25,300	**25,350**	1,455	1,141	1,275	**28,300**	**28,350**	1,683	1,333	1,479	**31,300**	**31,350**	1,911	1,535	1,694
25,350	**25,400**	1,459	1,144	1,279	**28,350**	**28,400**	1,687	1,336	1,483	**31,350**	**31,400**	1,915	1,538	1,697
25,400	**25,450**	1,462	1,147	1,282	**28,400**	**28,450**	1,690	1,339	1,486	**31,400**	**31,450**	1,918	1,542	1,701
25,450	**25,500**	1,466	1,151	1,286	**28,450**	**28,500**	1,694	1,343	1,490	**31,450**	**31,500**	1,922	1,545	1,705
25,500	**25,550**	1,470	1,154	1,289	**28,500**	**28,550**	1,698	1,346	1,493	**31,500**	**31,550**	1,926	1,548	1,708
25,550	**25,600**	1,474	1,157	1,292	**28,550**	**28,600**	1,702	1,349	1,496	**31,550**	**31,600**	1,930	1,552	1,712
25,600	**25,650**	1,478	1,160	1,296	**28,600**	**28,650**	1,706	1,352	1,500	**31,600**	**31,650**	1,934	1,555	1,715
25,650	**25,700**	1,481	1,163	1,299	**28,650**	**28,700**	1,709	1,355	1,503	**31,650**	**31,700**	1,937	1,559	1,719
25,700	**25,750**	1,485	1,167	1,303	**28,700**	**28,750**	1,713	1,359	1,507	**31,700**	**31,750**	1,941	1,562	1,723
25,750	**25,800**	1,489	1,170	1,306	**28,750**	**28,800**	1,717	1,362	1,510	**31,750**	**31,800**	1,945	1,565	1,726
25,800	**25,850**	1,493	1,173	1,309	**28,800**	**28,850**	1,721	1,365	1,514	**31,800**	**31,850**	1,949	1,569	1,730
25,850	**25,900**	1,497	1,176	1,313	**28,850**	**28,900**	1,725	1,368	1,517	**31,850**	**31,900**	1,953	1,572	1,733
25,900	**25,950**	1,500	1,179	1,316	**28,900**	**28,950**	1,728	1,372	1,521	**31,900**	**31,950**	1,956	1,576	1,737
25,950	**26,000**	1,504	1,183	1,320	**28,950**	**29,000**	1,732	1,375	1,525	**31,950**	**32,000**	1,960	1,579	1,741
26,000					**29,000**					**32,000**				
26,000	**26,050**	1,508	1,186	1,323	**29,000**	**29,050**	1,736	1,378	1,528	**32,000**	**32,050**	1,964	1,582	1,744
26,050	**26,100**	1,512	1,189	1,326	**29,050**	**29,100**	1,740	1,382	1,532	**32,050**	**32,100**	1,968	1,586	1,748
26,100	**26,150**	1,516	1,192	1,330	**29,100**	**29,150**	1,744	1,385	1,535	**32,100**	**32,150**	1,972	1,589	1,751
26,150	**26,200**	1,519	1,195	1,333	**29,150**	**29,200**	1,747	1,389	1,539	**32,150**	**32,200**	1,975	1,593	1,755
26,200	**26,250**	1,523	1,199	1,337	**29,200**	**29,250**	1,751	1,392	1,543	**32,200**	**32,250**	1,979	1,596	1,759
26,250	**26,300**	1,527	1,202	1,340	**29,250**	**29,300**	1,755	1,395	1,546	**32,250**	**32,300**	1,983	1,599	1,762
26,300	**26,350**	1,531	1,205	1,343	**29,300**	**29,350**	1,759	1,399	1,550	**32,300**	**32,350**	1,987	1,603	1,766
26,350	**26,400**	1,535	1,208	1,347	**29,350**	**29,400**	1,763	1,402	1,553	**32,350**	**32,400**	1,991	1,606	1,769
26,400	**26,450**	1,538	1,211	1,350	**29,400**	**29,450**	1,766	1,406	1,557	**32,400**	**32,450**	1,994	1,610	1,773
26,450	**26,500**	1,542	1,215	1,354	**29,450**	**29,500**	1,770	1,409	1,561	**32,450**	**32,500**	1,998	1,613	1,777
26,500	**26,550**	1,546	1,218	1,357	**29,500**	**29,550**	1,774	1,412	1,564	**32,500**	**32,550**	2,002	1,616	1,780
26,550	**26,600**	1,550	1,221	1,360	**29,550**	**29,600**	1,778	1,416	1,568	**32,550**	**32,600**	2,006	1,620	1,784
26,600	**26,650**	1,554	1,224	1,364	**29,600**	**29,650**	1,782	1,419	1,571	**32,600**	**32,650**	2,010	1,623	1,787
26,650	**26,700**	1,557	1,227	1,367	**29,650**	**29,700**	1,785	1,423	1,575	**32,650**	**32,700**	2,013	1,627	1,791
26,700	**26,750**	1,561	1,231	1,371	**29,700**	**29,750**	1,789	1,426	1,579	**32,700**	**32,750**	2,017	1,630	1,795
26,750	**26,800**	1,565	1,234	1,374	**29,750**	**29,800**	1,793	1,429	1,582	**32,750**	**32,800**	2,021	1,633	1,798
26,800	**26,850**	1,569	1,237	1,377	**29,800**	**29,850**	1,797	1,433	1,586	**32,800**	**32,850**	2,025	1,637	1,802
26,850	**26,900**	1,573	1,240	1,381	**29,850**	**29,900**	1,801	1,436	1,589	**32,850**	**32,900**	2,029	1,640	1,805
26,900	**26,950**	1,576	1,243	1,384	**29,900**	**29,950**	1,804	1,440	1,593	**32,900**	**32,950**	2,032	1,644	1,809
26,950	**27,000**	1,580	1,247	1,388	**29,950**	**30,000**	1,808	1,443	1,597	**32,950**	**33,000**	2,036	1,647	1,813
27,000					**30,000**					**33,000**				
27,000	**27,050**	1,584	1,250	1,391	**30,000**	**30,050**	1,812	1,446	1,600	**33,000**	**33,050**	2,040	1,650	1,816
27,050	**27,100**	1,588	1,253	1,394	**30,050**	**30,100**	1,816	1,450	1,604	**33,050**	**33,100**	2,044	1,654	1,820
27,100	**27,150**	1,592	1,256	1,398	**30,100**	**30,150**	1,820	1,453	1,607	**33,100**	**33,150**	2,048	1,657	1,823
27,150	**27,200**	1,595	1,259	1,401	**30,150**	**30,200**	1,823	1,457	1,611	**33,150**	**33,200**	2,051	1,661	1,827
27,200	**27,250**	1,599	1,263	1,405	**30,200**	**30,250**	1,827	1,460	1,615	**33,200**	**33,250**	2,055	1,664	1,831
27,250	**27,300**	1,603	1,266	1,408	**30,250**	**30,300**	1,831	1,463	1,618	**33,250**	**33,300**	2,059	1,667	1,834
27,300	**27,350**	1,607	1,269	1,411	**30,300**	**30,350**	1,835	1,467	1,622	**33,300**	**33,350**	2,063	1,671	1,838
27,350	**27,400**	1,611	1,272	1,415	**30,350**	**30,400**	1,839	1,470	1,625	**33,350**	**33,400**	2,067	1,674	1,841
27,400	**27,450**	1,614	1,275	1,418	**30,400**	**30,450**	1,842	1,474	1,629	**33,400**	**33,450**	2,070	1,678	1,845
27,450	**27,500**	1,618	1,279	1,422	**30,450**	**30,500**	1,846	1,477	1,633	**33,450**	**33,500**	2,074	1,681	1,849
27,500	**27,550**	1,622	1,282	1,425	**30,500**	**30,550**	1,850	1,480	1,636	**33,500**	**33,550**	2,078	1,684	1,852
27,550	**27,600**	1,626	1,285	1,428	**30,550**	**30,600**	1,854	1,484	1,640	**33,550**	**33,600**	2,082	1,688	1,856
27,600	**27,650**	1,630	1,288	1,432	**30,600**	**30,650**	1,858	1,487	1,643	**33,600**	**33,650**	2,086	1,691	1,859
27,650	**27,700**	1,633	1,291	1,435	**30,650**	**30,700**	1,861	1,491	1,647	**33,650**	**33,700**	2,089	1,695	1,863
27,700	**27,750**	1,637	1,295	1,439	**30,700**	**30,750**	1,865	1,494	1,651	**33,700**	**33,750**	2,093	1,698	1,867
27,750	**27,800**	1,641	1,298	1,442	**30,750**	**30,800**	1,869	1,497	1,654	**33,750**	**33,800**	2,097	1,701	1,870
27,800	**27,850**	1,645	1,301	1,445	**30,800**	**30,850**	1,873	1,501	1,658	**33,800**	**33,850**	2,101	1,705	1,874
27,850	**27,900**	1,649	1,304	1,449	**30,850**	**30,900**	1,877	1,504	1,661	**33,850**	**33,900**	2,105	1,708	1,877
27,900	**27,950**	1,652	1,307	1,452	**30,900**	**30,950**	1,880	1,508	1,665	**33,900**	**33,950**	2,108	1,712	1,881
27,950	**28,000**	1,656	1,311	1,456	**30,950**	**31,000**	1,884	1,511	1,669	**33,950**	**34,000**	2,112	1,715	1,885

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

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2014 Hawaii Tax Table (Continued)

If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
34,000					**37,000**					**40,000**				
34,000	**34,050**	2,116	1,718	1,888	**37,000**	**37,050**	2,347	1,922	2,108	**40,000**	**40,050**	2,584	2,133	2,336
34,050	**34,100**	2,120	1,722	1,892	**37,050**	**37,100**	2,351	1,926	2,112	**40,050**	**40,100**	2,588	2,137	2,340
34,100	**34,150**	2,124	1,725	1,895	**37,100**	**37,150**	2,355	1,929	2,116	**40,100**	**40,150**	2,592	2,140	2,344
34,150	**34,200**	2,127	1,729	1,899	**37,150**	**37,200**	2,359	1,933	2,119	**40,150**	**40,200**	2,596	2,144	2,347
34,200	**34,250**	2,131	1,732	1,903	**37,200**	**37,250**	2,363	1,936	2,123	**40,200**	**40,250**	2,600	2,147	2,351
34,250	**34,300**	2,135	1,735	1,906	**37,250**	**37,300**	2,367	1,939	2,127	**40,250**	**40,300**	2,604	2,151	2,355
34,300	**34,350**	2,139	1,739	1,910	**37,300**	**37,350**	2,371	1,943	2,131	**40,300**	**40,350**	2,608	2,155	2,359
34,350	**34,400**	2,143	1,742	1,913	**37,350**	**37,400**	2,375	1,946	2,135	**40,350**	**40,400**	2,612	2,158	2,363
34,400	**34,450**	2,146	1,746	1,917	**37,400**	**37,450**	2,379	1,950	2,138	**40,400**	**40,450**	2,616	2,162	2,366
34,450	**34,500**	2,150	1,749	1,921	**37,450**	**37,500**	2,383	1,953	2,142	**40,450**	**40,500**	2,620	2,165	2,370
34,500	**34,550**	2,154	1,752	1,924	**37,500**	**37,550**	2,386	1,956	2,146	**40,500**	**40,550**	2,623	2,169	2,374
34,550	**34,600**	2,158	1,756	1,928	**37,550**	**37,600**	2,390	1,960	2,150	**40,550**	**40,600**	2,627	2,173	2,378
34,600	**34,650**	2,162	1,759	1,931	**37,600**	**37,650**	2,394	1,963	2,154	**40,600**	**40,650**	2,631	2,176	2,382
34,650	**34,700**	2,165	1,763	1,935	**37,650**	**37,700**	2,398	1,967	2,157	**40,650**	**40,700**	2,635	2,180	2,385
34,700	**34,750**	2,169	1,766	1,939	**37,700**	**37,750**	2,402	1,970	2,161	**40,700**	**40,750**	2,639	2,183	2,389
34,750	**34,800**	2,173	1,769	1,942	**37,750**	**37,800**	2,406	1,973	2,165	**40,750**	**40,800**	2,643	2,187	2,393
34,800	**34,850**	2,177	1,773	1,946	**37,800**	**37,850**	2,410	1,977	2,169	**40,800**	**40,850**	2,647	2,191	2,397
34,850	**34,900**	2,181	1,776	1,949	**37,850**	**37,900**	2,414	1,980	2,173	**40,850**	**40,900**	2,651	2,194	2,401
34,900	**34,950**	2,184	1,780	1,953	**37,900**	**37,950**	2,418	1,984	2,176	**40,900**	**40,950**	2,655	2,198	2,404
34,950	**35,000**	2,188	1,783	1,957	**37,950**	**38,000**	2,422	1,987	2,180	**40,950**	**41,000**	2,659	2,201	2,408
35,000					**38,000**					**41,000**				
35,000	**35,050**	2,192	1,786	1,960	**38,000**	**38,050**	2,426	1,990	2,184	**41,000**	**41,050**	2,663	2,205	2,412
35,050	**35,100**	2,196	1,790	1,964	**38,050**	**38,100**	2,430	1,994	2,188	**41,050**	**41,100**	2,667	2,209	2,416
35,100	**35,150**	2,200	1,793	1,967	**38,100**	**38,150**	2,434	1,997	2,192	**41,100**	**41,150**	2,671	2,212	2,420
35,150	**35,200**	2,203	1,797	1,971	**38,150**	**38,200**	2,438	2,001	2,195	**41,150**	**41,200**	2,675	2,216	2,423
35,200	**35,250**	2,207	1,800	1,975	**38,200**	**38,250**	2,442	2,004	2,199	**41,200**	**41,250**	2,679	2,219	2,427
35,250	**35,300**	2,211	1,803	1,978	**38,250**	**38,300**	2,446	2,007	2,203	**41,250**	**41,300**	2,683	2,223	2,431
35,300	**35,350**	2,215	1,807	1,982	**38,300**	**38,350**	2,450	2,011	2,207	**41,300**	**41,350**	2,687	2,227	2,435
35,350	**35,400**	2,219	1,810	1,985	**38,350**	**38,400**	2,454	2,014	2,211	**41,350**	**41,400**	2,691	2,230	2,439
35,400	**35,450**	2,222	1,814	1,989	**38,400**	**38,450**	2,458	2,018	2,214	**41,400**	**41,450**	2,695	2,234	2,442
35,450	**35,500**	2,226	1,817	1,993	**38,450**	**38,500**	2,462	2,021	2,218	**41,450**	**41,500**	2,699	2,237	2,446
35,500	**35,550**	2,230	1,820	1,996	**38,500**	**38,550**	2,465	2,025	2,222	**41,500**	**41,550**	2,702	2,241	2,450
35,550	**35,600**	2,234	1,824	2,000	**38,550**	**38,600**	2,469	2,029	2,226	**41,550**	**41,600**	2,706	2,245	2,454
35,600	**35,650**	2,238	1,827	2,003	**38,600**	**38,650**	2,473	2,032	2,230	**41,600**	**41,650**	2,710	2,248	2,458
35,650	**35,700**	2,241	1,831	2,007	**38,650**	**38,700**	2,477	2,036	2,233	**41,650**	**41,700**	2,714	2,252	2,461
35,700	**35,750**	2,245	1,834	2,011	**38,700**	**38,750**	2,481	2,039	2,237	**41,700**	**41,750**	2,718	2,255	2,465
35,750	**35,800**	2,249	1,837	2,014	**38,750**	**38,800**	2,485	2,043	2,241	**41,750**	**41,800**	2,722	2,259	2,469
35,800	**35,850**	2,253	1,841	2,018	**38,800**	**38,850**	2,489	2,047	2,245	**41,800**	**41,850**	2,726	2,263	2,473
35,850	**35,900**	2,257	1,844	2,021	**38,850**	**38,900**	2,493	2,050	2,249	**41,850**	**41,900**	2,730	2,266	2,477
35,900	**35,950**	2,260	1,848	2,025	**38,900**	**38,950**	2,497	2,054	2,252	**41,900**	**41,950**	2,734	2,270	2,480
35,950	**36,000**	2,264	1,851	2,029	**38,950**	**39,000**	2,501	2,057	2,256	**41,950**	**42,000**	2,738	2,273	2,484
36,000					**39,000**					**42,000**				
36,000	**36,050**	2,268	1,854	2,032	**39,000**	**39,050**	2,505	2,061	2,260	**42,000**	**42,050**	2,742	2,277	2,488
36,050	**36,100**	2,272	1,858	2,036	**39,050**	**39,100**	2,509	2,065	2,264	**42,050**	**42,100**	2,746	2,281	2,492
36,100	**36,150**	2,276	1,861	2,040	**39,100**	**39,150**	2,513	2,068	2,268	**42,100**	**42,150**	2,750	2,284	2,496
36,150	**36,200**	2,280	1,865	2,043	**39,150**	**39,200**	2,517	2,072	2,271	**42,150**	**42,200**	2,754	2,288	2,499
36,200	**36,250**	2,284	1,868	2,047	**39,200**	**39,250**	2,521	2,075	2,275	**42,200**	**42,250**	2,758	2,291	2,503
36,250	**36,300**	2,288	1,871	2,051	**39,250**	**39,300**	2,525	2,079	2,279	**42,250**	**42,300**	2,762	2,295	2,507
36,300	**36,350**	2,292	1,875	2,055	**39,300**	**39,350**	2,529	2,083	2,283	**42,300**	**42,350**	2,766	2,299	2,511
36,350	**36,400**	2,296	1,878	2,059	**39,350**	**39,400**	2,533	2,086	2,287	**42,350**	**42,400**	2,770	2,302	2,515
36,400	**36,450**	2,300	1,882	2,062	**39,400**	**39,450**	2,537	2,090	2,290	**42,400**	**42,450**	2,774	2,306	2,518
36,450	**36,500**	2,304	1,885	2,066	**39,450**	**39,500**	2,541	2,093	2,294	**42,450**	**42,500**	2,778	2,309	2,522
36,500	**36,550**	2,307	1,888	2,070	**39,500**	**39,550**	2,544	2,097	2,298	**42,500**	**42,550**	2,781	2,313	2,526
36,550	**36,600**	2,311	1,892	2,074	**39,550**	**39,600**	2,548	2,101	2,302	**42,550**	**42,600**	2,785	2,317	2,530
36,600	**36,650**	2,315	1,895	2,078	**39,600**	**39,650**	2,552	2,104	2,306	**42,600**	**42,650**	2,789	2,320	2,534
36,650	**36,700**	2,319	1,899	2,081	**39,650**	**39,700**	2,556	2,108	2,309	**42,650**	**42,700**	2,793	2,324	2,537
36,700	**36,750**	2,323	1,902	2,085	**39,700**	**39,750**	2,560	2,111	2,313	**42,700**	**42,750**	2,797	2,327	2,541
36,750	**36,800**	2,327	1,905	2,089	**39,750**	**39,800**	2,564	2,115	2,317	**42,750**	**42,800**	2,801	2,331	2,545
36,800	**36,850**	2,331	1,909	2,093	**39,800**	**39,850**	2,568	2,119	2,321	**42,800**	**42,850**	2,805	2,335	2,549
36,850	**36,900**	2,335	1,912	2,097	**39,850**	**39,900**	2,572	2,122	2,325	**42,850**	**42,900**	2,809	2,338	2,553
36,900	**36,950**	2,339	1,916	2,100	**39,900**	**39,950**	2,576	2,126	2,328	**42,900**	**42,950**	2,813	2,342	2,556
36,950	**37,000**	2,343	1,919	2,104	**39,950**	**40,000**	2,580	2,129	2,332	**42,950**	**43,000**	2,817	2,345	2,560

