A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, one of four naval
- 2 shipyards in the United States, comprises six per cent of
- 3 Hawaii's gross domestic product. While the submarine footprint
- 4 in Pearl Harbor will continue to grow slightly by 2025, the
- 5 surface combatant fleet currently homeported in Pearl Harbor may
- 6 be significantly reduced.
- Based on the current Navy Workload Schedules, there are
- 8 plans to relocate surface ships to San Diego for deep
- 9 maintenance, with some of these ships at risk of not returning.
- 10 These types of surface vessel repairs are typically outsourced
- 11 to private-sector ship repair companies and constituted a major
- 12 part of the estimated \$180,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in civilian
- 13 ship repair activities in Hawaii during 2018.
- 14 The legislature finds that the impact of losing surface
- 15 vessel repair work would be far-reaching and would directly
- 16 cause the loss of military jobs associated with surface ships.
- 17 The Navy's drydock capacity shortfalls will refocus nearly one



- 1 hundred per cent of the current Pearl Harbor drydock capacity on
- 2 submarine maintenance and displace nearly all surface ship
- 3 drydock maintenance and modernization to the west coast. The
- 4 adverse economic impacts of displaced ship repair activities
- 5 over the next seven years include the loss of nearly
- 6 \$1,310,000,000 in Hawaii gross domestic product, \$351,000,000 in
- 7 lost labor earnings, and an annual average decrease of nine
- 8 hundred jobs each year. The loss of Navy surface ship drydock
- 9 maintenance to the Pearl Harbor private-sector ship repair
- 10 community would significantly diminish the local ship repair
- 11 industry to an unrecoverable degree.
- 12 The legislature further finds that the construction of a
- 13 purpose-built floating drydock capable of accommodating any of
- 14 the submarines and surface ships currently in and planned for at
- 15 Pearl Harbor represents the best mitigating solution for the
- 16 State. This floating drydock will protect private-sector
- 17 maritime jobs that are expected to be lost and will stimulate
- 18 overall job growth in the ship repair industry, prevent the
- 19 erosion of Hawaii's private ship repair capability, and provide
- 20 greater strength and stability to the Navy's Mid-Pacific Surface
- 21 Force. The legislature believes that a ship repair industry tax

- 1 credit will ultimately result in a fifth drydock. Given that a
- 2 drydock's life cycle is fifty years or more, additional Pearl
- 3 Harbor drydocking capacity will benefit the State's economy well
- 4 into the future.
- 5 The purpose of this Act is to establish the ship repair
- 6 industry tax credit to incentivize construction of a new drydock
- 7 at Pearl Harbor for use by the United States Navy.
- 8 SECTION 2. Chapter 235, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 9 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
- 10 and to read as follows:
- 11 "§235- Ship repair industry tax credit. (a) There
- 12 shall be allowed to each taxpayer subject to the taxes imposed
- 13 by this chapter a ship repair industry tax credit that shall be
- 14 deductible from the taxpayer's net income tax liability, if any,
- 15 imposed by this chapter.
- 16 (b) The amount of the tax credit shall be equal to
- 17 per cent of the ship repair industry costs paid or incurred by
- 18 the qualified entity to design and construct the purpose-built
- 19 floating dry dock to be used by the United States Navy in Pearl
- 20 Harbor; provided that:

1	(1)	A qualified entity may form a special purpose entity
2		for the purposes of raising investor capital and
3		claiming the credit on behalf of the qualified entity;
4	(2)	The qualified entity, together with all of its special
5		purpose entities, including all partners and members
6		of the qualified entity and its special purpose
7		entities, shall not claim any credit in any one
8		taxable year that exceeds \$; and
9	(3)	In no event shall a qualified entity or any of its
10		special purpose entities or any other taxpayer claim a
11		credit under this section after December 31, .
12	A qualifi	ed entity shall become eligible to claim a credit under
13	this sect	ion only after construction of the floating drydock has
14	been comp	leted and the floating drydock has been placed into
15	service.	
16	(c)	In the case of an entity taxed as a partnership,
17	credit sh	all be determined at the entity level, but distribution
18	and share	of the credit may be determined notwithstanding
19	sections	704 or 706 of the Internal Revenue Code.
20	(d)	The credit allowed under this section shall be claimed
21	against t	he net income tax liability for the taxable year. If

