
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TAX FAIRNESS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawaii's cost of
2 living continues to be burdensome for island residents.
3 According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition's "Out of
4 Reach 2021" report, a minimum wage employee must work one
5 hundred fourteen hours per week to afford a one-bedroom rental
6 home at fair market prices in the State. To afford a two-
7 bedroom residence without being cost burdened, the National Low
8 Income Housing Coalition estimates that a person must earn
9 \$37.69 per hour. Hawaii's electricity prices are also the
10 highest in the nation, while the cost of other essential items,
11 like food and clothing, has risen significantly in the past
12 year.

13 The legislature further finds that Hawaii's taxation system
14 disproportionately impacts working families. According to the
15 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Hawaii places the
16 second-highest tax burden on low-income households, with
17 Hawaii's lowest-income households paying approximately fifteen



1 per cent of their income in state and local taxes. In
2 comparison, Hawaii's highest earning households pay roughly nine
3 per cent of their income in state and local taxes.

4 The legislature additionally finds that the earned income
5 tax credit is essential to helping local families maintain
6 financial security. Moody's Analytics has estimated that every
7 dollar provided through the earned income tax credit creates a
8 net benefit to Hawaii's economy of \$1.24. Yet, Hawaii's earned
9 income tax credit is not refundable, unlike twenty-three of the
10 twenty-eight states that had an effective state earned income
11 tax credit as of 2021. Making the State's earned income tax
12 credit refundable would strengthen its ability to offset the
13 regressivity of Hawaii's tax system and increase equity in
14 Hawaii's tax code.

15 The legislature also finds that Hawaii has a low capital
16 gain tax rate in comparison to other states. This tax break
17 primarily benefits wealthy individuals, including nonresidents
18 who invest in real estate in the islands. According to the
19 department of taxation, taxing capital gains at the same rate as
20 the ordinary income could generate over \$132,000,000 in the next



1 fiscal year, an amount that would rise to an estimated
2 \$187,000,000 within six years.

3 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to deliver tax
4 fairness and financial security to working families by:

- 5 (1) Increasing the tax rate on capital gains; and
- 6 (2) Making Hawaii's earned income tax credit refundable
7 and permanent.

8 SECTION 2. Section 235-51, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
9 amended by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

10 "(f) If a taxpayer has a net capital gain for any taxable
11 year to which this subsection applies, then the tax imposed by
12 this section shall not exceed the sum of:

13 (1) The tax computed at the rates and in the same manner
14 as if this subsection had not been enacted on the
15 greater of:

16 (A) The taxable income reduced by the amount of net
17 capital gain, or

18 (B) The amount of taxable income taxed at a rate
19 below 7.25 per cent, plus



1 (2) A tax of 7.25 per cent of the amount of taxable income
2 in excess of the amount determined under paragraph
3 (1) [-];
4 provided that beginning after December 31, 2022, all capital
5 gains shall be taxed at the highest marginal rate applicable to
6 the taxpayer's filing status and tax bracket under subsections
7 (a) through (d).

8 This subsection shall apply to individuals, estates, and
9 trusts for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986."

10 SECTION 3. Section 235-55.75, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended as follows:

12 1. By amending subsection (a) to read:

13 "(a) Each qualifying individual taxpayer may claim a
14 [nonrefundable] refundable earned income tax credit. The tax
15 credit, for the appropriate taxable year, shall be twenty per
16 cent of the federal earned income tax credit allowed and
17 properly claimed under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code
18 and reported as such on the individual's federal income tax
19 return."

20 2. By amending subsection (d) to read:



1 "(d) The credit allowed under this section shall be
2 claimed against the net income tax liability for the taxable
3 year. [~~If the tax credit under this section exceeds the
4 taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the tax credit
5 over liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's
6 net income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted.~~]
7 If the tax credits claimed by a taxpayer exceed the amount of
8 income tax payment due from the taxpayer, the excess of credits
9 over payments due shall be refunded to the taxpayer; provided
10 that tax credits properly claimed by an individual who has no
11 income tax liability shall be paid to the individual; provided
12 further that no refunds or payments on account of the tax
13 credits allowed by this section shall be made for amounts less
14 than \$1. All claims, including amended claims, for a tax credit
15 under this section shall be filed on or before the end of the
16 twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which
17 the credit may be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing
18 provision shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the
19 credit."

20 3. By amending subsection (g) to read:



H.B. NO. 1507

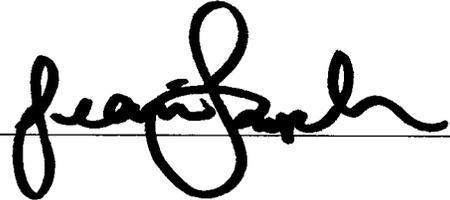
1 "(g) This section shall apply to taxable years beginning
2 after December 31, 2017 [~~but shall not apply to taxable years~~
3 ~~beginning after December 31, 2022~~]."

4 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
5 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

6 SECTION 5. This Act, upon its approval, shall apply to
7 taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

8

INTRODUCED BY:



JAN 18 2022



H.B. NO. 1507

Report Title:

Capital Gains Tax; Earned Income Tax Credit

Description:

Increases the tax rate on capital gains. Makes the state earned income tax credit refundable and permanent. Applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

