

2005

(REV. 2005)

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM N-70NP
EXEMPT ORGANIZATION BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURN***(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code, unless otherwise indicated)***ATTENTION:**

Hawaii has not adopted either the increased expensing deduction under Internal Revenue Code section 179 or the bonus depreciation provisions. See Department of Taxation Announcement No. 2002-5 for a discussion of some required adjustments.

Changes to Note for 2005

The 2005 State Legislature enacted a number of provisions which may affect an organization's income tax return. These include:

Conformity of the Hawaii Income Tax Law to the Internal Revenue Code, amended as of December 31, 2004. Hawaii has adopted many of the provisions of the three federal laws enacting tax provisions in 2004. Among these changes is the exclusion of gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of certain brownfield sites from unrelated business taxable income notwithstanding the rule that property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is included in UBTI. Descriptions of numerous other changes adopted by Hawaii may be found in the Department's 2005 Digest of Tax Legislation which is available on our website at www.hawaii.gov/tax.

The use of federal extension forms in place of Hawaii forms no longer allowed. Federal Form 7004, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File Corporation Income Tax Return, and Form 8736, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Return for a Partnership, REMIC, or for Certain Trusts, may no longer be used to request an extension of time to file a Hawaii income tax return.

The low-income housing tax credit increases to fifty percent (50%) of the federal credit for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2005.

The interest on bonds issued by American Samoa is exempt from taxation.

General Instructions**Filing Requirements**

Required Attachment.—A copy of the organization's federal Form 990-T as filed with the Internal Revenue Service MUST be attached to the Form N-70NP filed with Hawaii.

Caution.—The mere attachment of a copy of the federal Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, Form 990-T, will not be acceptable as a substitute for fully completing the Hawaii Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, Form N-70NP.

Who Must File.—Any organization exempt under section 501(a) must file Form N-70NP if it has Hawaii gross income from an unrelated trade or business of \$1,000 or more. Gross income is gross receipts minus the cost of goods sold. An organization must file this return if it must file federal Form 990-T. Form N-70NP is not required if

the organization files any other federal 990 form (e.g., 990, 990-C, 990-EZ, etc.).

Fiduciaries for IRAs and MSAs described in sections 408(a) and 220(d) that have \$1,000 or more of Hawaii unrelated trade or business gross income must file Form N-70NP.

Section 235-2.4(o), HRS, adopted sections 512 to 514 (with respect to taxation of business income of certain exempt organizations) of the Internal Revenue Code. Further, for a person described in section 401 or 501, as modified by section 235-2.3, HRS, the tax imposed by section 235-51 or 235-71, HRS, shall be imposed upon the person's unrelated business taxable income.

However, a section 501(c)(1) corporation that is an instrumentality of the United States and both organized and exempted from tax by an Act of Congress, does not have to file. (See also section 235-7(a)(1), HRS.)

If the organization is a shareholder in a Regulated Investment Company, and is filing Form N-70NP only to obtain a refund of income tax paid on undistributed long-term capital gains, complete the heading and signature areas, and enter the amount of credit on line 17(d) and attach Schedule CR. Also, indicate at the top of the return, "Claim for Refund."

What is an Unrelated Trade or Business.

—An unrelated trade or business is any trade or business that is regularly carried on, and that is not substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose or function (aside from the need of the organization for income or funds or the use it makes of the profits); or generally, for section 501(c)(7), (9), or (17) organizations, income derived from non-members with certain modifications (see section 512(a)(3)(A)); or for a section 511(a)(2)(B) state college or university, income derived from activities not substantially related to exercising or performing any purpose or function described in section 501(c)(3).

An unrelated trade or business is not a trade or business:

- (1) In which substantially all the work is performed for the organization without compensation; or
- (2) That is carried on by a section 501(c)(3) or 511(a)(2)(B) organization mainly for the convenience of its members, students, patients, officers, or employees; or
- (3) That sells items of work-related equipment and clothes, and items normally sold through vending machines, food dispensing facilities or by snack bars, by a local association of employees described in section 501(c)(4), organized before May 27, 1969, if the sales are for the convenience of its members at their usual place of employment; or
- (4) That sells merchandise substantially all of which was received by the organization as gifts or contributions; or
- (5) That consists of qualified public entertainment activities regularly carried on by a section 501(c)(3), (4), or (5) organization as one of its substantial exempt purposes (see section

