RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX CREDIT AMENDMENTS
2014 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Ralph Okerlund
House Sponsor: Michael E. Noel
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies certain tax credits related to renewable energy.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
<ul> <li>modifies certain tax credits related to renewable energy;</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>enacts a tax credit related to renewable energy; and</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>makes technical and conforming changes.</li> </ul>
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
This bill takes effect for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, $\$ \rightarrow [2016] \ \underline{2015} \leftarrow \$$ .
<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
AMENDS:
59-7-614, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 37
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section <b>59-7-614</b> is amended to read:
59-7-614. Renewable energy systems tax credit Definitions Limitations
Certification Rulemaking authority.
(1) As used in this section:



supply all or part of the energy required for a residential unit owned or used by the business entity and [situated in Utah is entitled to] located in the state may claim a nonrefundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (2)(a).

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- (ii) (A) [A business entity is entitled to a] The tax credit is equal to 25% of the reasonable costs of each residential energy system installed with respect to each residential unit [it] the business entity owns or uses, including installation costs, against any tax due under this chapter for the taxable year in which the energy system is completed and placed in service.
- (B) The total amount of each <u>tax</u> credit under this Subsection (2)(a) may not exceed \$2,000 per residential unit.
- (C) The <u>tax</u> credit under this Subsection (2)(a) is allowed for any residential energy system completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2007.
- (iii) If a business entity sells a residential unit to an individual taxpayer before making a claim for the tax credit under this Subsection (2)(a), the business entity may:
  - (A) assign its right to this tax credit to the individual taxpayer; and
- (B) if the business entity assigns its right to the tax credit to an individual taxpayer under Subsection (2)(a)(iii)(A), the individual taxpayer may claim the tax credit as if the individual taxpayer had completed or participated in the costs of the residential energy system under Section 59-10-1014.
- (b) (i) [For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a]  $\underline{A}$  business entity that purchases or participates in the financing of a commercial energy system situated in Utah [is entitled to] may claim a refundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (2)(b) if the commercial energy system does not use wind, geothermal electricity, solar, or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kilowatts of electricity  $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{O}$  or if the commercial energy system does not use solar equipment capable of producing 2,000 or more kilowatts of electricity  $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ , and:
- (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the business entity; or
- (B) the business entity sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise.
- (ii) (A) A business entity is entitled to a tax credit of up to 10% of the reasonable costs of any commercial energy system installed, including installation costs, against any tax due under this chapter for the taxable year in which the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service.

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150	communication construction in all conditions communications considerately consideratel
152	commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.
153	(II) The $\underline{\text{tax}}$ credit allowed by this Subsection (2)(c) for each year may not be carried
154	forward or carried back.
155	(C) The <u>tax</u> credit under this Subsection (2)(c) is allowed for any commercial energy
156	system completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2007.
157	(iii) A business entity that leases a commercial energy system installed on a
158	commercial unit is eligible for the tax credit under this Subsection (2)(c) if the lessee can
159	confirm that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the <u>tax</u> credit.
160	(d) (i) A tax credit under Subsection (2)(a) or (b) may be claimed for the taxable year
161	in which the energy system is completed and placed in service.
162	(ii) Additional energy systems or parts of energy systems may be claimed for
163	subsequent years.
164	(iii) If the amount of a tax credit under Subsection (2)(a) exceeds a business entity's tax
165	liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the amount of the tax credit exceeding the
166	liability may be carried forward for a period [which] that does not exceed the next four taxable
167	years.
168	(3) (a) A business entity that owns a commercial energy system located in the state that
169	uses solar equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kilowatts of electricity may
170	claim a refundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (3) if:
171	(i) $\$ \rightarrow (A) \leftarrow \$$ the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by
172	commercial units owned or used by the business entity; or
173	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(ii)}] (B) \leftarrow \hat{S}$ the business entity sells all or part of the energy produced by the
173a	<u>commercial</u>
174	energy system as a commercial enterprise \$=>; and
174a	(ii) the business entity does not claim a tax credit under Subsection (2)(b) ←Ŝ .
175	(b) A business entity may claim a tax credit under this section equal to the product of:
176	(i) 0.35 cents; and
177	(ii) the kilowatt hours of electricity produced and either used or sold during the taxable
178	<u>year.</u>
179	(c) The tax credit under this Subsection (3) may be claimed for production occurring
180	during a period of 48 months beginning with the month in which the Ŝ→ [commerical]
180a	commercial ←Ŝ energy
181	system is placed in commercial service.
182	(d) The tax credit under this Subsection (3) may not be carried forward or carried back.
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183	(e) The tax credit under this Subsection (3) is allowed for a <b>\$→</b> [commerical]
183a	<u>commercial</u> ←Ŝ <u>energy system</u>
184	completed and placed in service on or after January 1, \$→ [2016] 2015 ←\$ .
185	(f) A business entity that leases a $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{commerical}] \underline{commercial} \leftarrow \hat{S} \underline{energy system}$
185a	installed on a commercial
186	unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) if the business entity that is the lessee can
187	confirm that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit.
188	[(3)] (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection $[(3)]$ (4)(b), the tax credits provided for
189	under Subsection (2) or (3) are in addition to any tax credits provided under the laws or rules
190	and regulations of the United States.
191	(b) A purchaser of one or more solar units that claims a tax credit under Section
192	59-7-614.3 for the purchase of the one or more solar units may not claim a tax credit under this
193	section for that purchase.
194	(c) (i) The office may set standards for residential and commercial energy systems
195	claiming a tax credit under Subsections (2)(a) and (b) that cover the safety, reliability,
196	efficiency, leasing, and technical feasibility of the systems to ensure that the systems eligible
197	for the tax credit use the state's renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in an appropriate
198	and economic manner.
199	(ii) The office may set standards for residential and commercial energy systems that
200	establish the reasonable costs of an energy system, as used in Subsections (2)(a)(ii)(A) and
201	(2)(b)(ii)(A), as an amount per unit of energy production.
202	(iii) A tax credit may not be taken under Subsection (2) or (3) until the office has
203	certified that the energy system has been completely installed and is a viable system for saving
204	or production of energy from renewable resources.
205	(d) The office and the commission may make rules in accordance with Title 63G,
206	Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, that are necessary to implement this section.
207	[(4)] (5) (a) On or before October 1, 2012, and every five years thereafter, the Revenue
208	and Taxation Interim Committee shall review each tax credit provided by this section and
209	report its recommendations to the Legislative Management Committee concerning whether the
210	tax credit should be continued, modified, or repealed.
211	(b) The Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee's report under Subsection [ <del>(4)</del> ]
212	(5)(a) shall include information concerning the cost of the <u>tax</u> credit, the purpose and
213	effectiveness of the <u>tax</u> credit, and the state's benefit from the <u>tax</u> credit.

214 Section 2. **Effective date.** 

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This bill takes effect for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1,  $\$ \rightarrow [2016]$  2015  $\leftarrow \$$ .

Legislative Review Note as of 2-20-14 10:31 AM

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel