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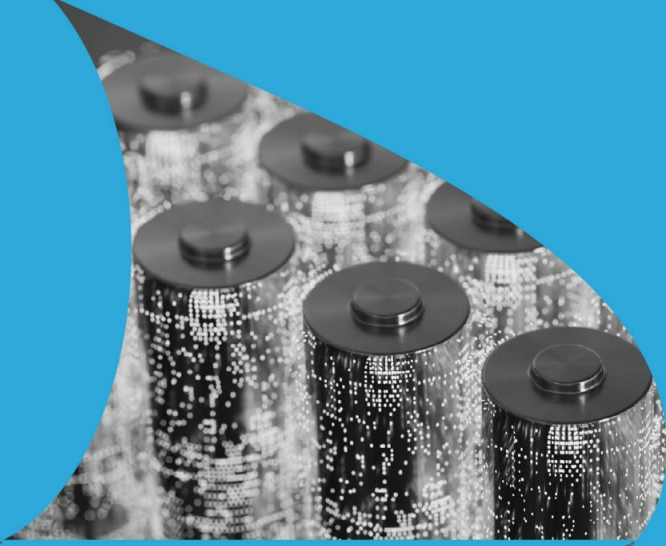
Green Tax Incentive Compendium

Federal and State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

April 2026



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The Compendium

Since 2010, this volume has presented certain federal and state tax incentives promoting the renewable energy and clean technology industries. Each section outlines the basic features and regulatory requirements for a tax program that provides financial incentives for clean technology development through renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. For additional assistance with these tax incentives please contact Jerome Garciano at 617.535.5267 or jgarciano@akingump.com.

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About the Author

Jerome L. Garciano

- Senior Counsel - Projects & Energy Transition
- Focuses on renewable energy project finance and Inflation Reduction Act energy tax incentives.
- Skilled transactional tax credit attorney and CPA.
- Deep and diverse experience in real estate and economic development tax credit finance.

Jerome represents lenders, equity investors and developers in renewable energy tax credit project financing. He advises clients on various aspects of energy tax credit structuring such as project qualifications, transferability, tax credit equity, prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements, domestic content and energy communities bonuses, prohibited foreign entity requirements, beginning of construction and placement in service, and the IRS regulatory guidance on these matters. Prior to joining Akin, Jerome's transactional practice also focused on real estate tax credit finance. As a LEED accredited professional with background in design and construction, Jerome is a nationally recognized as an expert on tax incentives for clean energy and green building and infrastructure.

Projects & Energy Transition Tax Team

Shariff Barakat

- Partner - Projects & Energy Transition / Tax
- Focuses on domestic infrastructure and renewable energy projects.
- Represents developers, sponsors, tax-equity investors, lenders and other stakeholders in the acquisition, development and financing of power generation and infrastructure projects.

Shariff represents clients involved in the acquisition, development and financing of power generation and infrastructure projects, with a particular focus on tax equity financing. His experience spans billions of dollars in closed and funded investments supporting GW of renewable energy, including large and small utility-scale solar and wind projects, large and small residential solar portfolios, community solar projects, C&I solar projects, geothermal projects and biomass projects. More recently, Shariff has also worked on carbon capture, hydrogen and waste-to-product projects currently under development. Prior to joining Akin, Shariff practiced as a project finance lawyer in Washington, D.C. Additionally, Shariff worked at a large consulting firm where he provided tax advice and opinions, financial modeling services and valuation services in connection with renewable energy projects. He also provided tax advice and opinions on a number of large M&A and tax-advantaged leasing transactions.

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Mary Alexander

- Senior Counsel – Projects & Energy Transition / Tax
- Focuses on renewable energy projects and other investments supporting the energy transition.
- Represents developers, sponsors, tax-equity investors, lenders and other stakeholders in the acquisition, development and financing of power generation and infrastructure projects.

Mary advises clients on the federal income tax aspects and consequences of energy transition transactions, including renewable energy, carbon capture, biogas property and electric vehicles. She also has extensive experience in capital markets and finance transactions. Mary's clients are public and private corporations, partnerships and financial institutions operating at the forefront of global business and development.

Richard Wright

- Partner - Projects & Energy Transition / Tax
- Advises on the tax aspects of tax equity transactions, including sale-leaseback, partnership "flip" transactions and back-leverage loan transactions.
- Extensive tax credit transfer experience in the renewable energy and energy transition space.
- Renders tax advice with respect to the acquisition and sale of interests in general partnerships, corporations and limited liability companies.
- Significant aircraft finance experience and regularly advises U.S. and non-U.S. clients with respect to aircraft lease and finance transactions.

Richard's practice focuses on the tax aspects of complex, high-dollar transactions in the renewable energy space. He regularly provides advice to investors and developers regarding start of construction matters, prevailing wage and apprenticeship compliance, placement in service issues and energy credit, production tax credit and other tax credit qualification issues. Richard counsels investors and developers regarding transfers of tax credits related to solar, wind, energy storage, fuel cell and renewable natural gas projects. He also provides advice on structuring investments in, and arranging for the disposition of, renewable energy assets, natural gas-fired power plants, data centers and other assets. He has more than two decades of experience advising investors and developers in sale-leaseback transactions involving renewable energy projects and other assets, and he has co-authored a Bloomberg Tax Management Portfolio on the topic, entitled "*Equipment Leasing: Tax Principles and Structuring*." Richard regularly advises clients seeking investments in aircraft or aircraft engines, structured using a lease, loan or hybrid financing arrangement.

Lily Esfandiary

- Associate – Projects & Energy Transition / Tax
- Advises clients on a broad range of tax matters.
- Represents developers, sponsors, tax-equity investors, lenders and other stakeholders in the acquisition, development and financing of power generation and infrastructure projects.

Lily Esfandiary focuses her practice on complex tax matters relating to the energy transition, including with respect to tax credit qualification under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and Inflation Reduction Act, tax equity transactions, and tax credit transfer transactions. Previously, Lily was a tax manager with a global management consulting firm based in Washington, D.C., where she advised clients on transactional planning and compliance for federal income tax incentives. Lily regularly assisted developers, tax equity investors, and insurers of wind, solar and energy storage projects, and specialized in issues relating to the investment tax credit, production tax credit, prevailing wage and apprenticeship, domestic content, energy community, and other credit/bonus credit requirements.

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Akin's Projects & Energy Transition Team

Akin's Projects & Energy Transition team is a market-leading, fully integrated global practice advising across the complete lifecycle of energy and infrastructure assets. We deliver seamless, cross-disciplinary support on the development, financing, construction, operation, acquisition and disposition of complex projects and platforms, combining deep projects, finance, tax, regulatory, public policy and M&A capabilities in a single, coordinated offering. Our lawyers are at the forefront of the energy transition, regularly guiding clients through first of their kind transactions, emerging technologies and novel commercial and financing structures.

Our team advises sponsors, developers, investors, lenders, tax-equity providers, credit purchasers, utilities, manufacturers and public-sector stakeholders across both traditional and emerging sectors — including conventional power generation, transmission and grid infrastructure, solar, onshore and offshore wind, battery energy storage, renewable fuels, carbon capture, hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuel, renewable natural gas, geothermal and other advanced and low-carbon technologies. Our clients include prominent project sponsors and developers, private equity, credit, infrastructure and other investors, commercial and investment banks and other financial institutions, manufacturers, contractors, tribal governments, sovereign nations and renewable and traditional energy and infrastructure companies

A defining strength of our practice is the ability to pair transactional execution with a deep understanding of the federal and state incentive regimes that drive energy and infrastructure investment. We regularly advise on the structuring and monetization of investment and production tax credits, transferable and refundable credits, bonus credit structures, grants, loan programs and other public-sector support mechanisms — through tax-equity investments, tax credit transfers, hybrid financing structures and innovative capital solutions designed to optimize project economics while managing regulatory and execution risk.

Our experience and capabilities cover a wide range of sectors and technologies, including:

Solar		Battery storage	
Wind		Carbon capture, utilization and storage	
Conventional Power		Hydroelectric energy	
Hydrogen and ammonia		Geothermal energy	
Electric vehicles		Renewable natural gas	
Mining		Nuclear	

> This is the best firm that we work with in the energy and projects space… it provides excellent advice and a great turnaround on projects as well as a great breadth of global experience."
>
> "They're a great firm; they're very strategic, very commercial and get great results."
>
> — *Chambers and Partners*

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Services

	Project development		Federal and state environmental, land use and permitting considerations
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	Equipment supply and construction services		Real estate
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— *The Legal 500*

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30+

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Legal 500 US 2025: Energy transactions: Electric Power
Chambers USA 2025: Projects: Renewables & Alternative Energy
Chambers USA 2025: Energy Transition

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Special thanks to Gabrielle Starling and Kristin Leroux who assisted in pulling together this April 2026 version of the Compendium.

