
Tax Credits

Claimed by Hawaii Taxpayers

Tax Year 2014

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
STATE OF HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII

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**Department of Taxation
State of Hawaii**

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INTRODUCTION

This study examines tax credits that may be applied against Hawaii's net income taxes, against the tax on insurance premiums, or against the tax on public utilities. Tax credits are subtracted directly from the tax liability, so they reduce the amount of taxes dollar-for-dollar. This makes them more valuable than ordinary deductions, which merely reduce the amount of income against which tax is applied. Tax credits may be refundable or nonrefundable. If a tax credit is nonrefundable, it can provide a tax benefit only to the extent that the taxpayer has a tax liability.¹ In contrast, the taxpayer is ensured of receiving the full amount of a refundable tax credit in the year it is claimed, because if the tax credit exceeds the tax liability, the taxpayer receives a check from the government for the difference.

The study reports the value of tax credits that were applied against (and deducted from) tax liability, or that were refunded to taxpayers in tax year 2014. The study does not include the value of tax credits that were claimed in tax year 2014 if the tax credits were denied or carried over to a future year.

The tax returns examined for the study were those filed for tax year 2014 and processed by March 31, 2016. The tax year is the same as the calendar year for most taxpayers, but for taxpayers that have a fiscal year that differs from the calendar year, tax year 2014 is the fiscal year ending in calendar year 2014.

Hawaii's first tax credit was established in 1957 to avoid double taxation of income. Since then, numerous tax credits have been enacted. Most of them are designed to promote social welfare or to encourage certain industries or economic activities. The total number of tax credits reached a peak in tax year 2008, when 21 tax credits were active. In tax year 2014, there were 18 active tax credits.² There were also six expired tax credits for which excess credits from prior years could be carried over into tax year 2014.³

¹ For most tax credits, the unused credits can be carried forward to future years, so the full value of the tax credit usually is realized eventually.

² The count includes the important agricultural lands tax credit, even though the tax credit could not be claimed during tax year 2014, because the forms needed to claim the tax credit were not yet available. The study does not include the tax credit from a regulated investment company or the credit for taxes withheld on the sale of Hawaii real property. These are not properly tax credits, but are instead deductions from income tax that account for Hawaii income taxes already paid, similar to the deduction for taxes that were withheld on wages.

³ The count of expired tax credits does not include the renewable energy technologies tax credit for systems installed prior to July 1, 2009.

The Department of Taxation (Department) has prepared studies on tax credits for tax years 1965, 1970, 1977 through 2005, and 2011 through 2014 (the present study). Owing to cutbacks in personnel caused by the Great Recession, work on the studies was discontinued in 2009. The study on tax credits for tax year 2011 was the first one produced since December, 2007, when the study for tax year 2005 was published.

The studies on tax credits produced for tax years before 1986 included only tax credits claimed by individuals. The studies for tax years 1986 and later include the lifeline telephone service tax credit. The studies for tax years after 1986 were expanded to include tax credits claimed by businesses, by fiduciaries (trusts and estates), and by exempt organizations. The present study examines the following active and expired tax credits:

Active Tax Credits

Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare

- Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)
- Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters
- Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems
- Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
- Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance
- Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit

Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities

- Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers
- Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit
- Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit
- Enterprise Zone Tax Credit
- Ethanol Facility Tax Credit
- Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit
- Tax Credit for Research Activities
- Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit

Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes

- Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit
- Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country

Expired Tax Credits

Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare

- Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit

Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities

- High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit
- Energy Conservation Tax Credit
- Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit
- Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit
- Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The primary data source for the study is the Department's computerized Integrated Tax Information Management System (ITIMS). Data from individual income tax returns (Forms N-11, N-13 and N-15), corporate income tax returns (Form N-30), fiduciary income tax returns (Form N-40), and exempt organization income tax returns (Form N-70NP) are extracted from ITIMS. The data include all tax returns filed for tax year 2014 and processed by March 31, 2016. Many tax credits require that the taxpayer complete a separate form to compute the tax credit and to provide evidence to support the amount claimed, but data from the separate tax credit forms were not available in electronic form and so were not used for the study. Some tax credits are reported directly on the tax return, but most of them are reported on Schedule CR, "Schedule of Tax Credits." The tax credits reported on Schedule CR are summed and only the total is reported on the income tax return. Data on the tax credits are taken from the tax returns and from Schedules CR. The data on tax credits are before any adjustments made by subsequent audits, but after automatic adjustments that the Department made when processing the tax returns.

In addition to data from ITIMS, data were also taken from image copies of paper returns of Form F-1 that were filed by banks and other financial corporations, including building and loan associations, financial services and loan companies, and small investment companies. Data on the lifeline telephone tax credit were obtained from the Public Utilities Commission. Data on tax credits claimed by insurance companies were provided by the Insurance Division of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, which administers the tax on insurance premiums. The tax forms used for the study and their instructions are available on the Department's website at *tax.hawaii.gov*, or through the Department's "Forms by Fax/Mail Service" at 808-587-4242 or toll-free at 1-800-222-3229. The forms and instructions may also be obtained at any district tax office.

The data for the study come from 739,336 tax returns that were filed for tax year 2014. Table 1 shows the total number of each type of tax return examined for the study.

Table 1
Number of Tax Returns by Type of Taxpayer
for Tax Year 2014

Type of Taxpayer	Tax Form	Number of Returns
Individual	Form N-11	598,433
Individual	Form N-13	19,933
Individual	Form N-15	85,182
Nonfinancial Corporation	Form N-30	17,588
Financial Corporation	Form F-1	260
Insurance Underwriter*	Form 314	1,010
Fiduciary	Form N-40	16,340
Exempt Organization	Form N-70NP	590
TOTAL		739,336

* Data supplied by the Insurance Division of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

Table 2 shows the breakdown by income class and the breakdown by taxation district for the individual income tax returns included in the study (Forms N-11, N-13 and N-15).⁴ The State has four taxation districts: District 1 is the City and County of Honolulu (Oahu), District 2 consists of Maui and Kalawao Counties (Maui), District 3 is Hawaii County and District 4 is Kauai County. The table also shows the number of individual income tax returns in each of six income classes. For residents (who file Form N-11 or Form N-13), the income class is determined by the Hawaii Adjusted Gross Income (Hawaii AGI). For part-year residents and nonresidents (who file Form N-15), the income class is determined by total AGI, which is the taxpayer's global adjusted gross income as it would be defined if the taxpayer had been a Hawaii resident for the full tax year.

⁴ District breakdowns for tax returns from businesses often are not meaningful, because the district is determined by the taxpayer's mailing address. Many businesses with operations throughout the State are headquartered on Oahu and use an Oahu mailing address. Also, nonresident businesses with out-of-State addresses are attributed to Oahu. Therefore, district breakdowns for business tax returns are not shown.

Table 2
Total Number of Individual Income Tax Returns for Tax Year 2014 by
Income Class and by Tax District

By Income Class*				
Hawaii AGI*	Forms N – 11	Forms N -13	Forms N - 15	All Individual Returns
less than \$10,000	137,314	11,198	14,391	162,903
\$10,000 < \$30,000	153,408	4,726	14,914	173,048
\$30,000 < \$60,000	143,702	3,209	14,007	160,918
\$60,000 < \$100,000	85,788	774	11,803	98,365
\$100,000 < \$200,000	61,795	26	13,202	75,023
\$200,000 or more	<u>16,426</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,865</u>	<u>33,291</u>
Total	598,433	19,933	85,182	703,548
By Tax District**				
Tax District	Forms N – 11	Forms N -13	Forms N - 15	All Individual Returns
Oahu (District 1)	423,211	14,481	80,572	518,264
Maui (District 2)	69,609	1,615	1,793	73,017
Hawaii (District 3)	74,707	3,145	2,039	79,891
Kauai (District 4)	<u>30,906</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>778</u>	<u>32,376</u>
Total	598,433	19,933	85,182	703,548

