



# Representative Chris Tuck

## House Majority Leader

Serving House District 23 • Dimond Estates, Foxridge, Taku, Campbell, Northwood, and Windemere

### Sectional Analysis House Bill 233 Education Tax Credits

#### **Section 1** – LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT:

This section clarifies that the Legislature is extending the effective date for the repeal of the education tax credits from **December 31, 2018 to January 1, 2025**.

In addition:

The intent is that the education tax credits will remain as they appear in statute today until they are repealed on January 1, 2025. Currently (even if the effective date of repeal was extended to 2025) the credits were on course to decrease in dollar value and narrow in scope on January 1, 2021.

Complete legislative action, which ensures that the repeal is extended to January 1, 2025 and that the scope of the credits would remain beyond January 1, 2021 is proposed in this bill. The bill syncs all credits as they exist in statute today to at least January 1, 2025.

**Section 2** –Amends AS 21.96.070(a) Insurance tax education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program. It also removed an annual intercollegiate sports tournament from being eligible for an education tax credit.

**Section 3** - Amends AS 43.20.014(a) Income tax education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program.

**Section 4** - Amends AS 43.55.019(a) oil or gas producer education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program. It also removed an annual intercollegiate sports tournament from being eligible for an education tax credit.

**Section 5** - Amends AS 43.56.018(a) property tax education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program. It also removed an annual intercollegiate sports tournament from being eligible for an education tax credit.

**Section 6** - Amends AS 43.65.018(a) mining business education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program.

**Section 7** - Amends AS 43.75.018(a) fisheries business education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program.

**Section 8** - Amends AS 43.77.045(a) fisheries resource landing tax education credit to add an Alaska two-year or four-year college accredited by a national association to be eligible for the education tax credit program.

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**Section 9** – Amends AS 43.77.045(a), the education tax credit against the fisheries resource landing tax, contains a cross reference to AS 43.77.040. AS 43.77.040 is a different credit, separate and apart from the education tax credits, that provides a credit for various donations related to fisheries and the seafood industry. Under Secs. 23 and 36, Ch. 61, SLA 2014, AS 43.77.040 will be released December 31, 2020. Because the repeal of AS 43.77.045, the education tax credit, has been extended from 2018 to 2025, the cross reference to AS 43.77.040 must be removed from AS 43.77.045 on December 31, 2020.

**Section 10** - This portion of HB 233 repeals multiple, old statutory provisions (pursuant to legislative drafting guidelines).

HB 233 repeals the following sections:

- A. Section 3, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – Revised AS 21.89.070(a) which was later renumbered as AS 21.96.070(a). AS 21.96.070 is the insurance tax education credit. Under AS 21.89.070(a), according to Section 3, the credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses. A tax payer was allowed a credit against the tax due under AS 21.09.210 (tax on insurer) or AS 21.66.110 (annual tax on insurance premiums) for those cash contributions.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 21.96.070(a)) was found in Section 2, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 2 broadened the credit and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 continues its repeal of Section 3 and allows Section 2 to remain. Section 2 contains broadened verbiage. Failure to pass HB 233 would narrow the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- B. Section 5, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – Revised AS 21.89.070(b) which was later renumbered as AS 21.96.070(b)(still the insurance tax education credit). Under listed statute 21.89.070(b), according to Section 5, the amount of the credit was the lesser of the amount equal to 50% of contributions of not more than \$100,000 and 100% of the next \$100,000 of contributions OR 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability under this title. In other words: In practice, the maximum annual credit was generally only \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is the renumbered AS 21.96.070(b)) was found in Section 4, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 4 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

So, HB 233, if passed, continues its repeal of Section 5 and allows Section 4 to remain. That equates to broader tax incentives for contributors.

