**ATTENTION:**

Hawaii has not adopted the increased expensing deduction under IRC section 179 (Hawaii limit is $25,000) or the "bonus" depreciation provisions.

Hawaii has not adopted the domestic activities production deduction under IRC section 199.

**Where To Get Tax Forms**

Hawaii tax forms, instructions, and schedules may be obtained at any taxation district office or from the Department of Taxation's website at tax.hawaii.gov, or you may contact a customer service representative at: 808-587-4242 or 1-800-222-3229 (Toll-Free).

**Changes You Should Note**

Act 27, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2018 – This act amends Hawaii income tax law under chapter 235, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), to conform to certain provisions of the IRC, as amended as of February 9, 2018.

Act 87, SLH 2018 – This act extends the sunset date to January 1, 2026, for the increased deduction for film production costs by a certified public accountant. This act applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018.

**Purpose of Form**

Form N-20 is used to report the income, deductions, credits, gains, and losses from the operation of a partnership. Form N-20 for 2018 is an information return for the calendar year 2018 or other fiscal year beginning in 2018.

**Who Must File**

Every partnership, including limited liability companies treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, unless expressly exempted, shall, for its taxable year, make a return of income on Form N-20 stating specifically the items of gross income and allowable deductions, and such additional information as required below. The partnership return shall include the income, deductions, and credits attributable everywhere together with the income, deductions, and credits attributable to Hawaii. If the return is filed on behalf of a limited liability company, the provision which group was created on or after January 1, 1958, a copy of the agreement, together with all amendments thereto, should be attached to the return, if not already filed.

**When and Where to File**

The return of a partnership must be filed on or before the 20th day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year of the partnership, with the Department of Taxation, P.O. Box 3559, Honolulu, Hawaii 96811-3559. Note: If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return shall be due on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

**Private delivery services.** Hawaii has adopted the IRC provision to allow taxpayers to file distributions of payments delivered by a designated private delivery service to qualify for the “timely mailing treated as timely filing/paying rule.” The Department of Taxation (Department) will conform to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) listing of designated private delivery services and type of delivery services qualifying under this provision. Timely mailing 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.

**Six-month automatic extension of time to file.** Section 18-235-98, Hawaii Administrative Rules, allows an automatic six-month extension of time to file a return without filing an application for extension. This extension does not include an extension of time to pay. File Form N-301, Corporation, Partnership, Trust, or REMIC Income Tax Extension Payment Voucher, to make a payment (if applicable). File Form N-301 by the regular due date of the partnership return. Federal Form 7004, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns, may not be used in lieu of Form N-301. Form N-301 may be electronically filed (e-filed) with the Department. For more information, go to tax.hawaii.gov/eservices.

**Rounding Off To Whole Dollars**

The Department is requiring 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 nearest dollar. For example: $1.39 becomes $1 and $2.69 becomes $3.

**Recordkeeping**

The partnership records must be kept as long as they may be needed for the administration of any provision of the IRC. Usually, records that support an item of income, deduction, or credit on the partnership return must be kept for three years from the date the return is due or is filed, whichever is later. Keep records that verify the partnership’s basis in property for as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property.

Copies of the files on partnership returns should also be kept as part of the partnership’s records. They help in preparing future returns and in making computations when filing an amended return.

**Amended Return**

If, after filing its return, the partnership becomes aware of any changes it must make to income, deductions, credits, etc., it should file an amended Form N-20 and an amended Schedule K-1 for each partner. Check the box on Form N-20 at Item E(4), page 1. Give a corrected Schedule K-1 to each partner. Check the box at Item F(2) on each Schedule K-1 to indicate that it is an amended Schedule K-1. Fill in the return with all of the correct information and attach a completed Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return, to the amended return. Also, attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return.

**Change in Federal Taxable Income**

In general, a change to your federal return, whether it is made by you, or by the IRS, must be reported to the State of Hawaii.
shall attach a copy of that form to the entity’s Form N-20 covering the first taxable year in which the entity carries on business in Hawaii, derives income from sources in Hawaii, or makes distributions that are received by a partner who is either a resident of Hawaii or carries on business in Hawaii and is subject to Hawaii income taxation.

Payments
In some instances, payments may have to be made with the Form N-20. Enter the amount on line 17 payment due. Payment must be made through Hawaii Tax Online at hitax.hawaii.gov.

Interest due under the look-back method for completed long-term contracts. If the partnership used the look-back method under IRC section 460(b)(2) for certain long-term contracts, complete federal Form 8697, Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts. If you will owe interest on an unpaid amount, calculate the amount due using the rate of 2/3 of 1% per month, or part of a month, beginning 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. Include the amount of interest due on line 17 payment due. Attach Form 8697 with a check made payable to “Hawaii State Tax Collector” to Form N-20. Write the partnership’s FEIN, daytime phone number, and “Form 8697 interest” on the check. If you are due a refund, do not attach Form 8697 to your Form N-20. In stead, file federal Form 8697 separately with the Department. Complete the signature section of federal Form 8697 following the instructions for the signature section of Form N-20. File federal Form 8697 by the date you are required to file your Form N-20 (including extensions).

Definitions
a. Partnership. The term “partnership” includes a limited partnership, syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization, through or by which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and that is not, within the meaning of the federal IRC, a corporation, trust, estate, or sole proprietorship. If an organization more nearly resembles a corporation than a partnership or trust, it is considered an association taxed as a corporation.

Important factors in determining whether a partnership exists include:
1. The parties’ conduct in carrying out the provisions of the partnership agreement;
2. The testimony of disinterested persons;
3. The relationship of the parties;
4. The abilities and contributions of each; and
5. The control each has over the partnership income and the purposes for which the income is used.

A joint undertaking merely to share expenses is not a partnership. Mere co-ownership of property that is maintained and leased or rented does not constitute a partnership. However, if the coowners provide services to the tenants, a partnership exists.

Some partnerships may be excluded completely or partially from being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes upon the election of all of the members. See Specific Instructions below for more information.

b. General Partner. A general partner is a member of the organization who is personally liable for the obligations of the partnership.

c. Limited Partner. A limited partner is one whose potential personal liability for partnership debts is limited to the amount of money or other property that the partner contributed or is required to contribute to the partnership.

d. Limited Partnership. A limited partnership is a partnership composed of at least one general partner and one or more limited partners.

e. Nonrecourse Loan. Nonrecourse loans are those liabilities of the partnership for which none of the partners have any personal liability.

f. Limited Liability Company. A limited liability company (LLC) is an entity formed under state law by filing articles of organization as an LLC. Unlike a partnership, none of the members of an LLC are personally liable for its debts. An LLC may be classified for federal income tax purposes as a disregarded entity, partnership, or a corporation, depending on elections made by the LLC and the number of members. Chapter 428, HRS, allows LLCs to operate following proper approval from the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA), Business Registration Division. Hawaii conforms to the federal standards in determining whether an LLC is classified as either a partnership or a corporation following proper approval by the DCCA.

Use of Instructions for Federal Form 1065 —
In an effort to streamline Hawaii’s partnership return instructions, the discussion of certain topics already discussed in the federal instructions for Form 1065, U.S. Partnership Return of Income, will not be repeated. Please refer to the federal instructions for discussions on the following topics which Hawaii conforms to:

- Termination of the Partnership;
- Accounting Methods;
- Accounting Periods;
- Elections Made by the Partnership;
- Elections Made by Each Partner;
- Partner’s Dealings With Partnership;
- Contributions to the Partnership;
- Dispositions of Contributed Property;
- Recognition of Precontribution Gain on Certain Partnership Distributions;
- Unrealized Receivables and Inventory Items; and
- Passive Activity Limitations.

Net Operating Loss Deduction
A partnership is not allowed the deduction for net operating losses. (See section 703(a)(2)(D).)

Signatures
General Partner or LLC Member
Form N-20 is not considered a return unless it is signed. One general partner or LLC member must sign the return. If a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee controls the organization’s property or business, that person must sign the return.

Paid Preparer’s Information
If someone prepares the return and does not charge the partnership, that person should not sign the partnership return.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the partnership return must sign the return and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer’s Information area of the return. Individual preparers may furnish their alternative identifying number for income tax return preparers (PTIN) instead of their social security number.
The preparer required to sign the partnership’s return MUST complete the required preparer information and:

- Sign the return in the space provided for the preparer’s signature. Paid preparers may sign original returns, amended returns, or requests for filing extensions by rubber stamp, mechanical device, or computer software program
- Give the partnership a copy of the return in addition to the copy to be filed with your taxation district office.

The partnership may authorize the Department to discuss its tax return with its paid preparer by checking the “Yes” box above the paid preparer’s signature. Checking “Yes” will allow the Department to contact the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of the partnership’s return. This designation does not allow the paid preparer to call the Department for information about the processing of the return or for other issues relating to the return. This designation does not replace Form N-848, Power of Attorney.

Specific Instructions

These instructions follow the line numbers on the first page of Form N-20 and on the schedules that accompany it. Specific instructions for most of the lines have been provided. Those lines that do not appear in the instructions are self-explanatory.

File only one return for each partnership. Mark “duplicate copy” on any copy you give to a partner.