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
43,000					**46,000**					**49,000**				
43,000	**43,050**	2,821	2,349	2,564	**46,000**	**46,050**	3,058	2,565	2,792	**49,000**	**49,050**	3,299	2,785	3,020
43,050	**43,100**	2,825	2,353	2,568	**46,050**	**46,100**	3,062	2,569	2,796	**49,050**	**49,100**	3,303	2,789	3,024
43,100	**43,150**	2,829	2,356	2,572	**46,100**	**46,150**	3,066	2,572	2,800	**49,100**	**49,150**	3,307	2,793	3,028
43,150	**43,200**	2,833	2,360	2,575	**46,150**	**46,200**	3,070	2,576	2,803	**49,150**	**49,200**	3,311	2,796	3,031
43,200	**43,250**	2,837	2,363	2,579	**46,200**	**46,250**	3,074	2,579	2,807	**49,200**	**49,250**	3,315	2,800	3,035
43,250	**43,300**	2,841	2,367	2,583	**46,250**	**46,300**	3,078	2,583	2,811	**49,250**	**49,300**	3,319	2,804	3,039
43,300	**43,350**	2,845	2,371	2,587	**46,300**	**46,350**	3,082	2,587	2,815	**49,300**	**49,350**	3,323	2,808	3,043
43,350	**43,400**	2,849	2,374	2,591	**46,350**	**46,400**	3,086	2,590	2,819	**49,350**	**49,400**	3,327	2,812	3,047
43,400	**43,450**	2,853	2,378	2,594	**46,400**	**46,450**	3,090	2,594	2,822	**49,400**	**49,450**	3,332	2,815	3,050
43,450	**43,500**	2,857	2,381	2,598	**46,450**	**46,500**	3,094	2,597	2,826	**49,450**	**49,500**	3,336	2,819	3,054
43,500	**43,550**	2,860	2,385	2,602	**46,500**	**46,550**	3,097	2,601	2,830	**49,500**	**49,550**	3,340	2,823	3,058
43,550	**43,600**	2,864	2,389	2,606	**46,550**	**46,600**	3,101	2,605	2,834	**49,550**	**49,600**	3,344	2,827	3,062
43,600	**43,650**	2,868	2,392	2,610	**46,600**	**46,650**	3,105	2,608	2,838	**49,600**	**49,650**	3,348	2,831	3,066
43,650	**43,700**	2,872	2,396	2,613	**46,650**	**46,700**	3,109	2,612	2,841	**49,650**	**49,700**	3,352	2,834	3,069
43,700	**43,750**	2,876	2,399	2,617	**46,700**	**46,750**	3,113	2,615	2,845	**49,700**	**49,750**	3,356	2,838	3,073
43,750	**43,800**	2,880	2,403	2,621	**46,750**	**46,800**	3,117	2,619	2,849	**49,750**	**49,800**	3,360	2,842	3,077
43,800	**43,850**	2,884	2,407	2,625	**46,800**	**46,850**	3,121	2,623	2,853	**49,800**	**49,850**	3,365	2,846	3,081
43,850	**43,900**	2,888	2,410	2,629	**46,850**	**46,900**	3,125	2,626	2,857	**49,850**	**49,900**	3,369	2,850	3,085
43,900	**43,950**	2,892	2,414	2,632	**46,900**	**46,950**	3,129	2,630	2,860	**49,900**	**49,950**	3,373	2,853	3,088
43,950	**44,000**	2,896	2,417	2,636	**46,950**	**47,000**	3,133	2,633	2,864	**49,950**	**50,000**	3,377	2,857	3,092
44,000					**47,000**					**50,000**				
44,000	**44,050**	2,900	2,421	2,640	**47,000**	**47,050**	3,137	2,637	2,868	**50,000**	**50,050**	3,381	2,861	3,096
44,050	**44,100**	2,904	2,425	2,644	**47,050**	**47,100**	3,141	2,641	2,872	**50,050**	**50,100**	3,385	2,865	3,100
44,100	**44,150**	2,908	2,428	2,648	**47,100**	**47,150**	3,145	2,644	2,876	**50,100**	**50,150**	3,389	2,869	3,104
44,150	**44,200**	2,912	2,432	2,651	**47,150**	**47,200**	3,149	2,648	2,879	**50,150**	**50,200**	3,393	2,872	3,107
44,200	**44,250**	2,916	2,435	2,655	**47,200**	**47,250**	3,153	2,651	2,883	**50,200**	**50,250**	3,398	2,876	3,111
44,250	**44,300**	2,920	2,439	2,659	**47,250**	**47,300**	3,157	2,655	2,887	**50,250**	**50,300**	3,402	2,880	3,115
44,300	**44,350**	2,924	2,443	2,663	**47,300**	**47,350**	3,161	2,659	2,891	**50,300**	**50,350**	3,406	2,884	3,119
44,350	**44,400**	2,928	2,446	2,667	**47,350**	**47,400**	3,165	2,662	2,895	**50,350**	**50,400**	3,410	2,888	3,123
44,400	**44,450**	2,932	2,450	2,670	**47,400**	**47,450**	3,169	2,666	2,898	**50,400**	**50,450**	3,414	2,891	3,126
44,450	**44,500**	2,936	2,453	2,674	**47,450**	**47,500**	3,173	2,669	2,902	**50,450**	**50,500**	3,418	2,895	3,130
44,500	**44,550**	2,939	2,457	2,678	**47,500**	**47,550**	3,176	2,673	2,906	**50,500**	**50,550**	3,422	2,899	3,134
44,550	**44,600**	2,943	2,461	2,682	**47,550**	**47,600**	3,180	2,677	2,910	**50,550**	**50,600**	3,426	2,903	3,138
44,600	**44,650**	2,947	2,464	2,686	**47,600**	**47,650**	3,184	2,680	2,914	**50,600**	**50,650**	3,431	2,907	3,142
44,650	**44,700**	2,951	2,468	2,689	**47,650**	**47,700**	3,188	2,684	2,917	**50,650**	**50,700**	3,435	2,910	3,145
44,700	**44,750**	2,955	2,471	2,693	**47,700**	**47,750**	3,192	2,687	2,921	**50,700**	**50,750**	3,439	2,914	3,149
44,750	**44,800**	2,959	2,475	2,697	**47,750**	**47,800**	3,196	2,691	2,925	**50,750**	**50,800**	3,443	2,918	3,153
44,800	**44,850**	2,963	2,479	2,701	**47,800**	**47,850**	3,200	2,695	2,929	**50,800**	**50,850**	3,447	2,922	3,157
44,850	**44,900**	2,967	2,482	2,705	**47,850**	**47,900**	3,204	2,698	2,933	**50,850**	**50,900**	3,451	2,926	3,161
44,900	**44,950**	2,971	2,486	2,708	**47,900**	**47,950**	3,208	2,702	2,936	**50,900**	**50,950**	3,455	2,929	3,164
44,950	**45,000**	2,975	2,489	2,712	**47,950**	**48,000**	3,212	2,705	2,940	**50,950**	**51,000**	3,459	2,933	3,168
45,000					**48,000**					**51,000**				
45,000	**45,050**	2,979	2,493	2,716	**48,000**	**48,050**	3,216	2,709	2,944	**51,000**	**51,050**	3,464	2,937	3,172
45,050	**45,100**	2,983	2,497	2,720	**48,050**	**48,100**	3,220	2,713	2,948	**51,050**	**51,100**	3,468	2,941	3,176
45,100	**45,150**	2,987	2,500	2,724	**48,100**	**48,150**	3,224	2,717	2,952	**51,100**	**51,150**	3,472	2,945	3,180
45,150	**45,200**	2,991	2,504	2,727	**48,150**	**48,200**	3,228	2,720	2,955	**51,150**	**51,200**	3,476	2,948	3,183
45,200	**45,250**	2,995	2,507	2,731	**48,200**	**48,250**	3,233	2,724	2,959	**51,200**	**51,250**	3,480	2,952	3,187
45,250	**45,300**	2,999	2,511	2,735	**48,250**	**48,300**	3,237	2,728	2,963	**51,250**	**51,300**	3,484	2,956	3,191
45,300	**45,350**	3,003	2,515	2,739	**48,300**	**48,350**	3,241	2,732	2,967	**51,300**	**51,350**	3,488	2,960	3,195
45,350	**45,400**	3,007	2,518	2,743	**48,350**	**48,400**	3,245	2,736	2,971	**51,350**	**51,400**	3,492	2,964	3,199
45,400	**45,450**	3,011	2,522	2,746	**48,400**	**48,450**	3,249	2,739	2,974	**51,400**	**51,450**	3,497	2,967	3,202
45,450	**45,500**	3,015	2,525	2,750	**48,450**	**48,500**	3,253	2,743	2,978	**51,450**	**51,500**	3,501	2,971	3,206
45,500	**45,550**	3,018	2,529	2,754	**48,500**	**48,550**	3,257	2,747	2,982	**51,500**	**51,550**	3,505	2,975	3,210
45,550	**45,600**	3,022	2,533	2,758	**48,550**	**48,600**	3,261	2,751	2,986	**51,550**	**51,600**	3,509	2,979	3,214
45,600	**45,650**	3,026	2,536	2,762	**48,600**	**48,650**	3,266	2,755	2,990	**51,600**	**51,650**	3,513	2,983	3,218
45,650	**45,700**	3,030	2,540	2,765	**48,650**	**48,700**	3,270	2,758	2,993	**51,650**	**51,700**	3,517	2,986	3,221
45,700	**45,750**	3,034	2,543	2,769	**48,700**	**48,750**	3,274	2,762	2,997	**51,700**	**51,750**	3,521	2,990	3,225
45,750	**45,800**	3,038	2,547	2,773	**48,750**	**48,800**	3,278	2,766	3,001	**51,750**	**51,800**	3,525	2,994	3,229
45,800	**45,850**	3,042	2,551	2,777	**48,800**	**48,850**	3,282	2,770	3,005	**51,800**	**51,850**	3,530	2,998	3,233
45,850	**45,900**	3,046	2,554	2,781	**48,850**	**48,900**	3,286	2,774	3,009	**51,850**	**51,900**	3,534	3,002	3,237
45,900	**45,950**	3,050	2,558	2,784	**48,900**	**48,950**	3,290	2,777	3,012	**51,900**	**51,950**	3,538	3,005	3,240
45,950	**46,000**	3,054	2,561	2,788	**48,950**	**49,000**	3,294	2,781	3,016	**51,950**	**52,000**	3,542	3,009	3,244

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

2014 Hawaii Tax Table (Continued)

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
52,000					**55,000**					**58,000**				
52,000	**52,050**	3,546	3,013	3,248	**55,000**	**55,050**	3,794	3,241	3,479	**58,000**	**58,050**	4,041	3,469	3,716
52,050	**52,100**	3,550	3,017	3,252	**55,050**	**55,100**	3,798	3,245	3,483	**58,050**	**58,100**	4,045	3,473	3,720
52,100	**52,150**	3,554	3,021	3,256	**55,100**	**55,150**	3,802	3,249	3,487	**58,100**	**58,150**	4,049	3,477	3,724
52,150	**52,200**	3,558	3,024	3,259	**55,150**	**55,200**	3,806	3,252	3,491	**58,150**	**58,200**	4,053	3,480	3,728
52,200	**52,250**	3,563	3,028	3,263	**55,200**	**55,250**	3,810	3,256	3,495	**58,200**	**58,250**	4,058	3,484	3,732
52,250	**52,300**	3,567	3,032	3,267	**55,250**	**55,300**	3,814	3,260	3,499	**58,250**	**58,300**	4,062	3,488	3,736
52,300	**52,350**	3,571	3,036	3,271	**55,300**	**55,350**	3,818	3,264	3,503	**58,300**	**58,350**	4,066	3,492	3,740
52,350	**52,400**	3,575	3,040	3,275	**55,350**	**55,400**	3,822	3,268	3,507	**58,350**	**58,400**	4,070	3,496	3,744
52,400	**52,450**	3,579	3,043	3,278	**55,400**	**55,450**	3,827	3,271	3,511	**58,400**	**58,450**	4,074	3,499	3,748
52,450	**52,500**	3,583	3,047	3,282	**55,450**	**55,500**	3,831	3,275	3,515	**58,450**	**58,500**	4,078	3,503	3,752
52,500	**52,550**	3,587	3,051	3,286	**55,500**	**55,550**	3,835	3,279	3,518	**58,500**	**58,550**	4,082	3,507	3,755
52,550	**52,600**	3,591	3,055	3,290	**55,550**	**55,600**	3,839	3,283	3,522	**58,550**	**58,600**	4,086	3,511	3,759
52,600	**52,650**	3,596	3,059	3,294	**55,600**	**55,650**	3,843	3,287	3,526	**58,600**	**58,650**	4,091	3,515	3,763
52,650	**52,700**	3,600	3,062	3,297	**55,650**	**55,700**	3,847	3,290	3,530	**58,650**	**58,700**	4,095	3,518	3,767
52,700	**52,750**	3,604	3,066	3,301	**55,700**	**55,750**	3,851	3,294	3,534	**58,700**	**58,750**	4,099	3,522	3,771
52,750	**52,800**	3,608	3,070	3,305	**55,750**	**55,800**	3,855	3,298	3,538	**58,750**	**58,800**	4,103	3,526	3,775
52,800	**52,850**	3,612	3,074	3,309	**55,800**	**55,850**	3,860	3,302	3,542	**58,800**	**58,850**	4,107	3,530	3,779
52,850	**52,900**	3,616	3,078	3,313	**55,850**	**55,900**	3,864	3,306	3,546	**58,850**	**58,900**	4,111	3,534	3,783
52,900	**52,950**	3,620	3,081	3,316	**55,900**	**55,950**	3,868	3,309	3,550	**58,900**	**58,950**	4,115	3,537	3,787
52,950	**53,000**	3,624	3,085	3,320	**55,950**	**56,000**	3,872	3,313	3,554	**58,950**	**59,000**	4,119	3,541	3,791
53,000					**56,000**					**59,000**				
53,000	**53,050**	3,629	3,089	3,324	**56,000**	**56,050**	3,876	3,317	3,558	**59,000**	**59,050**	4,124	3,545	3,795
53,050	**53,100**	3,633	3,093	3,328	**56,050**	**56,100**	3,880	3,321	3,562	**59,050**	**59,100**	4,128	3,549	3,799
53,100	**53,150**	3,637	3,097	3,332	**56,100**	**56,150**	3,884	3,325	3,566	**59,100**	**59,150**	4,132	3,553	3,803
53,150	**53,200**	3,641	3,100	3,335	**56,150**	**56,200**	3,888	3,328	3,570	**59,150**	**59,200**	4,136	3,556	3,807
53,200	**53,250**	3,645	3,104	3,339	**56,200**	**56,250**	3,893	3,332	3,574	**59,200**	**59,250**	4,140	3,560	3,811
53,250	**53,300**	3,649	3,108	3,343	**56,250**	**56,300**	3,897	3,336	3,578	**59,250**	**59,300**	4,144	3,564	3,815
53,300	**53,350**	3,653	3,112	3,347	**56,300**	**56,350**	3,901	3,340	3,582	**59,300**	**59,350**	4,148	3,568	3,819
53,350	**53,400**	3,657	3,116	3,351	**56,350**	**56,400**	3,905	3,344	3,586	**59,350**	**59,400**	4,152	3,572	3,823
53,400	**53,450**	3,662	3,119	3,354	**56,400**	**56,450**	3,909	3,347	3,590	**59,400**	**59,450**	4,157	3,575	3,827
53,450	**53,500**	3,666	3,123	3,358	**56,450**	**56,500**	3,913	3,351	3,594	**59,450**	**59,500**	4,161	3,579	3,831
53,500	**53,550**	3,670	3,127	3,362	**56,500**	**56,550**	3,917	3,355	3,597	**59,500**	**59,550**	4,165	3,583	3,834
53,550	**53,600**	3,674	3,131	3,366	**56,550**	**56,600**	3,921	3,359	3,601	**59,550**	**59,600**	4,169	3,587	3,838
53,600	**53,650**	3,678	3,135	3,370	**56,600**	**56,650**	3,926	3,363	3,605	**59,600**	**59,650**	4,173	3,591	3,842
53,650	**53,700**	3,682	3,138	3,373	**56,650**	**56,700**	3,930	3,366	3,609	**59,650**	**59,700**	4,177	3,594	3,846
53,700	**53,750**	3,686	3,142	3,377	**56,700**	**56,750**	3,934	3,370	3,613	**59,700**	**59,750**	4,181	3,598	3,850
53,750	**53,800**	3,690	3,146	3,381	**56,750**	**56,800**	3,938	3,374	3,617	**59,750**	**59,800**	4,185	3,602	3,854
53,800	**53,850**	3,695	3,150	3,385	**56,800**	**56,850**	3,942	3,378	3,621	**59,800**	**59,850**	4,190	3,606	3,858
53,850	**53,900**	3,699	3,154	3,389	**56,850**	**56,900**	3,946	3,382	3,625	**59,850**	**59,900**	4,194	3,610	3,862
53,900	**53,950**	3,703	3,157	3,392	**56,900**	**56,950**	3,950	3,385	3,629	**59,900**	**59,950**	4,198	3,613	3,866
53,950	**54,000**	3,707	3,161	3,396	**56,950**	**57,000**	3,954	3,389	3,633	**59,950**	**60,000**	4,202	3,617	3,870
54,000					**57,000**					**60,000**				
54,000	**54,050**	3,711	3,165	3,400	**57,000**	**57,050**	3,959	3,393	3,637	**60,000**	**60,050**	4,206	3,621	3,874
54,050	**54,100**	3,715	3,169	3,404	**57,050**	**57,100**	3,963	3,397	3,641	**60,050**	**60,100**	4,210	3,625	3,878
54,100	**54,150**	3,719	3,173	3,408	**57,100**	**57,150**	3,967	3,401	3,645	**60,100**	**60,150**	4,214	3,629	3,882
54,150	**54,200**	3,723	3,176	3,412	**57,150**	**57,200**	3,971	3,404	3,649	**60,150**	**60,200**	4,218	3,632	3,886
54,200	**54,250**	3,728	3,180	3,416	**57,200**	**57,250**	3,975	3,408	3,653	**60,200**	**60,250**	4,223	3,636	3,890
54,250	**54,300**	3,732	3,184	3,420	**57,250**	**57,300**	3,979	3,412	3,657	**60,250**	**60,300**	4,227	3,640	3,894
54,300	**54,350**	3,736	3,188	3,424	**57,300**	**57,350**	3,983	3,416	3,661	**60,300**	**60,350**	4,231	3,644	3,898
54,350	**54,400**	3,740	3,192	3,428	**57,350**	**57,400**	3,987	3,420	3,665	**60,350**	**60,400**	4,235	3,648	3,902
54,400	**54,450**	3,744	3,195	3,432	**57,400**	**57,450**	3,992	3,423	3,669	**60,400**	**60,450**	4,239	3,651	3,906
54,450	**54,500**	3,748	3,199	3,436	**57,450**	**57,500**	3,996	3,427	3,673	**60,450**	**60,500**	4,243	3,655	3,910
54,500	**54,550**	3,752	3,203	3,439	**57,500**	**57,550**	4,000	3,431	3,676	**60,500**	**60,550**	4,247	3,659	3,913
54,550	**54,600**	3,756	3,207	3,443	**57,550**	**57,600**	4,004	3,435	3,680	**60,550**	**60,600**	4,251	3,663	3,917
54,600	**54,650**	3,761	3,211	3,447	**57,600**	**57,650**	4,008	3,439	3,684	**60,600**	**60,650**	4,256	3,667	3,921
54,650	**54,700**	3,765	3,214	3,451	**57,650**	**57,700**	4,012	3,442	3,688	**60,650**	**60,700**	4,260	3,670	3,925
54,700	**54,750**	3,769	3,218	3,455	**57,700**	**57,750**	4,016	3,446	3,692	**60,700**	**60,750**	4,264	3,674	3,929
54,750	**54,800**	3,773	3,222	3,459	**57,750**	**57,800**	4,020	3,450	3,696	**60,750**	**60,800**	4,268	3,678	3,933
54,800	**54,850**	3,777	3,226	3,463	**57,800**	**57,850**	4,025	3,454	3,700	**60,800**	**60,850**	4,272	3,682	3,937
54,850	**54,900**	3,781	3,230	3,467	**57,850**	**57,900**	4,029	3,458	3,704	**60,850**	**60,900**	4,276	3,686	3,941
54,900	**54,950**	3,785	3,233	3,471	**57,900**	**57,950**	4,033	3,461	3,708	**60,900**	**60,950**	4,280	3,689	3,945
54,950	**55,000**	3,789	3,237	3,475	**57,950**	**58,000**	4,037	3,465	3,712	**60,950**	**61,000**	4,284	3,693	3,949

