

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

2017 Fiscal Impact Statement

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| 1. Patron Richard C. Sullivan, Jr. | 2. Bill Number <u>HB 1632</u> |
| | House of Origin: |
| 3. Committee House Finance | <u>X</u> Introduced |
| | <u> </u> Substitute |
| | <u> </u> Engrossed |
| 4. Title Renewable Energy Property Tax Credit | |
| | Second House: |
| | <u> </u> In Committee |
| | <u> </u> Substitute |
| | <u> </u> Enrolled |

5. Summary/Purpose:

This bill would allow any person who has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property and placed such property in service in the Commonwealth during the taxable year to claim a tax credit against the corporate income tax, the insurance premiums license tax, and the tax on public service corporations. The tax credit would be equal to 35 percent of the installed cost of the renewable energy property, up to \$15,000. The credit would only be allowed to the ultimate consumer or user of the renewable energy property.

To qualify for the credit, a taxpayer would be required to apply to the Department of Taxation ("the Department"). The Department would not be permitted to issue more than \$5 million in any fiscal year of the Commonwealth. The Department would be required to develop procedures to issue tax credits in the event that applications for tax credits exceed \$5 million for the fiscal year.

The credit would be claimed in five equal annual installments, beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and for the next four succeeding taxable years. The amount of the credit claimed would not be permitted to exceed fifty percent of the total amount of corporate income tax, insurance premiums license tax, or tax on public service corporations imposed on the taxpayer. Any credit not usable for the taxable year for which the credit was allowed would be permitted to be carried over for up to five taxable years.

If, in one of the taxable years in which the installment of a credit accrued, the renewable energy property is disposed of, taken out of service, or moved out of the Commonwealth, this bill would prohibit the person from claiming any installment of the credit for such renewable energy property for that taxable year or any taxable year thereafter, and such person would be subject to recapture for any credit so claimed.

This bill would be effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, but before January 1, 2022.

6. Budget amendment necessary: No.

7. Fiscal Impact Estimates are: Not available. (See Line 8.)

8. Fiscal implications:

Administrative Costs

The Department of Taxation (“the Department”) has not assigned any administrative costs to this bill because the changes required by a single bill such as this can be implemented as part of the annual changes to our systems and forms. The Department and Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (“DMME”) consider implementation of this bill as routine, and do not require additional funding.

The Department will provide specific administrative costs on any legislation that is not “routine.” Additionally, the Department will review all state tax legislation likely to be enacted prior to the passage by each house. If the aggregate number of routine bills likely to pass either house is unusually large, it is possible that additional resources will be required. If so, the Department will identify the costs at that time.

Revenue Impact

This bill would have an unknown negative impact on General Fund revenue. The total negative revenue impact would not exceed the \$5 million cap; however, it is unclear how many taxpayers would qualify for and claim this tax credit. This credit could be claimed for placing in service the following types of renewable energy property: biomass, combined heat and water, geothermal, hydroelectric, solar energy, and wind systems. It is unknown how many of these systems would be placed into service during the applicable taxable years.

Energy Derived from Biomass Systems

According to the United States Energy Information Administration (“USEIA”), there are 23 biomass power plants currently located in Virginia. These plants produced approximately 87 percent of the renewable energy consumed in Virginia between 2007 and 2014. Virginia has abundant biomass and biomass energy consumption has increased 12% in the past eight years. The amount of credits claimed for this type of energy would likely have a relatively small negative revenue impact.

Energy Derived from Geothermal Power

According to the USEIA, geothermal energy produced 1.4 percent of the renewable energy consumed in Virginia and approximately .06 percent of the total energy consumed in the state from 2007 to 2014. Overall, geothermal energy consumption has remained constant from 2012 to 2014 in Virginia. Due to the significant investment required for geothermal systems, it is unknown how much property would be placed in service that would qualify for tax credits under this bill. Accordingly, the amount of credits claimed for geothermal energy systems would likely have a relatively small negative revenue impact.

Energy Derived from Hydroelectric (Water) Power

Hydroelectric energy is the renewable energy source that produces the most electricity in the United States. In 2014, it accounted for 26 percent of the total generation from renewable energy in the United States. From 2007 through 2014, hydroelectric power accounted for approximately 10 percent of the renewable energy consumed in Virginia. According to the USEIA, Virginia currently has 22 hydroelectric power plants in operation. The amount of credits claimed for geothermal energy systems would likely have a relatively small negative revenue impact.

Energy Derived from Solar Thermal Systems

According to the USEIA, in 2015 there were 1,023 new clients that connected their solar photovoltaic system to the power companies in Virginia, 45 of which were commercial and industrial customers. The average capacity incorporated by these customers was 0.008 megawatts. The amount of credit that could be claimed by these customers would depend on both the tax liability of each customer and the amount of each investment.

Energy Derived from Wind Systems

According to the USEIA, very little wind energy was consumed in Virginia from 2007 to 2014. Accordingly, it is projected that the amount of credits claimed for placing wind systems into service would have a relatively small negative revenue impact.

9. Specific agency or political subdivisions affected:

Department of Taxation
Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
State Corporation Commission

10. Technical amendment necessary: Yes. It is the Department's understanding that the Patron's intent is to allow taxpayers to claim a credit of up to \$15,000 over a five-year period, that the amount claimed each year would not be permitted to exceed fifty percent of the taxpayer's tax liability, and that any amounts in excess of fifty percent of the taxpayer's tax liability would be permitted to be carried over for up to five taxable years. Accordingly, the Department suggests the following technical amendments:

Page 1, Line 49, after "exceed"

Strike: "the lesser of (i) 50 percent of the tax imposed upon the person under Article 10 (§ 58.1-400 et seq.), Chapter 25 (§ 58.1-2500 et seq.), or Article 2 (§ 58.1-2620 et seq.) of Chapter 26 for such year or (ii)"

Page 2, Line 74, after "exceed"

Insert: "50 percent of"

Page 2, Line 77, after "for which the credit was"

Strike: "first"

11. Other comments:

Federal Business Energy Investment Tax Credit

Under federal law, businesses may claim a tax credit equal to 30 percent of the costs of qualified fuel cell property; equipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, heat or cool a structure, or provide solar process heat; equipment which uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight; and qualified small wind energy property.

Businesses may claim a credit equal to 10 percent of the costs of any other energy property. Other types of energy property include equipment used to produce, distribute, or use energy derived from a geothermal deposit; qualified microturbine property; combined heat and power system property; and equipment which uses the ground or ground water as a thermal energy source to heat a structure or as a thermal energy sink to cool a structure.

To qualify for the credit, the original use of the property must begin with the taxpayer, or the property must be constructed by the taxpayer. Additionally, the property must be depreciable or amortizable and the property must meet the performance and quality standards set forth in the Treasury Regulations.

No credit is allowed with respect to property for the taxable year in which a grant is made under § 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 or any subsequent taxable year. A recapture provision applies if a credit is determined for any taxable year before which a grant is made.

The credit was scheduled to be reduced to 10 percent after December 31, 2016. However, on December 18, 2015, the President signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (H.R. 2029). Pursuant to that legislation, the tax credit will remain at 30 percent for qualifying projects for which construction begins prior to January 1, 2020 and which are placed in service before January 1, 2024. The credit will be reduced to:

- 26 percent for projects for which construction begins in 2020 and which are placed in service before January 1, 2024;
- 22 percent for projects for which construction begins in 2021 and which are placed in service before January 1, 2024; and
- 10 percent for projects for which construction begins after December 31, 2021 or which are placed in service after January 1, 2024.

Virginia Renewable Energy Incentives

Virginia does not currently have any income tax incentives for renewable energy property. However, Virginia has or has had various renewable energy incentives for businesses:

Virginia's Clean Energy Manufacturing Incentive Grant Program

In April 2011, Virginia's Clean Energy Manufacturing Incentive Grant Program was established to create a program that provides financial incentives to companies that manufacture or assemble equipment, systems, or products used to produce renewable or nuclear energy, or products used for energy conservation, storage, or grid efficiency purposes. A clean energy manufacturer can receive a grant for up to six years if, beginning on or after July 1, 2011, it meets all of the following criteria:

- Begins or expands its operations in Virginia;
- Makes a capital investment of more than \$50 million in Virginia;
- Creates 200 or more new full-time jobs; and
- Enters a memorandum of understanding setting forth the requirements for capital investment and the creation of new full time jobs.

The Governor, however, may reduce the capital investment and full-time job minimums if the manufacturer is located in an area with an unemployment rate of 1.25 times the statewide average unemployment rate of the previous year. For wind manufacturers, the capital investment minimum is \$10 million and the new full-time job minimum is 30.