If a syndicate, pool, joint venture, or similar group files Form N-20, a copy of the agreement and all amendments must be attached to the return, unless a copy has already been filed. Under section 761(a), an investing unincorporated organization or one participating in the joint production, extraction, or use of property under an operating agreement or an organization of dealers in securities for a short period for the purpose of underwriting, selling, or distributing a particular issue of securities may elect not to be treated as a partnership. Make the election by attaching a statement to Form N-20 for the first year for which the partnership wants the exclusion.

Fill in applicable lines and schedules.

Form N-20

Amended Return Checkbox

If you are amending a return previously filed, check the AMENDED Return box.

IRS Adjustment Checkbox

If you are filing an amended return due to an IRS adjustment, check the IRS adjustment box in addition to the AMENDED return box and file an amended Schedule K-1 for each partner. Check the box on Form N-20 Item E(4) and (5) on page 1. Give a corrected Schedule K-1 (Form N-20) to each partner. Check the box at Item F(2) on each Schedule K-1 to indicate that it is an amended Schedule K-1. Fill in the return with all of the correct information and attach a completed Schedule AMD, Explanation of Changes on Amended Return, to the amended return. Also, attach all schedules, forms, and attachments required to file a complete return.

Address Change Check Box

If your mailing address has changed, you must notify the Department of the change by checking the “Change in Address” box. Failure to do so may prevent your address from being updated, 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. To notify the Department of your new address, you can also complete Form ITPS-COA, Change of Address Form and file an electronic return or log in to your Hawaii Tax Online account at hitax.hawaii.gov.

Name, Mailing Address, Federal Employer I.D. Number and Hawaii Tax I.D. Number

The partnership may use its legal or trade name on all tax returns and other documents filed. Print or type the partnership’s legal name and mailing address on the appropriate line. If this is a foreign address, enter the information in the following order: city, province or state, country, and postal code. Do not abbreviate the country name on item A on page 1 of Form N-20 and the Hawaii Tax I.D. Number in item D.

Lines 1 - 9

Enter on lines 1 through 9 the requested amounts as they appear on the partnership’s federal return. Writing “See attached federal return” on Form N-20 and attaching a copy of the partnership’s Form 1065 is not acceptable.

You are NOT required to attach a copy of the partnership’s federal return (Form 1065) to Form N-20.

If this is a return of a partnership with trade or business activities in several states, including Hawaii, and the ordinary income less loss from trade or business activities reported on this return is determined using separate accounting, attach a schedule of the partnership’s Hawaii trade or business activities income and expenses. Enter on lines 1 through 9 applicable amounts from this schedule in the return from the partnership’s federal return.

Amounts received by a qualified high technology business as royalties and other income derived from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets owned by the qualified high technology business and developed and arising out of a qualified high technology business “means a business conducting more than 50% of its activities in qualified research. “Qualified research” means (1) the same as in section 41(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; (2) the development and design of computer software for ultimate commercial sale, lease, license or to be otherwise marketed, for economic consideration. With respect to the software’s development and design, the business shall have substantial control and retain substantial rights to the resulting intellectual property; (3) biotechnology; (4) performing arts products; (5) sensor and optic technologies; (6) ocean sciences; (7) astronomy; or (8) nontoxic fuel energy-related technology. 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 qualified for the high technology business investment tax credit is excluded from income. If the partnership is a qualified high technology business and has included royalties and other income derived from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets the partnership owns in the income reported on line 1, these amounts should be included in the deductions shown on line 14c. If the amount reported on line 14c includes these royalties and other income from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets, these amounts should be identified by attaching a separate schedule or listing.

Line 11a

List deductions taken for federal tax purposes but not allowed, or allowable only in part, for Hawaii tax purposes. For example, deductions connected with income not taxable for Hawaii purposes or section 199 domestic activities deduction.

Line 11b

Caution: Include only ordinary gains or losses from the sale, exchanges, or involuntary conversion of assets used in a trade or business activity. Ordinary gains or losses from the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of rental activity assets will be reported separately on Schedules K and K-1, generally, as a part of the net income (loss) from the rental activity. If the partner does not materially participate in the trade or business, the gains or losses reported on line 11b will be subject to the passive activity rules.

Line 11c

Enter the portion of the Hawaii jobs credit claimed, applicable to current year new employees that is reported on Schedule K line 20.

Line 11d

As noted on page 1 of these instructions, Hawaii has not adopted federal “bonus” depreciation provisions. If a depreciation deduction is claimed for Hawaii tax purposes, the partnership must: (a) complete a federal Form 4562 for Hawaii tax purposes using the federal depreciation guidelines in effect before the adoption of the “bonus” depreciation provisions, (b) attach the completed federal Form 4562 to the Hawaii tax return, (c) make the necessary adjustments to the Hawaii tax return for the depreciation difference between federal and Hawaii, and (d) attach to the Hawaii tax return any worksheet showing the computation of the adjustments. The partnership must also keep records of the differences in the assets’ depreciable basis for federal and Hawaii tax purposes.

