

3. The Role of Credits in Public Policy

Overview of Credits

Tax credits are a critical component of the state's overall tax structure. Tax credits are intended to encourage businesses to invest in various activities in the state such as oil and gas exploration and development, education, and film production. They are also used to implement public policy. This chapter provides an overview of the role that tax credits play in the state's tax system. Also presented is a complete listing of the tax credits currently available under state tax law and the amount of credits that have been granted in each of the past three years.

Sound tax policy involves moving beyond the "collection" of taxes into understanding the business perspective of the state's taxpayers, including what stimulates additional investment or brings new entrants into Alaska markets. The Tax Division regularly seeks input from taxpayers, legislators, the administration, and the public to gauge the impact of current and proposed tax policy on different industries. The Tax Division works toward developing collaborative relationships with tax-

payers and staying informed in order to respond to the changing needs of the various industries in Alaska. The division regularly monitors the impact of the state's tax systems on industry as well as on the state budget. The division also conducts research on potential broad-based taxes such as sales and income taxes, and makes recommendations to the administration and the legislature on how a proposed tax might be structured and implemented. Officials with the division actively participate in discussions about tax effectiveness as well as decisions to suspend or lower taxes, which has happened with the motor fuel tax and the recently amended cruise ship taxes.

Although tax policy does not drive all business decisions, the state's tax structure, including incentives like tax credits, are integral to making decisions. The proper balance between taxes and incentives may enhance the economic viability of projects and influence the plans of Alaska businesses. Incentives can take many forms, including credits that can be directly applied against tax

liabilities. Tax credits are among the most common methods of incentivizing business activity.

The Tax Division also understands the value of information regarding world markets. Since the state is competing globally for market dollars, understanding the impacts of changing world economies provides insight into refinements that may help keep the state's fiscal systems competitive.

The Tax Division stays informed about the state's industries in a variety of ways. In addition to continuously analyzing data reported by taxpayers, the division subscribes to various publications and organizations that are industry specific. The economic research group monitors oil, gas and mining activity throughout the world through daily, weekly and monthly publications. The division also stays current on state and local issues by attending industry events, such as the recent forum on offshore drilling and development sponsored by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, held in Anchor-

age, meeting with other state agencies, and working and communicating with organizations like the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Commonwealth North, and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. State officials have had the opportunity to tour domestic and international industry facilities and learn about their operations through presentations and discussions. These activities are considered a fundamental part of the job of taxing and regulating industries in the state.

The Tax Division currently administers 21 different tax programs along with 16 tax credit programs. Most of the tax credit programs encourage spending and give tax credit for specific items or services designated by the program. A credit may be applicable to one tax type only, or it may be applicable to one of several tax types. The Education Tax Credit, for example, provides taxpayers credit for contributions to Alaska-based vocational education programs, accredited universities or colleges, or to the Alaska Fire Standards Council. A taxpayer is limited in the amount of credit they may receive, but the credit may be applied to any of the following tax types: the Alaska Corporate Income Tax, the Fisheries Business Tax, the Fishery Resource Landing Tax, the Insurance Premium Tax, the Mining License Tax, the Oil and Gas Production Tax, or the Oil and Gas Property Tax.

Some credit programs are very specific in how credits are earned and to which tax programs they apply. An example of such a credit is the new Oil and Gas Production Tax credit for exploration expenditures related to the first three wells drilled by the first jack-up rig in Cook Inlet. This credit may be applied against a production tax liability, transferred, or purchased by the state up to

maximum dollar amounts specified in statute. If these exploration projects result in sustained production of oil or gas, then 50 percent of the amount of the credit received shall be repaid to the state over a 10-year period. The repayment provisions for this credit are unique. There are however, other credits that require that the benefit of any tax credit be incorporated in calculating, for example, a tariff for a pipeline or other asset that is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA).

Most credit programs limit the dollar amount of credit available or only allow a certain percentage of expenditures to be the basis for the credit. Some credit programs have expiration dates and some programs have already expired, even though the credits themselves may be carried forward indefinitely. Some credits are transferable and some are redeemable for cash from the state treasury. Each credit program has its own rules and applications, tailored to the needs of the taxpayers under each program or to incentivize certain behaviors. We describe each individual tax credit program, categorized by tax type, in detail below.