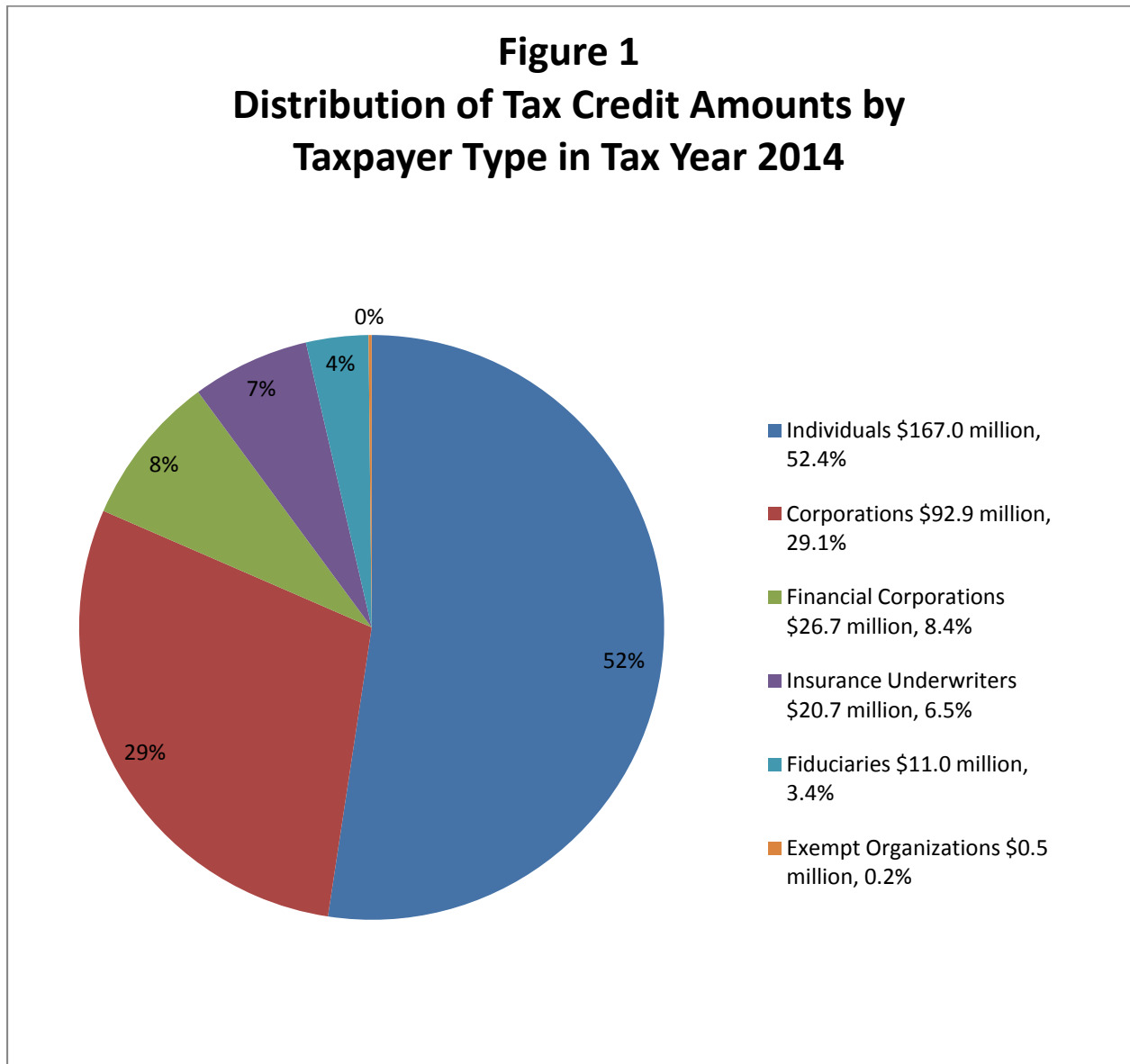
* For Form N-15, the income is the taxpayer's global adjusted gross income as defined for Hawaii income tax purposes.

** Forms N-15 for non-residents that have an out-of-state address are allocated to Oahu.

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The tables in Appendix A show details on the tax credits claimed for tax year 2014. Appendix Table A-1 shows the amount of each tax credit claimed by each type of taxpayer (individuals, nonfinancial corporations, financial corporations, insurance underwriters, fiduciaries and exempt organizations). The results from Table A-1 are summarized in Figure 1, which shows the distribution of tax credits claimed by type of taxpayer, and in Table 3, which shows the distribution of the tax credits claimed by type of tax credit.

Figure 1 shows the breakdown by type of taxpayer for tax credits claimed in tax year 2014. The largest dollar value of tax credits was claimed against individual income tax liabilities. Such claims amounted to \$167.0 million, or 52.4% of the total claims for tax credits. Claims against income tax liabilities of nonfinancial corporations were the second largest category, amounting to \$92.9 million, or 29.1% of the total claims for tax credits.



As shown in Table 3, the largest tax credit by dollar value was the renewable energy technologies tax credit which, along with a small amount of carryovers of the energy conservation tax credit, amounted to \$112.1 million, or 35.2% of the total tax credits

claimed in tax year 2014. The second largest tax credit was income taxes paid to another state or to a foreign country, which amounted to \$38.4 million, or 12.0% of the total.

Table 3
Distribution of Tax Credits in Tax Year 2014

	Amount (in \$1,000)	% of Total
Total, All Tax Credits	318,831	100.0
Active Tax Credits		
<i>Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare</i>		
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	27,700	8.7
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	3,635	1.1
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	9,474	3.0
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	72	0.0
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	7	0.0
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	18,189	5.7
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	58	0.0
<i>Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities</i>		
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	293	0.1
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	34,415	10.8
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	112,130	35.2
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	1,033	0.3
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	2,870	0.9
Capital Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit	989	0.3
<i>Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes</i>		
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	28,308	8.9
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	38,371	12.0
Expired Tax Credits		
<i>Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare</i>		
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities</i>		
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	37,723	11.8
Energy Conservation Tax Credit*	*	*
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	3,341	1.0
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	9	0.0
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	195	0.1

* Data for the tax credit are included with the renewable energy technologies tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that the data were suppressed to avoid potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information.

Appendix Table A-2 shows details on the number of tax returns with claims for each type of tax credit for tax year 2014. The tax credits most frequently claimed were the refundable food excise tax credit (claimed on 325,713 individual income tax returns, or 46.3% of these returns), the tax credit for low-income household renters (claimed on 35,030 individual income tax returns, or 5.0% of these returns) and the tax credit for child and dependent care expenses (claimed on 26,299 individual income tax returns, or 3.7% of these returns).

Appendix Table A-3 shows the dollar amounts of the claims for each tax credit made by individuals, broken down by tax district for tax year 2014. Of the \$167.0 million in tax credits claimed by individuals for the tax year, \$118.9 million (71.2%) was claimed by individuals in District 1 (Oahu),⁵ \$29.4 million (17.6%) was claimed by individuals in District 2 (Maui), \$20.2 million (12.1%) was claimed by individuals in District 3 (Hawaii), and \$7.5 million (4.5%) was claimed by individuals in District 4 (Kauai). Appendix Table A-4 shows the number of individual income tax returns with claims for each tax credit by tax district.

Appendix Tables A-5 and A-6 show the dollar amounts and number of claims made by individuals for each tax credit for tax year 2014, broken down by income class as determined by annual Hawaii AGI.⁶ Individual returns with Hawaii AGI less than \$10,000 claimed a total of \$19.4 million in tax credits for the tax year, which was over 3 times as great as their aggregate tax liability before tax credits of \$5.9 million. The largest tax credits claimed by the income group were the refundable food/excise tax credit (\$10.4 million) and the renewable energy technologies tax credit (\$6.9 million). Taxpayers with annual Hawaii AGI of \$200,000 or more accounted for the largest dollar value of tax credits (\$73.7 million) and also for the largest aggregate tax liability before tax credits. The largest tax credits claimed by this group were the tax credit for taxes paid to another state or to a foreign country (\$31.1 million), the renewable energy technologies tax credit (\$21.3 million), and the high technology business investment tax credit (\$13.7 million).