Schedule D

Capital Gains and Losses

Purpose of Schedule.—Use Schedule D (Form N-20) to report the sale or exchange of capital assets, except capital gains (losses) that are specially allocated to any partners.

For detailed information, see the instructions on Schedule D (Form N-20).

Schedule K and Schedule K-1

Partners’ Share of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc.

Purpose

Schedule K is a summary schedule of all the partners’ shares of the partnership’s income, deductions, credits, etc. Prepare Schedule K-1 in triplicate. A copy of each partner’s K-1 must be attached to the Form N-20 filed with the Depart-
attribute of the partnership's business activity in the State. Complete Schedules O and P (Form N-20) to show this computation. Other items are attributed as follows:

- Net rents and royalties from real property located in Hawaii are attributed to Hawaii. Federal Form 8825 may be attached to Form N-20 as a schedule of expenses.
- Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are attributed to Hawaii if and to the extent that the property is utilized in Hawaii.
- Capital gains and losses from sale of real property located in Hawaii are attributed to Hawaii.
- Capital gains and losses from sale of tangible personal property are attributable to Hawaii if the property had a situs in Hawaii at the time of the sale.
- Interest and dividends are attributed to Hawaii if the partnership's commercial domicile is in Hawaii.
- Patent and copyright royalties are attributed to Hawaii if and to the extent that the patent or copyright is utilized by the payor in Hawaii.

Amounts received by a qualified high technology business as another income derived from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets owned by the qualified high technology business and developed and arising out of a qualified high technology business are excluded from Hawaii income. Expenses related to this income are deductible.

**How Income Is Shared Among Partners**

Income (loss) is allocated to a partner only for the part of the year in which that person is a member of the partnership. The partnership may either allocate on a daily basis or divide the partnership year into segments and allocate income, loss, or special items in each segment among the persons who were partners during that segment. (See section 706(c)(2) for more information and for the termination of a partner's interest.)

Allocate shares of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit among the partners according to the partnership agreement for sharing income or loss generally. If the partners agree, specific items may be allocated among them in a ratio different from the ratio for sharing income or loss generally. For instance, if the net income exclusive of specially allocated items is divided evenly among three partners but some special items are allocated 50% to one, 30% to another, and 20% to the third partner, report the special items on the appropriate line of the applicable partner's Schedule K-1 and the total on the appropriate line of Schedule K instead of on the numbered line on page 1 of Form N-20 or Schedule D.

If the partnership agreement does not provide for the partner's share of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit, or if the allocation under the agreement does not have the substantial economic effect, the partner's share is determined according to the partner's interest in the partnership. (See section 704(b).)

### Specific Instructions (Schedule K only)

Enter the total distributive amount for each applicable items listed.

### Schedule K only

Prepare and give a Schedule K-1 to each person who was a partner in the partnership any time during the year. Schedule K-1 must be provided to each partner on or before the day on which the partnership return is required to be filed.

**Note:** Generally, any person who holds an interest in a partnership as a nominee for another person is required to furnish to the partnership the name, address, etc., of the other person.

On each Schedule K-1, enter the names, addresses, and identifying numbers of the partner and partnership and the partner's distributive share of each item.

For an individual partner, enter the partner's social security number. For all other partners, enter the partner's FEIN. (However, if a partner is an individual retirement account (IRA), enter the identifying number of the custodian of the IRA. Do not enter the social security number of the person for whom the IRA is maintained.)

If a taxpayer and spouse each had an interest in the partnership, prepare a separate Schedule K-1 for each of them. If a taxpayer and spouse held an interest together, prepare one Schedule K-1 if the two of them are considered to be one partner.

**Note:** Space has been provided after line 37 of Schedule K-1 for you to provide information to the partners. This space may be used in lieu of attachments.

**Question A.—Is This Partner a General Partner?**

Question A must be answered for all partners. If a partner holds interests as both a general and limited partner, attach a schedule for each activity which shows the amounts allocable to the partner's interest as a limited partner.

**Question B.—What Type of Entity Is This Partner?**

State on this line whether the partner is an individual, a corporation, a fiduciary, a partnership, an exempt organization, or a nominee (custodian). If the partner entity is an LLC and it is treated as other than a disregarded entity for state income tax purposes, the partnership must enter the LLC's classification for state income tax purposes (that is, a corporation or partnership). If the partner is a nominee, use one of the following codes after the word "nominee" to indicate the type of entity the nominee represents: —Individual; C—Corporation; F—Fiduciary; P—Partnership; E—Exempt Organization; or IRA—Individual Retirement Arrangement.