Credits Applicable to the Oil and Gas Production Tax

Exploration Incentive Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 38.05.180(i)

Year of Implementation: 1978

Credit Applied to: Production tax, royalty

Transferability: Not transferable

Expiration Date: None

The exploration incentive credit authorized at AS 38.05.180(i) is among the earliest of oil and gas tax credits to be written into Alaska law. Implemented in 1978, this credit, which is available against either royalties or production tax, is included as a term of an oil and gas lease. Credit is earned for exploratory drilling on state land, and is based on the region where the drilling takes place and the depth of the well. Credit may also be received for geophysical work that is done two seasons immediately preceding an announced lease sale for the area where the work is performed. Maximum credit is 50 percent of the costs of the drilling or the geophysical work, not to exceed 50 percent of the tax or royalty obligation to which it is applied.

Department of Natural Resources records indicate that the last reported credit used under this program was in 1994. The department reports no activity in the program since that date.

Qualified Capital Expenditure Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.55.023(a) and (l)

Year of Implementation: .023(a) – 2006; .023(l) – 2010

Credit Applied to: Production Tax

Transferability: Transferable

Expiration Date: None

The qualified capital expenditure credit was passed as part of the Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT) in 2006, and was retained in the ACES tax and

expanded during the 2010 legislative session. The original credit under AS 43.55.023(a) provides a 20% credit for qualified capital expenditures for oil and gas operations. The credits can be applied against production tax liabilities, transferred to another company or purchased by the state.

In 2010, the legislature passed AS 43.55.023(l), which allows credit of 40 percent of qualified well lease expenditures incurred south of 68 degrees North latitude for oil or gas operations. These credits can be applied against production tax liabilities, transferred to another company or purchased by the state.

Carried-Forward Annual Loss Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.55.023(b)

Year of Implementation: 2006

Credit Applied to: Production Tax

Transferability: Transferable

Expiration Date: None

The credit for a carried-forward annual loss was part of the Petroleum Profits Tax passed in 2006. The percentage of allowable credit was increased by ACES from 20 percent to 25 percent. Like the qualified capital expenditure credit, carried-forward loss credits do not expire and may be transferred or purchased by the state, or applied to production tax liabilities.

Small Producer / New Area Development Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.55.024

Year of Implementation: 2006

Credit Applied to: Production Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: December 31, 2016 or ninth calendar year after producer first has oil or gas produced before May 1, 2016

With the passage of the Petroleum Profits Tax in 2006 came two credits under AS 43.55.024. One is a credit for up to \$12 million for companies producing less than 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day anywhere in the state. The other is a credit for up to \$6 million for companies producing less than 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent in areas other than the North Slope and Cook Inlet. These credits may only be used against production tax liabilities; they are not transferable and cannot be carried forward.

Alternative Credit for Exploration

Statutory Reference: AS 43.55.025(a) (1) – (4)

Year of Implementation: 2003

Credit Applied to: Production Tax

Transferability: Transferable

Expiration Date: Work must be performed before July 1, 2016

The Alternative Credit for Exploration, also called the “Exploration Incentive Credit,” was implemented in 2003. It originally provided a credit of 20 or 30 percent for certain expenditures for oil and gas exploration. To further incentivize exploration activity, the ACES legislation increased the credit under the Alternative Credit for Exploration

to 30 or 40 percent of eligible exploration expenditures.

Credits issued under this program may be applied against tax liabilities, transferred, or purchased by the state.

Cook Inlet Jack-Up Rig Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.55.025(a) (5) and (l)

Year of Implementation: 2010

Credit Applied to: Production Tax

Transferability: Transferable

Expiration Date: Work must be performed before July 1, 2016

AS 43.55.025(a)(5) was passed by the legislature in 2010 to incentivize investment in a jack-up rig for use in Cook Inlet. The credit is available to the first three unaffiliated persons that drill an offshore exploration well for oil or gas in Cook Inlet. Credit under this program will be granted for the lesser of 100 percent of exploration expenditures or \$25 million to the first person who drills a qualifying well under the program. Credit for the lesser of 90 percent of exploration expenditures or \$22.5 million is available to the second person, and credit for the lesser of 80 percent of exploration expenditures or \$20 million is available to the third person who drills a qualifying well under the program.