Appendix B provides a history of Hawaii's tax credits. The chart in Appendix Table B-1 shows the tax credits in existence in each year since 1965. Appendix Table B-2 provides an outline showing the historic development of the tax credits and the year in which each tax credit was enacted.

⁵ The total for Oahu includes tax credits claimed on Form N-15 by nonresidents who had an out-of-state address.

⁶ The Hawaii AGI of part-year residents and nonresidents who filed Form N-15 is measured as their total AGI, which includes income not subject to Hawaii income tax, but which is the global income of the taxpayer measured in the same way that global income of residents is measured.

DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSES OF THE TAX CREDITS

This section describes the tax credits available for tax year 2014, including expired tax credits for which unused credits could be carried forward and applied against tax liability in tax year 2014. It also gives the amount of each tax credit that was claimed in tax years 2013 and 2014.

Active Tax Credits

Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare

Refundable Food/Excise Tax Credit (HRS §235-55.85)

The refundable food/excise tax credit was introduced for tax year 2008 by Act 211, Session Laws Hawaii (SLH) 2007, to replace the low-income refundable tax credit. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must be a Hawaii resident with federal adjusted gross income (adjusted gross income as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) of less than \$50,000 who is not claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer. The tax credit is computed by multiplying an allowable tax credit amount by the number of qualified exemptions. The qualified exemptions are personal exemptions permitted under Hawaii law, excluding the additional exemptions for being age 65 or older or for having a disability. A person for whom the tax credit is claimed must have physically resided in Hawaii for more than nine months of the taxable year and cannot have been confined in jail, prison or a youth correctional facility for the entire year. Married persons filing separate tax returns can claim only the tax credit to which they would have been entitled had they filed a joint return. The allowable amount of the tax credit per qualified exemption is based on the taxpayer's income, but parents or guardians of minor children who cannot be claimed as dependents because they receive more than half their support from public agencies (such as the State Department of Human Services) are eligible for the maximum amount of the tax credit (\$85) regardless of their income. The allowable amounts for tax year 2014 are shown below:

<u>Federal Adjusted Gross Income</u>	<u>Tax Credit per Qualified Exemption</u>
Under \$5,000	\$85
\$5,000 but under \$10,000	\$75
\$10,000 but under \$15,000	\$65
\$15,000 but under \$20,000	\$55
\$20,000 but under \$30,000	\$45
\$30,000 but under \$40,000	\$35
\$40,000 but under \$50,000	\$25
\$50,000 and over	\$0

The refundable food/excise tax credit was the most commonly claimed tax credit in tax year 2014. The tax credit appeared on 325,713 individual income tax returns, or almost half of the total number of such returns filed for the tax year (703,548 returns). Claims for the tax credit totaled \$27.7 million for tax year 2014, down slightly from the \$28.3 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters (HRS §235-55.7)

Taxpayers who rented residential real property during the taxable year may qualify for the refundable tax credit for low-income household renters. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must be a Hawaii resident with Hawaii AGI of less than \$30,000 who is not claimed or eligible to be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer. Also, the taxpayer must have paid more than \$1,000 in annual rent for real property in Hawaii that was the taxpayer's residence (or the residence of the taxpayer's immediate family) and that was not wholly or partially exempt from the real property tax. Married persons filing separate tax returns must combine their Hawaii AGI to determine their eligibility for the tax credit. If a rental unit is shared with another person, the individual's portion of the rent is used to determine eligibility.

The tax credit is computed by multiplying \$50 by the number of personal exemptions permitted under Hawaii law, including the additional exemption for being age 65 or older. A person for whom the tax credit is claimed must have physically resided in Hawaii for more than nine months of the taxable year.

The \$30,000 income limitation has not been changed since 1989, when it was raised from \$20,000. The amount of the tax credit per exemption was raised from \$20 to \$50 in 1981, but has remained unchanged since then, despite substantial rises in the cost of housing.

The renter's tax credit was claimed on 35,030 individual income tax returns for tax year 2014. It was the second most commonly claimed tax credit. The amount claimed for tax year 2014 totaled \$3.6 million, down slightly from \$3.9 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses (HRS §235-55.6)

A resident taxpayer who is gainfully employed and who pays for the care of a child under 13 years of age or for a spouse or dependent incapable of self care qualifies for the child and dependent care tax credit. The tax credit can be taken for care expenses up to \$2,400 for one qualified individual and up to \$4,800 for two or more qualified

individuals. Allowable expenses may not exceed the taxpayer's earned income. For joint tax returns, the amount may not exceed the income of the spouse with the lower earned income.

The tax credit is refundable and the amount ranges from 15% to 25% of qualified care expenses, with the rate declining as Hawaii AGI increases. The tax credit schedule for tax year 2014 is shown below.

<u>Hawaii Adjusted Gross Income</u>	<u>Percent of Allowable Expenses</u>
Up to \$22,000	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

For tax year 2014, the dependent care tax credit was the third most commonly claimed tax credit and was reported on 26,299 individual income tax returns. The amounts claimed for tax year 2014 totaled \$9.5 million, up slightly from the \$9.3 million claimed in tax year 2013.

Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems (HRS §235-15)

An individual taxpayer who buys a new child passenger restraint system that complies with the federal motor vehicle safety standards in effect at the time of purchase may claim a tax credit of \$25 for the tax year, regardless of the cost of the restraint system or the number of restraint systems bought during the year. The tax credit, which is refundable, was enacted in 1982 to encourage people to buy child restraint systems, but the systems became mandatory in the following year. For tax year 2014, the tax credit was claimed on 2,912 individual income tax returns and the total amount claimed was \$72 thousand, down from \$77 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals (HRS §235-55.91)

A taxpayer who employs an individual who is certified by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division of the Department of Human Services, in

consultation with the Hawaii State Employment Service of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, as having a physical or mental disability that results in a substantial handicap to employment, or who has been referred upon completion of certain rehabilitation plans, may qualify for a tax credit. The tax credit is equal to 20% of the qualifying first-year wages for the taxable year, up to \$6,000, and is nonrefundable. The tax credit was claimed on 7 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the total amount claimed was \$7 thousand, down from \$19 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.8 and §241-4.7, §431:7-208)

Owners of residential buildings who provide low-income housing may claim the low-income housing tax credit. The tax credit is equal to a percentage of the "applicable percentage" of qualified basis, where the applicable percentage is calculated as provided under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. The percentage is 30% for buildings placed in service prior to July 1, 2005, and 50% for buildings placed in service after June 30, 2005. Act 158, SLH 2011, allows the taxpayer to elect to receive a low-income housing loan in lieu of the tax credit after July 1, 2011. The tax credit was claimed on 61 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the total amount claimed was \$18.2 million, up from claims of \$14.7 million for tax year 2013.

Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance (HRS §235-110.2)

Act 309, SLH 2001, allows licensed contractors to claim a 10% nonrefundable tax credit, up to \$4,000, on the fair-market value of repair and maintenance services provided at no cost to public schools. Data on the tax credit for tax year 2014 were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information.

Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit (HRS §239-6.5)

Lifeline telephone service is available to elderly and disabled residential telephone subscribers who have an annual income less than \$10,000. The Public Utilities Commission determines and certifies the lifeline service costs. The telephone public utility may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to the sum of foregone revenues and the administrative costs of providing the telephone service to the eligible individuals.

The tax credit was claimed on behalf of 2,297 subscribers as of the end of calendar year 2014 and the amount claimed by the public utility for tax year 2014 was \$58 thousand, down from \$59 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities

Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers (HRS §235-110.6)

The principal operator of a commercial fishing vessel may claim a refundable tax credit for certain fuel taxes paid during the taxable year. The amount of the tax credit is equal to the fuel taxes imposed under section 243-4(a), HRS. The tax credit was claimed on 181 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the total amount claimed was \$293 thousand, up from \$158 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

Motion Picture, Digital Media, and Film Production Income Tax Credit (HRS §235-17)

In tax year 2014, taxpayers could claim a refundable tax credit equal to 20% of qualified production costs incurred in a county in Hawaii with a population over 700 thousand and 25% for qualified production costs incurred in a county in Hawaii with a population of 700 thousand or less. The total tax credits allowed for a single qualified production was capped at \$15 million. The tax credit was claimed on 30 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the total amount claimed was \$34.4 million, up slightly from \$31.9 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit (HRS §235-12.5 and §241-4.6)

Taxpayers who installed a renewable energy technology system (solar thermal energy system, wind powered energy system, or photovoltaic energy system) and placed it in service after June 30, 2003, may claim the renewable energy technologies tax credit. The tax credit applies to the actual cost of the system, including the cost of accessories and installation, but not to the cost of consumer incentive premiums that are unrelated to the operation of the system.