**Item C.—Partner's Profit, Loss, and Capital Sharing Percentages.** Enter in item C(i) the percentage existing at the end of the year. However, if a partner's interest terminated during the year, enter in item C(i) the percentages that existed immediately before the termination. When the profit or loss sharing percentage has changed during the year, show the percentage before the change in item C(i) and the end of year percentage in item C(ii). If there are multiple changes in the profit and loss sharing percentage during the year, attach a statement giving the date and percentage before each change. "Ownership of capital" means the portion of the capital that the partner would receive if the partnership was liquidated at year end by the distribution of undivided interests in partnership assets and liabilities.

**Item D.—Partner's Share of Liabilities.** Enter each partner's share of nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other liabilities. If the partner terminated his or her interest in the partnership during the year, enter the share that existed immediately before the total disposition. In all other cases, enter it as of the end of the year.
If the partnership is engaged in two or more different types of at-risk activities, or a combination of at-risk activities and any other activity, attach a statement showing the partner's share of nonrecourse liabilities, partnership-level qualified nonrecourse financing, and other liabilities for each activity. See sections 465(c)(2) and (3) to determine if the partnership is engaged in more than one at-risk activity.

If a partnership is engaged in an activity subject to the limitations of section 465(c)(1), give each partner his or her share of the total pre-1976 losses from the section 465(c)(1) activity (i.e., film or video tape, section 1245 property leasing, farm, or oil and gas property) for which there existed a corresponding amount of nonrecourse liability at the end of each year in which the losses occurred.

Items E.—Publicly Traded Partnerships. If the box in Item E is checked, you are a partner in a publicly traded partnership and must follow the rules for Publicly Traded Partnerships. See federal Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) for more information.

Item G.—Reconciliation of Partner's Capital Account. If you are not required to complete Item L on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), you are not required to complete Item G on Schedule K-1 (Form N-20).

Note: The partnership must maintain a State Accumulated Adjustments Account.

Box c - Enter in this box the capital contributions as reported on the partnership's books.

Box d - Enter in this box the sum of the amounts on lines 1 through 11, column c of this Schedule K-1 and any nontaxable income.

Box e - Enter in this box the capital contributions as reported on the partnership's books.

Box f - The amount to enter in this box is the sum of the amounts from boxes a, b, and c less the sum of the amounts from boxes d and e.

Line 10

Enter the net section 1231 gain (loss) from Schedule D-1, line 8.

Do not include net gain or loss from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. Report net gain or loss from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft on line 11.

Line 11

Enter any other items of income, gain, or loss not included on lines 1 through 10, such as:

a. Gains from the disposition of farm recapture property (see Schedule D-1) and other items to which section 1252 apply.

b. Recoveries of bad debts, prior taxes, and delinquency amounts (section 111).

c. Gains and losses from wagering (section 165(d)).

d. Any income, gain, or loss to the partnership under section 751(b).

e. Net gain or loss from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. Give each partner a schedule that separately shows each partner's share of the amount to be reported on federal Form 4864, Casualties and Theft.

Deductions

Line 12

Enter the total amount of charitable contributions, and each amount subject to the 50%, 30%, and 20% limitations paid by the partnership during the tax year. Attach an itemized list that separately shows the partnership's charitable contributions subject to the 50%, 30%, and 20% limitations.

If the partnership made a qualified conservation contribution under section 170(h), also include the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the donation, the type of legal interest contributed, and describe the conservation purpose furthered by the donation. Give a copy of this information to each partner.

Line 13

A partnership may elect to expense part of the cost (up to $25,000) of recovery property that the partnership purchased this year for use in its trade or business. The partnership may not deduct the section 179 expense, but should report the expense separately on Schedules K and K-1. The partners report their shares in the year in which the property is placed in service. Show the total section 179 expense on Schedule K-1, line 13, and allocate it to each partner on Schedule K-1, line 13.

The partnership must specify the item(s) of section 179 property which it elects to treat as an expense and the portion of the cost of each item which is being treated as an expense. Do this on federal Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, and on a schedule attached to Schedule K-1. Generally, any election made under section 179 may not be revoked except with the consent of the Director.

Depreciation or amortization may not be taken on any amount for which a deduction is allowed under section 179.

See section 179 and federal Form 4562 for more information.

Please note that Hawaii has not adopted federal provisions relating to the increase of the section 179 deduction and "bonus" depreciation.