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
61,000					**64,000**					**67,000**				
61,000	**61,050**	4,289	3,697	3,953	**64,000**	**64,050**	4,536	3,925	4,190	**67,000**	**67,050**	4,784	4,153	4,427
61,050	**61,100**	4,293	3,701	3,957	**64,050**	**64,100**	4,540	3,929	4,194	**67,050**	**67,100**	4,788	4,157	4,431
61,100	**61,150**	4,297	3,705	3,961	**64,100**	**64,150**	4,544	3,933	4,198	**67,100**	**67,150**	4,792	4,161	4,435
61,150	**61,200**	4,301	3,708	3,965	**64,150**	**64,200**	4,548	3,936	4,202	**67,150**	**67,200**	4,796	4,164	4,439
61,200	**61,250**	4,305	3,712	3,969	**64,200**	**64,250**	4,553	3,940	4,206	**67,200**	**67,250**	4,800	4,168	4,443
61,250	**61,300**	4,309	3,716	3,973	**64,250**	**64,300**	4,557	3,944	4,210	**67,250**	**67,300**	4,804	4,172	4,447
61,300	**61,350**	4,313	3,720	3,977	**64,300**	**64,350**	4,561	3,948	4,214	**67,300**	**67,350**	4,808	4,176	4,451
61,350	**61,400**	4,317	3,724	3,981	**64,350**	**64,400**	4,565	3,952	4,218	**67,350**	**67,400**	4,812	4,180	4,455
61,400	**61,450**	4,322	3,727	3,985	**64,400**	**64,450**	4,569	3,955	4,222	**67,400**	**67,450**	4,817	4,183	4,459
61,450	**61,500**	4,326	3,731	3,989	**64,450**	**64,500**	4,573	3,959	4,226	**67,450**	**67,500**	4,821	4,187	4,463
61,500	**61,550**	4,330	3,735	3,992	**64,500**	**64,550**	4,577	3,963	4,229	**67,500**	**67,550**	4,825	4,191	4,466
61,550	**61,600**	4,334	3,739	3,996	**64,550**	**64,600**	4,581	3,967	4,233	**67,550**	**67,600**	4,829	4,195	4,470
61,600	**61,650**	4,338	3,743	4,000	**64,600**	**64,650**	4,586	3,971	4,237	**67,600**	**67,650**	4,833	4,199	4,474
61,650	**61,700**	4,342	3,746	4,004	**64,650**	**64,700**	4,590	3,974	4,241	**67,650**	**67,700**	4,837	4,202	4,478
61,700	**61,750**	4,346	3,750	4,008	**64,700**	**64,750**	4,594	3,978	4,245	**67,700**	**67,750**	4,841	4,206	4,482
61,750	**61,800**	4,350	3,754	4,012	**64,750**	**64,800**	4,598	3,982	4,249	**67,750**	**67,800**	4,845	4,210	4,486
61,800	**61,850**	4,355	3,758	4,016	**64,800**	**64,850**	4,602	3,986	4,253	**67,800**	**67,850**	4,850	4,214	4,490
61,850	**61,900**	4,359	3,762	4,020	**64,850**	**64,900**	4,606	3,990	4,257	**67,850**	**67,900**	4,854	4,218	4,494
61,900	**61,950**	4,363	3,765	4,024	**64,900**	**64,950**	4,610	3,993	4,261	**67,900**	**67,950**	4,858	4,221	4,498
61,950	**62,000**	4,367	3,769	4,028	**64,950**	**65,000**	4,614	3,997	4,265	**67,950**	**68,000**	4,862	4,225	4,502
62,000					**65,000**					**68,000**				
62,000	**62,050**	4,371	3,773	4,032	**65,000**	**65,050**	4,619	4,001	4,269	**68,000**	**68,050**	4,866	4,229	4,506
62,050	**62,100**	4,375	3,777	4,036	**65,050**	**65,100**	4,623	4,005	4,273	**68,050**	**68,100**	4,870	4,233	4,510
62,100	**62,150**	4,379	3,781	4,040	**65,100**	**65,150**	4,627	4,009	4,277	**68,100**	**68,150**	4,874	4,237	4,514
62,150	**62,200**	4,383	3,784	4,044	**65,150**	**65,200**	4,631	4,012	4,281	**68,150**	**68,200**	4,878	4,240	4,518
62,200	**62,250**	4,388	3,788	4,048	**65,200**	**65,250**	4,635	4,016	4,285	**68,200**	**68,250**	4,883	4,244	4,522
62,250	**62,300**	4,392	3,792	4,052	**65,250**	**65,300**	4,639	4,020	4,289	**68,250**	**68,300**	4,887	4,248	4,526
62,300	**62,350**	4,396	3,796	4,056	**65,300**	**65,350**	4,643	4,024	4,293	**68,300**	**68,350**	4,891	4,252	4,530
62,350	**62,400**	4,400	3,800	4,060	**65,350**	**65,400**	4,647	4,028	4,297	**68,350**	**68,400**	4,895	4,256	4,534
62,400	**62,450**	4,404	3,803	4,064	**65,400**	**65,450**	4,652	4,031	4,301	**68,400**	**68,450**	4,899	4,259	4,538
62,450	**62,500**	4,408	3,807	4,068	**65,450**	**65,500**	4,656	4,035	4,305	**68,450**	**68,500**	4,903	4,263	4,542
62,500	**62,550**	4,412	3,811	4,071	**65,500**	**65,550**	4,660	4,039	4,308	**68,500**	**68,550**	4,907	4,267	4,545
62,550	**62,600**	4,416	3,815	4,075	**65,550**	**65,600**	4,664	4,043	4,312	**68,550**	**68,600**	4,911	4,271	4,549
62,600	**62,650**	4,421	3,819	4,079	**65,600**	**65,650**	4,668	4,047	4,316	**68,600**	**68,650**	4,916	4,275	4,553
62,650	**62,700**	4,425	3,822	4,083	**65,650**	**65,700**	4,672	4,050	4,320	**68,650**	**68,700**	4,920	4,278	4,557
62,700	**62,750**	4,429	3,826	4,087	**65,700**	**65,750**	4,676	4,054	4,324	**68,700**	**68,750**	4,924	4,282	4,561
62,750	**62,800**	4,433	3,830	4,091	**65,750**	**65,800**	4,680	4,058	4,328	**68,750**	**68,800**	4,928	4,286	4,565
62,800	**62,850**	4,437	3,834	4,095	**65,800**	**65,850**	4,685	4,062	4,332	**68,800**	**68,850**	4,932	4,290	4,569
62,850	**62,900**	4,441	3,838	4,099	**65,850**	**65,900**	4,689	4,066	4,336	**68,850**	**68,900**	4,936	4,294	4,573
62,900	**62,950**	4,445	3,841	4,103	**65,900**	**65,950**	4,693	4,069	4,340	**68,900**	**68,950**	4,940	4,297	4,577
62,950	**63,000**	4,449	3,845	4,107	**65,950**	**66,000**	4,697	4,073	4,344	**68,950**	**69,000**	4,944	4,301	4,581
63,000					**66,000**					**69,000**				
63,000	**63,050**	4,454	3,849	4,111	**66,000**	**66,050**	4,701	4,077	4,348	**69,000**	**69,050**	4,949	4,305	4,585
63,050	**63,100**	4,458	3,853	4,115	**66,050**	**66,100**	4,705	4,081	4,352	**69,050**	**69,100**	4,953	4,309	4,589
63,100	**63,150**	4,462	3,857	4,119	**66,100**	**66,150**	4,709	4,085	4,356	**69,100**	**69,150**	4,957	4,313	4,593
63,150	**63,200**	4,466	3,860	4,123	**66,150**	**66,200**	4,713	4,088	4,360	**69,150**	**69,200**	4,961	4,316	4,597
63,200	**63,250**	4,470	3,864	4,127	**66,200**	**66,250**	4,718	4,092	4,364	**69,200**	**69,250**	4,965	4,320	4,601
63,250	**63,300**	4,474	3,868	4,131	**66,250**	**66,300**	4,722	4,096	4,368	**69,250**	**69,300**	4,969	4,324	4,605
63,300	**63,350**	4,478	3,872	4,135	**66,300**	**66,350**	4,726	4,100	4,372	**69,300**	**69,350**	4,973	4,328	4,609
63,350	**63,400**	4,482	3,876	4,139	**66,350**	**66,400**	4,730	4,104	4,376	**69,350**	**69,400**	4,977	4,332	4,613
63,400	**63,450**	4,487	3,879	4,143	**66,400**	**66,450**	4,734	4,107	4,380	**69,400**	**69,450**	4,982	4,335	4,617
63,450	**63,500**	4,491	3,883	4,147	**66,450**	**66,500**	4,738	4,111	4,384	**69,450**	**69,500**	4,986	4,339	4,621
63,500	**63,550**	4,495	3,887	4,150	**66,500**	**66,550**	4,742	4,115	4,387	**69,500**	**69,550**	4,990	4,343	4,624
63,550	**63,600**	4,499	3,891	4,154	**66,550**	**66,600**	4,746	4,119	4,391	**69,550**	**69,600**	4,994	4,347	4,628
63,600	**63,650**	4,503	3,895	4,158	**66,600**	**66,650**	4,751	4,123	4,395	**69,600**	**69,650**	4,998	4,351	4,632
63,650	**63,700**	4,507	3,898	4,162	**66,650**	**66,700**	4,755	4,126	4,399	**69,650**	**69,700**	5,002	4,354	4,636
63,700	**63,750**	4,511	3,902	4,166	**66,700**	**66,750**	4,759	4,130	4,403	**69,700**	**69,750**	5,006	4,358	4,640
63,750	**63,800**	4,515	3,906	4,170	**66,750**	**66,800**	4,763	4,134	4,407	**69,750**	**69,800**	5,010	4,362	4,644
63,800	**63,850**	4,520	3,910	4,174	**66,800**	**66,850**	4,767	4,138	4,411	**69,800**	**69,850**	5,015	4,366	4,648
63,850	**63,900**	4,524	3,914	4,178	**66,850**	**66,900**	4,771	4,142	4,415	**69,850**	**69,900**	5,019	4,370	4,652
63,900	**63,950**	4,528	3,917	4,182	**66,900**	**66,950**	4,775	4,145	4,419	**69,900**	**69,950**	5,023	4,373	4,656
63,950	**64,000**	4,532	3,921	4,186	**66,950**	**67,000**	4,779	4,149	4,423	**69,950**	**70,000**	5,027	4,377	4,660