513(d)(2) for the meaning of qualified public entertainment activities); or

- (6) That consists of qualified convention or trade show activities regularly conducted by a section 501(c)(3), (4), (5), or (6) organization as one of its substantial exempt purposes (see section 513(d)(3) for the meaning of qualified convention and trade show activities); or
 - (7) That furnishes one or more services described in section 501(e)(1)(A) by a hospital to one or more hospitals subject to conditions in section 513(e); or
 - (8) That consists of qualified pole rentals (as defined in section 501(c)(12)(D)), by a mutual or cooperative telephone or electric company; or
 - (9) That includes activities relating to the distribution of low-cost articles, each costing \$8.30 or less by an organization described in section 501 and contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)(2) or (3) if the distribution is incidental to the solicitation of charitable contributions; or
 - (10) That includes the exchange or rental of donor or membership lists between organizations described in section 501 and contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)(2) or (3); or
 - (11) That consists of bingo games as defined in section 513(f). Generally, a bingo game is not included in any unrelated trade or business if:
 - (a) Wagers are placed, winners determined, and prizes distributed in the presence of all persons wagering in that game;
 - (b) The games do not compete with bingo games conducted by for-profit businesses in the same jurisdiction; and
 - (c) The games do not violate State or local law; or
 - (12) That consists of soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments that are solicited or received after December 31, 1997. Generally, qualified sponsorship payment means any payment to a tax-exempt organization by a person engaged in a trade or business in which there is no arrangement or expectation of any substantial return benefit by that person — other than the use or acknowledgment of that person's name, logo, or product lines in connection with the activities of the tax-exempt organization. See section 513(l) for more information.
- A trade or business is any activity carried on for the production of income from selling goods or performing services. An activity does not lose its identity as a trade or business merely because it is carried on within a larger group of similar activities which may or may not be related to the exempt purpose of the organization. If, however, an activity carried on for profit is an unrelated trade or business, no part of it can be excluded from this classification merely because it does not result in profit.

Not substantially related to means that the activity that produces the income does not contribute importantly to the exempt purposes of the organization, other than the need for funds, etc. Whether an activity contributes importantly depends in each case on the facts involved.

When to File.—Generally, you must file Form N-70NP by the 20th day of the 4th month after the end of the organization's tax year.

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

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

If you are filing your return after the prescribed due date, the refund shown may be limited or disallowed due to the statute of limitations. In general, a claim for refund or credit for overpaid income taxes must be filed within three years after the return is filed for the taxable year, within three years of the due date for filing the return, or within two years from when the tax is paid, whichever is later. For purposes of determining whether a refund or credit is allowed, taxes paid on or before the due date of the return (e.g. estimated tax payments) are considered paid on the due date of the return, without considering an extension of time to file the return.

Extension.—Corporations may request an automatic 6-month extension of the time to file Form N-70NP by filing Form N-301. The use of federal form 7004 no longer will be allowed as a substitute for Hawaii Form N-301.

Trusts may request an extension of the time to file by filing Form N-100. Trusts will be granted an automatic 3-month extension of time to file. The use of federal Form 8736 no longer will be allowed as a substitute for Hawaii Form N-100.

Payment of Tax

The balance of the tax due as shown on Form N-70NP, line 19, must be paid in full with the filing of Form N-70NP. The tax may be paid by money order or by check made payable to the Hawaii State Tax Collector in U.S. dollars drawn on any bank in the U.S. Do not send cash. Also complete Form N-201V, Business Income Tax Payment Voucher, and attach this form with the money order or check to the front of Form N-70NP. If the organization cannot pay the full amount that is owed, you can ask to enter a payment agreement once you receive a billing notice for the balance due. Please be aware that penalty and interest continue to accrue on the unpaid tax amount even though you have not yet received a billing notice. Payments will be accepted and applied to the organization's tax liability; however, to ensure that the organization's payments are applied correctly, your check or money order must have: (1) the organization's name as shown on the return clearly printed on the check, (2) the organization's federal employer identification number (FEIN), and (3) the tax year and form number being filed (ex. 2005 N-70NP). Each payment should be accompanied

by a completed Form N-201V, Business Income Tax Payment Voucher.