- C. Section 7, ch.92, SLA 2010 – AS 21.89.070(d) was eventually renumbered to AS 21.96.070(d). AS 21.96.070 is the insurance tax education credit. Under listed statute 21.89.070(d), according to Section 7, a taxpayer was allowed a credit for cash contributions to the Alaska university foundation, or a two or four-year accredited college, or a vocational related school district program, or vocational training school. The credit could not have been claimed under more than one provision of the title. When combined with more claimed credits, the total credit could not have exceeded \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is the renumbered AS 21.96.070(d)) was found in Section 6, ch. 92 SLA 2010. Section 6 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- D. Section 10, ch.92, SLA 2010 – AS 21.89.075(c) was eventually renumbered to AS 21.96.075(c), which allowed for an insurance tax credit for contributions to the Alaska Fire Standards Council. However, listed AS 21.89.075(c), under Section 10, focused on ensuring that combined credits did not exceed \$150,000 total. To be precise, credit cannot have been claimed under more than one provision under the statute (education tax credit, income tax credit, oil and gas tax credit, property tax credit, mining tax credit, and fish tax credit) exceeding \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in statute that exists today (which has been renumbered to AS 21.96.075(c)), was found in Section 9, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 9 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- E. Section 14, ch.92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.20.014(a) – Income tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to Alaska university foundation, or a two or four-year accredited college, or a vocational related school district program, or vocational training school.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also designated as AS 43.20.014(a)) – income tax education credit – was found in Section 13, ch. 92, SLA 2010.

So, HB 233 repeals Section 14 and allows Section 13 to remain. Section 13 added specific language to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass SB 116 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- F. Section 16, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.20.014(b) – The amount of the income tax education credit was 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for up to the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.20.014(b)) was found in Section 15, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 15 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the standards set in Section 16.

- G. Section 18, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.20.014(d) – Income tax education credit - Background: Combined credits may not exceed \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.20.014(d)) was found in Section 17, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 17 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

Section 21, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.55.019(a) – Oil and gas producer education credit – The credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.55.019(a)) (Oil and gas producer education credit) was found in Section 20, ch. 92, 2010. Section 20 broadened the credit, and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 continues its repeal of Section 21 and allows Section 20 to remain. Section 20 added specific language to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass HB 233 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- H. Section 23, ch. 92 SLA 2010 – AS 43.55.019(b) – Oil and Gas Producer Education Credit – Amount of credit: 50% for contributions of not more than \$100,000. 100% of the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.55.019(b)) was found in Section 22, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 22 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the lesser credit amounts found in Section 23.

- I. Section 25, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.55.019(d) – Oil and Gas Producer Education Credit – May not claim a credit if claimed under another provision. Can be combined with other tax credits up to \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.55.019(d)) was found in Section 24, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 24 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- J. Section 28, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.56.018(a) – Property tax education credit – The credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.56.018(a)) (Oil and gas producer education credit) was found in Section 27, ch. 92, 2010. Section 27 broadened the credit, and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 repeals Section 28 and allows Section 27 to remain. Section 27 is broader than Section 28. In Section 27, specific language was added to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass SB 116 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- K. Section 30, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.56.018(b) – Property tax education credit - Amount of credit: 50% for contributions of not more than \$100,000. 100% of the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.56.018(b)) was found in Section 29, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 29 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the standards set in Section 30.

- L. Section 32, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.56.108(d) – Property tax education credit - May not claim a credit if claimed under another provision. Background: Combined credits may not exceed \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.56.108(d)) was found in Section 31, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 31 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- M. Section 35, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.65.018(a) – Mining business education credit - The credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.65.018(a)) – Mining business education credit – was found in Section 34, ch. 92 2010. Section 34 broadened the credit, and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 repeals Section 35 and allows Section 34 to remain. Section 34 is broader than Section 35. In Section 34, specific language was added to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass SB 116 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- N. Section 37, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.65.018(b) – Mining business education credit - Amount of credit: 50% for contributions of not more than \$100,000. 100% of the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.65.018(b)) was found in Section 36, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 36 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the standards set in Section 37.

- O. Section 39, ch. 92, SLA 2010 - AS 43.65.018(d)) - Mining business education credit – May not claim a credit if claimed under another provision. Background: Combined credits may not exceed \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.65.018(d)) was found in Section 38, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 38 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- P. Section 42, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.75.018(a) – Fisheries business education credit - The credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.75.018(a)) – Fisheries business education credit – was found in Section 41, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 41 broadened the credit, and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 continues its repeal of Section 42 and allows Section 41 to remain. Section 41 is broader than Section 42. In Section 41, specific language was added to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass SB 116 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- Q. Section 44, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.75.018(b) – Fisheries business education credit - Amount of credit: 50% for contributions of not more than \$100,000. 100% of the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.75.018(b)) was found in Section 43, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 43 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the standards set in Section 44.