For systems installed and placed in service after July 1, 2006, the tax credit was 35% of the cost for solar thermal systems and photovoltaic systems, and 20% of the cost for wind powered systems. For single-family residential properties, the amount of the tax credit was capped at \$2,250 for solar thermal systems, \$5,000 for photovoltaic systems, and \$1,500 for wind powered systems. For commercial properties, the tax credit was capped at \$500,000 for wind powered systems and for photovoltaic systems, and at \$250,000 for solar thermal systems. For multifamily residential properties, the tax credit per residential unit was capped at \$350 for solar thermal systems and photovoltaic systems, and at \$200 for wind powered systems. Act 154, SLH 2009, made the tax credit refundable for certain low income taxpayers and gave other taxpayers the option to claim the tax credit as refundable by accepting a 30% reduction in the amount of the tax credit. The Act was effective for systems installed and placed in service on or after July 1, 2009.

According to the new Administrative Rules that came into effect during tax year 2013, to gain tax credit beyond the cap for a single solar energy system, each separate system (except the last) was required to have a total output capacity of at least 5 kilowatts for single-family residential properties, or 0.360 kilowatts per unit per system for multi-family residential properties, or 1,000 kilowatts for commercial properties.

Table 4 shows the number of returns and the amount of the tax credit claimed for the renewable energy tax credit, and also for carryovers of the energy conservation tax credit that expired June 30, 2003. The first part of the table shows carryovers of tax credits for the renewable energy systems that were installed and placed in service prior to July 1, 2009, along with carryovers of the energy conservation tax credit and carryovers of the renewable energy tax credit for which the date of installation could not be determined. Carryovers of these tax credits were reported on 827 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$1.9 million.

The second and third parts of Table 4 show the renewable energy tax credit for systems that were installed on or after July 1, 2009, by type of system, by type of taxpayer, and by whether the claim was for a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit. Because unused tax credits can be carried over, and because extensions of existing systems made in later years are also eligible for the tax credit, the number of returns claiming the credit in a year may be larger than the number of new systems installed that year. The tax credit for systems installed and placed in service on or after July 1, 2009 was claimed on 14,902 returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$110.2 million.

Claims for all systems, including carryovers of the energy conservation tax credit, totaled \$112.1 million for tax year 2014, down from the \$118.3 million claimed for these tax credits in tax year 2013.

Table 4

Claims for the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit and the Energy Conservation Tax Credit in Tax Year 2014

Carryover of the tax credit for systems installed and placed in service before July 1, 2009 1/

Number of returns			Credit amount (in \$ thousands) 3/		
All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/	All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/
827	805	22	\$1,941	\$1,580	\$361

Refundable tax credits for systems installed and placed in service on or after July 1, 2009

	Number of returns			Credit amount (in \$ thousands) 3/		
	All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/	All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/
Solar only	2,307	2,284	23	\$47,731	\$16,242	\$31,489
Wind only	3	3	-	\$13	\$13	-
Breakdown unknown	117	98	19	\$7,312	\$4,539	\$2,773
Total	2,427	2,385	42	\$55,056	\$20,794	\$34,262

Nonrefundable tax credits for systems installed and placed in service on or after July 1, 2009

	Number of returns			Credit amount (in \$ thousands) 3/		
	All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/	All	Individuals	Corporations and others 2/
Solar only	11,837	11,760	77	\$50,621	\$39,419	\$11,203
Wind only	11	11	-	\$26	\$26	-
Breakdown unknown	627	562	65	\$4,486	\$3,045	\$1,441
Total	12,475	12,333	142	\$55,134	\$42,490	\$12,644

1/ Includes carryovers of the energy conservation tax credit given by section 235-12, HRS, and carryovers of the renewable energy technologies tax credit for which the date of installation could not be determined.

2/ Includes nonfinancial corporations, fiduciaries, nonprofit organizations and financial corporations.

3/ Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Enterprise Zone Tax Credit (HRS §209E-10, §209E-11)

A qualified business located in a designated enterprise zone may claim a tax credit equal to a percentage of its net income tax liability and of the unemployment insurance premiums it paid for employees located in the enterprise zone. In the first year, the tax credit is 80% of the qualified amounts. The percentage decreases by 10 points each year, until it reaches 20% in the seventh year, after which the business is no longer eligible for the tax credit. The tax credit is nonrefundable and any unused tax credit may not be carried forward. The tax credit was claimed on 66 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$1.0 million, down from \$1.7 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Ethanol Facility Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.3)

The ethanol facility tax credit is meant to encourage construction of large-capacity ethanol production facilities. The amount of the tax credit is equal to 30% of the ethanol production facility's nameplate capacity if that capacity is greater than 500,000 but less than 15 million gallons. The nameplate capacity is the annual production capacity of a facility, measured in gallons, based on an operating year of 350 days. The tax credit is refundable and is limited to 100% of the investments made by the taxpayer in the ethanol production facility. The facility must also meet certain production requirements. Taxpayers who claim the tax credit are prohibited from claiming or receiving any other tax credit for the same taxable year. The total amount of ethanol facility tax credits is capped at \$12 million per year. The tax credit was effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003. No claims for the tax credit were made for tax year 2014. The amounts claimed totaled \$5 thousand for tax year 2013.

Important Agricultural Land Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.93)

The important agricultural land tax credit is awarded for qualified agricultural costs incurred after July 1, 2008. In the first year, the tax credit per taxpayer is the lesser of 25% of the qualified agricultural costs or \$635,000. In the second year, the tax credit is the lesser of 15% of the qualified costs or \$250,000, and in the third year the tax credit is the lesser of 10% of the qualified costs or \$125,000. More than 50% of the land used by the agricultural business must be deemed "important agricultural land." Tax credits must be certified by the Department of Agriculture and the aggregate amount of credits claimed cannot exceed \$7.5 million in any tax year. The tax credit was not available for tax year 2014, because the Department of Agriculture had not certified any claims for the tax credit.⁷

⁷ Claims for the tax credit were reported on Schedule CR by several taxpayers in prior years, but the claims were in error. In most cases, the taxpayer simply used the wrong line on Schedule CR to claim a different tax credit.

Tax Credit for Research Activities (HRS §235-110.91)

The tax credit for research activities was reinstated by Act 270, SLH 2013. The tax credit is refundable and is equal to 20% of increases in qualified research expenses incurred in Hawaii. Eligible research expenses are the same as those in sections 41 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), as that section was enacted on December 31, 2011, and in section 280C(c), IRC, provided that the expenses must be incurred in Hawaii. To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must also claim a federal tax credit for the same expenditures. The tax credit is available for tax years beginning after December 31, 2013.

The tax credit was claimed on 69 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$2.9 million, up from \$1.3 million for tax year 2013.

Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit (HRS §235-17.5, §241-4.4)

Act 200, SLH 2014, established the capital infrastructure tax credit for tenants who were relocated due to the Kapalama container terminal modernization project. The tax credit is equal to 50% of the capital infrastructure costs incurred by the qualified infrastructure tenant during the taxable year, up to a maximum of \$1,250,000. The tax credit is available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, but not for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019. The tax credit was claimed on 53 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$989 thousand.

Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Hawaii Taxes

Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.7, §241-4.5)

Businesses may claim the capital goods excise tax credit for the purchase of eligible depreciable tangible personal property used in a trade or business in Hawaii. The tax credit is refundable and is equal to 4% of the qualifying cost of the eligible property, which excludes costs deducted under Internal Revenue Code Section 179. The tax credit serves to reduce pyramiding of the General Excise Tax (GET) by rebating the GET on business-to-business purchases that consist of eligible capital equipment. The cost of such capital equipment ultimately must be recaptured in the price of goods or services it is used to help produce, so without the rebate, the price of the produced goods or services would include the tax on the capital equipment.