Estimated Tax

If the organization expects to have a tax liability on its tax return for the year, a Declaration of Estimated Income Tax for Corporations, Form N-3, shall be filed for the organization. Estimated payments are paid in four installments. Form N-3 can be filed electronically through the State's Internet portal. Go to www.ehawaii.gov/efile for more information.

Trusts required to file Form N-70NP should use the Estimated Tax Computation Schedule on page 6 of these instructions to determine the amount of the organization's estimated tax due. This amount will also be entered on Form N-3, Part II, line 7.

An organization on a calendar year basis must pay the first installment, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the estimated tax due, on or before April 20, the second installment on or before June 20, the third installment on or before September 20 of the tax year, and the fourth installment on or before January 20 of the year following the close of the calendar year. An organization on a fiscal year basis must pay the first installment on or before the 20th day of the 4th month of the fiscal year, the second installment on or before the 20th day of the 6th month of the fiscal year, the third installment on or before the 20th day of the 9th month of the fiscal year, and the fourth installment on or before the 20th day of the 1st month following the close of the fiscal year.

In the case of any underpayment of estimated tax, there shall be added to the tax, an amount determined at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1% a month or part of a month on the amount of tax underpaid as provided under section 235-97(f), HRS. Willful failure to make a required declaration of estimated tax is an offense punishable as provided under section 235-105, HRS.

Penalties and Interest

Late filing of return.—The penalty for failure to file a return on time is assessed on the tax due at a rate of 5% per month, or part of a month, up to a maximum of 25%.

Failure to pay after filing timely returns.—The penalty for failure to pay the tax after filing a timely return is 20% of the tax unpaid within 60 days of the prescribed due date. The 60-day period is calculated beginning with the prescribed due date even if the prescribed due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

These penalties are in addition to any interest charged on underpayment or nonpayment of tax.

Interest.—Interest at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1% per month or part of a month shall be assessed on unpaid taxes and penalties beginning with the first calendar day after the date prescribed for payment, whether or not that first calendar day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Interest will be computed on the sum of tax due and penalties imposed.

Where to File

The organization's return is to be filed with the Hawaii Department of Taxation at P.O. Box 3559, Honolulu, HI 96811-3559.

Consolidated Returns.—The consolidated return provisions of section 1501 do not apply to exempt organizations, except for organizations having title holding companies. If a title holding corporation described in section 501(c)(2) pays any amount of its net income for a tax year to an or-

ganization exempt from tax under section 501(a) (or would except that the expenses of collecting its income exceeded that income), and the corporation and organization file a consolidated return as described below, then treat the title holding corporation as being organized and operated for the same purposes as the other exempt organization (in addition to the purposes described in section 501(c)(2)).

Two organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a), one a title holding company, and the other earning income from the first, will be includible corporations for section 1504(a). If the organizations meet the definition of an affiliated group, and the other relevant provisions of Chapter 6 of the Internal Revenue Code, then these organizations may file a consolidated return. The parent organization must attach Form N-304, Affiliations Schedule, to the consolidated return. For the first year a consolidated return is filed, the title holding company must attach Form N-303, Authorization and Consent of a Subsidiary Corporation to be Included in a Consolidated Income Tax Return.

See federal Regulations section 1.1502-100 for more information on consolidated returns.

Accounting Methods.—You must figure taxable income using the method of accounting regularly used in keeping the organization's books and records. The method used must clearly reflect income. See section 446.

Unless the law specifically permits, you may not change the method of accounting used to report income in earlier years (in whole or in part) without first getting consent on federal Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method. If a change in accounting method is made, attach an approved copy of federal Form 3115 to the first return affected by such a change. If the change qualifies for an automatic change request on federal Form 3115, attach a copy of the Form 3115 filed with the Internal Revenue Service to the first Hawaii return affected by the change.

Rounding Off to Whole-Dollar Amounts.—You may show the money items on the return and accompanying schedule as whole-dollar amounts. To do so, drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

At Risk Provisions.—For the rules limiting a loss to the amount at risk for certain trade or business and production of income activities, see section 465.

Amended return.—If the organization's return is filed and then it becomes necessary to make changes to income, deductions, or credits, file an amended return on Form N-70NP, using the form for the year you are amending. Write the word "AMENDED" in the upper left hand corner of the return and fill in the return with all of the correct information.