Credit under this program may be granted in the form of a cash reimbursement from the state or it may be applied against tax liabilities. If the drilling under this program results in sustained production of oil or gas, 50

percent of the amount of the credit received shall be repaid to the state over a 10-year period.

Credits Applicable to the Corporate Income Tax

Internal Revenue Code Credits Adopted by Reference

Statutory Reference: AS 43.20.021

Year of Implementation: 1975

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax

Transferability: Not transferable

Expiration Date: None

AS 43.20.021 adopts the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) for Alaska state corporate income tax liabilities, except where modified by provisions of state statute. The Internal Revenue Code authorizes tax credits, and by adopting the IRC, the state also authorizes those tax credits. Generally where a credit is allowed under the IRC, Alaska law limits its application to state corporate income tax to 18 percent of the credit amount apportioned to Alaska. The number and details of credit programs under the IRC are too voluminous to report here.

Gas Exploration and Development Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.20.043

Year of Implementation: 2003

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax

Transferability: Not transferable

Expiration Date: January 1, 2016

This credit was enacted in 2003, but the credit program was expanded and extended in 2010. Credit under this program, which is applicable against the Alaska oil and gas corporate income tax, may be earned through exploratory gas drilling in areas of the state south of 68 degrees North latitude. Beginning in 2010, credit of 25 percent of qualified capital investments and 25 percent of annual costs incurred for qualified services are eligible for credit, not to exceed 75 percent of a company's corporate income tax liability before the application of other tax credits. Credits under this program may be carried forward for up to 5 years.

Gas Storage Facility Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.20.046

Year of Implementation: 2010

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax

Transferability: Not transferable

Expiration Date: January 1, 2016

The legislature enacted this credit in 2010 to encourage the commercial operation of gas storage facilities by allowing a credit against the state corporate income tax in the amount of \$1.50 for each 1,000 cubic feet of qualified, certified working gas storage capacity. The total amount of credit for a single gas storage facility may not exceed the lesser of \$15 million or 25% of the costs incurred to establish the facility. This tax credit may be applied in addition to any of the other corporate income tax credits available to taxpayers and it may be refunded by the state.

Film Production Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.98.030

Year of Implementation: 2008

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax

Transferability: Transferable

Expiration Date: The earlier of July 1, 2013 or the date that an aggregated total of \$100 million in credits have been issued

The Film Production Credit is a credit available to companies that produce films in Alaska and spend at least \$100,000 in eligible expenditures in a 24-month period. Credit against the state's corporate income tax is allowed in varying percentages for eligible film production expenditures, starting with a base credit rate of 30 percent of expenditures. An additional 10 percent credit is available for wages paid to Alaska residents; an additional 2 percent credit is available for expenditures made in a rural area; and an additional 2 percent credit is available for expenditures made in the state between October 1 and March 30. The credit program has a maximum budget of \$100 million and expires upon exhausting the budget or July 1, 2013, whichever is earlier.

Credits Applicable to Multiple Tax Programs

Education Tax Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 21.89.070; AS 21.89.075; AS 43.20.014; AS 43.55.019; AS 43.56.018; AS 43.65.018; AS 43.75.018; AS 43.77.045

Year of Implementation: 1987

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax, Production Tax, Property Tax, Mining License Tax, Fisheries Business Tax, Fishery Resource Landing Tax, Insurance Premium Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: None, although current rates of credit change on January 1, 2014

The Education Tax Credit allows credit for contributions for programs or facilities made to accredited Alaska universities or colleges and vocational educational programs, or, under AS 21.89.075, to the Alaska Fire Standards Council. Credit is allowed at the rate of 50% of the first \$100,000 and 100% of the second \$100,000 in contributions made to a qualifying institution. Credits received by any taxpayer may not exceed \$150,000 annually across all eligible tax types. Beginning January 1, 2011, credit is available at the rate of up to 50 percent of annual contributions up to \$100,000, 100 percent of the next \$200,000 in contributions, and 50 percent of contributions higher than \$300,000 annually. Credits received by any taxpayer may not exceed \$5 million annually across all eligible tax types. On January 1, 2014, the maximum credit allowed reverts back to the limit set prior to January 1, 2011 or \$150,000.