The tax credit was claimed on 4,247 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$28.3 million, up slightly from \$27.5 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Income Tax Paid to Another State or Foreign Country (HRS §235-55)

A Hawaii resident individual or other person may claim a credit for income taxes paid to another state or to a foreign country if the income was earned in the other state or country and is not exempt from Hawaii or federal income tax, and if certain other requirements are met. The tax credit was claimed on 7,558 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$38.4 million, up from \$36.0 million claimed for tax year 2013.

Expired Tax Credits

Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare

Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit (HRS §235-5.6)

The individual development account (IDA) program was intended to encourage people with low income to save towards specific long-term goals, including obtaining a postsecondary education, buying a first home, and starting a small business. Program participants enrolled with a fiduciary organization, which provided matching funds for their deposits. A nonrefundable tax credit was allowed for persons donating money to the fiduciary organization for use as matching funds. The tax credit was equal to 50% of the amount donated. Donations qualifying for the tax credit could not be claimed as a deduction for charitable contributions. The tax credit was effective for taxable years 2000 to 2004 with an aggregate limit of \$1 million.

To preserve taxpayer confidentiality, the number and dollar amount of IDA tax credits claimed for tax year 2014 are not disclosed.

Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities

High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.9, §241-4.8, §431:7-209)

Taxpayers were allowed to claim the high technology business investment tax credit for tax years beginning after December 31, 1998. As originally enacted, the tax credit was nonrefundable and equal to 10% of investments made on or after July 1, 1999 in a qualified high technology business, up to a maximum credit amount of \$500,000. Act 221, SLH 2001, expanded the tax credit to 100% of the qualified investment, up to a maximum of \$2 million per investment. The tax credit was claimed over five years as follows:

	<u>Tax Credit Percentage</u>	<u>Tax Credit Limitation</u>
Year of investment	35%	\$700,000
Year 2	25%	\$500,000
Year 3	20%	\$400,000
Year 4	10%	\$200,000
Year 5	10%	\$200,000

Taxpayers who had previously claimed the 10% investment tax credit for tax years 1999 or 2000 were able to claim the tax credit for tax years 2001 and later as applicable under the amended law. For investments made after May 1, 2009, and for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009 and ending before January 1, 2011, no claim for the tax credit could exceed 80% of the taxpayer's tax liability.

The tax credit expired for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, but claims for the tax credit can be made for four years after the year of the investment and carryovers of the tax credit can continue indefinitely. The tax credit was claimed on 1,939 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$38.4 million, down slightly from \$40.4 million claimed for tax year 2013. The tax credit was the third biggest in terms of the amount claimed in tax year 2014.

Energy Conservation Tax Credit (HRS §235-12)

Taxpayers who installed an energy conservation device prior to July 1, 2003, could claim the energy conservation tax credit, which was nonrefundable. The tax credit applied only to the actual cost of the systems, including accessories and installation, but not the cost of repairs to existing systems.

The tax credit was equal to 35% of the cost of solar systems, 20% of the cost of wind energy systems and heat pumps, and 50% of the cost of ice storage systems. The eligible cost was reduced by any consumer incentive premiums offered with the system. For single-family residential buildings, the tax credit was limited to \$1,750 for solar systems and \$400 for heat pumps. For multiunit residential buildings, the tax credit was limited to \$350 per unit for solar systems and \$200 per unit for heat pumps. There were no limits for hotels, for commercial buildings, for industrial facilities, for wind energy systems, or for ice storage systems. The tax credit expired on June 30, 2003, but unused tax credits may be carried over to subsequent years until exhausted. Data on carryovers of the tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy technologies tax credit.

Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.4, repealed)

The hotel construction and remodeling tax credit was repealed by Act 9, SLH 2007, but unused credits from claims made prior to the expiration date may be carried forward and applied against tax. Although the tax credit was not repealed until 2007, it was not available for costs incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005. The tax credit was claimed on 5 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amount claimed totaled \$3.3 million. To preserve taxpayer confidentiality, the number and dollar amount of the tax credits claimed for tax year 2013 were not disclosed.

Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.51)

The technology infrastructure renovation tax credit was nonrefundable and was equal to 4% of costs incurred after December 31, 2000 for planning, designing, installing, constructing, or purchasing equipment to provide a commercial building with technology infrastructure. The tax credit is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, but amounts claimed for the tax credit prior to its expiration can be carried forward and applied against tax liability in later years until exhausted. For costs incurred after May 1, 2009, and for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009 and ending before January 1, 2011, no claim for the tax credit could exceed 80% of the taxpayer's tax liability. Carryovers of the tax credit were claimed on 4 returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$9 thousand, down from \$15 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit (HRS §235-110.45)

Act 10, SLH 2001, Third Special Session, provided a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 4% of home construction or renovation costs incurred after December 31, 2000, up to a maximum of \$250,000. The tax credit expired on June 30, 2003, but any unused tax credit may be carried over to subsequent years until exhausted. Carryovers of the tax credit were claimed on 49 tax returns for tax year 2014 and the amounts claimed totaled \$195 thousand, up from \$166 thousand claimed for tax year 2013.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A-1
DOLLAR AMOUNTS OF TAX CREDITS CLAIMED
BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND TYPE OF TAXPAYER - 2014 (in \$ thousands)

Type of Credit	TAXPAYER TYPE						
	ALL	Individuals	Corporations	Corporations	Financial Corporations	Insurance Underwriters	Fiduciaries Exempt Organizations
Active Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	\$27,700	\$27,700	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	\$3,635	\$3,635	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	\$9,474	\$9,474	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	\$72	\$72	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	\$7	d	-	-	-	-	d
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	\$18,189	d	d	\$10,014	\$7,413	-	-
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	d	d	-	-	-	-	-
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	\$58	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	\$293	\$197	\$96	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	\$34,415	\$902	\$33,513	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	\$112,130	\$64,864	\$29,888	\$15,664	\$1,492	\$223	\$223
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	\$1,033	\$825	d	-	-	d	-
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	\$2,870	\$453	\$2,417	-	-	-	-
Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit	\$989	\$769	d	-	-	-	-
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes							
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	\$28,308	\$6,031	\$20,916	d	\$286	d	d
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	\$38,371	\$36,370	-	-	-	-	d
Expired Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	d	d	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	\$37,723	\$15,245	\$1,840	d	\$13,302	\$7,129	d
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	*	*	*	-	-	*	-
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	\$3,341	d	d	-	-	d	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	\$9	d	d	-	-	-	-
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	\$195	\$172	d	-	-	d	-
GRAND TOTAL	\$318,831	\$167,008	\$92,874	\$26,650	\$20,714	\$10,987	\$540

* Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable." Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table A-2
NUMBER OF RETURNS CLAIMING TAX CREDITS
BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND TYPE OF TAXPAYER - 2014

Type of Credit	TAXPAYER TYPE							
	ALL	Individuals	Corporations	Corporations	Financial Institutions	Insurance Underwriters	Fiduciaries	Exempt Organization
Active Tax Credits								
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare								
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	325,713	325,713	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	35,030	35,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	26,299	26,299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	2,912	2,912	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	7	d	-	-	-	-	d	-
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	61	d	d	4	14	-	-	-
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	d	d	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities								
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	181	168	13	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	30	17	13	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	15,729	15,523	117	7	-	-	78	4
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	66	59	d	-	-	-	d	-
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	69	49	20	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit	53	45	d	-	-	-	d	-
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes								
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	4,247	3,027	1,094	d	-	-	103	d
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	7,558	7,353	-	-	-	-	d	d
Expired Tax Credits								
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare								
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	d	d	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities								
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	939	840	38	d	20	37	d	-
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	5	d	d	-	-	-	d	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	4	d	d	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	49	47	d	-	-	-	d	-

* Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable."