For returns amending an original return for tax years after 2001, on which a payment was made or a refund was claimed, see the instructions for lines 22 and 23. On amended returns for years prior to 2002, write on the dotted line to the right of line 17(e) "Payment (or Refund) on original return \$XX" and include this amount (add payments or subtract refunds) in the total on line 17(e).

Prior years' forms may be obtained from any district tax office or off the Internet. Forms requests may be made on our Forms by Fax/Mail line at 808-587-7572 or toll free at 1-800-222-7572. The Department's website address is

www.hawaii.gov/tax.

Specific Instructions

Period to be covered by 2005 Return.—File your 2005 return for calendar year 2005 and fiscal years beginning in 2005. If the return is for a fiscal year, fill in the tax year space in the form heading. To change an accounting period, use federal Form 1128, Application for Change in Accounting Period.

Page 1, Form N-70NP

Name, Address, and Federal Employer Identification Number.—The name and address on Form N-70NP should be completely shown.

If the organization's address is outside the United States or its possessions or territories, enter the information on the line for "City or town, State and ZIP code" in the following order: city, province or state, postal code, and the name of the country. Do not abbreviate the country name.

Block A.—Enter the organization's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) in this block.

Block B.—Enter the applicable unrelated business activity code(s) that specifically describes the organization's unrelated business activity. If a specific activity code does not accurately describe the organization's activities, then choose a general code that best describes its activity. This is the same code that appears on the organization's federal form 990-T. A list of these codes appears in the instructions for federal form 990-T.

Block C.—Check the appropriate box to indicate the organization's legal structure—i.e., corporation or charitable trust.

Lines 1 thru 6.—Enter the appropriate figures from the organization's federal Form 990-T which must be attached to this return. If the organization has taxable net capital gain income, attach a copy of Hawaii Schedule D (N-30) if a corporation, or Hawaii Schedule D (N-40), if a trust.

Note: The amount on line 6 may not equal the sum of lines 1 through 5.

Line 8.—Enter on line 8 the difference of line 6 and line 7 (Line 6 minus line 7).

Tax Computations

Line 9.—Corporations.—If you are a trust, skip to line 10 to figure your tax. If you are filing for an organization other than a trust, the corporate tax rates apply.

If the corporation has no taxable net capital gains, the tax is computed using the following rates:

Over—	But not Over—	Enter on Line 7	Of the amount Over—	Reduced by—
\$ 0	\$ 25,000	4.4%	\$ 0	\$ 0
25,000	100,000	5.4%	25,000	250
100,000	—	6.4%	100,000	1,250

If the corporation has taxable net capital gains, the tax is the lesser of:

- The tax computed using the above rates applied to the total unrelated business income (line 8); or
- The sum of:
 - 4% of the taxable net capital gains; and
 - The tax computed on total unrelated business income less taxable net capital gain using the above rates.

Complete Part I of the TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE on page 2 of the return.

Part I, line 2.—Other deductions.—For Hawaii tax purposes, taxable income does not include amounts received by a qualified high technology business as royalties and other income derived from patents, copyrights, and trade secrets owned by the qualified high technology business which were developed and arose out of a qualified high technology business. "Qualified high technology business" means a business conducting more than 50% of its activities in qualified research. "Qualified research" means (1) the same as in section 41(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; (2) the development and design of computer software for ultimate commercial sale, lease, license or to be otherwise marketed, for economic consideration. With respect to the software's development and design, the business shall have substantial control and retain substantial rights to the resulting intellectual property; (3) biotechnology; (4) performing arts products; (5) sensor and optic technologies; (6) ocean sciences; (7) astronomy; or (8) nonfossil fuel energy-related technology. All income earned and proceeds derived from stock options or stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants, from a qualified high technology business or from a holding company of a qualified high technology business by an employee, officer, or director of the qualified high technology business, or investor who qualifies for the high technology business investment tax credit is excluded from income taxes. If the organization is a qualified high technology business and has included royalties and other income derived from patents and copyrights the organization owns in the income reported on line 1, these amounts should be included in the deductions shown on line 2 of Part I or Part II. These amounts should be identified either by attaching a separate schedule or listing, or by writing on line 2 what the differences are, e.g., "High tech royalties - \$123,456".

Line 10.—Trusts.—Trusts exempt under section 501(a) which otherwise would be subject to section 235-4, HRS, are taxed at trust rates as determined under section 235-51(d), HRS. This applies to employees' trusts that qualify under section 401(a).