Line 15

Enter any other deductions not included on line 12 through 14, such as:

a. Amounts, other than investment interest, paid by the partnership that would be itemized deductions on any of the partners' income tax returns if they were paid directly by a partner for the same purpose. These amounts include, but are not limited to expenses under section 212 for the production of income other than from the partnership's trade or business.

b. Any interest penalty on early withdrawal of savings. The federal Form 1099-INT given to the partnership by a bank or savings and loan association will show the amount of any interest penalty the partnership was charged because it withdrew funds from its time savings deposit before its maturity.

c. Soil and water conservation expenditures (section 175).

d. Expenditures for the removal of architectural and transportation barriers to the elderly and handicapped and which the partnership has elected to treat as a current expense (section 190).

e. Contributions to a capital construction fund.

f. Any amounts paid during the tax year for health insurance coverage for a partner (including that partner's spouse and dependents).

g. Payments for a partner to an IRA, qualified plan, or simplified employee pension (SEP) or SIMPLE IRA plan. If a qualified plan is a defined benefit plan, a partner's distributive share of payments is determined in the same manner as his or her distributive share of partnership taxable income. For a defined benefit plan, attach to the Schedule K-1 for each partner a statement showing the amount of benefit accrued for the tax year.

h. Interest expense allocated to debt-financed distributions. See Internal Revenue Service Notice 89-35 for more information.

i. Interest paid or accrued on debt properly allocable to each general partner's share of a working interest in any oil or gas property (if the partner's liability is not limited). General partners that did not materially participate in the oil or gas activity treat this interest as investment interest; for other general partners, it is a trade or business interest.

Credits

Line 16

Total cost of qualifying property for the Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit

A Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit is available for tangible personal property purchased and used in a trade or business in Hawaii. The amount of the tax credit allowable is 4% of the cost of the qualified tangible property. The tax credit is applied against a taxpayer's net income tax liability and if the tax credit exceeds the amount of the tax liability, the excess will be refunded to the taxpayer. See Form N-312, Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit, and Tax Information Release No. (TIR) 2001-4 for additional information.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-312 and attach to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the
To claim this credit. Complete Form N-340 and attach to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the capital goods excise tax credit on line 16 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

**Line 17 Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers**

Each principal operator of a commercial fishing vessel may claim an income tax credit for certain fuel purchases during the year. The tax credit shall be an amount equal to the fuel taxes imposed under section 243-4(a), HRS, and paid by the principal operator during the taxable year.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-163 and attach to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the fuel tax credit on line 17 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

**Line 18 Enterprise Zone Tax Credit**

A qualified enterprise zone business is eligible to claim a credit for a percentage of taxes due to 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% in 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. For qualifying businesses engaged in the manufacturing of tangible personal property and in the production of agricultural products, the credit shall continue after the seventh year in a amount equal to 20% of the taxes paid during the eighth, ninth, and tenth tax years. This credit is not refundable and any unused credit may NOT be carried forward.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-756 and a separate Form N-756A for each partner and attach them along with a copy of the certification issued by DBEDT to the partnership return.

**Schedule K-1.** Use Form N-756A to report each partner's distributive share of the enterprise zone tax credit and attach to the partner's Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

**Line 19 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit**

Hawaii's low-income housing tax credit is equal to 50% of the tax credit allocated by the Hawaii Housing Financing and Development Corporation (HHFDC) for qualified buildings located in the State of Hawaii. Contact the HHFDC for qualifying requirements and further information.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999, a partnership can allocate the State low-income housing tax credit among its partners without regard to their proportionate interests in their partnership investment vehicle. Also, the federal low-income housing tax credit no longer has to be claimed in order to claim the State low-income housing tax credit.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-586 and attach to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the low-income housing credit on line 19 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

**Line 20 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.

The credit is computed at the partnership level and then allocated to each of the partners.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-884 and attach to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the low-income housing credit on line 19 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

**Line 21 Total qualified production costs for the Motion Picture, Digital Media, and Film Production Income Tax Credit**

For taxable years from 2013 to 2025, a taxpayer may claim an income tax credit of (1) 20% of the qualified production costs incurred by a qualified production in the City and County of Honolulu; (2) 25% of the qualified production costs incurred by a qualified production in Kauai, Maui, or Hawaii county. The total tax credits claimed per qualified production shall not exceed $15,000,000.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-342 and enter the total renewable energy technologies income tax credit on this line. Use a separate Form N-342 for each eligible system installed and placed in service for the taxable year. The credit is computed at the partnership level and then allocated to each of the partners. Prepare a separate Form N-342A, Information Statement Concerning the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit for Systems Placed in Service on or After July 1, 2009, for each partner for each eligible system.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-342 and attach a copy of Form N-342A given to each partner to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the qualified production costs for the motion picture, digital media, and film production tax credit on line 21 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the "Other Information Provided by Partnership" section.

**Line 22 Credit for School Repair and Maintenance**

A credit is allowed to licensed contractors, pest control operators, and professional engineers, architects, surveyors and landscape architects who are subject to Hawaii's income tax 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.