Property and Sales Tax Exemptions

Machinery and tools used to generate electricity by a business that is not a public service corporation qualify for the sales tax manufacturing exemption. Enacted in 2014, House Bill 1239 (2014 *Acts of Assembly* Chapter 737) and Senate Bill 418 (2014 *Acts of Assembly* Chapter 259) provide a mandatory exemption from local taxation for certain solar energy equipment, facilities and devices owned or operated by a business that collect, generate, transfer, or store thermal or electric energy, whether or not such property has been certified to the Department by a state certifying authority.

2016 House Bill 1305 (2016 *Acts of Assembly* Chapter 346) provided a sales tax exemption for machinery, tools, and equipment used by a public service corporation to generate energy derived from sunlight and wind effective January 1, 2017, and broadened the local property tax exemption for solar and wind. In order to qualify for the local property tax exemption, solar photovoltaic systems must meet certain requirements: (i) projects equaling 20 megawatts or less, for which an initial interconnection request form has been filed on or before December 31, 2018; (ii) projects equaling 20 megawatts or less, that serve any of the public institutions of higher education or private college; (iii) 80 percent of the assessed value of projects for which an initial interconnection request form has been filed after January 1, 2015, and greater than 20 megawatts, for projects first in service on or after January 1, 2017, (iv) projects equaling 5 megawatts or less, for which an initial interconnection request form has been filed on or after January 1, 2019, and (v) 80 percent of the assessed value of all other projects equaling more than 5 megawatts, for which an initial interconnection request form has been filed on or after January 1, 2019. The exemption for solar photovoltaic (electric energy) projects greater than 20

megawatts, as measured in alternating current (AC) generation capacity, shall not apply to projects upon which construction begins after January 1, 2024. Such equipment and facilities are also exempt from sales tax if certified by a state certifying authority.

Machinery and Tools Tax for Renewable Energy Production

Enacted in 2015, House Bill 1297 (2015 *Acts of Assembly* Chapter 230) creates a separate class of property for purposes of the Machinery and Tools Tax for machinery and tools owned by a business and used directly in producing or generating renewable energy. For the purposes of this legislation, “renewable energy” is defined as energy derived from sunlight, wind, falling water, biomass, sustainable or otherwise, energy from waste, landfill gas, municipal solid waste, wave motion, tides, or geothermal power, but does not include energy derived from coal, oil, natural gas, or nuclear power. Localities are authorized to levy a tax on this separate class of property at a different rate from that levied on other machinery and tools, but not exceeding the rate imposed on the general class of machinery and tools in the locality. This rate of tax does not apply to machinery and tools owned by public service corporations, unless such rate of tax results in a lower property tax on such machinery and tools. Generally, machinery and tools used in manufacturing, mining, water well drilling, processing or reprocessing, radio and television broadcasting, dairy, dry cleaning or a laundry business are segregated as a separate class of tangible personal property and are subject to local taxation only. The tax rate imposed on machinery and tools may not exceed that imposed on other classes of tangible personal property.

Virginia Energy Efficiency Rebate Program

The Virginia Energy Efficiency Rebate Program was a federally funded program that was administered through the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME). Through this program, homeowners were eligible for rebates equal to 20 percent of the costs of qualifying energy conserving products and services, up to \$2,000. Commercial consumers were eligible for rebates equal to 20 percent of qualifying costs, up to \$4,000. Home and business owners were also able to qualify for an additional \$250 for the cost of energy audits. Qualifying costs included the costs of upgrading heating and air conditioning equipment, adding insulation, replacing leaky windows, and other improvements to existing homes and businesses that reduced energy consumption and utility costs.

This program was funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The first round of funding for efficiency rebates was approximately \$10 million and this amount was reserved within three weeks of the start of the program. Applicants were able to reserve a rebate for a qualifying system by applying to the DMME and would then have 180 days to complete the work and redeem their reservation for a rebate check. Once reservations depleted available funds, applications were placed on a waiting list. Another round of funding was available in March 2010 in the amount of \$6.5 million, which allowed wait-listed applicants to receive rebate reservations as unclaimed rebate funds became available. The Energy Efficiency Rebate Program was closed on April 29, 2011, after paying out nearly 7,700 rebates and dispersing \$10.4 million to Virginia homeowners and businesses.