Summary Chart of Federal and State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies - April 2026

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
00.00	**Federal Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Closed Loop Biomass	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Open Loop Biomass	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0150/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Solar	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Municipal Solid Waste	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0150/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Hydropower	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.01	Federal	§45	Renewable Electricity Production	Marine and Hydrokinetic	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.03/Kwh		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Fiber Optic/Glass	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Fuel Cell	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Microturbine	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	CHP	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Small Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Geothermal Heat Pump	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2034
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Waste Energy Recovery	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Energy Storage	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Biogas	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%		2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Microgrid	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%	-	2024
00.02	Federal	§48	Investment In Energy Property	Hydrogen	Income	Credit	Owner	5	30%	-	2024
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Marine	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Storage	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.03	Federal	§48C	Advanced Energy Projects	Various	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	Limit
00.04	Federal	§45Y	Clean Electricity Production	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer		$0.0175/Kwh		2027
00.04	Federal	§45Y	Clean Electricity Production	Solar	Income	Credit	Producer		$0.0175/Kwh		2027
00.04	Federal	§45Y	Clean Electricity Production	Various	Income	Credit	Producer		$0.0175/Kwh		2034
00.05	Federal	§48E	Clean Electricity Investment	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	2027
00.05	Federal	§48E	Clean Electricity Investment	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	2027
00.05	Federal	§48E	Clean Electricity Investment	Various	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	2034
00.05	Federal	§48E	Clean Electricity Investment	Storage	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	-	2034
00.06	Federal	§45V	Production of Clean Hydrogen	Hydrogen	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.635 - $3.185/kg		2032
00.07	Federal	§45X	Advanced Manufacturing Production	Solar	Income	Credit	Producer		Varies		2032
00.07	Federal	§45X	Advanced Manufacturing Production	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer		Varies		2027
00.07	Federal	§45X	Advanced Manufacturing Production	Storage	Income	Credit	Producer		Varies		2032
00.07	Federal	§45X	Advanced Manufacturing Production	Critical Minerals	Income	Credit	Producer		10%		2032
00.08	Federal	§45Z	Clean Fuel Production	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Producer		$0.21 - $1.06/gal x emissions factor		2027
01.00	**Alabama State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Wind	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Alternative Fuel	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Biomass	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Marine	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Solar	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Irrigation	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Methane	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Hydroelectric	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.01	Alabama	§40-9B-4(f)(2)	Alternative Energy Production Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Abatement	Utility	-	100%	-	2028
01.02	Alabama	§40-18-15(a)(16)	Wood-Burning Heating Systems	Biomass	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	-	-
01.03	Alabama	§40-18-372(1)(b) an	Biofuel Production Facility and Renewable Energy Generation Facility Jobs	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Investor	10	3%	-	2028
01.03	Alabama	§40-18-372(1)(b) an	Biofuel Production Facility and Renewable Energy Generation Facility Jobs	Various	Income	Credit	Investor	10	3%	-	2028
03.00	**Alaska State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
03.01	Alaska	§29.45.050(b)(E)	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Electric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.01	Alaska	§29.45.050(b)(E)	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.01	Alaska	§29.45.050(b)(E)	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.01	Alaska	§29.45.050(b)(E)	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.02	Alaska	§29.55.100	Energy and Resilience Improvement Assessment Program	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.02	Alaska	§29.55.100	Energy and Resilience Improvement Assessment Program	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
03.03	Alaska	§29.45.049	Energy Efficient Construction	Energy Efficiency	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
04.00	**Arizona State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
04.01	Arizona	§42-14154	Renewable Energy Property	Solar	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	20%		2040
04.01	Arizona	§42-14154	Renewable Energy Property	Wind	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	20%		2040
04.01	Arizona	§42-14154	Renewable Energy Property	Storage	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	20%		2040
04.01	Arizona	§42-14154	Renewable Energy Property	Various	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	20%		2040
04.02	Arizona	§42-11054	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Equipment	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
04.02	Arizona	§42-11054	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
04.03	Arizona	§43-1083	Residential Solar and Wind Energy Devices	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$1,000	-
04.03	Arizona	§43-1083	Residential Solar and Wind Energy Devices	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$1,000	-
04.04	Arizona	§43-1027	Qualifying Wood Stoves	Biomass	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	$500	-
04.05	Arizona	§43-1083.02	Production of Electricity Using Renewable Energy Resources	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	10	$0.01/kwh	$2 million	2020
04.05	Arizona	§43-1083.02	Production of Electricity Using Renewable Energy Resources	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	10	$0.01-0.04/kwh	$2 million	2020
04.05	Arizona	§43-1083.02	Production of Electricity Using Renewable Energy Resources	Biomass	Income	Credit	Owner	10	$0.01/kwh	$2 million	2020
04.06	Arizona	§42-5159(B)(5)	Energy Storage	Storage	Sales	Exemption	Utility	10	100%	-	-
04.07	Arizona	§42-5075(B)(20)	Landfill Waste Renewable Energy Construction	Various	Sales	Deduction	Contractors	-	100%	-	-
05.00	**Arkansas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
05.01	Arkansas	§15-4-2803	Biodiesel Suppliers	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	5%	-	-
05.02	Arkansas	§26-51-512	Rice Straw	Ethanol	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$15/ton	50%	-
05.03	Arkansas	§26-52-401(11)	Retail Biodiesel Fuel	Biodiesel	Sales	Exemption	Seller	-	100%	-	-
05.04	Arkansas	§15-4-2701	Targeted Businesses	Various	Income	Credit	Employer	-	10%	$100,000	-
05.05	Arkansas	§15-4-2703	Targeted Businesses	Various	Sales	Refund	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
05.06	Arkansas	§26-51-313	Drop-In Biofuels Manufacturers	Biofuel	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	20	100%	-	2023
05.07	Arkansas	§26-51-2701	Wood Energy Products	Biomass	Income	Credit	Purchaser		30%	$5,000,000	
05.08	Arkansas	§26-51-2901	Sustainable Aviation Fuel Production Equipment	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	30%	$10,000,000	2027
06.00	**California State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
06.01	California	§73	Active Solar Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exclusion	Owner	-	75-100%	-	2026
06.02	California	§5898.10	Municipal Energy Districts	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	-	-
06.02	California	§5898.10	Municipal Energy Districts	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	-	-
06.03	California	§17138.1	Alternative Energy System Vouchers	Fuel cell	Income	Exclusion	Rebate	-	100%	-	-
06.03	California	§17138.1	Alternative Energy System Vouchers	Solar	Income	Exclusion	Rebate	-	100%	-	-
06.03	California	§17138.1	Alternative Energy System Vouchers	Wind	Income	Exclusion	Rebate	-	100%	-	-
06.04	California	§17208.1	Loan Interest Financing Energy Efficient Products For Qualifying Residence	Energy Efficiency	Income	Deduction	Borrower	-	100%	-	-
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Cogeneration	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Hydroelectric	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
06.05	California	§6010.8	Green Manufacturing Equipment	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
06.06	California	§6377	Zero-emission technology transit bus	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Seller	-	54.31%	-	2025
06.07	California	§6368.2	Clean Cars 4 All Zero-Emission and Near-Zero-Emission Vehicles	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Seller	-	3.9375%	-	2027
08.00	**Colorado State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Electric	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.01	Colorado	§31-20-101.3	Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.02	Colorado	§39-4-102(1)(e)	Renewable Energy Property	Solar	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	$421-1,128/kW	-	-
08.02	Colorado	§39-4-102(1)(e)	Renewable Energy Property	Storage	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	$421-1,128/kW	-	-
08.02	Colorado	§39-4-102(1)(e)	Renewable Energy Property	Biomass	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	$421-1,128/kW	-	-
08.02	Colorado	§39-4-102(1)(e)	Renewable Energy Property	Wind	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	$421-1,128/kW	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Solar Thermal	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Solar Electric	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Wind	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Biomass	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Hydroelectric	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Geothermal	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Biodiesel	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Ethanol	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Fuel cell	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.03	Colorado	§30-11-107.3	Clean Energy Finance Districts	Storage	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
08.04	Colorado	§39-22-516.7, 8	Innovative Motor Vehicles and Trucks	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	$2,000 - $16,000	2028
08.04	Colorado	§39-22-516.7, 8	Innovative Motor Vehicles and Trucks	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	$2,000 - $16,000	2028
08.05	Colorado	§39-26-719	Clean Fuel Vehicle Property	Alternative Fuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
08.05	Colorado	§39-26-719	Clean Fuel Vehicle Property	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
08.06	Colorado	§39-3-102	Leased Residential Solar Electric Generation Facilities	Solar Electric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Methane	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Biomass	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.07	Colorado	§39-30-104	Enterprise Zone Property Investment	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Owner	-	3%	$750,000	
08.08	Colorado	§39-3-122	Agrivoltaics	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
08.09	Colorado	§39-26-732	Heat Pump Systems	Energy Efficiency	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2023
08.10	Colorado	§39-22-545	Heat Pump Systems	Energy Efficiency	Income	Credit	User	-	10%	-	2023
08.11	Colorado	§39-22-551	Industrial Clean Energy	Various	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30-50%	-	2032
08.12	Colorado	§39-22-552	Geothermal Energy Project	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30-50%	$5 million	2032
08.13	Colorado	§39-22-553	Geothermal Electricity Generation Production	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.003/KWh	$1 million	2032
08.14	Colorado	§39-22-554	Heat Pump Technology and Thermal Energy Networks	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Installer	-	$250-$3,000		2032
08.15	Colorado	§39-22-555	Electric Bicycles	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Retailer	-	$250-$3,000		2032
08.16	Colorado	§39-22-556	Sustainable Aviation Fuel Production Facilities	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%		2032
08.17	Colorado	§39-22-557	Clean Hydrogen End Use	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	User	-	$0.33 - 1.00/kg	-	2032
08.18	Colorado	§39-3-138	Electric Vehicle Charging Systems	Electric Vehicle	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
08.19	Colorado	§39-22-546	Residential Energy Storage Systems	Storage	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10%	-	2026
08.20	Colorado	§39-22-550	Electric Lawn and Garden Equipment Retail Purchases	Energy Efficiency	Income	Credit	Retailer	-	33%	-	2026
09.00	**Connecticut State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
09.01	Connecticut	§12-412 (117)(B)	Renewable and Clean Energy Technology Industries	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
09.01	Connecticut	§12-412 (117)(B)	Renewable and Clean Energy Technology Industries	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
09.01	Connecticut	§12-412 (117)(B)	Renewable and Clean Energy Technology Industries	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
09.02	Connecticut	§12-412 (117)(A)	Solar And Geothermal Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
09.02	Connecticut	§12-412 (117)(A)	Solar And Geothermal Systems	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
09.03	Connecticut	§12-412(113)	Fuel Cell Manufacturing Facilities	Fuel cell	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
09.04	Connecticut	§12-587(b)(2)(K)	Sales Or Import Of Alternative Fuel Commercial Heating Oil	Alternative Fuel	Income	Exemption	Seller	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Marine	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.05	Connecticut	§12-81(56),(57)	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.06	Connecticut	§12-635	Energy Conservation Programs Serving Low-Income Persons	Energy Efficiency	Income	Credit	Investor	-	60-100%	$150,000	-
09.07	Connecticut	§12-81(81)	Exemption for zero emission school buses	Electric Vehicle	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.08	Connecticut	§12-81(80)	Exemption for EV charging stations	Electric Vehicle	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.08	Connecticut	§12-81(80)	Exemption for EV charging stations	Fuel Cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
09.09	Connecticut	§12-81(80)	Large Solar Photovoltaic Systems	Solar	Property	Alternative	Owner	20	$10,000 per MW	-	-
10.00	**Delaware State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
10.01	Delaware	30 §2040	Clean Energy Manufacturing Jobs	Solar	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10	$750/Job & $100k	$500,000	-
10.01	Delaware	30 §2040	Clean Energy Manufacturing Jobs	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10	$750/Job & $100k	$500,000	-
10.01	Delaware	30 §2040	Clean Energy Manufacturing Jobs	Wind	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10	$750/Job & $100k	$500,000	-
10.01	Delaware	30 §2040	Clean Energy Manufacturing Jobs	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10	$750/Job & $100k	$500,000	-
10.02	Delaware	29 §8061	Delaware Voluntary Clean Energy Financing Program	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies		
11.00	**District of Columbia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
11.01	District of Columbia	§47-1508(a)(12)	Cogeneration Equipment	Cogeneration	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
11.02	District of Columbia	§47-1508(a)(11)	Solar Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
11.03	District of Columbia	§47-1806.12	Alternative Fuel Infrastructure	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	$1,000; $10,000	2026