- R. Section 46, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.75.018(d) - Fisheries business education credit - May not claim a credit if claimed under another provision. Background: Combined credits may not exceed \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.75.018(d)) was found in Section 45, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 45 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- S. Section 49, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.77.045(a) – Fisheries resource landing tax education credit - The credit was only allowed if a contribution was given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, or for secondary school vocational education courses.

Noteworthy: The change to the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.77.045(a)) – Fisheries resource land tax education credit – was found in Section 48, ch. 92 2010. Section 48 broadened the credit, and added specific language to include contributions for facilities.

So, HB 233 continues its repeal of Section 49 and allows Section 48 to remain. Section 48 is substantially similarly to Section 49, however there are variations in verbiage. Section 48 is broader. In Section 48, specific language was added to include contributions for facilities. Failure to pass HB 233 narrows the scope of contributions, and what they can be used for.

- T. Section 51, ch. 92, SLA 2010 – AS 43.77.045(b) – Fisheries resource landing tax education credit - Amount of credit: 50% for contributions of not more than \$100,000. 100% of the next \$100,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.77.045(b)) was found in Section 50, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 50 allowed for 50% of contributions up to \$100,000, 100% for the next \$200,000, and 50% of contributions that exceed \$300,000.

In other words: If HB 233 does not pass, the tax credits shall be reduced back to the standards set in Section 51. These credits become narrower.

- U. Section 53, ch. 92, 2010 – AS 43.77.045(d) – Fisheries resource landing tax education credit - May not claim a credit if claimed under another provision. Background: Combined credits may not exceed \$150,000.

Noteworthy: The change in the statute that exists today (which is also listed as AS 43.77.045(d)) was found in Section 52, ch. 92, SLA 2010. Section 52 allowed for a combined credit that may not exceed \$5,000,000.

In other words: If HB 233 is passed, the combined credit will remain at the current \$5,000,000 amount, instead of reverting back to \$150,000.

- V. Section 55, ch. 92, 2010 – Repeals outdated statutes and previous definitions that were redundant or unnecessary, including AS 21.06.110(9), AS 21.89.070(f), AS 21.89.075(f), AS 43.05.010(15), AS 43.20.014(f), AS 43.55.019(f), AS 43.56.018(f), AS 43.65.018(f), AS 43.75.018(f), and AS 43.77.045(f).
- W. Section 14, ch. 7, FSSLA 2011 – Repealed multiple statutes as of Jan. 1, 2021 (went from 2014 to 2021).
  - a. AS 21.96.070(a)(4) – Insurance tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution for a facility or intercollegiate sports tournament, by an Alaska two-year or four-year college.
  - b. AS 21.96.070(a)(5) – Insurance tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - c. AS 21.96.070(a)(6) – Insurance tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - d. AS 43.20.014(a)(4) – Income tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution for a facility by an Alaska two-year or four-year college or elementary or secondary school.
  - e. AS 43.20.014(a)(5) – Income tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - f. AS 43.20.014(a)(6) - Income tax education credit - Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - g. AS 43.55.019(a)(4) – Oil and gas producer education credit – Credit for cash contribution for a facility or an intercollegiate sports tournament, by an Alaska two-year or four-year college.
  - h. AS 43.55.019(a)(5) – Oil and gas producer education credit – Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - i. AS 43.55.019(a)(6) – Oil and gas producer education credit – Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - j. AS 43.56.018(a)(4) – Property tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution for a facility or an intercollegiate sports tournament, by an Alaska two-year or four-year college.
  - k. AS 43.56.018(a)(5) – Property tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - l. AS 43.56.018(a)(6) – Property tax education credit – Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - m. AS 43.65.018(a)(4) – Mining business education credit – Credit for cash contribution for a facility by an Alaska two-year or four-year college or elementary or secondary school.
  - n. AS 43.65.018(a)(5) – Mining business education credit – Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - o. AS 43.65.018(a)(6) - Mining business education credit - Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - p. AS 43.75.018(a)(4) – Fisheries business education credit - Credit for cash contribution for a facility by an Alaska two-year or four-year college or elementary or secondary school.
  - q. AS 43.75.018(a)(5) – Fisheries business education credit - Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - r. AS 43.75.018(a)(6) – Fisheries business education credit - Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.
  - s. AS 43.77.045(a)(4) – Fishery resources landing tax education credit - Credit for cash contribution for a facility by an Alaska two-year or four-year college or elementary or secondary school.
  - t. AS 43.77.045(a)(5) - Fishery resources landing tax education credit - Credit for cash contribution to a native cultural program, K-12.
  - u. AS 43.77.045(a)(6) - Fishery resources landing tax education credit - Credit for cash contribution to coastal ecosystem learning center and related facilities/programs under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If this portion of HB 233 does not pass, the above-mentioned broad education tax contributions would narrow effective January 1, 2021.