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

2014 Hawaii Tax Table (Continued)

If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	If line 43 (taxable income) is — At least	But less than	And you are — Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
70,000					**73,000**					**76,000**				
70,000	**70,050**	5,031	4,381	4,664	**73,000**	**73,050**	5,279	4,612	4,905	**76,000**	**76,050**	5,526	4,849	5,152
70,050	**70,100**	5,035	4,385	4,668	**73,050**	**73,100**	5,283	4,616	4,909	**76,050**	**76,100**	5,530	4,853	5,156
70,100	**70,150**	5,039	4,389	4,672	**73,100**	**73,150**	5,287	4,620	4,913	**76,100**	**76,150**	5,534	4,857	5,160
70,150	**70,200**	5,043	4,392	4,676	**73,150**	**73,200**	5,291	4,624	4,917	**76,150**	**76,200**	5,538	4,861	5,164
70,200	**70,250**	5,048	4,396	4,680	**73,200**	**73,250**	5,295	4,628	4,921	**76,200**	**76,250**	5,543	4,865	5,169
70,250	**70,300**	5,052	4,400	4,684	**73,250**	**73,300**	5,299	4,632	4,925	**76,250**	**76,300**	5,547	4,869	5,173
70,300	**70,350**	5,056	4,404	4,688	**73,300**	**73,350**	5,303	4,636	4,929	**76,300**	**76,350**	5,551	4,873	5,177
70,350	**70,400**	5,060	4,408	4,692	**73,350**	**73,400**	5,307	4,640	4,933	**76,350**	**76,400**	5,555	4,877	5,181
70,400	**70,450**	5,064	4,411	4,696	**73,400**	**73,450**	5,312	4,644	4,938	**76,400**	**76,450**	5,559	4,881	5,185
70,450	**70,500**	5,068	4,415	4,700	**73,450**	**73,500**	5,316	4,648	4,942	**76,450**	**76,500**	5,563	4,885	5,189
70,500	**70,550**	5,072	4,419	4,703	**73,500**	**73,550**	5,320	4,651	4,946	**76,500**	**76,550**	5,567	4,888	5,193
70,550	**70,600**	5,076	4,423	4,707	**73,550**	**73,600**	5,324	4,655	4,950	**76,550**	**76,600**	5,571	4,892	5,197
70,600	**70,650**	5,081	4,427	4,711	**73,600**	**73,650**	5,328	4,659	4,954	**76,600**	**76,650**	5,576	4,896	5,202
70,650	**70,700**	5,085	4,430	4,715	**73,650**	**73,700**	5,332	4,663	4,958	**76,650**	**76,700**	5,580	4,900	5,206
70,700	**70,750**	5,089	4,434	4,719	**73,700**	**73,750**	5,336	4,667	4,962	**76,700**	**76,750**	5,584	4,904	5,210
70,750	**70,800**	5,093	4,438	4,723	**73,750**	**73,800**	5,340	4,671	4,966	**76,750**	**76,800**	5,588	4,908	5,214
70,800	**70,850**	5,097	4,442	4,727	**73,800**	**73,850**	5,345	4,675	4,971	**76,800**	**76,850**	5,592	4,912	5,218
70,850	**70,900**	5,101	4,446	4,731	**73,850**	**73,900**	5,349	4,679	4,975	**76,850**	**76,900**	5,596	4,916	5,222
70,900	**70,950**	5,105	4,449	4,735	**73,900**	**73,950**	5,353	4,683	4,979	**76,900**	**76,950**	5,600	4,920	5,226
70,950	**71,000**	5,109	4,453	4,739	**73,950**	**74,000**	5,357	4,687	4,983	**76,950**	**77,000**	5,604	4,924	5,230
71,000					**74,000**					**77,000**				
71,000	**71,050**	5,114	4,457	4,743	**74,000**	**74,050**	5,361	4,691	4,987	**77,000**	**77,050**	5,609	4,928	5,235
71,050	**71,100**	5,118	4,461	4,747	**74,050**	**74,100**	5,365	4,695	4,991	**77,050**	**77,100**	5,613	4,932	5,239
71,100	**71,150**	5,122	4,465	4,751	**74,100**	**74,150**	5,369	4,699	4,995	**77,100**	**77,150**	5,617	4,936	5,243
71,150	**71,200**	5,126	4,468	4,755	**74,150**	**74,200**	5,373	4,703	4,999	**77,150**	**77,200**	5,621	4,940	5,247
71,200	**71,250**	5,130	4,472	4,759	**74,200**	**74,250**	5,378	4,707	5,004	**77,200**	**77,250**	5,625	4,944	5,251
71,250	**71,300**	5,134	4,476	4,763	**74,250**	**74,300**	5,382	4,711	5,008	**77,250**	**77,300**	5,629	4,948	5,255
71,300	**71,350**	5,138	4,480	4,767	**74,300**	**74,350**	5,386	4,715	5,012	**77,300**	**77,350**	5,633	4,952	5,259
71,350	**71,400**	5,142	4,484	4,771	**74,350**	**74,400**	5,390	4,719	5,016	**77,350**	**77,400**	5,637	4,956	5,263
71,400	**71,450**	5,147	4,487	4,775	**74,400**	**74,450**	5,394	4,723	5,020	**77,400**	**77,450**	5,642	4,960	5,268
71,450	**71,500**	5,151	4,491	4,779	**74,450**	**74,500**	5,398	4,727	5,024	**77,450**	**77,500**	5,646	4,964	5,272
71,500	**71,550**	5,155	4,495	4,782	**74,500**	**74,550**	5,402	4,730	5,028	**77,500**	**77,550**	5,650	4,967	5,276
71,550	**71,600**	5,159	4,499	4,786	**74,550**	**74,600**	5,406	4,734	5,032	**77,550**	**77,600**	5,654	4,971	5,280
71,600	**71,650**	5,163	4,503	4,790	**74,600**	**74,650**	5,411	4,738	5,037	**77,600**	**77,650**	5,658	4,975	5,284
71,650	**71,700**	5,167	4,506	4,794	**74,650**	**74,700**	5,415	4,742	5,041	**77,650**	**77,700**	5,662	4,979	5,288
71,700	**71,750**	5,171	4,510	4,798	**74,700**	**74,750**	5,419	4,746	5,045	**77,700**	**77,750**	5,666	4,983	5,292
71,750	**71,800**	5,175	4,514	4,802	**74,750**	**74,800**	5,423	4,750	5,049	**77,750**	**77,800**	5,670	4,987	5,296
71,800	**71,850**	5,180	4,518	4,806	**74,800**	**74,850**	5,427	4,754	5,053	**77,800**	**77,850**	5,675	4,991	5,301
71,850	**71,900**	5,184	4,522	4,810	**74,850**	**74,900**	5,431	4,758	5,057	**77,850**	**77,900**	5,679	4,995	5,305
71,900	**71,950**	5,188	4,525	4,814	**74,900**	**74,950**	5,435	4,762	5,061	**77,900**	**77,950**	5,683	4,999	5,309
71,950	**72,000**	5,192	4,529	4,818	**74,950**	**75,000**	5,439	4,766	5,065	**77,950**	**78,000**	5,687	5,003	5,313
72,000					**75,000**					**78,000**				
72,000	**72,050**	5,196	4,533	4,822	**75,000**	**75,050**	5,444	4,770	5,070	**78,000**	**78,050**	5,691	5,007	5,317
72,050	**72,100**	5,200	4,537	4,826	**75,050**	**75,100**	5,448	4,774	5,074	**78,050**	**78,100**	5,695	5,011	5,321
72,100	**72,150**	5,204	4,541	4,830	**75,100**	**75,150**	5,452	4,778	5,078	**78,100**	**78,150**	5,699	5,015	5,325
72,150	**72,200**	5,208	4,545	4,834	**75,150**	**75,200**	5,456	4,782	5,082	**78,150**	**78,200**	5,703	5,019	5,329
72,200	**72,250**	5,213	4,549	4,839	**75,200**	**75,250**	5,460	4,786	5,086	**78,200**	**78,250**	5,708	5,023	5,334
72,250	**72,300**	5,217	4,553	4,843	**75,250**	**75,300**	5,464	4,790	5,090	**78,250**	**78,300**	5,712	5,027	5,338
72,300	**72,350**	5,221	4,557	4,847	**75,300**	**75,350**	5,468	4,794	5,094	**78,300**	**78,350**	5,716	5,031	5,342
72,350	**72,400**	5,225	4,561	4,851	**75,350**	**75,400**	5,472	4,798	5,098	**78,350**	**78,400**	5,720	5,035	5,346
72,400	**72,450**	5,229	4,565	4,855	**75,400**	**75,450**	5,477	4,802	5,103	**78,400**	**78,450**	5,724	5,039	5,350
72,450	**72,500**	5,233	4,569	4,859	**75,450**	**75,500**	5,481	4,806	5,107	**78,450**	**78,500**	5,728	5,043	5,354
72,500	**72,550**	5,237	4,572	4,863	**75,500**	**75,550**	5,485	4,809	5,111	**78,500**	**78,550**	5,732	5,046	5,358
72,550	**72,600**	5,241	4,576	4,867	**75,550**	**75,600**	5,489	4,813	5,115	**78,550**	**78,600**	5,736	5,050	5,362
72,600	**72,650**	5,246	4,580	4,872	**75,600**	**75,650**	5,493	4,817	5,119	**78,600**	**78,650**	5,741	5,054	5,367
72,650	**72,700**	5,250	4,584	4,876	**75,650**	**75,700**	5,497	4,821	5,123	**78,650**	**78,700**	5,745	5,058	5,371
72,700	**72,750**	5,254	4,588	4,880	**75,700**	**75,750**	5,501	4,825	5,127	**78,700**	**78,750**	5,749	5,062	5,375
72,750	**72,800**	5,258	4,592	4,884	**75,750**	**75,800**	5,505	4,829	5,131	**78,750**	**78,800**	5,753	5,066	5,379
72,800	**72,850**	5,262	4,596	4,888	**75,800**	**75,850**	5,510	4,833	5,136	**78,800**	**78,850**	5,757	5,070	5,383
72,850	**72,900**	5,266	4,600	4,892	**75,850**	**75,900**	5,514	4,837	5,140	**78,850**	**78,900**	5,761	5,074	5,387
72,900	**72,950**	5,270	4,604	4,896	**75,900**	**75,950**	5,518	4,841	5,144	**78,900**	**78,950**	5,765	5,078	5,391
72,950	**73,000**	5,274	4,608	4,900	**75,950**	**76,000**	5,522	4,845	5,148	**78,950**	**79,000**	5,769	5,082	5,395