11.03	District of Columbia	§47-1806.12	Alternative Fuel Infrastructure	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	$1,000; $10,000	2026
11.04	District of Columbia	§47-1806.13	Alternative Fuel Vehicle Conversion	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	$19,000	2026
11.04	District of Columbia	§47-1806.13	Alternative Fuel Vehicle Conversion	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	$19,000	2026
11.05	District of Columbia	§47-895.31	Energy Efficiency Financing Program	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies		
12.00	**Florida State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
12.01	Florida	§193.624	Residential Renewable Energy Source Devices	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	80-100%	-	2037
12.01	Florida	§193.624	Residential Renewable Energy Source Devices	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	80-100%	-	2037
12.01	Florida	§193.624	Residential Renewable Energy Source Devices	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	80-100%	-	2037
12.02	Florida	§212.08(7)(hh)	Solar Energy Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
12.03	Florida	L. 2023 Chapter 15	New Energy Star Appliances	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	2024
13.00	**Georgia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
13.01	Georgia	§48-8-3(83)	Biomass Materials	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
13.02	Georgia	§48-7-40	Alternative Energy Manufacturing	Solar	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	5	$3,500 / job	-	-
13.02	Georgia	§48-7-40	Alternative Energy Manufacturing	Wind	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	5	$3,500 / job	-	-
13.02	Georgia	§48-7-40	Alternative Energy Manufacturing	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	5	$3,500 / job	-	-
13.02	Georgia	§48-7-40	Alternative Energy Manufacturing	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	5	$3,500 / job	-	-
13.02	Georgia	§48-7-40	Alternative Energy Manufacturing	Biomass	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	5	$3,500 / job	-	-
13.03	Georgia	§48-7-40.16	Zero Emission Vehicle or Electric Vehicle Charger	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	10-20%	$5,000	2029
13.04	Georgia	§36-62-2.1	Qualifying Improvements Financing Program	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies		
15.00	**Hawaii State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
15.01	Hawaii	§235-7.3	Royalty Income From High Technology Business Intellectual Property	Various	Income	Exclusion	Investor	-	100%	-	-
15.02	Hawaii	§235-12.5	Renewable Energy Technologies	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	20%	$500,000 / $1,500/Unit	-
15.02	Hawaii	§235-12.5	Renewable Energy Technologies	Solar electric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	35%	$500,000 / $5,000/Unit	-
15.03	Hawaii	§209E	Enterprise Zone Wind Farm Businesses	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer	7	20-80%	-	-
15.04	Hawaii	§246-34.7	Alternative Energy Improvements	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	100%	-	-
15.04	Hawaii	§246-34.7	Alternative Energy Improvements	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	100%	-	-
15.04	Hawaii	§246-34.7	Alternative Energy Improvements	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	100%	-	-
15.04	Hawaii	§246-34.7	Alternative Energy Improvements	Marine	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	100%	-	-
15.05	Hawaii	§235-110.32	Renewable Fuels Production	Biofuels	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.20/gal	$3,500,000	-
16.00	**Idaho State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
16.01	Idaho	§63-3022B	Residential Energy Efficiency Upgrades	Energy Efficiency	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	-	-
16.02	Idaho	§63-3022C	Residential Alternative Energy Devices	Solar	Income	Deduction	Owner	4	100%	$5,000	-
16.02	Idaho	§63-3022C	Residential Alternative Energy Devices	Wind	Income	Deduction	Owner	4	100%	$5,000	-
16.02	Idaho	§63-3022C	Residential Alternative Energy Devices	Geothermal	Income	Deduction	Owner	4	100%	$5,000	-
17.00	**Illinois State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
17.01	Illinois	35 §200/10-720	Solar and Wind Energy Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2033
17.02	Illinois	35 §5/236	REV Illinois	Various	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10 or 15	75% + 10%	-	2027
17.02	Illinois	35 §5/236	REV Construction Jobs	Various	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10 or 15	50%	-	2027
17.02	Illinois	35 §5/236	REV Investment Tax Credit	Various	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	10 or 15	0.5%	-	2027
17.03	Illinois	35 §120/5m	Building materials exemptions for REV project sites	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100.0%	-	2027
17.04	Illinois	35 §105/3-87	Sustainable Aviation Fuel	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$1.50/gal	-	2032
17.05	Illinois	35 §5/240	Hydrogen Fuel Replacement	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	User	-	$1.00/gal	-	2028
17.06	Illinois	35 §105/3-5.1	Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Fuels	Biofuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100.0%	-	2030
17.07	Illinois	35 §120/5l	Renewable Energy and Energy Storage Facility High Impact Business	Wind	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$1.50/gal	-	2030
17.07	Illinois	35 §120/5l	Renewable Energy and Energy Storage Facility High Impact Business	Storage	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$1.50/gal	-	2030
18.00	**Indiana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
18.01	Indiana	§6-1.1-12-26	Renewable Energy Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2027
18.01	Indiana	§6-1.1-12-26	Renewable Energy Property	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2027
18.01	Indiana	§6-1.1-12-26	Renewable Energy Property	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2027
18.01	Indiana	§6-1.1-12-26	Renewable Energy Property	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2027
18.02	Indiana	§6-2.5-5-10.5	Utility Scale Battery Energy Storage Systems	Storage	Sales	Exemption	Utility	-	100%	-	-
18.03	Indiana	§6-2.5-5-10.5	Utility Scale Solar and Wind Energy Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Utility	-	100%	-	-
18.03	Indiana	§6-2.5-5-10.5	Utility Scale Solar and Wind Energy Systems	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Utility	-	100%	-	-
19.00	**Iowa State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
19.01	Iowa	§441.21(8)	Solar And Wind Energy Systems and Biofuel Production	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
19.01	Iowa	§441.21(8)	Solar And Wind Energy Systems and Biofuel Production	Biofuel	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
19.01	Iowa	§441.21(8)	Solar And Wind Energy Systems and Biofuel Production	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
19.02	Iowa	§423.3(54,90)	Hydroelectric, Wind And Solar Energy Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
19.02	Iowa	§423.3(54,90)	Hydroelectric, Wind And Solar Energy Equipment	Hydroelectric	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
19.02	Iowa	§423.3(54,90)	Hydroelectric, Wind And Solar Energy Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
19.03	Iowa	§427B.26	Wind Energy Devices	Wind	Property	Assessment	Owner	20	0-30%	-	-
19.04	Iowa	§437A.3(27)	Methane Gas, Cogeneration And Wind Energy Conversion Property	Methane	Replaceme	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
19.04	Iowa	§437A.3(27)	Methane Gas, Cogeneration And Wind Energy Conversion Property	Cogeneration	Replaceme	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
19.04	Iowa	§437A.3(27)	Methane Gas, Cogeneration And Wind Energy Conversion Property	Wind	Replaceme	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
19.04	Iowa	§437A.3(27)	Methane Gas, Cogeneration And Wind Energy Conversion Property	Hydroelectric	Replaceme	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	$0.000001847/kWh	-
19.05	Iowa	§427.1(29)	Methane Gas Conversion Property	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
19.06	Iowa	§422.11P	Retail Biodiesel Blended Fuel Sold	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Seller	-	$0.05-10/gal	-	2027
19.07	Iowa	§422.11O	Retail E-85 Gasoline Sales	Ethanol	Income	Credit	Seller	-	$0.16/gal	-	2027
19.08	Iowa	§422.33(11D)	Retail E-15 Gasoline Sales	Ethanol	Income	Credit	Seller	-	$0.09/gal	-	2027
19.09	Iowa	§423.4(9)	Biodiesel Blended Fuel	Biodiesel	Sales	Refund	Purchaser	-	$0.02/gal	$500,000	2027
19.10	Iowa	§15.533	Sustainable Aviation Fuel	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	$0.25/gal	-	2035
20.00	**Kansas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
20.01	Kansas	§79-32,201	Alternative-Fuel Motor Vehicles And Fueling Stations	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	40%	$100,000 / $2,400-40,0	-
20.02	Kansas	§79-32,255	Biofuel Storage And Blending Equipment	Biofuel	Income	Deduction	Owner	10	55%	-	-
20.03	Kansas	§79-232	Biofuel Storage And Blending Equipment	Biofuel	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	-	-
20.04	Kansas	§79-32,237	Biomass-to-Energy Plant Property	Biofuel	Income	Deduction	Owner	10	55%	-	-
20.05	Kansas	§79-229	Biomass-to-Energy Plant Property	Biofuel	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	-	-
20.06	Kansas	§79-32,249	Renewable Electric Cogeneration Facility	Cogeneration	Income	Deduction	Investor	10	55%	-	-
20.07	Kansas	§66-104(d)(2)	Electricity Sold Through EV Charging Stations	Electric Vehicles	Sales	Exemption	Utilities	-	100%	-	-
20.08	Kansas	§79-201 (Eleventh)	Electric Generating Property Using Renewable Energy	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	-	-
21.00	**Kentucky State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
21.01	Kentucky	§141.422	Biodiesel And Renewable Diesel	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$1.00/gal	-	-
21.02	Kentucky	§141.4244	Cellulosic Ethanol Or Ethanol Fuel	Ethanol	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$1.00/gal	-	-
21.03	Kentucky	§139.518	Energy Efficient Manufacturing Machinery And Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
21.04	Kentucky	§65.205	Energy Project Assessment Districts	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
21.04	Kentucky	§65.205	Energy Project Assessment Districts	Solar	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
21.04	Kentucky	§65.205	Energy Project Assessment Districts	Wind	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
21.04	Kentucky	§65.205	Energy Project Assessment Districts	Fuel cell	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
21.05	Kentucky	§154.27-020	Alternative Fuel, Gasification, and Renewable Energy Qualified Energy Rel	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
21.05	Kentucky	§154.27-020	Alternative Fuel, Gasification, and Renewable Energy Qualified Energy Rel	Biomass	Income	Credit	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
21.06	Kentucky	§141.42	Alternative Jet Fuel Production	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	$0.50 to 2.50/gal	$2 million	2034
21.07	Kentucky	§141.42	Alternative Jet Fuel Sales	Biofuel	Sales	Rebate	Purchaser	-	Varies	75%	-
22.00	**Louisiana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
23.00	**Maine State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
23.01	Maine	36 §5219-X	Biofuel Production	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.05/gal	-	-
23.02	Maine	36 §655(1)(U)	Solar and Wind Energy Equipment	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner		100%	-	2025
23.02	Maine	36 §655(1)(U)	Solar and Wind Energy Equipment	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner		100%	-	2025
23.03	Maine	36 §2021	Battery Energy Storage Systems	Storage	Sales	Refund	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2025
24.00	**Maryland State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
24.01	Maryland	§9-203	Solar, Geothermal, And Energy Conservation Devices	Solar	Property	Credit	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.01	Maryland	§9-203	Solar, Geothermal, And Energy Conservation Devices	Geothermal	Property	Credit	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.01	Maryland	§9-203	Solar, Geothermal, And Energy Conservation Devices	Energy Efficiency	Property	Credit	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.02	Maryland	§7-242	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.02	Maryland	§7-242	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar electric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.02	Maryland	§7-242	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.02	Maryland	§7-242	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.03	Maryland	§9-1501	Renewable Energy And Energy-Efficiency Systems	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
24.03	Maryland	§9-1501	Renewable Energy And Energy-Efficiency Systems	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
24.04	Maryland	§11-230	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Energy Equipment	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.04	Maryland	§11-230	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Energy Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.04	Maryland	§11-230	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Energy Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.05	Maryland	§8-240	Solar And Geothermal Heating And Cooling Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.05	Maryland	§8-240	Solar And Geothermal Heating And Cooling Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.06	Maryland	§9-242	High Performance Buildings	Energy Efficiency	Property	Credit	Owner	-	100%	-	-
24.07	Maryland	§11-207	Wood Heating Fuel	Biofuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.08	Maryland	§5A-303	Heritage Structure Rehabilitation	Energy Efficiency	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$3 million	2031
24.09	Maryland	§11-226	Energy-Efficient Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.10	Maryland	§11-207(a)(5)	Solar And Residential Wind Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.10	Maryland	§11-207(a)(5)	Solar And Residential Wind Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
24.11	Maryland	§11-210(e)	Energy Star Windows and Doors Manufacturing Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Manufacturer	-	100%	-	-
24.12	Maryland	§13-815	Maryland Excise Tax Credit	Electric Vehicle	Excise	Credit	Purchaser	-	Varies	$30,000	2027
24.13	Maryland	§7-237	Community Solar Energy Generating Systems	Solar Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2030
24.14	Maryland	§9-112	Brownfield, Landfill, or Clean Fill Community Solar Sites	Solar	Property	Credit	Owner	-	50%	-	2025
24.15	Maryland	§7-249	Rooftop or Parking Facility Canopy Solar Energy Generating Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2027
25.00	**Massachusetts State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
25.01	Massachusetts	63 §38H	Solar Or Wind Powered Systems	Solar	Excise	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	-	-
25.01	Massachusetts	63 §38H	Solar Or Wind Powered Systems	Wind	Excise	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	-	-
25.02	Massachusetts	59 §5 (45, 45A, 45B	Renewable Energy Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	20	100%	-	-
25.02	Massachusetts	59 §5 (45, 45A, 45B	Renewable Energy Property	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	20	100%	-	-
25.02	Massachusetts	59 §5 (45, 45A, 45B	Renewable Energy Property	Fuel Cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	20	100%	-	-
25.02	Massachusetts	59 §5 (45, 45A, 45B	Renewable Energy Property	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	20	100%	-	-
25.03	Massachusetts	62 §6(d)	Renewable Energy Systems In Primary Residences	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	15%	$1,000	-
25.03	Massachusetts	62 §6(d)	Renewable Energy Systems In Primary Residences	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	15%	$1,000	-
25.04	Massachusetts	64H §6(dd)	Renewable Energy Equipment In Primary Residences	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
25.04	Massachusetts	64H §6(dd)	Renewable Energy Equipment In Primary Residences	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
25.04	Massachusetts	64H §6(dd)	Renewable Energy Equipment In Primary Residences	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
25.05	Massachusetts	64H §6(s)	Wind Turbine Equipment in Furnishing Electricity	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
25.06	Massachusetts	62 §6(aa)-(bb)	Offshore Wind	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	-	-
25.07	Massachusetts	63 §38TT	Climatetech Jobs	Various	Income	Credit	Employer	-	Varies	-	2032
25.08	Massachusetts	63 §38RR	Climatetech Investment	Various	Income	Credit	Investor	-	Varies	50% of Investment	2032