If the trust has a calendar tax year and has no taxable net capital gains, the tax is computed using the Trusts' Tax Rate Schedule on page 6. If the trust has taxable net capital gains, see Part II of the TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE on page 2 of the return.

Complete Part II of the TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE on page 2 of the return.

Part II, line 2.—Other deductions.—See instructions for Part I, line 2.

Line 11.—Recapture of Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit.—If property for which a credit has been taken ceases to be eligible property or is disposed of, recapture of all or part, of the credit received may be necessary. See the instructions for Form N-312, Part II for more information. Enter the amount of any credit recapture on line 11.

Line 12.—Recapture of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.—Enter on this line any recapture of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit from Form N-586, Part III.

Line 13.—Recapture of High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit.—Enter on this line any recapture of the High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit from Form N-318, Part III.

Line 15.—Total Nonrefundable credits from Schedule CR.—Enter on this line the total from Schedule CR, Line 14. Descriptions of the nonrefundable credits follow.

Carryover of the Credit for Energy Conservation.—The energy conservation tax credit expired on June 30, 2003. This credit may be claimed only if the organization has a carryover of the credit from a prior year. For more information, see Form N-157, Carryover of the Credit for Energy Conservation. To claim the carryover of this credit, complete Form N-157 and Schedule CR and attach these forms to the Form N-70 NP that you file.

See the discussion for the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit below for the credit available for current system installations.

Credit allowed for taxes paid to a state or foreign country by a resident trust.—If a resident trust derived income from sources without Hawaii and paid a net income tax to a state or foreign country, a credit may be claimed against the Hawaii income tax. A credit is allowable against the Hawaii income tax only if the tax paid to a state or foreign country was based on net income of the same taxable year and only if the income taxed by the state or foreign country was derived from sources without Hawaii. Intangible personal property of a resident trust has a situs within Hawaii, therefore, income from such property is derived from within and not from without Hawaii and no credit may be allowed for taxes paid to a state or foreign country based on such income. (However, in the rare case of a separate business situs there may be an exception to this rule.) To obtain a credit against the Hawaii tax, a copy of the return filed with a state or foreign country must be furnished as well as a receipt or other evidence to substantiate payment of the tax. If any taxes paid are at any time refunded, the Hawaii State Tax Collector must be notified promptly of such refund. The Hawaii Income Tax Law allows no credit to a nonresident trust for the taxes paid to a state or foreign country. **Limitations of credit—see Department of Taxation Rules — §18-235-55.**

Enterprise Zone Tax Credit.—A qualified enterprise zone business is eligible to claim a credit for a percentage of taxes due the State attributable to the conduct of business within a zone and a percentage of the amount of unemployment insurance premiums paid based on the payroll of employees employed at the business firm establishments in the same zone. The applicable percentage is 80% the first year; 70% the second year; 60% the third year; 50% the fourth year; 40% the fifth year; 30% the sixth year; and 20% the seventh year. This credit is not refundable and any unused credit may NOT be carried forward. Attach Form N-756, Enterprise Zone Tax Credit, to support your claim for this credit.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.—Hawaii's low-income housing tax credit is equal to 30% of the federal credit (50% for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2005). Attach Form N-586, Hawaii Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, to the income tax return on which the credit is claimed.

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

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

The credit allowed shall be claimed against net income tax liability for the taxable year. A tax credit which exceeds the taxpayer's income tax li-

ability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.

Refer to Form N-884 for further information.

Individual Development Account Contribution Tax Credit.—The individual development account contribution tax credit is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004. The credit may be claimed only if (1) the organization received a distributive share of the tax credit from a partnership, trust, estate, or S corporation, or (2) the organization has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year. See Form N-320 for more information.

Technology Infrastructure Renovation Tax Credit.—An income tax credit is allowed equal to 4% of renovation costs incurred to provide a commercial building with technology-enabled infrastructure. Renovation costs are costs incurred after December 31, 2000, to plan, design, install, construct, and purchase technology-enabled infrastructure equipment to provide a commercial building with technology-enabled infrastructure. Technology-enabled infrastructure means: (1) high speed telecommunications systems that provide Internet access, direct satellite communications access, and videoconferencing facilities; (2) physical security systems that identify and verify valid entry to secure spaces, detect invalid entry or entry attempts, and monitor activity in these spaces; (3) environmental systems to include heating, ventilation, air conditioning, fire detection and suppression, and other life safety systems; and (4) backup and emergency electric power systems. The credit is not available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010. See Form N-326 for more information.