Table A-3
DOLLAR AMOUNTS OF TAX CREDITS CLAIMED BY INDIVIDUALS
BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND TAX DISTRICT - 2014 (in \$ thousands)

Type of Credit	TAX DISTRICT			
	OAHU* (DISTRICT 1)	MAUI (DISTRICT 2)	HAWAII (DISTRICT 3)	KAUAI (DISTRICT 4)
Active Tax Credits				
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare				
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	\$18,339	\$3,333	\$4,541	\$1,487
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	\$2,696	\$339	\$460	\$140
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	\$7,025	\$1,006	\$986	\$457
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	\$50	\$10	\$9	\$3
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	<i>d</i>	-	-	-
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	\$198	\$9	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	<i>d</i>	-	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities				
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	\$136	\$7	\$46	\$7
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	<i>d</i>	-	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	\$48,071	\$7,631	\$6,785	\$2,376
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	\$477	<i>d</i>	\$75	<i>d</i>
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	\$259	\$194	<i>d</i>	\$1
Capital Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit	\$748	\$21	\$1	-
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes				
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	\$4,813	\$540	\$438	\$240
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	\$21,673	\$6,094	\$6,579	\$2,024
Expired Tax Credits				
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare				
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	<i>d</i>	-	<i>d</i>	-
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities				
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	\$13,301	\$966	\$298	\$680
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	**	**	**	**
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	<i>d</i>	-	-	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	-	<i>d</i>
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	\$172	\$162	\$7	<i>d</i>
GRAND TOTAL	\$167,008	\$29,422	\$20,225	\$7,482

* The figures for Oahu include tax credits claimed on Form N-15 by nonresidents who had an out-of-state address.

** Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable." Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table A-4
 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS WITH CLAIMS FOR TAX CREDITS
 BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND TAX DISTRICT - 2014

Type of Credit	TAX DISTRICT			
	OAHU* (DISTRICT 1)	MAUI (DISTRICT 2)	HAWAII (DISTRICT 3)	KAUAI (DISTRICT 4)
STATE TOTAL				
Active Tax Credits				
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare				
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	325,713	221,028	47,107	17,822
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	35,030	26,328	3,995	1,370
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	26,299	19,388	2,823	1,285
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	2,912	2,005	381	130
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	d	d	-	-
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	d	30	d	d
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	d	d	d	d
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	na	na	na	na
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activi				
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	168	63	71	22
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	17	d	d	d
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	15,523	10,635	2,208	607
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	59	31	16	d
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	49	35	d	d
Capital Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit	45	34	4	-
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes				
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	3,027	2,015	396	205
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	7,353	4,915	1,005	423
Expired Tax Credits				
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare				
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	d	d	d	-
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activi				
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	840	702	44	25
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	**	**	**	**
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	d	d	-	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	d	d	-	d
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	47	32	10	d

* The figures for Oahu include tax credits claimed on Form N-15 by nonresidents who had an out-of-state address.

** Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable."

Table A-5
DOLLAR AMOUNTS OF TAX CREDITS CLAIMED BY INDIVIDUALS
BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND INCOME CLASS* - 2014 (in \$ thousands)

Type of Credit	INCOME CLASS						
	ALL	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
Active Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	\$27,691	\$10,413	\$11,899	\$5,354	\$26	d	d
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	\$3,635	\$1,255	\$2,380	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	\$9,474	\$267	\$1,823	\$2,007	\$2,156	\$2,711	\$510
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	\$72	\$5	\$12	\$17	\$17	\$18	\$3
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	d	-	-	-	d	d	\$3
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	d	d	\$12	\$8	d	-	\$241
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	d	-	-	d	d	-	-
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	\$197	\$29	\$25	\$72	\$49	\$10	\$11
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	\$902	d	d	d	\$188	\$106	d
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	\$64,864	\$6,923	\$2,874	\$5,313	\$11,000	\$17,442	\$21,311
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	\$825	d	-	d	\$4	\$85	\$734
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	\$453	\$78	d	-	d	\$44	\$315
Capital Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit	\$769	-	\$2	\$5	\$14	\$59	\$689
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes							
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	\$6,031	\$412	\$178	\$176	\$282	\$524	\$4,458
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	\$36,370	\$16	\$172	\$594	\$1,198	\$3,305	\$31,084
Expired Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	d	-	-	d	-	-	d
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	\$15,245	\$1	\$10	\$107	\$270	\$1,176	\$13,680
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	d	-	d	-	d	-	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	d	-	-	-	d	-	-
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	\$172	-	\$3	\$7	\$10	\$30	\$122
GRAND TOTAL	\$167,008	\$19,408	\$19,395	\$13,706	\$15,243	\$25,520	\$73,736
AGGREGATE TAX LIABILITY BEFORE TAX CREDITS***	\$1,902,147	\$5,933	\$97,195	\$288,522	\$347,527	\$483,909	\$679,061

* Income class is measured using Hawaii AGI for Forms N-11 and N-13 and total AGI for Form N-15.

** Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

*** Tax liabilities reported on individual income tax returns filed for tax year 2014.

Notes: "d" denotes that data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable." Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table A-6
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS WITH CLAIMS FOR TAX CREDITS
BY TYPE OF CREDIT AND INCOME CLASS* - 2014

Type of Credit	INCOME CLASS						
	ALL	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
Active Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Refundable Food Excise Tax Credit (Food/Excise)	325,644	102,373	131,151	91,863	257	d	d
Tax Credit for Low-Income Household Renters	35,030	12,865	22,163	2	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses	26,299	574	3,674	5,965	6,713	7,943	1,430
Tax Credit for Child Passenger Restraint Systems	2,912	204	486	695	700	720	107
Tax Credit for Employment of Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals	d	-	-	-	d	d	3
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	d	d	22	11	d	-	5
Tax Credit for School Repair and Maintenance	d	-	-	d	d	-	-
Lifeline Telephone Service Tax Credit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers	168	33	31	34	38	27	5
Motion Picture, Digital Media and Film Production Income Tax Credit	17	d	d	d	3	7	d
Renewable Energy Technologies Tax Credit	15,523	793	1,460	3,028	4,096	4,573	1,573
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	59	d	-	d	3	17	36
Ethanol Facility Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Important Agricultural Lands Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Credit for Research Activities	49	4	d	-	d	10	28
Capital Infrastructure Investment Tax Credit	45	-	3	5	9	9	19
Tax Credits to Avoid Double Taxation or Pyramiding of Taxes							
Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit	3,027	307	290	363	397	578	1,092
Income Tax Paid to Another State or to a Foreign Country	7,353	442	917	1,217	1,269	1,739	1,769
Expired Tax Credits							
Tax Credits to Promote Social Welfare							
Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit	d	-	-	d	-	-	d
Tax Credits to Encourage Certain Industries or Economic Activities							
High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit	840	3	28	71	94	207	437
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	**	**	**	**	**	*	**
Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	d	-	d	-	d	-	-
Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit	d	-	-	-	d	-	-
Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit	47	5	11	9	10	8	4

* Income class is measured using Hawaii AGI for Forms N-11 and N-13 and total AGI for Form N-15.

** Data for the energy conservation tax credit are included with those for the renewable energy tax credit.

Notes: "d" denotes that the data in the cell were suppressed to prevent potential disclosure of confidential taxpayer information. "na" denotes "not applicable."