- 1 the tax credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's income
- 2 tax liability, the excess of the tax credit over liability may
- 3 be used as a credit against the taxpayer's net income tax
- 4 liability in subsequent years until exhausted. All claims,
- 5 including amended claims, for a tax credit under this section
- 6 shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month
- 7 following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may
- 8 be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing provision
- 9 shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit.
- 10 (e) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms that
- 11 may be necessary to claim a credit under this section. The
- 12 director may also require the taxpayer to furnish information to
- 13 ascertain the validity of the claim for credit made under this
- 14 section. The director of taxation may adopt rules to effectuate
- 15 the purposes of this section pursuant to chapter 91.
- (f) Any taxpayer claiming a tax credit under this section,
- 17 within ninety days of the end of the calendar year in which the
- 18 credit is properly claimable, shall submit the following
- 19 information to the department of taxation:
- 20 (1) The amount of the eligible costs for which the tax
- 21 credit may be claimed; and

1 (2) The qualified entity that incurred the costs. 2 Failure to timely submit the information shall be subject to a 3 penalty of \$5,000 per month or a fraction thereof, not to exceed 4 \$25,000. 5 (q) This section shall not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, . . 6 7 (h) For the purpose of this section: 8 "Net income tax liability" means income tax liability 9 reduced by all other credits allowed under this chapter. 10 "Qualified entity" means an entity with the principal 11 purpose of facilitating and enhancing the ship repair business 12 in the State and that is involved in the design and construction 13 of a purpose-built floating drydock to be used by the United 14 States Navy in Pearl Harbor. 15 "Ship repair industry costs" means capital expenditures, as **16** used in section 263 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, or capital expenditures for 17 **18** real property, fixtures, structures, machinery, equipment, or 19 capital assets that are paid or incurred in connection with the 20 construction of a purpose-built floating drydock; provided that 21 the ship repair industry costs shall not include amounts for

1 which another credit is claimed or any amounts received in any 2 form from the State." SECTION 3. Section 235-17.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 3 4 repealed. 5 ["§235-17.5 Capital infrastructure tax credit. (a) There 6 shall be allowed to each taxpayer subject to the taxes imposed 7 by this chapter a capital infrastructure tax credit that shall 8 be deductible from the taxpayer's net income tax liability, if 9 any, imposed by this chapter for the taxable year in which the 10 capital infrastructure costs were paid or incurred. 11 (b) For the purpose of this section: 12 "Capital infrastructure costs" means capital expenditures, 13 as used in section 263 of the Internal Revenue Code and the 14 regulations promulgated thereunder, or capital expenditures for 15 real property, fixtures, structures, machinery, equipment, or **16** capital assets that are paid or incurred in connection with the 17 displaced tenant's move of the tenant's current active trade or 18 business to the tenant's new location within Honolulu harbor; 19 provided that the capital infrastructure costs shall not include 20 amounts for which another credit is claimed or any amounts 21 received in any form from the State.

1	"Net-	income tax liability" means income tax liability
2	reduced by	all other credits allowed under this chapter.
3	"Qual	ified infrastructure tenant" means a business:
4	(1)	That currently owns capital or property or maintains
5		an office, operations, or facilities at the former
6		Kapalama military reservation site;
7	(2)	Whose principal business is maritime, and waterfront
8		dependent, and is included under the State's plan to
9		relocate the business to piers twenty four through
10		twenty-eight within Honolulu harbor; and
11	(3)	That will be displaced and relocated by the State
12		pursuant to the Kapalama container terminal project.
13	(e)	The amount of the tax credit shall be equal to fifty
14	per cent c	of the capital infrastructure costs paid or incurred by
15	the qualif	ied infrastructure tenant during the taxable year, up
16	to a maxim	num credit of \$2,500,000 per qualified infrastructure
17	tenant per	taxable year. If the capital infrastructure costs
18	paid or in	ncurred by the qualified infrastructure tenant business
19	result in	a tax credit in excess of \$2,500,000 in any taxable
20	year, the	excess capital infrastructure costs may be carried