**To claim this credit.** Complete Form N-330 and attach to the partnership return.

**Deadline for claiming this credit.** If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

**Schedule K-1.** Report each partner's distributive share of the qualified production costs for the motion picture, digital media, and film production tax credit on line 21 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.
claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Use Form N-342A to report each partner's distributive share of the renewable energy technologies income tax credit and attach to the partner's Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the "Other Information Provided by Partnership" section.

Line 24 Important Agricultural Land Qualified Agricultural Cost Tax Credit

Figure the credit on Form N-344 and enter the total important agricultural land qualified agricultural cost tax credit on line 24 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credit from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-344 and attach to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner’s distributive share of the important agricultural land qualified agricultural cost tax credit on line 24 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credit from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

Line 25 Tax Credit for Research Activities

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 tax credit for research activities provided by 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 section 41. Research expenses must be certified in order to claim the credit. See Forms N-346 and N-346A for details. Partners will use Form N-346 to claim their credit. The credit is computed at the partnership level and then allocated to each of the partners.

To claim this credit. Complete Forms N-346 and N-346A and attach them to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner’s distributive share of the qualified research activities tax credit on line 25 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

Line 26 Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit

Figure the credit on Form N-348 and enter the total capital infrastructure tax credit on line 26 of Schedule K-1. Attach Form N-348 to the partnership return. For taxable years 2014 to 2019, each taxpayer who is a qualified infrastructure tenant subject to Hawaii’s income tax can claim a nonrefundable income tax credit for the taxable year in which the capital infrastructure costs were paid or incurred. The tax credit is the lesser of 50% of the capital infrastructure costs paid or incurred by the qualified infrastructure tenant during the taxable year or $2,500,000. The credit is computed at the partnership level and then allocated to each of the partners.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-348 and attach to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner’s distributive share of the capital infrastructure tax credit on line 26 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

Line 27 Cesspool Upgrade, Conversion or Connection Income Tax Credit

A credit is allowable for the costs to upgrade or convert a qualified cesspool into a septic system or an aerobic treatment unit system, or to connect a qualified cesspool to a sewer system, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015. The credit will not be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

The tax credit is equal to the qualified expenses of the taxpayer, up to a maximum of (1) $10,000 per cesspool, or (2) $10,000 per residential dwelling connected to a residential large capacity cesspool.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-350 and attach to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner’s distributive share of the cesspool upgrade, conversion or connection income tax credit on line 27 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.

Line 28 Renewable Fuels Production Tax Credit

For taxable years 2017 to 2021, each taxpayer producing renewable fuels that complies and files an independent, third-party-certified statement with DBEDT may claim a nonrefundable renewable fuels production tax credit.

The tax credit is the lesser of 20 cents per 76,000 British Thermal units of renewable fuels using the lower heating value sold for distribution in Hawaii or $3,000,000 per taxable year. The taxpayer’s production of renewable fuels cannot be less than two billion five-hundred million British thermal units of renewable fuels per year.

To claim this credit. Complete Form N-352 and attach to the partnership return.

Deadline for claiming this credit. If you are a calendar year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is December 31, 2019. If you are a fiscal year taxpayer, the deadline to claim the credit, including amended claims, is 12 months after the close of your taxable year. You cannot claim or amend the credit after the deadline.

Schedule K-1. Report each partner’s distributive share of the renewable fuels production tax credit on line 28 of Schedule K-1. If the partnership has credits from more than one source such as another flow-through entity, separately identify each amount in the “Other Information Provided by Partnership” section.
Analysis (Schedule K only)
Lines 33a and 33b
For each type of partner shown, enter the portion of the amount shown on line 33a of Schedule K that was allocated to that type of partner. The sum of the amounts shown on line 33b must equal the amount shown on line 33a. In classifying partners who are individuals as "active" or "passive," the partnership should apply the following rules:
1. If the partnership's principal activity is a trade or business activity, classify a general partner as "active" if the partner materially participat-
ed in all partnership trade or business activ-
ities; otherwise, classify a general partner as "passive."
2. If the partnership's principal activity consists of working interest in an oil or gas well, clas-

Schedules O and P
Allocation and Apportionment of Income
If the partnership had ordinary income or (loss) from trade or business activities both within and without Hawaii, complete Schedules O and P to determine the business income or (loss) ap-
portioned to Hawaii. For more details, see the in-
tuctions for "Attributable to Hawaii" on page 3, under Schedule K and Schedule K-1. Attach a copy of Schedules O and P to Form N-20.