APPENDIX B

TAX CREDIT HISTORY

Table B-1
NUMBER AND TYPE OF CREDITS AVAILABLE BY TAX YEARS (1965-2014)

	Tax Year																									
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	
Capital Infrastructure																										
Important Agric. Land																										
Credit for Flood Victims																										
Ethanol Investment / Facility																										
Residential Remodeling																										
Drought Mitigation																										
School Repair																										
Tech. Infrastructure																										
High Technology Bus. Inv.																										
Research Activity																										
Individual Development																										
Low-income, Food/Excise																										
Motion Picture																										
Hotel Remodeling																										
Nurse Facilities																										
Job Rehabilitation																										
Food / Excise																										
Medical Services																										X
Capital Goods Excise																									X	X
Low-income Housing																									X	X
Food																								X	X	X
Lifeline Telephone																								X	X	X
Enterprise Zone																								X	X	X
Car Pass. Restraint System																		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Income																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial Fishers																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dependent Care													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy Conservation											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Renewable Energy Tech.																										
Excise											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dangerous Item											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rent											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drug / Medical											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ko Olina																										
Consumer-Type	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Out of State Taxes Paid	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table B-2
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

Year	Act	Type of Tax Credit	Description of the Tax Credit or Its Modification
1965	155	Consumer-type	Range established at \$18 to \$0.45 per qualified exemption based on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI).
	155	Education credit	Set at \$50 to \$2 for higher education, \$20 to \$2 for K12, based on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI).
1967	229	Credit against individual income tax	Formerly named the consumer-type credit; limited to residents with MAGI under \$7,000; credit range changed to \$20 to \$1 per qualified exemption.
	229	Education credit	Limited to residents with adjusted gross income (AGI) under \$7,000.
1969	60	Credit against individual income tax	Expanded upper income limit to MAGI under \$10,000, raised maximum credit per qualified exemption to \$21.
1970	180	Drug and medical expense credit	Credit range established at 4% to 1% of expenses, based on MAGI under \$14,000.
	180	Rent credit	Credit range of 2% to 1% of rent paid, inversely graduated to AGI under \$15,000.
1971	59	Drug and medical expense credit	Person aged 65 or older allowed two exemptions beginning with 1972 tax year.
1974	221	Excise credit	Replaced four previous credits: credit against individual income tax, education, drug and medical expense, and rent credits; set at \$30 to \$6 per qualified exemption based on AGI under \$15,000.
1976	189	Energy device credit	Set at 10% of cost of solar device installed after 12/31/74 but before 12/31/81.
	208	Excise credit	Raised maximum credit to \$40 per qualified exemption; raised AGI ceiling to under \$20,000; person aged 65 or over allowed two exemptions.
1977	15	Rent credit	Set at \$20 per qualified exemption; AGI must be less than \$20,000 and annual rent must be greater than \$1,000; age 65 or over allowed two exemptions.
	196	Child and dependent care credit	Set at 5% of care expenses; maximum credit \$100 for one and \$200 for two or more qualified dependents.
1978	19	Hot water insulation credit	Up to \$30 for cost of materials; expired 12/31/84.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

1980	228	Excise Credit	Increased credit per qualified exemption; new range \$48 to \$8.
1981	230	Rent credit	Raised to \$50 per qualified exemption.
	231	General income credit	Set at \$100 per qualified exemption.
	233	Energy device credit	Expanded to include home heat pumps and wind energy devices; extended expiration date to 12/30/85.
	234	Child and dependent care credit	Raised to 10% of expenses; maximum credit raised to \$200 for one and \$400 for two or more qualified decedents.
1982	25	Child and dependent care credit	Changed to graduated credit ranging from 15% to 10% of expenses, based on AGI; maximum credit raised to \$360 for one and \$720 for two or more qualified dependents.
	134	Child passenger restraint credit	Set at \$25 per return for purchase of qualified care seat.
	265	General income credit	Reduced to \$25 per qualified exemption.
1983	67	Energy device credit	Eligibility extended to heat pumps for commercial use.
	97	General income credit	Reduced to \$1 per qualified exemption.
1984	55	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
1985	81	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	232	Energy device credit	Extended expiration date to 12/30/92; increases to 15% if federal energy credit not extended beyond 12/31/85.
1986	49	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	66	Energy device credit	Raised to 15% if federal energy credit not retroactively extended or reenacted.
	70	Energy device credit	Expanded to include ice storage systems with credit set at 10% of cost.
1987	41	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	239	Food credit	Set at \$45 per qualified exemption; to expire 12/31/90.
	239	Capital goods excise credit	Set at 3% of cost of qualified tangible business property for tax year 1988 and 4% of cost for 1989 and thereafter.
1988	11	Excise credit	Credit range changed to \$55 to \$10 per qualified exemption; AGI ceiling raised to \$30,000.
	185	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
1988	216	Low-income housing credit	30% credit on the qualified basis of each low-income building located in Hawaii as provided in IRC section 43(b).

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

1989	307	Energy device credit	Raised to 20% of cost if placed in service after 12/31/89.
	321	Medical services excise credit	Set at 4% of qualified medical expenses; maximum credit \$200 for most residents, \$400 if 65 or older, and \$600 if both joint taxpayers 65 years or older.
	321	Rent credit	AGI ceiling raised to \$30,000.
	321	Child and dependent care credit	Credit made refundable if it exceeds tax liability; AGI ceiling for maximum 15% rate raised from \$10,000 to \$22,000.
	322	Child and dependent care credit	Raised rate to 25% to 15% of qualified expenses effective after 12/31/89.
	323	General income credit	\$125 per qualified exemption.
1990	98	Renter's credit	Allowed residents with no taxable income to claim the credit.
	186	General income credit	Reduced to \$60 per qualified exemption.
	187	Food/excise credit	Repealed excise credit and created a permanent food/excise credit; food credit increased from \$45 to \$55 per qualified exemption; no change in excise credit rates.
	319	Energy device credit	Extended expiration date to 12/31/98; credit ceilings set according to device and type of dwelling: solar device--lesser of 35% of cost or \$1,750 if placed in single-family dwelling or \$350 if placed in multi-family dwelling, no cap for hotel, commercial, or industrial installation; heat pump--lesser of 20% of cost or \$400 if installed in single-family unit or \$200 if placed in multi-family unit; no cap for hotel, commercial, or industrial installations; wind energy device--rate increased from 15% to 20% of cost; ice storage systems--rate increased to 50% of cost if installed and placed in service after 12/31/90.
1991	137	Job credit	20% of wage up to \$1,200 per vocational rehabilitation employee.
	179	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	217	Medical services excise credit	Extended the medical service excise credit to 12/31/96.
1992	128	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
1993	184	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	315	Medical services excise credit	6% of nursing facility expenses.
1994	85	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

1995	23	Medical services excise credit	Repealed the 4% portion of the tax credit and retains 6% of the nursing facility tax portion.
	93	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	134	Medical services excise credit	Repealed the medical service tax credit and the nursing facilities tax credit.
	134	Food/excise credit	Reduced the food portion of the food/excise tax credit from \$55 to \$27 per qualified exemption, and repeals the excise portion of the food/excise tax credit.
1996	286	Enterprise zone credit	Exempted general excise taxes on the gross proceeds from manufacture of tangible personal property, the wholesale of tangible personal property, or the engaging in a service business by qualified businesses in the enterprise zone.
1997	107	Motion picture credit	Provided an income tax credit of up to 4% of costs incurred, and of up to 6% of transient accommodations costs incurred in the production of motion picture or television films in the state.
	108	Hotel remodeling credit	Provided an income tax credit equal to 4% of the renovation costs for each qualified hotel facility located in Hawaii, with tax credit cap of 10% of the transient accommodations tax paid by the taxpayer in the preceding tax year.
1998	156	Motion picture credit	Increases credit from 6% to 7.25% of transient accommodations costs incurred.
	157	Food tax credit	Repealed food tax credit beginning tax year 1999.
	157	Low-income credit	Established refundable graduated low-income credit beginning tax year 1999.
	163	Energy device credit	Extended sunset date for energy device credits to July 1, 2003.
1999	24	Low-income housing credit	Expanded to include insurance companies.
	160	IDA credit	IDA tax credit up to 50% of contribution to an individual development account (IDA).
	178	High technology credit	10% of the investment made by the taxpayer in each qualified high technology business, up to a maximum allowed credit of \$500,000, effective tax years 1999 to 2005.
	178	Research activity credit	Adopts federal income tax credit for increasing research activities, effective tax years 2000 to 2005.
	306	Qualified improvement credit	Qualified improvement tax credit for capitalized costs of construction and equipment of a permanent nature with respect to resort and hotel properties. Unspecified percent of credit may be applied against GET, income, PSC or TAT.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