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
25.09	Massachusetts	63 §38SS	Climatetech Qualified Research Expenses	Various	Excise	Credit	Incurer	-	10-15%	75% of over $25,000	2032
25.10	Massachusetts	64H §6(yy)	Climatetech Purchases	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2032
26.00	**Michigan State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Wind	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Solar	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Biomass	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Biodiesel	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Fuel cell	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.01	Michigan	§125.2681	Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones	Various	Varies	Abatement	Owner	15	100%	-	-
26.02	Michigan	§211.9(i)(j)	Biomass Gasification And Methane Digester Property	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
26.03	Michigan	§211.27(2)(p)	Alternative Energy Systems on Residential Property	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
26.04	Michigan	§211.1151	Solar Energy Facility	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2031
27.00	**Minnesota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
27.01	Minnesota	§272.028 (22), (24)	Solar Energy Generating And Wind Energy Conversion Systems	Solar electric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
27.01	Minnesota	§272.028 (22), (24)	Solar Energy Generating And Wind Energy Conversion Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	$0.00012 /kWh	-
27.02	Minnesota	§297A.67	Solar Energy Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
27.03	Minnesota	§297A.68	Wind Energy Conversion Systems	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
27.04	Minnesota	§216C.436	Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficiency Systems	Solar Thermal	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	30% of value	-
27.04	Minnesota	§216C.436	Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficiency Systems	Solar electric	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	30% of value	-
27.04	Minnesota	§216C.436	Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficiency Systems	Wind	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	30% of value	-
27.04	Minnesota	§216C.436	Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficiency Systems	Geothermal	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	30% of value	-
27.04	Minnesota	§216C.436	Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficiency Systems	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	20	Varies	30% of value	-
27.05	Minnesota	§297A.67 (8), (34)	Green Facilities	Cogeneration	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
27.05	Minnesota	§297A.67 (8), (34)	Green Facilities	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
27.06	Minnesota	§272 .02 (15)	Hydroelectric or Hyrdromechanical Power Generation on Leased Public Sit	Hydro	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
28.00	**Mississippi State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
28.01	Mississippi	§27-7-22.29	Alternative Energy Job Creation	Various	Income	Credit	Employer	20	$1,000/emp	100% liab	-
28.02	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Wind	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.02	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Biomass	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.02	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Solar	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.02	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Various	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.03	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Wind	Franchise	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.03	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Biomass	Franchise	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.03	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Solar	Franchise	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.03	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Various	Franchise	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.04	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.04	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.04	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.04	Mississippi	§57-113-1	Clean Energy Manufacturing Facilities	Various	Sales	Exemption	Manufacturer	10	100%	-	-
28.05	Mississippi	§27-7-22.35	Biomass Fuel Production Facilities	Biomass	Income	Credit	Investor	-	5%	-	-
28.06	Mississippi	§27-7-22.35	Biomass Fuel Production Facilities	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Investor	-	100%	-	-
28.07	Mississippi	S.B. 2895	Renewable Energy Projects	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	50%	-	2027
28.07	Mississippi	S.B. 2895	Renewable Energy Projects	Hydro	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	50%	-	2027
28.07	Mississippi	S.B. 2895	Renewable Energy Projects	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	50%	-	2027
28.07	Mississippi	S.B. 2895	Renewable Energy Projects	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	50%	-	2027
29.00	**Missouri State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Biomass	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Solar	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.01	Missouri	§620.1875	Technology Business Projects	Various	Income	Credit	Producer	5	5%	-	-
29.02	Missouri	§144.526	Energy-Efficient Appliances	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	-
29.03	Missouri	§135.300	Wood Fuel Production	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Producer	5	$5.00/ton	-	2028
29.04	Missouri	§144.030(2)(46)	Wind and Solar Manufacturing Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
29.04	Missouri	§144.030(2)(46)	Wind and Solar Manufacturing Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Biomass	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Solar	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Wind	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.05	Missouri	§135.200	Renewable Energy Generation Zone	Various	Income	Credit	Employer	10	2%, $1,200/job	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.06	Missouri	§135.963	Renewable Energy Generation Zone Property	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	25	Varies	-	-
29.07	Missouri	§ 144.030(2)	Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%		
29.08	Missouri	§135.778	Biodiesel Fuel Producers	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.02/gal		2028
29.09	Missouri	§135.772	Higher Ethanol Blend Retail Sales	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Seller	-	$0.05/gal		2028
30.00	**Montana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Solar	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Wind	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Biomass	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Cogeneration	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.01	Montana	§15-24-3111	Renewable Energy Production And Manufacturing Facilities	Various	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	$1 million of value	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Solar	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Wind	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Biomass	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Hydroelectric	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.02	Montana	§15-24-1401	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Methane	Property	Assessment	Owner	10	50%	-	-
30.03	Montana	§15-6-225	Alternative Renewable Energy Generating Facilities	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.04	Montana	§15-6-224	Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	$100,000 / $20,000	-
30.05	Montana	§15-32-103	Energy Conservation Capital Investments	Energy Efficiency	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	100%	$3,600 / $1,800	-
30.06	Montana	§15-6-220	Ethanol Production Facilities	Ethanol	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	100%	-	-
30.07	Montana	§15-24-3102	Alternate Fuel Production	Alternative Fuel	Property	Abatement	Owner	19	50%	-	-
30.08	Montana	§15-6-157	Renewable and Clean Energy Facilities	Various	Property	Assessment	Owner	-	3%	-	-
31.00	**Nebraska State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Wind	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Solar	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.01	Nebraska	§77-27.235	Zero-Emission Facilities	Methane	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$0.0005/kwh	-	-
31.02	Nebraska	§70-1901	Community-Based Energy Generation Projects	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
31.02	Nebraska	§70-1901	Community-Based Energy Generation Projects	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
31.02	Nebraska	§70-1901	Community-Based Energy Generation Projects	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
31.02	Nebraska	§70-1901	Community-Based Energy Generation Projects	Methane	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-