Minerals Exploration Incentive Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 27.30.030; AS 43.20.044

Year of Implementation: 1995

Credit Applied to: Corporate Income Tax, Mining License Tax, Mining

Royalty

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: None

The Minerals Exploration Incentive Credit is available to companies for expenditures on exploration activities such as surveying, drilling exploration wells, surface trenching, etc. for the purpose of mineral development in the state. The credit pays 100 percent of allowable expenditures up to a maximum of \$20 million per year. The credit is limited to: (1) for the Mining License Tax – the lesser of 50 percent of tax liability at the mining operation where the exploration occurred or 50 percent of the taxpayer's total Mining License Tax for the year; (2) for Corporate Income Tax – the lesser of 50 percent of the Mining License Tax liability at the mining operation where the exploration occurred or the total Corporate Income Tax liability; (3) for mineral royalty – 50 percent of royalty liability from the mining operation where the exploration activity occurred. The credit may be carried forward, but must be used within 15 years.

Scholarship Contributions (“Winn Brindle”) Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.75.032, AS 43.77.035

Year of Implementation: 1986

Credit Applied to: Fisheries Business Tax, Fishery Resource Landing Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: None

Credit under this program is available for 100 percent of contributions to the A.W. “Winn” Brindle memorial educa-

tion loan account established under AS 14.43.250. A taxpayer may receive credit of up to 5 percent of his/her tax liability through contributions under this program.

Credits Applicable to Fisheries Taxes

Salmon Product Development Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.75.035

Year of Implementation: 2003

Credit Applied to: Fisheries Business Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: Last date an item may be placed into service is December 31, 2015

The Salmon Product Development Credit is a credit available for capital expenditures made to expand value-added processing of Alaska salmon. Credit is available for 50 percent of qualified expenditures up to 50 percent of the company's tax liability for the Fisheries Business Tax. The credit may be carried forward for three years.

Community Development Quota (CDQ) Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.77.040

Year of Implementation: 1993

Credit Applied to: Fishery Resource Landing Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: None

The Community Development Quota (CDQ) Credit is a credit available to

fisheries taxpayers who make contributions to Alaska nonprofit corporations to be used for purposes such as scholarships and training for fisheries businesses, and facilities for fisheries transport or processing, etc. Under this program, taxpayers receive credit for 100 percent of qualified contributions up to a maximum of 45.45 percent of the taxpayer's tax liability on fishery resources harvested under a CDQ.

Other Taxes Credit

Statutory Reference: AS 43.77.030

Year of Implementation: 1993

Credit Applied to: Fishery Resource Landing Tax

Transferability: Not Transferable

Expiration Date: None

In order to avoid double taxation on fisheries resources, credit is provided to taxpayers for payments made to other jurisdictions for taxes that are equivalent in nature to the Fishery Resource Landing Tax. The maximum credit under this program is the taxpayer's Alaska tax liability under the Fishery Resource Landing Tax.

A summary table showing all tax credits in current law, as well as the credits granted under each program for each of the past three years is shown on the following pages.