- X. Sections 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 of ch. 74, SLA 2012 take effect January 1, 2021.

Section 15, ch. 74, SLA 2012 – AS 43.20.014(a) – Income tax education credit - Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 15 only lists AS 43.20.014(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 14, ch. 74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.20.014(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 14, which is broader, would remain. Section 15, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- Y. Section 17, ch. 74, SLA 2012 – AS 43.55.019(a) – Oil and gas producer education credit – Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 17 only lists AS 43.55.019(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 16, ch.74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.55.019(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 16, which is broader, would remain. Section 17, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- Z. Section 19, ch. 74, SLA 2012 – AS 43.56.018(a) – Property tax education credit - Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 19 only lists AS 43.56.018(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 18, ch.74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.56.018(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 18, which is broader, would remain. Section 19, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- AA. Section 21, ch. 74, SLA 2012 - AS 43.65.018(a) – Mining business education credit - Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited

college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 21 only lists AS 43.65.018(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 20, ch.74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.65.018(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 20, which is broader, would remain. Section 21, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- BB. Section 23, ch. 74, SLA 2012 – AS 43.75.018(a) – Fisheries business education tax - Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 23 only lists AS 43.75.018(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 22, ch.74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.75.018(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 22, which is broader, would remain. Section 23, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- CC. Section 25, ch. 74, SLA 2012 – AS 43.77.045(a) – Fisheries resource landing tax education credit - Credit for contributions given for instruction, research, and educational support purposes, (including acquisitions and contributions to the endowment) to the Alaska university foundation, a two or four-year accredited college, for secondary school vocational education courses, for state-operated vocational technical education and for contributions for the Alaskan higher education investment fund under AS 37.14.750 (fund makes grants and scholarships). Section 25 only lists AS 43.77.045(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 24, ch.74, SLA 2012, exists as AS 43.77.045(a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 24, which is broader, would remain. Section 25, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- DD. Section 49, ch. 14, SLA 2014 – AS 43.55.019(a) – Oil and gas producer education credit – Credit for cash contribution for vocational education, VA post-secondary education, non-profit regional training center for Department of Labor, and an apprenticeship program through department of labor. Section 49 only lists AS 43.55.019(a)(1-4).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 48, ch.14, SLA 2014, exists as AS 43.55.019 (a)(1-7). This broader language includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 48, which is broader, would remain. Section 49, which is narrower, would be repealed.

EE. Section 37, ch. 15, SLA 2014 – AS 43.20.014(a) – Income tax education credit – Credit for cash contributions to private and public elementary school or secondary school, for vocational education courses, a nonprofit regional training center recognized by the Department of Labor, an apprenticeship program for Department of Labor, funding for a scholarship awarded by a nonprofit organization to a dual-credit student, for housing facility for the department of education, children early learning programs, and nonprofit organizations dedicated to education and public service. Section 37 only lists AS 43.20.014(a)(1-8).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 36, ch.15, SLA 2014, exists as AS 43.20.014 (a)(1-12). It includes more credit opportunities, such as allowing credit for contributions to programs such as K-12 science, technology, engineering, and math programs (STEM programs). This broader language also includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 36, which is broader, would remain. Section 37, which is narrower, would be repealed.

FF. Section 40, ch. 15, SLA 2014 – AS 43.65.018(a) – Mining business tax credit - Credit for cash contributions to private and public elementary school or secondary school, for vocational education courses, a nonprofit regional training center recognized by the Department of Labor, an apprenticeship program for Department of Labor, funding for a scholarship awarded by a nonprofit organization to a dual-credit student, for housing facility for the department of education, children early learning programs, and nonprofit organizations dedicated to education and public service. Section 40 only lists AS 43.65.018(a)(1-8).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 39, ch.15, SLA 2014, exists as AS 43.65.018 (a)(1-12). It includes more credit opportunities, such as allowing credit for contributions to programs such as K-12 science, technology, engineering, and math programs (STEM programs). This broader language also includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 39, which is broader, would remain. Section 40, which is narrower, would be repealed.