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31.03	Nebraska	§77-2704.13	Biofuel for Generating Electricity	Biofuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
31.04	Nebraska	§77-202(9)	Renewable Energy Equipment	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
31.04	Nebraska	§77-202(9)	Renewable Energy Equipment	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
31.04	Nebraska	§77-202(9)	Renewable Energy Equipment	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
31.04	Nebraska	§77-202(9)	Renewable Energy Equipment	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
31.05	Nebraska	§77-7009	Biodiesel Tax Credit	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Retailer		$0.14 per gal	-	2029
31.06	Nebraska	§77-7017	Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Retailer	5	$0.75 per gal	-	2034
32.00	**Nevada State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Solar	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Wind	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Biomass	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Fuel cell	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Geothermal	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Hydroelectric	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Storage	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.01	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(b)	Renewable Energy Technologies	Various	Sales	Abatement	Purchaser	3	100%	0.60%	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Solar	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Wind	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Biomass	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Hydroelectric	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.02	Nevada	§701A.370(1)(a)	Renewable Energy Production Facilities	Various	Property	Abatement	Owner	20	55%	-	2049
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.03	Nevada	§701A.200	Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
32.04	Nevada	§271.010	Renewable Energy And Energy Efficient Technologies	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
32.04	Nevada	§271.010	Renewable Energy And Energy Efficient Technologies	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
33.00	**New Hampshire State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Wind	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Biomass	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Methane	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Marine	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Solar Thermal	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.01	New Hampshire	72 §73	Renewable Generation Facilities	Various	Property	Abatement	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
33.02	New Hampshire	72 §61	Renewable-Energy Systems and Electric Storage Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	-	-	-
33.02	New Hampshire	72 §61	Renewable-Energy Systems and Electric Storage Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	-	-	-
33.02	New Hampshire	72 §61	Renewable-Energy Systems and Electric Storage Systems	Biofuel	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	-	-	-
33.02	New Hampshire	72 §84	Renewable-Energy Systems and Electric Storage Systems	Storage	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	-	-	-
33.03	New Hampshire	72 §74-a	Combined Heat and Power Agricultural Facilities	Cogeneration	Property	Payment	Owner	5	Varies	-	-
34.00	**New Jersey State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
34.01	New Jersey	§54:10A-5.29	Renewable Energy Technology Company	Various	Income	Credit	Investor	3	35%	$500,000	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar electric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Cogeneration	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Marine	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.02	New Jersey	§54:4-3.113(a)-(g)	Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
34.03	New Jersey	§54:32B-8.3	Solar Energy Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
34.04	New Jersey	§54:32B-8.13(d)	Cogeneration Facility Equipment	Cogeneration	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
34.05	New Jersey	34:1B-209.4	Wind Energy Facilities	Wind	Income	Credit	Investor	5	100%	-	2025
35.00	**New Mexico State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
35.01	New Mexico	§5-18-1	Renewable-Energy Districts	Solar electric	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	40%	-
35.01	New Mexico	§5-18-1	Renewable-Energy Districts	Solar Thermal	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	40%	-
35.01	New Mexico	§5-18-1	Renewable-Energy Districts	Geothermal	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	40%	-
35.01	New Mexico	§5-18-1	Renewable-Energy Districts	Wind	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	40%	-
35.02	New Mexico	§7-9-54.3	Wind and Solar Energy Generation Equipment	Wind	Income	Deduction	Seller	-	100%	-	2034
35.02	New Mexico	§7-9-54.3	Wind and Solar Energy Generation Equipment	Solar	Income	Deduction	Seller	-	100%	-	2034
35.02	New Mexico	§7-9-54.3	Wind and Solar Energy Generation Equipment	Storage	Income	Deduction	Seller	-	100%	-	2034
35.03	New Mexico	§7-2A-24	Geothermal Systems	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	30%	$9,000	2034
35.04	New Mexico	§7-9-98	Biomass Equipment and Materials	Biomass	Sales	Deduction	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
35.05	New Mexico	§7-9-79.2	Biodiesel Blending Facilities	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	30%	$50,000	-
35.06	New Mexico	§7-2A-21	Sustainable Buildings	Energy Efficiency	Income	Credit	Owner	-	$0.30-6.50/SF	$5,000,000	2029
35.07	New Mexico	§7-2A-26	Agricultural Biomass Fuel	Biomass	Income	Credit	Producer	10	$5/ton	-	2029
35.08	New Mexico	§7-2-18.31	New Solar Market Development	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	10	10%	$6,000	2031
35.09	New Mexico	§7-2-18.36	Clean Car	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	$640-3,000	-	2029
35.10	New Mexico	§7-2-18.37	Clean Car Charging Unit	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	$400-25,000	-	2029
35.11	New Mexico	§7-2-18.38	Geothermal Electricity Generation	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.015/kWH	-	2031
35.12	New Mexico	§7-2-18.39	Advanced Energy Equipment	Solar	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	20%	$25,000,000	2032
35.12	New Mexico	§7-2-18.39	Advanced Energy Equipment	Wind	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	20%	$25,000,000	2032
35.12	New Mexico	§7-2-18.39	Advanced Energy Equipment	Fusion	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	20%	$25,000,000	2032
35.12	New Mexico	§7-2-18.39	Advanced Energy Equipment	Storage	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	20%	$25,000,000	2032
36.00	**New York State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
36.01	New York	§499-aaaa	Solar Electric Generating Systems	Solar electric	Property	Abatement	Owner	4	7.5%	$62,500	2035
36.01	New York	§499-aaaa	Electric Energy Storage Equipment	Storage	Property	Abatement	Owner	4	7.5%	$62,500	2035
36.02	New York	4 §487	Solar, Wind & Biomass Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	15	100%	-	2029
36.02	New York	4 §487	Solar, Wind & Biomass Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	15	100%	-	2029
36.02	New York	4 §487	Solar, Wind & Biomass Energy Systems	Energy Efficiency	Property	Exemption	Owner	15	100%	-	2029
36.02	New York	4 §487	Solar, Wind & Biomass Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	15	100%	-	2029
36.03	New York	§187-b	Alternative Fuel Vehicle and Electric Vehicle Refueling Property	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	$5,000	2028
36.03	New York	§187-b	Alternative Fuel Vehicle and Electric Vehicle Refueling Property	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	50%	5000	2028
36.04	New York	§487-a	Energy Conservation Improvements	Energy Efficiency	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
36.05	New York	22 §210.39	Clean Heating Fuel Purchase	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$0.01/gal/%	$0.20/gal	2028
36.06	New York	22 §210.37	Solar System Equipment	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$5,000	-
36.07	New York	28 §1115 (ee)	Residential and Commercial Solar-Energy Systems Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
36.08	New York	28 §1115 (a)(1)	Wind Farm Components	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
36.09	New York	§470	Green Building Property Tax Exemption	Energy Efficiency	Property	Exemption	Owner	10	0-100%	-	-
36.10	New York	§1115(42)	Alternative Fuel Sales	Alternative Fuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	20-100%	-	2026
36.11	New York	§499-aaa	Green Roofs	Energy Efficiency	Property	Abatement	Owner	-	$10-15/sf	$200,000	2027
36.12	New York	28 §1115 (kk)	Fuel Cell Electricity Generating Equipment	Fuel cell	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
36.13	New York	28 §1115 (ll)	Residential Energy Storage Systems Equipment	Storage	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2026
36.14	New York	22 §606 (g-4)	Geothermal Energy System Equipment	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$10,000	-
37.00	**North Carolina State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
37.01	North Carolina	§105-275(45)	Solar Energy Electric System	Solar electric	Property	Exclusion	Owner	-	80%	-	-
37.02	North Carolina	§105-277(g)	Active Solar Heating And Cooling Systems	Solar Thermal	Property	Abatement	Owner	-	100%	-	-
37.03	North Carolina	§105-164.13(11)(b)	Alternative Fuels	Alternative Fuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
37.04	North Carolina	§105-130.25	Cogeneration Power Plants	Cogeneration	Income	Credit	Producer	-	10%	-	-
38.00	**North Dakota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
38.01	North Dakota	§57-02-08(27)	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Property	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
38.01	North Dakota	§57-02-08(27)	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-
38.01	North Dakota	§57-02-08(27)	Geothermal, Solar And Wind Property	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	5	100%	-	-