1	over to a	subsequent tax year or years, until exhausted, for
2	generation	n of the credit; provided that:
3	(1)	A qualified infrastructure tenant may form a special
4		purpose entity for the purposes of raising investor
5		capital and claiming the credit on behalf of the
6		qualified infrastructure tenant;
7	(2)	The qualified infrastructure tenant, together with all
8		of its special purpose entities, including all
9		partners and members of the qualified infrastructure
10		tenant and its special purpose entities, shall not
11		claim any credit in any one taxable year that exceeds
12		\$2,500,000; and
13	(3)	In no event shall a qualified infrastructure tenant or
14		any of its special purpose entities or any other
15		taxpayer claim a credit under this section after
16		December 31, 2019.
17	(d)	In the case of an entity taxed as a partnership,
18	credit sh	all be determined at the entity level, but distribution
19	and share	of the credit may be determined notwithstanding
20	section 7	04 or section 706 of the Internal Revenue Code.

1	(c) The credit allowed under this section shall be claimed
2	against the net income tax liability for the taxable year. If
3	the tax credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's income
4	tax liability, the excess of the tax credit over liability may
5	be used as a credit against the taxpayer's net income tax
6	liability in subsequent years until exhausted. All claims,
7	including amended claims, for a tax credit under this section
8	shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month
9	following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may
10	be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing provision
11	shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit.
12	(f) This section shall not apply to taxable years
13	beginning after December 31, 2019.
14	(g) Any credit claimed under this section shall be
15	recaptured following the close of the taxable year for which the
16	eredit is claimed if:
17	(1) Within three years:
18	(A) The qualified infrastructure tenant fails to
19	continue the line of business it conducted as of
20	July 1, 2014; or



S.B. NO. S.D. 1 H.D. 1

1	(B) The interest in the qualified infrastructure
2	tenant, whether in whole or in part, has been
3	sold, exchanged, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed
4	of by the taxpayer claiming a credit under this
5	section; or
6	(2) The qualified-infrastructure tenant fails to relocate
7	from the former Kapalama military reservation site to
8	another location, pursuant to a lease with the
9	department of transportation, within ninety-days of
10	the execution of the lease.
11	The recapture shall be equal to one hundred per cent of the
12	amount of the total tax credit claimed under this section in the
13	preceding five taxable years, and shall be added to the
14	taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year in which the
15	recapture occurs pursuant to this subsection.
16	(h) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms that
17	may be necessary to claim a credit under this section. The
18	director may also require the taxpayer to furnish information to
19	ascertain the validity of the claim for credit made under this
20	section. The director of taxation may adopt rules to effectuate
21	the purposes of this section pursuant to chapter 91.

S.B. NO. 972 S.D. 1 H.D. 1

1.	(i) Any taxpayer claiming a tax credit under this section
2	shall, within ninety days of the end of the calendar year in
3	which costs for which the credit is properly claimable, submit
4	the following information to the department of taxation:
5	(1) The amount of the eligible costs for that year for
6	which the tax credit may be claimed; and
7	(2) The qualified infrastructure tenant incurring the
8	costs.
9	Failure to timely submit the information shall be subject to a
10	penalty of \$5,000 per month or a fraction thereof, not to exceed
11	\$25,000. "]
12	SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
13	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
14	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050, and
15	shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

Report Title:

Ship Repair Industry Tax Credit; Pearl Harbor; Income Tax

Description:

Establishes the Ship Repair Industry Tax Credit to offset costs incurred to construct and put into service a purpose-built floating drydock at Pearl Harbor for use by the United States Navy. Repeals Capital Infrastructure Tax Credit. Applies to taxable years beginning after 12/31/2019. (SB972 HD1)

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