Virginia Energy Income Tax Credit

Virginia previously allowed an energy income tax credit, which was effective for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1983 through December 31, 1987. The credit was available to individuals and corporations for their renewable energy source expenditures, as defined under federal law. The amount of the credit varied through the years. For the three most recent years, a credit was allowed in the amount of:

- Twenty percent of renewable energy source expenditures made during 1985;
- Fifteen percent of renewable energy source expenditures made during 1986; and
- Ten percent of renewable energy source expenditures made during 1987.

Proposed Legislation

This bill would allow any person who has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property and placed such property in service in the Commonwealth during the taxable year to claim a tax credit against the corporate income tax, the insurance premiums license tax, and the tax on public service corporations. The tax credit would be equal to 35 percent of the installed cost of the renewable energy property, up to \$15,000. The credit would only be allowed to the ultimate consumer or user of the renewable energy property. No credit would be allowed to the extent that the cost of the renewable energy property was provided by public funds. Upon request of a person that leases renewable energy property, the lessor of the property would be required to give the person a statement that describes the renewable energy property and states the cost of the property.

For purposes of this bill, “renewable energy property” means any of the following machinery and equipment or real property:

- Biomass equipment that uses renewable biomass resources for biofuel production of ethanol, methanol, and biodiesel; anaerobic biogas production of methane utilizing agricultural and animal waste or garbage; or commercial thermal or electrical generation. For purposes of this credit, “renewable biomass resources” means organic matter produced by terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals, such as standing vegetation, aquatic crops, forestry and agricultural residues, spent pulping liquor, landfill wastes, and animal wastes. Biomass equipment that uses renewable biomass resources also includes related devices for converting, conditioning, and storing the liquid fuels, gas, and electricity produced with biomass equipment.
- Combined heat and power system property, which is defined as a system that uses waste heat to produce electricity or useful, measurable thermal or mechanical energy at a retail electric customer’s facility.
- Geothermal equipment that (i) is a heat pump that uses the ground or groundwater as a thermal heat source to heat a structure or as a thermal energy sink to cool a

structure or (ii) uses the internal heat of the earth as a substitute for traditional energy for water heating or active space heating or cooling.

- Hydroelectric generators located at existing dams or in free-flowing waterways and related devices for water supply and control, and converting, conditioning, and storing the electricity generated. For purposes of this credit, a “hydroelectric generator” is defined as a machine that produces electricity by water power or by friction of water or stream.
- Solar energy equipment that uses solar radiation as a substitute for traditional energy for water heating, active space heating and cooling, passive heating, daylighting, generating electricity, distillation, desalination, detoxification, or the production of industrial or commercial process heat. Solar energy equipment also includes related devices necessary for collecting, storing, exchanging, conditioning, or converting solar energy to other useful forms of energy.
- Wind equipment required to capture and convert wind energy into electricity or mechanical power, and related devices for converting, conditioning, and storing the electricity produced or relaying the electricity by cable from the turbine motor to the power grid.

To qualify for the credit, a taxpayer would be required to apply to the Department. The Department would not be permitted to issue more than \$5 million in any fiscal year of the Commonwealth. The Department would be required to develop procedures to issue tax credits in the event that applications for tax credits exceed \$5 million for the fiscal year.

The credit would be claimed in five equal annual installments, beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and for the next four succeeding taxable years. The amount of the credit claimed would not be permitted to exceed fifty percent of the total amount of corporate income tax, insurance premiums license tax, or tax on public service corporations imposed on the taxpayer. Any credit not usable for the taxable year for which the credit was allowed would be permitted to be carried over for up to five taxable years.

If, in one of the taxable years in which the installment of a credit accrued, the renewable energy property is disposed of, taken out of service, or moved out of the Commonwealth, this bill would prohibit the person from claiming any installment of the credit for such renewable energy property for that taxable year or any taxable year thereafter, and such person would be subject to recapture for any credit so claimed.

The Tax Commissioner in consultation with the Director of the Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy, would be required to develop and update as necessary guidelines implementing the provisions of this bill. Such guidelines would be exempt from the provisions of the Administrative Process Act.

This bill would be effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, but before January 1, 2022.

Similar Bills

House Bill 1891 and **Senate Bill 1392** would create a tax credit for geothermal heat pump property expenditures in the amount equal to 25 percent of the expenditure.

cc : Secretary of Finance

Date: 1/21/2017 NM
HB1632F161