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38.02	North Dakota	§57-38-01.22	Biodiesel Production	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Producer	5	50%	$250,000	-
38.03	North Dakota	§57-38-01.23	Biodiesel Sales Equipment Costs	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Seller	5	50%	$50,000	-
38.04	North Dakota	§57-38-01.22	Biodiesel Blending	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.05/gal	-	-
38.05	North Dakota	§57-39.2-04(5I)	Biodiesel Production Equipment	Biodiesel	Sales	Exemption	Producer	-	100%	-	-
38.06	North Dakota	§57-39.2-04(50)	Fuel Cell Hydrogen Fuel and Equipment	Fuel cell	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
39.00	**Ohio State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
39.01	Ohio	§1710.01	Special Energy Improvement Districts	Solar	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
39.02	Ohio	§5709.53(B)	Solar, Wind, And Hydrothermal Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
39.02	Ohio	§5709.53(B)	Solar, Wind, And Hydrothermal Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
39.02	Ohio	§5709.53(B)	Solar, Wind, And Hydrothermal Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Solar Thermal	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Solar electric	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Wind	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Biomass	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Methane	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Cogeneration	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
39.03	Ohio	§5709.20	Energy Conversion And Thermal Efficiency Improvements	Various	Sales/Prop	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
40.00	**Oklahoma State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
40.01	Oklahoma	19 §460.1	Renewable And Efficiency Systems Improvement Districts	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
40.02	Oklahoma	68 §2357.22	Electric And Clean-Burning Motor Vehicle Fuel Property	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	45%	$5,500 - $100,000	2028
40.02	Oklahoma	68 §2357.22	Electric And Clean-Burning Motor Vehicle Fuel Property	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	45%	$5,500 - $100,000	2028
40.02	Oklahoma	68 §2357.22	Electric And Clean-Burning Motor Vehicle Fuel Property	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Owner	-	45%	$5,500 - $100,000	2028
40.03	Oklahoma	68 §6510	Electric Vehicle Charging Taxes	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Credit	Owner	-	100%	-	-
41.00	**Oregon State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.01	Oregon	§307.175	Alternative Energy Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	2029
41.02	Oregon	§285C.350	Renewable-Energy And Energy-Efficiency Improvement Districts	Energy Efficiency	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
41.02	Oregon	§285C.350	Renewable-Energy And Energy-Efficiency Improvement Districts	Various	Property	Financing	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
41.03	Oregon	§385C.350	Rural Renewable Energy Development	Marine	Property	Exemption	Owner	3	100%	-	-
42.00	**Pennsylvania State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
42.01	Pennsylvania	53 §8811(b)(5)	Commercial Wind Farms	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
42.02	Pennsylvania	P.L. 866, No. 88	Enrolled Land Devoted to Onsite Alternative Energy Systems	Various	Property	Assessment	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
44.00	**Rhode Island State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
44.01	Rhode Island	§44-18-30(57)	Renewable Energy Systems And Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
44.01	Rhode Island	§44-18-30(57)	Renewable Energy Systems And Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
44.01	Rhode Island	§44-18-30(57)	Renewable Energy Systems And Equipment	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
44.02	Rhode Island	§44-3-21	Renewable-Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
44.02	Rhode Island	§44-3-21	Renewable-Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
44.02	Rhode Island	§44-3-21	Renewable-Energy Systems	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
44.03	Rhode Island	§44-30-20	Hydroelectric Power Installation	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10%	$50,000	-
44.04	Rhode Island	§44-57-1	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Solar electric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$15,000	-
44.04	Rhode Island	§44-57-1	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$7,000	-
44.04	Rhode Island	§44-57-1	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$15,000	-
44.04	Rhode Island	§44-57-1	Residential Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	$7,000	-
44.05	Rhode Island	§44-57-4(a)(6)	Residential Solar Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
44.06	Rhode Island	§44-3-3(a)(48) and	Renewable Energy Resources	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-