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
79,000					**82,000**					**85,000**				
79,000	**79,050**	5,774	5,086	5,400	**82,000**	**82,050**	6,021	5,323	5,647	**85,000**	**85,050**	6,269	5,560	5,895
79,050	**79,100**	5,778	5,090	5,404	**82,050**	**82,100**	6,025	5,327	5,651	**85,050**	**85,100**	6,273	5,564	5,899
79,100	**79,150**	5,782	5,094	5,408	**82,100**	**82,150**	6,029	5,331	5,655	**85,100**	**85,150**	6,277	5,568	5,903
79,150	**79,200**	5,786	5,098	5,412	**82,150**	**82,200**	6,033	5,335	5,659	**85,150**	**85,200**	6,281	5,572	5,907
79,200	**79,250**	5,790	5,102	5,416	**82,200**	**82,250**	6,038	5,339	5,664	**85,200**	**85,250**	6,285	5,576	5,911
79,250	**79,300**	5,794	5,106	5,420	**82,250**	**82,300**	6,042	5,343	5,668	**85,250**	**85,300**	6,289	5,580	5,915
79,300	**79,350**	5,798	5,110	5,424	**82,300**	**82,350**	6,046	5,347	5,672	**85,300**	**85,350**	6,293	5,584	5,919
79,350	**79,400**	5,802	5,114	5,428	**82,350**	**82,400**	6,050	5,351	5,676	**85,350**	**85,400**	6,297	5,588	5,923
79,400	**79,450**	5,807	5,118	5,433	**82,400**	**82,450**	6,054	5,355	5,680	**85,400**	**85,450**	6,302	5,592	5,928
79,450	**79,500**	5,811	5,122	5,437	**82,450**	**82,500**	6,058	5,359	5,684	**85,450**	**85,500**	6,306	5,596	5,932
79,500	**79,550**	5,815	5,125	5,441	**82,500**	**82,550**	6,062	5,362	5,688	**85,500**	**85,550**	6,310	5,599	5,936
79,550	**79,600**	5,819	5,129	5,445	**82,550**	**82,600**	6,066	5,366	5,692	**85,550**	**85,600**	6,314	5,603	5,940
79,600	**79,650**	5,823	5,133	5,449	**82,600**	**82,650**	6,071	5,370	5,697	**85,600**	**85,650**	6,318	5,607	5,944
79,650	**79,700**	5,827	5,137	5,453	**82,650**	**82,700**	6,075	5,374	5,701	**85,650**	**85,700**	6,322	5,611	5,948
79,700	**79,750**	5,831	5,141	5,457	**82,700**	**82,750**	6,079	5,378	5,705	**85,700**	**85,750**	6,326	5,615	5,952
79,750	**79,800**	5,835	5,145	5,461	**82,750**	**82,800**	6,083	5,382	5,709	**85,750**	**85,800**	6,330	5,619	5,956
79,800	**79,850**	5,840	5,149	5,466	**82,800**	**82,850**	6,087	5,386	5,713	**85,800**	**85,850**	6,335	5,623	5,961
79,850	**79,900**	5,844	5,153	5,470	**82,850**	**82,900**	6,091	5,390	5,717	**85,850**	**85,900**	6,339	5,627	5,965
79,900	**79,950**	5,848	5,157	5,474	**82,900**	**82,950**	6,095	5,394	5,721	**85,900**	**85,950**	6,343	5,631	5,969
79,950	**80,000**	5,852	5,161	5,478	**82,950**	**83,000**	6,099	5,398	5,725	**85,950**	**86,000**	6,347	5,635	5,973
80,000					**83,000**					**86,000**				
80,000	**80,050**	5,856	5,165	5,482	**83,000**	**83,050**	6,104	5,402	5,730	**86,000**	**86,050**	6,351	5,639	5,977
80,050	**80,100**	5,860	5,169	5,486	**83,050**	**83,100**	6,108	5,406	5,734	**86,050**	**86,100**	6,355	5,643	5,981
80,100	**80,150**	5,864	5,173	5,490	**83,100**	**83,150**	6,112	5,410	5,738	**86,100**	**86,150**	6,359	5,647	5,985
80,150	**80,200**	5,868	5,177	5,494	**83,150**	**83,200**	6,116	5,414	5,742	**86,150**	**86,200**	6,363	5,651	5,989
80,200	**80,250**	5,873	5,181	5,499	**83,200**	**83,250**	6,120	5,418	5,746	**86,200**	**86,250**	6,368	5,655	5,994
80,250	**80,300**	5,877	5,185	5,503	**83,250**	**83,300**	6,124	5,422	5,750	**86,250**	**86,300**	6,372	5,659	5,998
80,300	**80,350**	5,881	5,189	5,507	**83,300**	**83,350**	6,128	5,426	5,754	**86,300**	**86,350**	6,376	5,663	6,002
80,350	**80,400**	5,885	5,193	5,511	**83,350**	**83,400**	6,132	5,430	5,758	**86,350**	**86,400**	6,380	5,667	6,006
80,400	**80,450**	5,889	5,197	5,515	**83,400**	**83,450**	6,137	5,434	5,763	**86,400**	**86,450**	6,384	5,671	6,010
80,450	**80,500**	5,893	5,201	5,519	**83,450**	**83,500**	6,141	5,438	5,767	**86,450**	**86,500**	6,388	5,675	6,014
80,500	**80,550**	5,897	5,204	5,523	**83,500**	**83,550**	6,145	5,441	5,771	**86,500**	**86,550**	6,392	5,678	6,018
80,550	**80,600**	5,901	5,208	5,527	**83,550**	**83,600**	6,149	5,445	5,775	**86,550**	**86,600**	6,396	5,682	6,022
80,600	**80,650**	5,906	5,212	5,532	**83,600**	**83,650**	6,153	5,449	5,779	**86,600**	**86,650**	6,401	5,686	6,027
80,650	**80,700**	5,910	5,216	5,536	**83,650**	**83,700**	6,157	5,453	5,783	**86,650**	**86,700**	6,405	5,690	6,031
80,700	**80,750**	5,914	5,220	5,540	**83,700**	**83,750**	6,161	5,457	5,787	**86,700**	**86,750**	6,409	5,694	6,035
80,750	**80,800**	5,918	5,224	5,544	**83,750**	**83,800**	6,165	5,461	5,791	**86,750**	**86,800**	6,413	5,698	6,039
80,800	**80,850**	5,922	5,228	5,548	**83,800**	**83,850**	6,170	5,465	5,796	**86,800**	**86,850**	6,417	5,702	6,043
80,850	**80,900**	5,926	5,232	5,552	**83,850**	**83,900**	6,174	5,469	5,800	**86,850**	**86,900**	6,421	5,706	6,047
80,900	**80,950**	5,930	5,236	5,556	**83,900**	**83,950**	6,178	5,473	5,804	**86,900**	**86,950**	6,425	5,710	6,051
80,950	**81,000**	5,934	5,240	5,560	**83,950**	**84,000**	6,182	5,477	5,808	**86,950**	**87,000**	6,429	5,714	6,055
81,000					**84,000**					**87,000**				
81,000	**81,050**	5,939	5,244	5,565	**84,000**	**84,050**	6,186	5,481	5,812	**87,000**	**87,050**	6,434	5,718	6,060
81,050	**81,100**	5,943	5,248	5,569	**84,050**	**84,100**	6,190	5,485	5,816	**87,050**	**87,100**	6,438	5,722	6,064
81,100	**81,150**	5,947	5,252	5,573	**84,100**	**84,150**	6,194	5,489	5,820	**87,100**	**87,150**	6,442	5,726	6,068
81,150	**81,200**	5,951	5,256	5,577	**84,150**	**84,200**	6,198	5,493	5,824	**87,150**	**87,200**	6,446	5,730	6,072
81,200	**81,250**	5,955	5,260	5,581	**84,200**	**84,250**	6,203	5,497	5,829	**87,200**	**87,250**	6,450	5,734	6,076
81,250	**81,300**	5,959	5,264	5,585	**84,250**	**84,300**	6,207	5,501	5,833	**87,250**	**87,300**	6,454	5,738	6,080
81,300	**81,350**	5,963	5,268	5,589	**84,300**	**84,350**	6,211	5,505	5,837	**87,300**	**87,350**	6,458	5,742	6,084
81,350	**81,400**	5,967	5,272	5,593	**84,350**	**84,400**	6,215	5,509	5,841	**87,350**	**87,400**	6,462	5,746	6,088
81,400	**81,450**	5,972	5,276	5,598	**84,400**	**84,450**	6,219	5,513	5,845	**87,400**	**87,450**	6,467	5,750	6,093
81,450	**81,500**	5,976	5,280	5,602	**84,450**	**84,500**	6,223	5,517	5,849	**87,450**	**87,500**	6,471	5,754	6,097
81,500	**81,550**	5,980	5,283	5,606	**84,500**	**84,550**	6,227	5,520	5,853	**87,500**	**87,550**	6,475	5,757	6,101
81,550	**81,600**	5,984	5,287	5,610	**84,550**	**84,600**	6,231	5,524	5,857	**87,550**	**87,600**	6,479	5,761	6,105
81,600	**81,650**	5,988	5,291	5,614	**84,600**	**84,650**	6,236	5,528	5,862	**87,600**	**87,650**	6,483	5,765	6,109
81,650	**81,700**	5,992	5,295	5,618	**84,650**	**84,700**	6,240	5,532	5,866	**87,650**	**87,700**	6,487	5,769	6,113
81,700	**81,750**	5,996	5,299	5,622	**84,700**	**84,750**	6,244	5,536	5,870	**87,700**	**87,750**	6,491	5,773	6,117
81,750	**81,800**	6,000	5,303	5,626	**84,750**	**84,800**	6,248	5,540	5,874	**87,750**	**87,800**	6,495	5,777	6,121
81,800	**81,850**	6,005	5,307	5,631	**84,800**	**84,850**	6,252	5,544	5,878	**87,800**	**87,850**	6,500	5,781	6,126
81,850	**81,900**	6,009	5,311	5,635	**84,850**	**84,900**	6,256	5,548	5,882	**87,850**	**87,900**	6,504	5,785	6,130
81,900	**81,950**	6,013	5,315	5,639	**84,900**	**84,950**	6,260	5,552	5,886	**87,900**	**87,950**	6,508	5,789	6,134
81,950	**82,000**	6,017	5,319	5,643	**84,950**	**85,000**	6,264	5,556	5,890	**87,950**	**88,000**	6,512	5,793	6,138