Summary of Alaska Tax Credits in Current Law

Description of Credit	Credit Rate and Maximum Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (in \$millions)		
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Credits Applicable to the Oil and Gas Production Tax (see Note A)				
<u>Exploration Incentive Credit, AS 38.05.180(i)</u> A non-transferable credit for the cost of drilling or seismic work performed under a limited time period established by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.	Up to 50% of the cost of drilling or seismic work, not to exceed 50% of the tax liability to which it is being applied. This credit may also be applied against the state royalty.	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Qualified Capital Expenditure Credit, AS 43.55.023(a) and (l)</u> A transferable tax credit for qualified oil and gas capital expenditures in the state. Taken in lieu of exploration incentive credits under AS 43.55.025 and gas exploration credits under AS 43.20.043.	Credit is 20% of eligible expenditures, or 40% for well related expenses outside the North Slope. For credits earned for North Slope capital expenditures under AS 43.55.023 (a), no more than half the credit may be applied in a single calendar year.	Includes Carried-Forward Loss Credits \$336 \$391 \$585		
<u>Carried-Forward Annual Loss Credit, AS 43.55.023(b)</u> A transferable credit for a carried-forward annual loss, as defined as a producer or explorer's adjusted lease expenditures that are not deductible in calculating production tax values for the calendar year.	Credit is 25% of the carried-forward annual loss. If a transferable credit certificate is applied for North Slope losses, not more than half may be taken in one year.	Totals included in Qualified Capital Expenditure Credits above		
<u>Small Producer / New Area Development Credit, AS 43.55.024(a) and (c)</u> A non-transferable credit for oil and gas produced by small producers, defined as having average taxable oil and gas production of less than 100,000 BTU equivalent barrels per day, or for oil or gas produced on leases outside Cook Inlet and below 68 degrees North latitude, providing the producer has a positive tax liability on that production before the application of other credits. Credit is available until the later of 2016 or 9 years after first commercial production of oil and gas on the properties for which the credit applies.	Credit is 100% of tax liability for eligible oil and gas production. The credit is capped at \$12,000,000 annually under the small producer credit for producers with no more than 50,000 BTU equivalent barrels per day. The credit then phases out, reaching zero for producers with 100,000 or more BTU equivalent barrels per day. Under the new area development credit, credit is available up to \$6,000,000 per company annually.	\$38	\$21	\$34
<u>Alternative Credit for Exploration, AS 43.55.025</u> A transferable credit for expenditures for certain oil and gas exploration activities. Expires 7/1/2016.	Outside of Cook inlet, credit is 40% for seismic costs outside an existing unit, 30% for drilling costs greater than 25 miles from an existing unit, 30% for pre-approved new targets greater than 3 miles from an existing well, and 40% for pre-approved new targets greater than 3 miles from a well and greater than 25 miles from an existing unit. For Cook Inlet, credit is 40% for seismic costs outside an existing unit, 30% for drilling costs greater than 10 miles from an existing unit, 30% for pre-approved new targets, and 40% for drilling costs that are greater than 10 miles from an existing unit and pre-approved new targets.	\$95	\$18	\$41

Note A: Credits under these programs are calculated and tracked on a calendar year basis. Totals represent CY 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively.

(continued on next two pages)

Summary of Alaska Tax Credits in Current Law

Description of Credit	Credit Rate and Maximum Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (In \$millions)		
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<u>Cook Inlet Jack-Up Rig Credit, AS 43.55.025(a)(5) and (l)</u>				
A credit for exploration expenses for the first three wells drilled by the first jack-up rig brought in to Cook Inlet. Expenses only for drilling of wells from a jack-up rig for wells that test pre-Tertiary; all three wells must be drilled by unaffiliated parties.	Credit is 100% of costs for the first well up to \$25 million, 90% of costs for the second well up to \$22.5 million, and 80% of costs for the third well up to \$20 million. If exploration well is brought into production, operator shall repay 50% of the credit over ten years following production start-up.	Credit program began in 2010		
<u>Credits Applicable to the Corporate Income Tax</u>				
<u>Internal Revenue Code Credits Adopted by Reference, AS 43.20.021</u>				
Under Alaska's blanket adoption of the IRC, taxpayers can claim all federal incentive credits. Federal credits that refund other federal taxes are not allowed. Multistate taxpayers apportion their total federal incentive credits.	For most credits, credit is limited to 18% of the amount of the credit determined for federal income tax purposes which is attributable to Alaska.	Not tracked		
<u>Gas Exploration and Development Credit, AS 43.20.043</u>				
A non-transferable credit for qualified expenditures for exploration and development of non-North Slope natural gas reserves.	Credit is 25% of qualified expenditures for investment after January 1, 2010; investments in existing units qualify. Credit is capped at 75% of tax liability as calculated before applying other credits.	Cannot be reported due to taxpayer confidentiality		
<u>Gas Storage Facility Credit, AS 43.20.046</u>				
A credit for the costs incurred to establish a gas storage facility. Does not apply to gas storage related to a gas sales pipeline on the North Slope. Facility shall operate as a public utility regulated by the Alaska RCA with open access for 3rd parties. Effective for facilities placed into service between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2015.	Credit is \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet of "working gas" storage capacity as determined by AOGCC. Maximum credit is the lesser of \$15 million or 25% of costs incurred to establish the facility.	Credit program began in 2010		
<u>Film Production Credit, AS 43.98.030</u>				
A transferable credit for expenditures on eligible film production activities in Alaska. Producer must spend at least \$100,000 in a consecutive 24-month period to qualify. Expires the earlier of 7/1/2013 or once \$100 million of credits have been approved.	Credit is 30% of eligible film production expenditures, plus an additional 10% credit for wages paid to Alaska residents, plus an additional 2% credit for filming in a rural area, plus an additional 2% credit for filming between October 1 and March 30. Program is capped at \$100 million for all projects.	\$0	\$0	<\$1
<u>Credits Applicable to Multiple Tax Programs</u>				
<u>Education Credit, AS 21.89.070 and .075, AS 43.20.014, AS 43.55.019, AS 43.56.018, AS 43.65.018, AS 43.75.018, AS 43.77.045 - Applicable to Corporate Income Tax, Fisheries Business Tax, Fishery Resource Landing Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, Mining License Tax, Oil and Gas Production Tax, Oil and Gas Property Tax</u>				
A non-transferable credit for contributions to vocational educational programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes or facilities; under AS 21.89.075 contributions to the Alaska Fire Standards Council also qualify.	Credit is 50% of annual contributions up to \$100,000, 100% of the next \$200,000 and 50% of annual contributions beyond \$300,000. The credit cannot exceed \$5,000,000 annually across all eligible tax types. The credit at these rates is effective from January 1, 2011 until December 31, 2013, at which point the maximum credit for any taxpayer is \$150,000 per year.	\$3	\$2	\$2