Credit for School Repair and Maintenance.—A credit is allowed to licensed contractors, pest control operators, and professional engineers, architects, surveyors and landscape architects who are subject to Hawaii's income tax for contributions of in-kind services for the repair and maintenance of public schools. The credit shall be an amount equal to 10% of the value of the services contributed. The credit must be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Certain other limitations and restrictions apply. See Form N-330 for more information.

High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit.—A credit is allowed for investment in a qualified high technology business for the taxable year in which the investment was made and the following four years. The credit is 35% of the investment in the year the investment is made, 25% for the first year following the year the investment was made, 20% for the second year following the investment, and 10% for each of the third and fourth years following the investment. The credit is subject to limitations and recapture requirements. The credit must be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Investments made after June 30, 2004, must be certified in order to claim this credit for the investment. See Forms N-318 and N-318A for details.

Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit.—Each taxpayer subject to Hawaii's net income tax and transient accommodations tax may claim a hotel construction and remodeling tax credit for each qualified hotel facility located in Hawaii. The credit is 10% of the qualified construction or renovation costs incurred during the tax-

able year for costs incurred before July 1, 2003 (nonrefundable), and 4% of costs incurred after June 30, 2003 (refundable). The 10% nonrefundable portion of this credit may be claimed only if the organization has a carryover of this portion of the credit from a prior year. See Form N-314 for more information.

Carryover of the Residential Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit.—This credit may be claimed only if the organization has a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year. See Tax Information Release No. 2002-3 and Form N-332 for more information.

Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit.—Each corporate resident taxpayer who files a Form N-70NP for 2005 may claim a tax credit against its income tax liability for an eligible renewable energy technology system installed and placed in service during the tax year after June 30, 2003. The tax credit shall apply only to the actual cost of the solar, wind, or photovoltaic energy system, including their accessories and installation, and shall not include the cost of consumer incentive premiums unrelated to the operation of the system or offered with the sale of the system (such as "free gifts", offers to pay electricity bills, or rebates) and costs for which another credit is claimed. The dollar amount of any new federal energy tax credit similar to this credit that is established after June 30, 2003, and any utility rebate, shall be deducted from the cost of the qualifying system and its installation before determining the State credit. Tax credits that exceed your income tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit until exhausted. To determine this tax credit, use Form N-334 and attach the form to the income tax return Form N-70NP and enter on Schedule CR, line 12, the amount of the credit claimed.

Ko Olina Resort and Marina Attractions and Educational Facilities Tax Credit.—If the organization is claiming the Ko Olina Resort and Marina Attractions and Educational Facilities Tax Credit, see Form N-335 Instructions for information.

Line 17(b).—Estimated Tax Payment.—Enter the total estimated tax payments made for the tax year with Form N-3, Declaration of Estimated Income Tax for Corporations. Trusts must also use Form N-3, but should use the Estimated Tax Computation Schedule For Trusts on page 6 of these instructions to determine the amount to enter on Form N-3, Part II, line 7.

Line 17(c).—Tax Paid With Automatic Extension of Time.—Enter the tax paid with Form N-100 or N-301, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File Hawaii Form N-70NP.

Line 17(d).—Total refundable credits from Schedule CR.—Enter on this line the total from Schedule CR, line 23. Descriptions of the refundable credits follow.

Credit of Shareholder of Regulated Investment Company.—A shareholder of a regulated investment company is allowed a credit of 4% of the amount of capital gains which by section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code is required to be included in the shareholder's return and on which there has been paid to the State by the regulated investment company the tax of 4%.

Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit.—A 4% credit is available to Hawaii businesses on qualifying business property acquired and placed in service during the taxable year. See Tax Information Release No. 2001-4 and Form N-312 for more information.

Fuel Tax Credit for Commercial Fishers.—Each principal operator of a commercial fishing vessel may claim an income tax credit against the corporate income tax for the year for certain fuel taxes paid during the year. The tax credit shall be an amount equal to the fuel taxes imposed under section 243-4(a), HRS, and paid by the principal operator during the year. Taxpayers claiming this credit must complete and attach Form N-163 to the return.