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

2014 Hawaii Tax Table (Continued)

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
88,000					**91,000**					**94,000**				
88,000	**88,050**	6,516	5,797	6,142	**91,000**	**91,050**	6,764	6,034	6,390	**94,000**	**94,050**	7,011	6,271	6,637
88,050	**88,100**	6,520	5,801	6,146	**91,050**	**91,100**	6,768	6,038	6,394	**94,050**	**94,100**	7,015	6,275	6,641
88,100	**88,150**	6,524	5,805	6,150	**91,100**	**91,150**	6,772	6,042	6,398	**94,100**	**94,150**	7,019	6,279	6,645
88,150	**88,200**	6,528	5,809	6,154	**91,150**	**91,200**	6,776	6,046	6,402	**94,150**	**94,200**	7,023	6,283	6,649
88,200	**88,250**	6,533	5,813	6,159	**91,200**	**91,250**	6,780	6,050	6,406	**94,200**	**94,250**	7,028	6,287	6,654
88,250	**88,300**	6,537	5,817	6,163	**91,250**	**91,300**	6,784	6,054	6,410	**94,250**	**94,300**	7,032	6,291	6,658
88,300	**88,350**	6,541	5,821	6,167	**91,300**	**91,350**	6,788	6,058	6,414	**94,300**	**94,350**	7,036	6,295	6,662
88,350	**88,400**	6,545	5,825	6,171	**91,350**	**91,400**	6,792	6,062	6,418	**94,350**	**94,400**	7,040	6,299	6,666
88,400	**88,450**	6,549	5,829	6,175	**91,400**	**91,450**	6,797	6,066	6,423	**94,400**	**94,450**	7,044	6,303	6,670
88,450	**88,500**	6,553	5,833	6,179	**91,450**	**91,500**	6,801	6,070	6,427	**94,450**	**94,500**	7,048	6,307	6,674
88,500	**88,550**	6,557	5,836	6,183	**91,500**	**91,550**	6,805	6,073	6,431	**94,500**	**94,550**	7,052	6,310	6,678
88,550	**88,600**	6,561	5,840	6,187	**91,550**	**91,600**	6,809	6,077	6,435	**94,550**	**94,600**	7,056	6,314	6,682
88,600	**88,650**	6,566	5,844	6,192	**91,600**	**91,650**	6,813	6,081	6,439	**94,600**	**94,650**	7,061	6,318	6,687
88,650	**88,700**	6,570	5,848	6,196	**91,650**	**91,700**	6,817	6,085	6,443	**94,650**	**94,700**	7,065	6,322	6,691
88,700	**88,750**	6,574	5,852	6,200	**91,700**	**91,750**	6,821	6,089	6,447	**94,700**	**94,750**	7,069	6,326	6,695
88,750	**88,800**	6,578	5,856	6,204	**91,750**	**91,800**	6,825	6,093	6,451	**94,750**	**94,800**	7,073	6,330	6,699
88,800	**88,850**	6,582	5,860	6,208	**91,800**	**91,850**	6,830	6,097	6,456	**94,800**	**94,850**	7,077	6,334	6,703
88,850	**88,900**	6,586	5,864	6,212	**91,850**	**91,900**	6,834	6,101	6,460	**94,850**	**94,900**	7,081	6,338	6,707
88,900	**88,950**	6,590	5,868	6,216	**91,900**	**91,950**	6,838	6,105	6,464	**94,900**	**94,950**	7,085	6,342	6,711
88,950	**89,000**	6,594	5,872	6,220	**91,950**	**92,000**	6,842	6,109	6,468	**94,950**	**95,000**	7,089	6,346	6,715
89,000					**92,000**					**95,000**				
89,000	**89,050**	6,599	5,876	6,225	**92,000**	**92,050**	6,846	6,113	6,472	**95,000**	**95,050**	7,094	6,350	6,720
89,050	**89,100**	6,603	5,880	6,229	**92,050**	**92,100**	6,850	6,117	6,476	**95,050**	**95,100**	7,098	6,354	6,724
89,100	**89,150**	6,607	5,884	6,233	**92,100**	**92,150**	6,854	6,121	6,480	**95,100**	**95,150**	7,102	6,358	6,728
89,150	**89,200**	6,611	5,888	6,237	**92,150**	**92,200**	6,858	6,125	6,484	**95,150**	**95,200**	7,106	6,362	6,732
89,200	**89,250**	6,615	5,892	6,241	**92,200**	**92,250**	6,863	6,129	6,489	**95,200**	**95,250**	7,110	6,366	6,736
89,250	**89,300**	6,619	5,896	6,245	**92,250**	**92,300**	6,867	6,133	6,493	**95,250**	**95,300**	7,114	6,370	6,740
89,300	**89,350**	6,623	5,900	6,249	**92,300**	**92,350**	6,871	6,137	6,497	**95,300**	**95,350**	7,118	6,374	6,744
89,350	**89,400**	6,627	5,904	6,253	**92,350**	**92,400**	6,875	6,141	6,501	**95,350**	**95,400**	7,122	6,378	6,748
89,400	**89,450**	6,632	5,908	6,258	**92,400**	**92,450**	6,879	6,145	6,505	**95,400**	**95,450**	7,127	6,382	6,753
89,450	**89,500**	6,636	5,912	6,262	**92,450**	**92,500**	6,883	6,149	6,509	**95,450**	**95,500**	7,131	6,386	6,757
89,500	**89,550**	6,640	5,915	6,266	**92,500**	**92,550**	6,887	6,152	6,513	**95,500**	**95,550**	7,135	6,389	6,761
89,550	**89,600**	6,644	5,919	6,270	**92,550**	**92,600**	6,891	6,156	6,517	**95,550**	**95,600**	7,139	6,393	6,765
89,600	**89,650**	6,648	5,923	6,274	**92,600**	**92,650**	6,896	6,160	6,522	**95,600**	**95,650**	7,143	6,397	6,769
89,650	**89,700**	6,652	5,927	6,278	**92,650**	**92,700**	6,900	6,164	6,526	**95,650**	**95,700**	7,147	6,401	6,773
89,700	**89,750**	6,656	5,931	6,282	**92,700**	**92,750**	6,904	6,168	6,530	**95,700**	**95,750**	7,151	6,405	6,777
89,750	**89,800**	6,660	5,935	6,286	**92,750**	**92,800**	6,908	6,172	6,534	**95,750**	**95,800**	7,155	6,409	6,781
89,800	**89,850**	6,665	5,939	6,291	**92,800**	**92,850**	6,912	6,176	6,538	**95,800**	**95,850**	7,160	6,413	6,786
89,850	**89,900**	6,669	5,943	6,295	**92,850**	**92,900**	6,916	6,180	6,542	**95,850**	**95,900**	7,164	6,417	6,790
89,900	**89,950**	6,673	5,947	6,299	**92,900**	**92,950**	6,920	6,184	6,546	**95,900**	**95,950**	7,168	6,421	6,794
89,950	**90,000**	6,677	5,951	6,303	**92,950**	**93,000**	6,924	6,188	6,550	**95,950**	**96,000**	7,172	6,425	6,798
90,000					**93,000**					**96,000**				
90,000	**90,050**	6,681	5,955	6,307	**93,000**	**93,050**	6,929	6,192	6,555	**96,000**	**96,050**	7,176	6,429	6,802
90,050	**90,100**	6,685	5,959	6,311	**93,050**	**93,100**	6,933	6,196	6,559	**96,050**	**96,100**	7,180	6,433	6,806
90,100	**90,150**	6,689	5,963	6,315	**93,100**	**93,150**	6,937	6,200	6,563	**96,100**	**96,150**	7,184	6,437	6,810
90,150	**90,200**	6,693	5,967	6,319	**93,150**	**93,200**	6,941	6,204	6,567	**96,150**	**96,200**	7,188	6,441	6,814
90,200	**90,250**	6,698	5,971	6,324	**93,200**	**93,250**	6,945	6,208	6,571	**96,200**	**96,250**	7,193	6,446	6,819
90,250	**90,300**	6,702	5,975	6,328	**93,250**	**93,300**	6,949	6,212	6,575	**96,250**	**96,300**	7,197	6,450	6,823
90,300	**90,350**	6,706	5,979	6,332	**93,300**	**93,350**	6,953	6,216	6,579	**96,300**	**96,350**	7,201	6,454	6,827
90,350	**90,400**	6,710	5,983	6,336	**93,350**	**93,400**	6,957	6,220	6,583	**96,350**	**96,400**	7,205	6,458	6,831
90,400	**90,450**	6,714	5,987	6,340	**93,400**	**93,450**	6,962	6,224	6,588	**96,400**	**96,450**	7,209	6,462	6,835
90,450	**90,500**	6,718	5,991	6,344	**93,450**	**93,500**	6,966	6,228	6,592	**96,450**	**96,500**	7,213	6,466	6,839
90,500	**90,550**	6,722	5,994	6,348	**93,500**	**93,550**	6,970	6,231	6,596	**96,500**	**96,550**	7,217	6,470	6,843
90,550	**90,600**	6,726	5,998	6,352	**93,550**	**93,600**	6,974	6,235	6,600	**96,550**	**96,600**	7,221	6,474	6,847
90,600	**90,650**	6,731	6,002	6,357	**93,600**	**93,650**	6,978	6,239	6,604	**96,600**	**96,650**	7,226	6,479	6,852
90,650	**90,700**	6,735	6,006	6,361	**93,650**	**93,700**	6,982	6,243	6,608	**96,650**	**96,700**	7,230	6,483	6,856
90,700	**90,750**	6,739	6,010	6,365	**93,700**	**93,750**	6,986	6,247	6,612	**96,700**	**96,750**	7,234	6,487	6,860
90,750	**90,800**	6,743	6,014	6,369	**93,750**	**93,800**	6,990	6,251	6,616	**96,750**	**96,800**	7,238	6,491	6,864
90,800	**90,850**	6,747	6,018	6,373	**93,800**	**93,850**	6,995	6,255	6,621	**96,800**	**96,850**	7,242	6,495	6,868
90,850	**90,900**	6,751	6,022	6,377	**93,850**	**93,900**	6,999	6,259	6,625	**96,850**	**96,900**	7,246	6,499	6,872
90,900	**90,950**	6,755	6,026	6,381	**93,900**	**93,950**	7,003	6,263	6,629	**96,900**	**96,950**	7,250	6,503	6,876
90,950	**91,000**	6,759	6,030	6,385	**93,950**	**94,000**	7,007	6,267	6,633	**96,950**	**97,000**	7,254	6,507	6,880

***This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)**

Continued on next page

If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —			If line 43 (taxable income) is —		And you are —		
At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household	At least	But less than	Single or Married filing separately	Married filing jointly *	Head of a household
		Your tax is —					Your tax is —					Your tax is —		
97,000					**98,000**					**99,000**				
97,000	**97,050**	7,259	6,512	6,885	**98,000**	**98,050**	7,341	6,594	6,967	**99,000**	**99,050**	7,424	6,677	7,050
97,050	**97,100**	7,263	6,516	6,889	**98,050**	**98,100**	7,345	6,598	6,971	**99,050**	**99,100**	7,428	6,681	7,054
97,100	**97,150**	7,267	6,520	6,893	**98,100**	**98,150**	7,349	6,602	6,975	**99,100**	**99,150**	7,432	6,685	7,058
97,150	**97,200**	7,271	6,524	6,897	**98,150**	**98,200**	7,353	6,606	6,979	**99,150**	**99,200**	7,436	6,689	7,062
97,200	**97,250**	7,275	6,528	6,901	**98,200**	**98,250**	7,358	6,611	6,984	**99,200**	**99,250**	7,440	6,693	7,066
97,250	**97,300**	7,279	6,532	6,905	**98,250**	**98,300**	7,362	6,615	6,988	**99,250**	**99,300**	7,444	6,697	7,070
97,300	**97,350**	7,283	6,536	6,909	**98,300**	**98,350**	7,366	6,619	6,992	**99,300**	**99,350**	7,448	6,701	7,074
97,350	**97,400**	7,287	6,540	6,913	**98,350**	**98,400**	7,370	6,623	6,996	**99,350**	**99,400**	7,452	6,705	7,078
97,400	**97,450**	7,292	6,545	6,918	**98,400**	**98,450**	7,374	6,627	7,000	**99,400**	**99,450**	7,457	6,710	7,083
97,450	**97,500**	7,296	6,549	6,922	**98,450**	**98,500**	7,378	6,631	7,004	**99,450**	**99,500**	7,461	6,714	7,087
97,500	**97,550**	7,300	6,553	6,926	**98,500**	**98,550**	7,382	6,635	7,008	**99,500**	**99,550**	7,465	6,718	7,091
97,550	**97,600**	7,304	6,557	6,930	**98,550**	**98,600**	7,386	6,639	7,012	**99,550**	**99,600**	7,469	6,722	7,095
97,600	**97,650**	7,308	6,561	6,934	**98,600**	**98,650**	7,391	6,644	7,017	**99,600**	**99,650**	7,473	6,726	7,099
97,650	**97,700**	7,312	6,565	6,938	**98,650**	**98,700**	7,395	6,648	7,021	**99,650**	**99,700**	7,477	6,730	7,103
97,700	**97,750**	7,316	6,569	6,942	**98,700**	**98,750**	7,399	6,652	7,025	**99,700**	**99,750**	7,481	6,734	7,107
97,750	**97,800**	7,320	6,573	6,946	**98,750**	**98,800**	7,403	6,656	7,029	**99,750**	**99,800**	7,485	6,738	7,111
97,800	**97,850**	7,325	6,578	6,951	**98,800**	**98,850**	7,407	6,660	7,033	**99,800**	**99,850**	7,490	6,743	7,116
97,850	**97,900**	7,329	6,582	6,955	**98,850**	**98,900**	7,411	6,664	7,037	**99,850**	**99,900**	7,494	6,747	7,120
97,900	**97,950**	7,333	6,586	6,959	**98,900**	**98,950**	7,415	6,668	7,041	**99,900**	**99,950**	7,498	6,751	7,124
97,950	**98,000**	7,337	6,590	6,963	**98,950**	**99,000**	7,419	6,672	7,045	**99,950**	**100,000**	7,502	6,755	7,128

100,000 OR OVER —
You MUST use the tax rate schedules.