GG. Section 43, ch. 15, SLA 2014 – AS 43.75.018(a) - Fisheries business tax - Credit for cash contributions to private and public elementary school or secondary school, funding for a scholarship awarded by a nonprofit organization to a dual-credit student, for housing facility for the department of education, children early learning programs, and nonprofit organizations dedicated to education and public service. Section 43 only lists AS 43.75.018(a)(1-8).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 42, ch.15, SLA 2014, exists as AS 43.75.018 (a)(1-12). It includes more credit opportunities, such as allowing credit for contributions to programs such as K-12 science, technology, engineering, and math programs (STEM programs). This broader language also includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 42, which is broader, would remain. Section 43, which is narrower, would be repealed.

HH. Section 46, ch. 15, SLA 2014 – AS 43.77.045(a) – Floating fisheries resource landing tax education credit - Credit for cash contributions to private and public elementary school or secondary school, funding for a scholarship awarded by a nonprofit organization to a dual-credit student, for housing facility for the department of education, children early learning programs, and nonprofit organizations dedicated to education and public service. Section 46 only lists AS 43.77.045(a)(1-8).

Noteworthy: The current language found in statute, pursuant to Section 45, ch.15, SLA 2014, exists as AS 43.77.045 (a)(1-12). It includes more credit opportunities, such as allowing credit for contributions to programs such as K-12 science, technology, engineering, and math programs (STEM programs). This broader language also includes credit for contributions for facilities or intercollegiate sports tournaments by nonprofit, public or private Alaska colleges, Alaska Native cultural programs, and educational/research/facilities under the Coastal America Partnership.

In other words: If HB 233 passes, Section 45, which is broader, would remain. Section 46, which is narrower, would be repealed.

- II. Section 26, ch. 61, SLA 2014 – These have already been repealed above. But they are repealed again in this provision. Sections 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 53, and 55, ch. 92, SLA 2010, sec.14, ch.7, FSSLA 2011, and sec. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, ch. 74, SLA 2012 are repealed.
- JJ. Section 31, ch. 61, SLA 2014 – Section 57, ch.92, SLA 2010 (the Act takes effect Jan. 1, 2014), as amended by sec. 15, ch.7, FSSLA 2011 (the Act takes effect Jan. 1, 2021), and sec.32, ch.74, SLA 2012 (effective date Jan. 1, 2021), are repealed.

**Section 11** – Section 57, ch. 92, SLA 2010 (effective date: 1-1-14); Section 15, ch 7, FSSLA 2011 (Effective date: 1-1-21); Section 32, ch.74, SLA 2012 (effective date: 1-1-21); Section 82, ch. 14, SLA 2014 (effective 1-1-21); and section 61, ch.15, SLA 2014(effective date: 1-1-21) are repealed.

**Section 12** – Section 37, ch. 61, SLA 2014, is amended to read: Section 1 (credit claimed every year in the annual report), Section 2 (applies to tax payers that pay tax) and Section 21 (AS 21.66.110(b) (insurance tax education credit), AS 21.96.070 (tax on title insurance premiums), AS 21.96.075(c)(2)(insurance tax education credit), AS 43.05.010(15)(duties of commissioner (report credit classes for calendar year)), AS 43.20.014 (income tax education credit), AS 43.55.019 (oil and gas producer education credit), AS 43.56.018 (property tax education credit), AS 43.65.018 (mining business education credit), AS 43.75.018 (fish business education credit), AS 43.75.130(g)(refund to local government – “tax revenue collected”), AS 43.77.045 (fisheries resource landing tax credits) and AS 43.77.060(e)(revenue sharing “apply credit), takes effect January 1, 2025.

In other words: The repeal of the educations tax credits in their current statutory form, will take place on January 1, 2025, instead of December 31, 2018.

**Section 13** – Sections 2 – 8 of this act take effect January 1, 2019.

**Section 14** – Section 9 takes effect on the effective date of sec. 23, ch. 61, SLA 2014.

**Section 15** – The Act is effective immediately, except as provided in sections 13 and 14.