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SUBJECT: INCOME, Ordering of credit claims

BILL NUMBER: SB 2749, SD-1

INTRODUCED BY: Senate Committee on Ways & Means

BRIEF SUMMARY: Adds a new section to HRS chapter 235 to provide that the use of an income tax credit in the offsetting of a taxpayer's income tax liability shall first be given to refundable tax credits, followed by nonrefundable tax credits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010

STAFF COMMENTS: This was an administration measure submitted by the department of taxation TAX-09(10). This measure statutorily prioritizes the use of tax credits by specifying that refundable tax credits, then nonrefundable tax credits, shall be applied against a taxpayer's income tax liability.

Generally, taxpayers have been allowed to utilize nonrefundable tax credits to which they were entitled to offset their tax liability first, and then to claim the refundable tax credits due to them to further reduce their tax liability. Thus, any excess amount of tax credits were due to the refundable credits. By directing taxpayers to utilize their refundable tax credits first, then the nonrefundable tax credits to further reduce tax liability insures that if there are credit amounts in excess of liability, they are nonrefundable credits. This would reduce the payout of excess refundable credits and thus ameliorate the state's general fund cash flow.

It should be noted that many of the refundable tax credits are granted because the taxpayer is in a low income category and thus, the credit represents a refund of taxes paid such as the food/excise and low income renter credits which are intended to be a refund of the general excise taxes paid on those purchases thereby mitigating the regressive nature of the general excise tax. For business taxpayers, the capital goods excise tax credit is a refund of the 4% general excise tax paid on the purchase of capital equipment. While it is doubtful that a low-income taxpayer would have any of the nonrefundable tax credits, a business may have some of those credits.

Since all of these credits are charges against the income tax which is a contributor to the state general fund, refunds of credits are a direct hit on the cash flow of the general fund. Thus, mandating that refundable credits be applied first to tax liability and then nonrefundable tax credits be applied might ease the cash paid out of the general fund. It should be noted that there is an idiosyncrasy with respect to the fuel tax credit for commercial fishers. When the provision was adopted in 1981, the intent of the measure was to refund commercial fishers the fuel tax paid on their purchases of fuel. However, because it is claimed on the income tax, the refund is a charge against the general fund as opposed to the transportation special fund into which fuel taxes are deposited. If this credit is to be continued, consideration should be given to charging this credit against the transportation special fund. It should be noted that when farmers apply for a refund of fuel taxes for fuel for off-highway use, the refund is paid

from the highway special fund.

While the measure provides that refundable tax credits shall be utilized first and result in the taxpayer receiving a refund, it is questionable why the justification sheet states that the adoption of this measure would result in a revenue gain of \$17 million for at least two years.

Finally, if this issue is only now taking center stage, lawmakers need to remind themselves that this situation is of their own making, particularly in recent years when lawmakers adopted numerous targeted business tax credits all in the name of encouraging economic development and energy self-sufficiency. As the last two Tax Review Commissions have recommended, lawmakers need to undertake a critical evaluation of these targeted business tax credits and consider repealing them sooner rather than later.

Digested 3/29/10