*This column must also be used by qualifying widow(er)

2014 Tax Rate Schedules

CAUTION – If your taxable income is less than $100,000, you MUST use the Tax Table.

Schedule I

SINGLE TAXPAYERS AND MARRIED FILING SEPARATE RETURNS

Use this schedule if you filled in Filing Status Oval 1 or 3 on Form N-15

If the amount on Form N-15, Line 43 is	Your tax is:	
Not over $2,400	1.40% of taxable income	
Over $2,400 but not over $4,800	$ 34	plus 3.20% over $2,400
Over $4,800 but not over $9,600	$ 110	plus 5.50% over $4,800
Over $9,600 but not over $14,400	$ 374	plus 6.40% over $9,600
Over $14,400 but not over $19,200	$ 682	plus 6.80% over $14,400
Over $19,200 but not over $24,000	$ 1,008	plus 7.20% over $19,200
Over $24,000 but not over $36,000	$ 1,354	plus 7.60% over $24,000
Over $36,000 but not over $48,000	$ 2,266	plus 7.90% over $36,000
Over $48,000 but not over $150,000	$ 3,214	plus 8.25% over $48,000
Over $150,000 but not over $175,000	$ 11,629	plus 9.00% over $150,000
Over $175,000 but not over $200,000	$ 13,879	plus 10.00% over $175,000
Over $200,000	$ 16,379	plus 11.00% over $200,000

Schedule II

MARRIED TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS AND CERTAIN WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS

Use this schedule if you filled in Filing Status Oval 2 or 5 on Form N-15

If the amount on Form N-15, Line 43 is:	Your tax is:	
Not over $4,800	1.40% of taxable income	
Over $4,800 but not over $9,600	$ 67	plus 3.20% over $4,800
Over $9,600 but not over $19,200	$ 221	plus 5.50% over $9,600
Over $19,200 but not over $28,800	$ 749	plus 6.40% over $19,200
Over $28,800 but not over $38,400	$ 1,363	plus 6.80% over $28,800
Over $38,400 but not over $48,000	$ 2,016	plus 7.20% over $38,400
Over $48,000 but not over $72,000	$ 2,707	plus 7.60% over $48,000
Over $72,000 but not over $96,000	$ 4,531	plus 7.90% over $72,000
Over $96,000 but not over $300,000	$ 6,427	plus 8.25% over $96,000
Over $300,000 but not over $350,000	$ 23,257	plus 9.00% over $300,000
Over $350,000 but not over $400,000	$ 27,757	plus 10.00% over $350,000
Over $400,000	$ 32,757	plus 11.00% over $400,000

Schedule III

UNMARRIED HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

Use this schedule if you filled in Filing Status Oval 4 on Form N-15

If the amount on Form N-15, Line 43 is:	Your tax is:	
Not over $3,600	1.40% of taxable income	
Over $3,600 but not over $7,200	$ 50	plus 3.20% over $3,600
Over $7,200 but not over $14,400	$ 166	plus 5.50% over $7,200
Over $14,400 but not over $21,600	$ 562	plus 6.40% over $14,400
Over $21,600 but not over $28,800	$ 1,022	plus 6.80% over $21,600
Over $28,800 but not over $36,000	$ 1,512	plus 7.20% over $28,800
Over $36,000 but not over $54,000	$ 2,030	plus 7.60% over $36,000
Over $54,000 but not over $72,000	$ 3,398	plus 7.90% over $54,000
Over $72,000 but not over $225,000	$ 4,820	plus 8.25% over $72,000
Over $225,000 but not over $262,500	$ 17,443	plus 9.00% over $225,000
Over $262,500 but not over $300,000	$ 20,818	plus 10.00% over $262,500
Over $300,000	$ 24,568	plus 11.00% over $300,000

Neil Abercrombie
Governor

STATE OF HAWAII—DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Frederick D. Pablo
Director of Taxation

HAWAII TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

This publication explains some of your most important rights as a taxpayer.

Hawaii taxpayers have many rights. Some are based on laws, and others are based on our commitment to administer Hawaii's tax laws in a fair and equitable manner. The Hawaii Taxpayer Bill of Rights compiles these rights for your easy reference.

Taxpayer rights are at the heart of good tax administration — a pledge that the tax laws will be administered with fairness, uniformity, courtesy, and common sense. In our commitment to this pledge, we invite your suggestions for improving the services provided by the Department of Taxation.

HAWAII TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

I. Protection of Taxpayer Rights

Taxpayers are entitled to be informed about their rights and responsibilities and to be assured that their rights will be protected throughout their contact with the Department of Taxation.

II. Tax Information

Taxpayers have a right to tax information written in plain language.

Taxpayers have a right to examine their own tax records, audit files, and collection files.

Taxpayers have a right to request copies of their own tax returns and return information, if available, subject to copying fees.

Taxpayers have a right to obtain explanations regarding billings and assessments.

III. Professional and Courteous Service

Taxpayers have a right to prompt, courteous, and accurate responses to all questions and requests for tax assistance.

Taxpayers have a right to be assured that no civil service employee of the Department of Taxation will be paid, promoted, or in any way rewarded based on the amount of assessments made or taxes collected.

Taxpayers have a right to be free from harassment and inappropriate contact by Department of Taxation personnel in matters relating to the collection of delinquent taxes and during the course of audits.

IV. Privacy and Confidentiality

Taxpayers have a right to be assured that their dealings with the Department of Taxation will be kept confidential.

Taxpayers have a right to be assured that their tax returns and tax return information will not be disclosed, except as provided by law.

V. Time Limitations

Taxpayers are entitled to seek a refund if they have overpaid their taxes. A claim for refund must be filed within the applicable statute of limitations.

The Department of Taxation may assess a taxpayer additional taxes if the assessment is made within the applicable statute of limitations. There is no time limit on the assessment of taxes in the case of a false or fraudulent return or failure to file a return.

Taxpayers have a right to extend the period of limitations for the assessment or refund of taxes by signing a written agreement with the Department of Taxation.

If the Department of Taxation is notified by the Internal Revenue Service or a taxpayer of any changes, corrections, or adjustments to the taxpayer's Federal tax return, the statute of limitations is automatically extended.

VI. Audits and Assessments

Taxpayers have a right to a Proposed Notice of Assessment except in the case of a jeopardy assessment. A Proposed Notice of Assessment is mailed to the taxpayer's last known address and: (1) explains the basis for the assessment of taxes, penalties, and interest; (2) informs taxpayers of their right to request clarification or to object to the tax assessment within thirty days from the date the Proposed Notice of Assessment was mailed; and (3) informs taxpayers that the proposed tax assessment will become final after the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of the Proposed Notice of Assessment.

Taxpayers have a right to a Final Notice of Assessment, issued after the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of the Proposed Notice of Assessment, that provides the basis for the tax assessment, and informs the taxpayer of the procedures for appealing the assessment.

Taxpayers have a right to request a meeting with the auditor or collector, their supervisor, or senior management to discuss a Proposed or Final Notice of Assessment if they do not agree with the tax assessment.

Taxpayers have a right to request that the Department of Taxation consider a closing agreement to reduce a Proposed or Final Notice of Assessment. Closing agreements are final.

VII. Tax Appeals/Payment Under Protest

Taxpayers have a right to information regarding procedures for appealing a tax assessment.

Tax Appeals. Taxpayers have a right to appeal an assessment, either to the board of review or to the tax appeal court. The appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date the Final Notice of Assessment was mailed. If the appeal is filed with the board of review, the decision of the board may be appealed within 30 days to the tax appeal court. If the appeal is filed with the tax appeal court, the decision of the tax appeal court may be appealed within 30 days to the Intermediate Appellate Court.

The first appeal to either the board of review or to the tax appeal court may be made without payment of the tax assessed. However, the assessed tax must be paid together with interest when the taxpayer appeals the decision by the board or the tax appeal court or the decision by the board in favor of the Department of Taxation is not appealed. In addition, a taxpayer who prevails before the board of review does not have to pay the assessed tax prior to an appeal by the Department of Taxation to the tax appeal court. Similarly, a taxpayer who prevails before the board of review and the tax appeal court does not have to pay the assessed tax prior to an appeal by the Department of Taxation to the Intermediate Appellate Court.

The tax appeal court may allow an individual taxpayer to appeal an income tax assessment without prior payment of the tax where the total tax liability does not exceed $50,000 and the taxpayer shows that the payment of the tax would cause irreparable harm. Similarly, a circuit court may allow a taxpayer to appeal a general excise tax assessment without prior payment of the tax if the taxpayer shows that the payment of the tax would cause irreparable harm.

Payment Under Protest. In lieu of filing an appeal or if an appeal is not filed with the board of review or tax appeal court within 30 days from the date the Final Notice of Assessment was mailed, the taxpayer may pay the disputed tax assessment under written protest and seek to recover the taxes by filing an action in tax appeal court within 30 days from the date of payment.

VIII. Representation

Taxpayers have a right to represent themselves or have another person accompany or represent them (with proper written authorization) when dealing with the Department of Taxation on any tax matter, including audits, collections, and appeals.

IX. Taxpayer Advocate

Taxpayers have a right to seek the assistance of our Taxpayer Advocate to resolve any tax-related problem after all other means for resolving the problem have been exhausted, or if they feel that their rights as a taxpayer have been abridged, except in the case of a criminal tax investigation.

X. Installment Agreements, Waivers, and Compromises

Installment Agreements. Taxpayers have a right to request that the Department of Taxation consider an installment payment agreement to allow taxpayers to pay their delinquent taxes over time. The Department of Taxation will evaluate a request for an installment payment agreement based on the financial condition of the taxpayer. Taxpayers will be notified before collection action is taken on any outstanding tax liability if the installment payment agreement is in good standing. Interest will continue to accrue on the outstanding tax and penalty until paid in full. The Department may offset any outstanding tax liability with any credits due to the taxpayer from other taxes.

Waiver of Penalties and Interest. Taxpayers have a right to request that the Department of Taxation waive penalties and interest added to any tax if the taxpayer can show that failure to file a return or pay a tax on time was due to reasonable cause, i.e., not due to the taxpayer's own carelessness, neglect, or wilful disregard of the law, but due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control.

Compromise Offers. Taxpayers have a right to request that the Department of Taxation consider a compromise offer to reduce any tax claim arising under the tax laws administered by the Department based on doubt as to liability or collectibility, subject to the Governor's approval. If the tax liability excluding penalties and interest is $50,000 or less, the Director may approve the offer in compromise without the Governor's approval after the offer in compromise has been posted on the Department's website for 5-calendar days.

Any offer in compromise submitted to the Department of Taxation on or after April 5, 2013, must be accompanied by 20% of the amount of the offer in cases of a lump-sum offer in compromise, or the first proposed payment in the case of a periodic payment offer in compromise. Individual taxpayers who meet the low-income certification guidelines published by the Internal Revenue Service for the period in which the request for compromise has been submitted would not be required to submit a payment with an offer in compromise submission. In cases where an offer in compromise is rejected, the payment amount would be applied to the tax liability of the taxpayer that was first assessed.

XI. Collections

Taxpayers have a right to be informed in writing to the taxpayer's last known address of possible collection actions that may be taken on delinquent taxes, including referral to a collection agency.

Taxpayers have a right to be notified of any cost recovery fee associated with any collection action.

Taxpayers have a right to have collection actions put on hold in the case of hardship or while discussing their situation with the collector, supervisor, or senior management, understanding that interest continues to accrue.

Taxpayers have a right to a prompt release of a lien upon payment of a tax delinquency and all filing fees.

Taxpayers have a right to have an incorrect lien corrected or released and to have a letter of clarification sent to a credit reporting company.

Taxpayers have a right to have all other collection actions exhausted before a seizure of a taxpayer's assets takes place, unless the Department of Taxation determines that the interests of the State are in jeopardy.

Taxpayers have a right to have the following property exempt from levy: wearing apparel; school books; fuel; provisions; furniture; personal effects; books and tools of a trade, business, or profession; unemployment benefits; and undelivered mail.

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