Composite Returns for Nonresident Partners
At present, there are no statutory provisions that: (1) allow partnerships the option to file composite returns on behalf of their nonresident partners, and (2) grant the election to be taxed at the nonresident partners' own individual tax rates but with no standard deduction or personal exemption. However, the Department of Taxation will administratively allow partnerships to elect to file composite Hawaii nonresident income tax returns on behalf of participating partners, all of whom are nonresidents, and make composite payments for the participating partner's distribu-
tive share of Hawaii source income based on their own individual tax rate but with no standard deduction or personal exemption, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The partner must be an individual.
2. The partner's income from the partnership is the partner's only income from Hawaii sour-
ces. If a partner has other income from Hawaii sources such as multiple partnerships, even though the partnerships are related, a separate net income tax return must be filed by that partner.
3. The partnership will obtain a Power-of-Attorney from each of its partners to permit the partnership to file an income tax return on the partners' behalf. A copy of each power of at-
torney is to be attached to the initial composite tax return filed by the partnership.
4. The partnership, as an agent for the partici-
pating partners, shall pay tax, additions to tax, interest, and penalties otherwise required to be paid by the partners.

The composite Hawaii Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return, Form N-15, shall be completed as follows:
1. Fill in the oval indicating this is a compo-
site return;
2. The first name on the return shall be "Part-
ers" and the last name is the partner-
ship's name;
3. The partnership's FEIN shall be used in place of the taxpayers' social security number. Enter the partnership's FEIN in social security number format (i.e., 123-45-6789);
4. Indicate the partnership's mailing address as the taxpayers' address;
5. Indicate the partnership's principal busi-
ess activity in Hawaii as the taxpayers' occupa-
tion;
6. Filing status will be single. No personal ex-
emption is allowed;
7. Complete pages 2 and 3, Col. B, lines 17 and 35;
8. Deductions necessary to determine each partner's distributive share of the partner-
ship income are allowed;
9. Credits directly attributable to the partner-
ship are allowed;
10. On line 37, enter zero since worldwide source income of each nonresident part-
er is not required. Itemized deductions calculated using the ratio of Hawaii adjust-
ed 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;

Complete page 3 by:
a. determining the taxable income for each nonresident partner and enter the total on lines 41 and 43;
b. determining the tax for each nonresi-
dent partner and enter the total on line 44; and

12. Complete page 4, lines 53 through 66 as appropriate.
A schedule is attached to the return detailing each partner's.
1. Name, address, social security number, and filing status (single);
2. Distributive share of income or (loss);
3. Allowable itemized deductions;
4. Tax due computed on the taxable income of the individual partner; and
5. Distributive share of credits.

Nonresident partners who have made Hawaii estimated tax payments during the 2018 tax year and who are allowed to be included on the composite return may have those payments credited to the composite return. The partnership may claim these payments on Form N-15, line 55, by entering the total of the estimated tax payments along with "see attached schedule" in the amount column of line 55 and attaching a schedule of the estimated tax payments by stating each individual's:
1. Name, address, and social security number, and
2. Each type of estimated payment and amount of payment (e.g., N-1, 1st quarter - $200; N-1, 2nd quarter - $300; etc.) made by the individual.

The election to file a composite Hawaii nonresident return may be revoked by the Department upon failure of the partnership to comply with the terms and conditions of this election.

In making such an election, the partnership will not be required to obtain from the participating partners, income derived from non-entity sources and claims for non-entity deductions.

### RELATED FEDERAL/HAWAII PARTNERSHIP TAX FORMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Form Number</th>
<th>Title or Description of Federal Form</th>
<th>Use Hawaii Form</th>
<th>Copy of Fed. Form May Be Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>Application To Use LIFO Inventory Method</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>U.S. Return of Partnership Income</td>
<td>N-20</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule D</td>
<td>Capital Gains and Losses</td>
<td>Sch. D (N-20)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule K-1</td>
<td>Partner's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, Etc.</td>
<td>Sch. K-1 (N-20)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1128</td>
<td>Application to Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3115</td>
<td>Application for Change in Accounting Method</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4562</td>
<td>Depreciation and Amortization</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4684</td>
<td>Casualties and Thefts</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4797</td>
<td>Sales of Business Property</td>
<td>Sch. D-1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5884</td>
<td>Work Opportunity Credit</td>
<td>N-884</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6198</td>
<td>At-Risk Limitations</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6781</td>
<td>Gains and Losses from Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7004</td>
<td>Application For Automatic Extension of Time to File Certain Business Income Tax, Information, and Other Returns</td>
<td>N-301</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8283</td>
<td>Noncash Charitable Contributions</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8582</td>
<td>Passive Activity Loss Limitations</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>8586</td>
<td>Low-Income Housing Credit</td>
<td>N-586</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8693</td>
<td>Low-Income Housing Credit Disposition Bond</td>
<td>N-587</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8697</td>
<td>Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8824</td>
<td>Like-Kind Exchanges</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8825</td>
<td>Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8832</td>
<td>Entity Classification Election</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If there is no Hawaii equivalent form, the federal form must be used.