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Summary of Alaska Tax Credits in Current Law

Description of Credit	Credit Rate and Maximum Credit	Amount of Credit Claimed (In \$millions)		
FY 2008 FY 2009 FY 2010				
<u>Minerals Exploration Incentive Credit, AS 27.30.030, AS 43.20.044 - Applicable to Corporate Income Tax, Mining License Tax and Mineral Production Royalty</u>				
A non-transferable credit for eligible costs of mineral or coal exploration activities. Credit must be used within 15 years.	Credit is 100% of allowable exploration costs with a maximum of \$20 million. Credit is limited to: (1) for mining license tax, the lesser of 50% of the MLT liability at the mining operation at which the exploration occurred or 50% of total MLT liability; (2) for corporate income tax, the lesser of 50% of the MLT liability at the mining operation at which the exploration occurred or 50% of total CIT liability, and (3) for mineral royalty, 50% of royalty liability from the mining operation at which the exploration activity occurred.	\$0	\$0	<\$1
<u>Scholarship Contributions Credit, AS 43.75.032, AS 43.77.035 - Applicable to the Fisheries Business Tax and Fishery Resource Landing Tax</u>				
A non-transferable credit for contributions to the A.W. "Winn" Brindle memorial education loan account established under AS 14.43.250.	Credit is 100% of contribution amount up to a maximum of 5% of tax liability.	<\$1	<\$1	<\$1
<u>Credits Applicable to Fisheries Taxes</u>				
<u>Salmon Product Development Credit, AS 43.75.035</u>				
A non-transferable credit for eligible capital expenditures to expand value-added processing of Alaska salmon including ice making machines. Credit expires December 31, 2015 and may be carried forward for three years.	Credit is 50% of qualified investment up to 50% of tax liability incurred for processing of salmon during the tax year.	\$5	\$3	\$4
<u>Community Development Quota Credit, AS 43.77.040</u>				
A non-transferable credit for contributions to an Alaska nonprofit corporation that are dedicated to fisheries industry-related expenditures. Credit is available only for fishery resources harvested under a community development quota (CDQ).	Credit is 100% of contribution amount up to a maximum of 45.45% of tax liability on fishery resources harvested under a CDQ.	<\$1	\$0	<\$1
<u>Other Taxes Credit, AS 43.77.030</u>				
A non-transferable credit for taxes paid to another jurisdiction on fishery resources landed in Alaska.	Credit is 100% of taxes paid with a maximum of 100% of the Alaska tax liability on the fishery resources.	Not tracked		
Total All Credits		\$479	\$436	\$670



Revenue Sources Book

Alaska Department of Revenue – Tax Division

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