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44.07	Rhode Island	§44-27-10.1	Farmland Used for Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
45.00	**South Carolina State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
45.01	South Carolina	§12-6-3587	Solar Energy, Geothermal Or Small Hydropower Systems	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	5	25%	-	2024
45.01	South Carolina	§12-6-3587	Solar Energy, Geothermal Or Small Hydropower Systems	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	-	2031
45.01	South Carolina	§12-6-3587	Solar Energy, Geothermal Or Small Hydropower Systems	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	25%	-	-
45.02	South Carolina	§12-36-2120(71)	Hydrogen And Fuel Cell Equipment	Fuel cell	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
45.03	South Carolina	§12-6-3600	Alternative Motor Vehicles	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	-	20%	-	-
45.03	South Carolina	§12-6-3600	Alternative Motor Vehicles	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Owner	-	20%	-	-
45.03	South Carolina	§12-6-3600	Alternative Motor Vehicles	Fuel cell	Income	Credit	Owner	-	20%	-	-
45.04	South Carolina	§12-6-3695	Alternative Fuel Distribution, Storing And Dispensing Property	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Owner	3	25%	-	2025
45.05	South Carolina	§12-37-220(B)(53)	Renewable Energy Resource Properties	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	10%	-	-
46.00	**South Dakota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Hydroelectric	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
46.01	South Dakota	§10-4-44	Small Renewable Energy Facilities	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	70%	-	-
47.00	**Tennessee State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Biomass	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Geothermal	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Fuel cell	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Hydroelectric	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Methane	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Solar	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Wind	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.01	Tennessee	§67-6-346	Green Energy Production Facilities	Various	Sales	Credit	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
47.02	Tennessee	§67-5-601(e)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	67-87.5%	-	-
47.02	Tennessee	§67-5-601(e)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	67-87.5%	-	-
47.02	Tennessee	§67-5-601(e)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Geothermal	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	67-87.5%	-	-
47.02	Tennessee	§67-5-601(e)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Fuel cell	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	67-87.5%	-	-
47.03	Tennessee	§67-4-2108(a)(5)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Wind	Franchise	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
47.03	Tennessee	§67-4-2108(a)(5)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Solar	Franchise	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
47.03	Tennessee	§67-4-2108(a)(5)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Geothermal	Franchise	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
47.03	Tennessee	§67-4-2108(a)(5)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Fuel cell	Franchise	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
47.03	Tennessee	§67-4-2108(a)(5)	Green Energy Production Facilities	Storage	Franchise	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
48.00	**Texas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
48.01	Texas	§11.27	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
48.01	Texas	§11.27	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
48.01	Texas	§11.27	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
48.02	Texas	§171.107	Solar And Wind Energy Devices	Solar	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	10%	-	-
48.02	Texas	§171.107	Solar And Wind Energy Devices	Wind	Income	Deduction	Owner	-	10%	-	-
48.03	Texas	§171.056	Solar And Wind Energy Businesses	Solar	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	-	100%	-	-
48.03	Texas	§171.056	Solar And Wind Energy Businesses	Wind	Income	Exemption	Manufacturer	-	100%	-	-
48.04	Texas	§151.333	Energy-Efficient Energy Star Products	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	-
48.05	Texas	§11.315	Energy Storage Systems in Air Quality Nonattainment Areas	Storage	Property	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	-
48.06	Texas	§171.602	Qualified Clean Energy Project Facilities	Sequestration	Franchise	Credit	Developer	-	10%	-	-
49.00	**Utah State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$2,000, $50,000	2027
49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$2,000, $50,000	2027
49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Hydroelectric	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$2,000, $50,000	2027
49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$2,000, $50,000	2027
49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$2,000, $50,000	2027

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49.01	Utah	§59-7-614(3), (4)	Renewable Energy Systems	Various	Income	Credit	Owner	-	10-25%	$50,000	2027
49.02	Utah	§59-7-614(5), (6)	Commercial Renewable Energy Production	Wind	Income	Credit	Owner	4	$0.0035/kWh	-	2027
49.02	Utah	§59-7-614(5), (6)	Commercial Renewable Energy Production	Solar	Income	Credit	Owner	4	$0.0035/kWh	-	2027
49.02	Utah	§59-7-614(5), (6)	Commercial Renewable Energy Production	Geothermal	Income	Credit	Owner	4	$0.0035/kWh	-	2027
49.02	Utah	§59-7-614(5), (6)	Commercial Renewable Energy Production	Biomass	Income	Credit	Owner	4	$0.0035/kWh	-	2027
49.03	Utah	§59-7-614(7)	Hydrogen Production	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Producer	-	$0.12/kg	5,600 metric tons	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Solar Electric	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Methane	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Hydroelectric	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Storage	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.04	Utah	§59-12-104(55), (98	Renewable Resource Electricity Generation Equipment	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
49.05	Utah	§59-7-618.1	Alternative Fuel Heavy Duty Vehicles	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$1,500 - $7,500	-	2029
49.05	Utah	§59-7-618.1	Alternative Fuel Heavy Duty Vehicles	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	$1,500 - $7,500	-	2029
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Solar Electric	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Alternative Fuel	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Hydroelectric	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.06	Utah	§59-12-104(62)(a)	Alternative Energy Research and Development	Various	Sales	Exemption	Researcher	-	100%	-	2027
49.07	Utah	§79-6-601	High Cost Infrastructure Development	Various	Income	Credit	Owner	20	30%	-	-
50.00	**Vermont State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
50.01	Vermont	32 §3845	Alternate Energy Source Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
50.01	Vermont	32 §3845	Alternate Energy Source Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
50.01	Vermont	32 §3845	Alternate Energy Source Systems	Methane	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
50.02	Vermont	32 §9741(46)	Renewable-Energy Systems	Cogeneration	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
50.02	Vermont	32 §9741(46)	Renewable-Energy Systems	Solar Thermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
50.02	Vermont	32 §9741(46)	Renewable-Energy Systems	Methane	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
50.02	Vermont	32 §9741(46)	Renewable-Energy Systems	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
50.03	Vermont	32 §9741(52)	Advanced Wood Boilers	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2027
51.00	**Virginia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
51.01	Virginia	§58.1-3660	Solar Energy Property	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	60-80%	-	2030
51.01	Virginia	§58.1-3660	Solar Energy Property	Storage	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	60-80%	-	2030
51.02	Virginia	§58.1-439.12:02.	Biodiesel And Green Diesel Production	Biodiesel	Income	Credit	Producer	3	$0.01/gal	$5,000	-
51.03	Virginia	§58.1-438.1	Clean-Fuel Vehicle And Refueling Property	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	10-20%	-	-
51.03	Virginia	§58.1-438.1	Clean-Fuel Vehicle And Refueling Property	Alternative Fuel	Income	Credit	Purchaser	-	10-20%	-	-
51.04	Virginia	§58.1-3221.2	Energy Efficient Buildings	Energy Efficiency	Property	Assessment	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
51.05	Virginia	§58.1-322.03(12)	Sales And Use Tax Paid On Energy Conservation Personal Property	Energy Efficiency	Income	Deduction	Purchaser	-	20%	$500	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Solar	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Wind	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Hydroelectric	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Biomass	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Cogeneration	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Methane	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Marine	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Geothermal	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.06	Virginia	§58.1-3221.4	Renewable Energy Manufacturing	Various	Property	Assessment	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	-
51.07	Virginia	§58.1-609.3(2)(v)	Solar and Wind Energy Equipment	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	2027
51.08	Virginia	§58.1-3661(A)	Solar Facility Exemption	Solar	Property	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
51.09	Virginia	§58.1-639.1	Energy Star and WaterSense Qualified Products	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	Annual	100%	-	2030
51.10	Virginia	§58.1-3508.6	Machinery and Tools Used in Renewable Energy Production	Various	Property	Assessment	Owner	-	Varies	-	-
51.11	Virginia	§58.1-3661(B), (E)	Certified Solar Energy and Recycling Equipment	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	Varies	-	-