2000	148	Low-income housing credit	Allows partnerships to claim low-income housing credit.
	184	Individual development account	5% of amount contributed to an IDA up to \$1 million, between January 01, 2000 and December 31, 2004.
	174	Research activity credit	Retains credit for increasing research activities, even if federal credit is repealed.
	289	Ethanol investment credit	16 step investment tax credits for ethanol production facility based on gallons produced, capped at lesser of 30% of investment of specified dollar amount per step. Effective after December 31, 2001.
	297	Research activity credit	Makes the credit refundable.
	297	High technology credit	Eases requirements to qualify for credit.
2001	36	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	221	Research activities credit	Removes requirement for increasing research.
	221	High technology business investment credit	Increases maximum credit to \$2 million and credit percentage to 100%.
	293	Drought mitigation credit	4% of cost of construction or repair of qualified water storage facility for farmers and ranchers.
	309	School repair and maintenance credit	10% of fair-market value of repair and maintenance of public schools by licensed contractors.
2001 (3rd SS)	10	Hotel construction and remodeling credit	Increases credit to 10% of costs and makes it nonrefundable until June 30, 2003.
	10	Residential construction and remodeling credit	4% of cost of new residential construction or remodeling.
2002	63	General income credit	\$1 per qualified exemption.
	174	Residential construction and remodeling credit	Extends the credit to costs incurred before July 1, 2003.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

2003	207	Renewable energy technologies credit (Energy device credit)	Energy technology installed and placed in service after 6/30/03. Credit ceilings set according to device and type of dwelling: solar-device-lesser of 35% of cost or \$1,750 if placed in single family dwelling, \$350 for multi-family dwelling, \$250,000 for commercial properties; wind powered system-lesser of 20% of cost or \$1,500 if installed in single family unit, \$200 if placed in multi-family unit, or \$250,000 if placed in a commercial property; photovoltaic energy systems-lesser of 35% of cost or \$1,750 if installed in single family unit, \$350 if installed in multi-family unit, \$250,000 if installed in a commercial property.
	100	Ko Olina resort and marina attractions and educational facilities tax credit	Established a nonrefundable, carry-forward tax credit for qualified costs incurred for the development of attractions and educational facilities at the Ko Olina resorts and marina, or for the development of a training and educational facility at the Makaha Resort. It took effect on May 29, 2003 and is available for tax year 2005.
2004	97	Renewable energy technologies credit (Energy device credit)	Clarified that the tax credit is nonrefundable and that unused credit may be claimed in subsequent years until exhausted. Allowed financial institutions to claim the credit for taxable years beginning after 12/30/02, provided that the system was installed after 6/30/03.
	140	Ethanol Facility tax credit	Clarified that the tax credit is equal to 30% of the ethanol production facility's nameplate capacity if greater than 500,000 but less than 15 million gallons. Tax credit is limited to 100% of the total of all investments made by the taxpayer during the 8 year tax credit period. Requires that the facility be operating at a level of production of at least 75%. Facility must be in production before 1/1/12. Effective 7/01/04 and applied to taxable years beginning after 12/21/03.
2005	196	Low-income housing tax credit	Provides incentives for developers to build affordable housing projects by increasing the low-income housing tax credit from 30 to 50 percent of the applicable percentage of the qualified basis of each building located in Hawaii. Effective 7/01/05.
2006	88	Motion Picture and Film Production Income Tax Credit	Increases the Motion Picture and Film Production income tax credit to 15% or 20% of qualified production costs, depending on locale of production. Effective for production occurring after June 30, 2006.
	110	Tax Credit for Flood Victims	Establishes the one-time Tax Credit for Flood Victims, for non-reimbursable costs stemming from the Manoa flooding of October 30, 2004 and the statewide flooding during the first quarter of 2006.
	240	Renewable energy	Increases the limits on the Renewable Energy Technologies credit for single-family residential systems to \$2,250 (for solar thermal systems) or \$5000 (for photovoltaic systems). Increases the limits for commercial systems to \$500,000 per system. Higher limits effective for systems installed after June 30, 2006.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

2007	128	Ethanol Facility tax credit	Extended the date for which a qualified ethanol production facility must be in production for purposes of qualifying for the Ethanol Production Facility tax credit by five years, to 1/1/2017.
	151	Renewable Energy	Requires that all renewable energy technology systems be in the State in order to qualify for the Renewable Energy Technologies tax credit. Applies to taxable years beginning after 12/31/2006.
	210	General income credit	The credit is refundable and declines as federal AGI increases. The maximum credit is \$160 (for married filing jointly with federal AGI under \$5,000).
	211	Food/Excise tax credit	Changes the name of the Low-Income Refundable tax credit to the Refundable Food/Excise tax credit. Amends the credit payout schedule and the adjusted gross incomes. The highest payout is \$85 for federal AGI under \$5,000 per exemption. Effective for taxable years beginning after 12/31/2007.
2008	58	General income credit	Provides a refundable credit of \$1 per exemption (not including extra exemptions for age or disability).
	204	Renewable energy	Requires single family residences with building permits issued after 1/1/2010 to include a solar hot water heating system and disallows the Renewable energy credit for the required systems. For solar, wind or photovoltaic systems placed in service after 12/21/2008, residential home developers are ineligible to claim the credit.
	143	Enterprise Zone tax credit	Extends Enterprise Zone benefits to certain qualifying agricultural businesses, including processing of agricultural products. Effective 7/1/2008.
	233	Important Agricultural Lands tax credit	Provides a refundable tax credit for certain costs benefiting property designated as "Important Agricultural Land," effective 7/1/2008.
2009	84	General income credit	Provides a refundable credit of \$1 per exemption, excluding multiple exemptions for age or disability.
	154	Renewable Energy	Combines solar and photovoltaic systems into the single category "solar." The caps per system are unchanged, however, as solar systems used to heat water are still subject to the lower cap of \$2,250 per system. An election is granted to make the credit refundable for systems placed in service on or after 7/1/2009.
	155	Renewable Energy	Amends the requirement that a building permit not be issued for new single family dwellings that do not include a solar water heating system on or after 1/1/2010.
	174	Enterprise Zone tax credit	Amends the definitions of eligible business. Allows agricultural producers, manufacturers and wholesalers to renew eligibility in the program for an additional three years. Effective 7/1/2009.

Table B-2 (Cont.)
Outline of Tax Credit History by Year of Enactment

	178	High technology credit and the Capital goods excise tax credit	Limits claims for the High technology business investment tax credit to 80% of the taxpayer's tax liability, with no carry-over of the excess, for investments after May 1, 2009. Limits the credit amount to the amount of the investment (investors can no longer use special allocations from partnerships to receive more credit than the amount invested). The Act also suspended the Capital goods excise tax credit for calendar year 2009. Effective for the period from 1/1/2009 through 1/1/2011.
2010	21	All tax credits	Requires refundable credits to be claimed first, followed by nonrefundable credits after 1/1/2010.
2011	158	Low income housing tax credit	Grants low-income housing tax credit loans in lieu of low-income housing tax credits and provides a tax credit for certain awards under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Applies to qualified buildings placed in service after 12/31/2011.
2013	89	Motion Picture and Film Production Income Tax Credit	Extends the Motion Picture and Film Production income tax credit to January 1, 2019, increases the credit ceiling amount from \$8 million to \$15 million per qualified production, and increases the credit amount from 15% to 20% of qualified production costs in a county with a population of over 700 thousand and increases the credit amount from 20% to 25% in a county with a populations of 700 thousand or less. Effective for production occurring after June 30, 2013.
	270	Tax credit for research activities	Reenacts the State tax credit for research activities. The State credit is equal to 20% of qualified research expenses incurred in Hawaii. The new credit is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2012. The Act sunsets December 31, 2019.
2014	101	Important Agricultural Lands tax credit	Clarifies that the tax credit amount is 25% of qualified agricultural costs or \$625,000 in the first year, the lesser of 15% of qualified costs or \$250,000 in the second year, and the lesser of 10% of qualified costs or \$125,000 in the third year.
	200	Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit	Establishes a capital infrastructure tax credit for tenants who are relocated due to the Kapalama container terminal modernization project. 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 \$1,250,000. The tax credit is available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, but not for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.