Motion Picture and Film Production Income Tax Credit.—A Motion Picture and Film Production Income Tax Credit is available to taxpayers subject to the imposition of Hawaii's income tax and is deductible from the taxpayer's net income tax liability. The tax credit allowable is comprised of two parts: 1) an amount up to 4% of the costs incurred in the State in the production of motion picture or television films, plus 2) an amount up to 7.25% of the costs incurred in the State in the production of motion picture or television films for actual expenditures for transient accommodations. Refer to Form N-316 for further information.

Hotel Construction and Remodeling Tax Credit.—See discussion under nonrefundable credits.

Tax Credit for Research Activities.—This 20% credit is based on the federal credit for increasing research activities, disregarding federal base amounts for purposes of determining the Hawaii credit for research conducted in Hawaii. This credit is available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000 and before January 1, 2011. The credit must be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Research expenses incurred after June 30, 2004, must be certified in order to claim the credit. See Forms N-319 and N-319A for details.

Drought Mitigating Water Storage Facility Tax Credit.—A refundable credit in the amount of 4% of qualifying costs incurred and paid by farmers or ranchers for a qualified water storage facility. A qualified water storage facility is a water storage facility that is part of a conservation plan approved by the local soil and water conservation district. Qualifying costs are any costs incurred and paid by the taxpayer after December 31, 2000, for the new construction of a qualified water storage facility or the repair or reconstruction of an existing qualified water storage facility, including the costs of new equipment related to the construction or repair of the new or existing qualified water storage facility, but does not include amounts received through grant or subsidy from any federal or state government. The credit must be claimed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. See Form N-328 for details.

Ethanol Facility Tax Credit.—A refundable credit for investment in a qualifying ethanol production facility. Subject to qualifications and limitations. See Form N-324 for details.

Line 18.—Estimated Tax Penalty.—An organization or a trust that fails to make estimated tax payments when due may be subject to an underpayment penalty for the period of underpayment. Form N-220, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, is used to figure the amount of the penalty. Attach Form N-220 to the organization's return.

Line 19.—Tax Due.—The tax due must be paid in full when the return is filed. Attach your check or money order for the full amount payable to the "HAWAII STATE TAX COLLECTOR" in U.S.

dollars drawn on any U.S. bank. Write your Federal Employer I.D. No. and the words "2005 Form N-70NP" on it. **Do not send cash.**

Also complete Form N-201V, Business Income Tax Payment Voucher, and attach this form with your check to the front of Form N-70NP.

If the organization cannot pay the full amount that is owed, you can ask to enter a payment agreement once you receive a billing notice for the balance due. Please be aware that penalty and interest continue to accrue on the unpaid tax amount even though you have not yet received a billing notice. Payments will be accepted and applied to the organization's tax liability; however, to ensure that the organization's payments are applied correctly, your check or money order must have: (1) the organization's name as shown on the return clearly printed on the check, (2) the organization's federal employer identification number (FEIN), and (3) the tax year and form number being filed (ex. 2005 N-70NP).

Amended Returns

Complete the organization's amended return through line 20, using corrected amounts, then go to line 22.

Line 22.—Amount paid (overpaid) on original return.—Enter on line 22 the amount paid on the organization's original return (from line 19 of the **original** return) or the amount overpaid (from line 20 of the **original** return). Enter overpayments in ().

If the original return has an overpayment part, or all, of which was credited to 2006 estimated tax, the amount that was credited on the original return cannot be changed unless (1) the 2006 return has not yet been filed, and (2) the amended return shows a balance due. In this situation, the organization may request that the amount credited to 2006 estimated taxes be applied to the balance due on the amended return by attaching a written request to the amended return.

Line 23.—BALANCE DUE (REFUND) with amended return.—If no amount was entered on line 22, enter on line 23 the amount, if any, from line 19 or line 20 of the **amended** return. If there is an amount on line 22, and that amount is:

a. A payment and there is an amount on line 19 of the **amended** return, subtract the amount on

line 22 from the amount on line 19 and enter the difference on line 23. If the amount on line 22 is larger than the amount on line 19, enter the difference on line 23 in ().

b. A payment and there is an amount on line 20, add these amounts and enter the total in () on line 23.

c. An overpayment and there is an amount on line 19, add the amounts on lines 19 and 22. This is the amount the organization owes on its amended return.

d. An overpayment and there is an amount on line 20, subtract the amount on line 22 from the amount on line 20 and enter the difference on line 23. If the amount on line 22 is larger than the amount on line 20, the difference is the amount the organization owes on its amended return. If the amount on line 22 is less than the amount on line 20, enter the difference in (). This is the organization's overpayment on the amended return. Do NOT enter this amount on line 21(b).

If the organization has an overpayment on its amended 2005 return, wants to have some or all of the overpayment credited to its 2006 estimated tax, line 21(a) on the organization's original return was blank, and its 2006 return has not yet been filed, determine the amount of the overpayment available before entering any amount on line 21(a). Enter the amount of the available overpayment that is to be credited to estimated taxes on line 21(a). Subtract the amount credited to estimated tax from the amount of overpayment available and enter the difference on line 23 in (). Do not enter any amount on line 21(b). Be sure that the sum of the amounts entered on lines 21(a) and 23 is not more than the available overpayment.

If the organization has an amount due on its amended return, make check or money order payable to *Hawaii State Tax Collector*. Also complete Form N-201V, Business Income Tax Payment Voucher, and attach this form with the check or money order to the front of Form N-70NP.

Signature

Corporation.—The return must be signed and dated by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, trustee, or by any other corporate officer authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must

sign and date any return he or she is required to file on behalf of the organization.

The corporation may authorize the Department of Taxation to discuss its tax return with its paid preparer by checking the "Yes" box above the paid preparer's signature. Checking "Yes" will allow the Department to contact the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of the corporation's return. This designation does not take the place of a power of attorney for other return related matters. Form N-848 still must be used to grant a power of attorney.

Trust.—The return must be signed and dated by the individual fiduciary, or by the authorized officer of the trust receiving or having custody, or control and management of the income of the trust. If two or more individuals act jointly as fiduciaries any one of them may sign.

The trust may authorize the Department of Taxation to discuss its tax return with its paid preparer by checking the "Yes" box above the paid preparer's signature. Checking "Yes" will allow the Department to contact the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of the trust's return. This designation does not take the place of a power of attorney for other return related matters. Form N-848 still must be used to grant a power of attorney.

Paid Preparer.—If someone prepares the organization's return and does not charge the organization, that person should not sign the organization's return. Certain others who prepare the organization's return should not sign. For example, the organization's regular, full-time employee does not have to sign.

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare the organization's tax return must sign the organization's return and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Information area of the organization's return.

The person required to sign the organization's return MUST:

- Complete the required preparer information.
- Sign, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature (signature stamps or labels are not acceptable).
- Give the organization a copy of its return in addition to the copy filed with the Department of Taxation.

ESTIMATED TAX COMPUTATION FOR TRUSTS

1. Enter the total expected 2006 unrelated business taxable income of the trust (Form N-70NP)	1	
2. Net capital gain taxable to the trust. If this line is zero, go to line 9.....	2	
3. Difference — line 1 minus line 2	3	
4. Enter the greater of line 3 or \$20,000	4	
5. Tax on amount on line 4. If line 4 is \$20,000, enter \$1,128.00. See Tax Rate Schedule below	5	
6. Difference — line 1 minus line 4	6	
7. Multiply the amount on line 6 by 7.25% .	7	
8. Tax — add lines 5 and 7	8	
9. Tax on the amount on line 1	9	
10. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9	10	
11. Estimated available tax credits.....	11	
12. Estimated tax due — line 10 minus line 11. Also enter this amount on Form N-3, Part II, line 7.....	12	

Trusts' Tax Rate Schedule
For Periods After December 31, 2001
(Section 235-51(d), Hawaii Revised Statutes)

If the amount on line 8, page 1 is:

The tax shall be:

Not over \$2,000	1.40% of the amount
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$28.00 plus 3.2% of excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$8,000	\$92.00 plus 5.5% of excess over \$4,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$12,000	\$312.00 plus 6.4% of excess over \$8,000
Over \$12,000 but not over \$16,000	\$568.00 plus 6.8% of excess over \$12,000
Over \$16,000 but not over \$20,000	\$840.00 plus 7.2% of excess over \$16,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$30,000	\$1,128.00 plus 7.6% of excess over \$20,000
Over \$30,000 but not over \$40,000	\$1888.00 plus 7.9% of excess over \$30,000
Over \$40,000	\$2,678.00 plus 8.25% of excess over \$40,000