Sec	Jurisdiction	Statute	Incentive Title	Technology	Tax	Type	Taxpayer	Period (	Amount	Maximum	Expiration
51.12	Virginia	§56-596.5	Qualifying Upgrades Required to Interconnect Triggering Projects	Various	Income	Deduction	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
53.00	**Washington State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Fuel cell	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	2029
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	2029
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	Varies
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Marine	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	2029
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Geothermal	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	2029
53.01	Washington	§82.08.962	Renewable Energy Equipment	Various	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	-	2029
53.02	Washington	§82.04.294	Solar Equipment and Silicon Manufacturers	Solar	Income	Abatement	Manufacturer	-	43%	-	2032
53.03	Washington	§82.08.998	Residential Energy Efficiency Property	Energy Efficiency	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
53.04	Washington	§82.04.4496	Alternative Fuel Commercial Vehicles	Electric Vehicle	Business	Credit	Owner	-	30-75%	$25,000 - 100,000	Varies
53.04	Washington	§82.04.4496	Alternative Fuel Commercial Vehicles	Alternative Fuel	Business	Credit	Owner	-	30-75%	$25,000 - 100,000	Varies
53.05	Washington	§82.08.956	Biofuel Materials	Biofuel	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2034
53.06	Washington	§82.08.900	Anaereobic Digesters and Biogas Processing Equipment	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2028
53.07	Washington	§82.04.260(1)(e)	Wood Biomass Fuel Manufacturing	Biomass	Business	Abatement	Manufacturer	-	Varies	-	2028
53.08	Washington	§82.16.185	Energy Efficiency Incentives	Energy Efficiency	Utilities	Credit	Public Utility	-	100%	-	2032
53.09	Washington	§82.08.993	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	50-100%	$16,000	2029
53.10	Washington	§ 82.16.170	Community Solar Programs	Solar	Utilities	Credit	Public Utility	-	Varies	1.5% taxable power sale	2036
53.11	Washington	§82.90.010	Solar Canopies at Commercial Centers	Solar	Sales	Deferral	Owner	-	100%	-	2032
53.12	Washington	§82.89.010	Clean energy investment	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Deferral	Investor	-	100%	-	2032
53.12	Washington	§82.89.010	Clean energy investment	Alternative Fuel	Sales	Deferral	Investor	-	100%	-	2032
53.12	Washington	§82.89.010	Clean energy investment	Various	Sales	Deferral	Investor	-	100%	-	2032
53.12	Washington	§82.89.010	Clean energy investment	Storage	Sales	Deferral	Investor	-	100%	-	2032
53.13	Washington	§84.36.680	Personal Property Generating Renewable Energy	Various	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
53.14	Washington	§82.08.996	Electric Vessel Propulsion Systems and Infrastructure	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	2030
53.15	Washington	§82.08.994	Zero-Emission Transit Buses	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	Varies
54.00	**West Virginia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
54.01	West Virginia	§11-13-2o	Wind Energy Generation	Wind	Business	Abatement	Owner	-	88%	-	-
54.02	West Virginia	§11-6A-5a	Wind Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Assessment	Utility	-	25%	-	-
54.04	West Virginia	§11-13-2o	Solar Photovoltaic Generation	Solar	Business	Abatement	Owner	-	92%	-	-
55.00	**Wisconsin State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										
55.01	Wisconsin	§70.111(18), (28)	Biogas, Solar, Wind-Energy Systems	Solar	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
55.01	Wisconsin	§70.111(18), (28)	Biogas, Solar, Wind-Energy Systems	Wind	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
55.01	Wisconsin	§70.111(18), (28)	Biogas, Solar, Wind-Energy Systems	Biomass	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
55.02	Wisconsin	§77.54(56)	Renewable Energy Systems	Biomass	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
55.02	Wisconsin	§77.54(56)	Renewable Energy Systems	Wind	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
55.02	Wisconsin	§77.54(56)	Renewable Energy Systems	Solar	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
55.02	Wisconsin	§77.54(56)	Renewable Energy Systems	Methane	Sales	Exemption	Purchaser	-	100%	-	-
55.03	Wisconsin	§71.28(m)	Vehicle And Energy-Efficiency Research Activities	Electric Vehicle	Income	Credit	Researcher	-	11.5%	-	-
55.04	Wisconsin	§70.111(18)	Electric Bicycles	Electric Vehicle	Property	Exemption	Owner	-	100%	-	-
55.05	Wisconsin	§77.54(71)	Electrcity delivered by EV Chargers	Electric Vehicle	Sales	Exemption	Seller	-	100%	-	-
55.06	Wisconsin	§238.399(5)(g)	Enterprise Zone Aviation Biofuel Manufactuer	Biofuel	Income	Credit	Manufacturer	-	Varies	$120 million	-
56.00	**Wyoming State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Techologies**										

00. Federal Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

00.01 Federal income tax credit for renewable electricity production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides a business income tax credit per kWH of electricity produced from qualifying renewable resources during a ten-year period. *IRC §45; Public Law 117-169 (2022); Treas. Reg §§1.45-6 through 1.45-8 and -12; Public Law 119-21 (2025).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers producing electricity from qualifying renewable resources and selling the electricity produced to an unrelated person.

1. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit multiplied by the applicable percentage. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

2. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce electricity from qualifying renewable resources and sell the electricity produced to an unrelated person. Qualifying energy resources are wind, closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, municipal solid waste, marine and hydrokinetic renewables.

1. Qualifying closed-loop biomass is any organic material from a plant that is planted exclusively for purposes of being used at a qualifying facility to produce electricity.

2. Qualifying open-loop biomass generally is any agricultural livestock waste nutrients or any solid, non-hazardous, cellulosic waste material or any lignin material that is derived from: (a) any of the following forest-related resources: mill and harvesting residues, pre-commercial thinnings, slash and brush; (b) solid wood waste materials, including waste pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing and construction wood wastes (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated or painted wood wastes) and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings; or (c) agriculture sources, including orchard tree crops, vineyard, grain, legumes, sugar and other crop by-products or residues.

3. Qualifying geothermal energy is energy derived from a geothermal deposit or reservoir consisting of natural heat that is stored in rocks or in an aqueous liquid or vapor (whether or not under pressure).

4. Qualifying municipal solid waste facilities include landfill gas facilities and trash combustion facilities and do not include paper that is commonly recycled and which has been segregated from other solid waste.

5. Qualifying marine and hydrokinetic energy is energy derived from waves, tides and currents in oceans, estuaries and tidal areas; free-flowing water in rivers, lakes and streams; free flowing water in an irrigation system, canal or other man-made channel, including projects that use non-mechanical structures to accelerate the flow of water for electric power production purposes; differentials in ocean temperature (ocean thermal energy conversion); pressurized water used in a pipeline (or similar man-made water conveyance) that is operated (a) for the distribution of water for agricultural, municipal or industrial consumption, and (b) not primarily for the generation of electricity. Qualifying marine and hydrokinetic facilities producing electricity must have a nameplate capacity rating of at least 25 kW.

6. Qualifying offshore wind facility is a qualifying wind facility that is located in the inland navigable waters of the United States or in the coastal waters of the United States.

7. Electricity produced by the Taxpayer shall be treated as sold by such Taxpayer to an unrelated person during the taxable year if: (a) such electricity is used during such taxable year by the Taxpayer or a person related to the Taxpayer at a qualified clean hydrogen production facility to produce

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qualified clean hydrogen; and (b) such use and production is verified by an unrelated third party.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The base tax credit amount is $0.006 (2025) per kWh of electricity produced and sold to an unrelated person. The tax credit amount for a qualified facility meeting certain requirements is $0.03 (2025) per kWh. The base tax credit amount for open-loop biomass, municipal solid waste is $0.003 (2025) per kWh of electricity produced and sold to an unrelated person. The tax credit amount for a qualified facility for open-loop biomass, municipal solid waste meeting certain requirements is $0.015 (2025) per kWh. The tax credit amount for qualified facility meeting domestic content requirements is increased by 10%. The tax credit amount for qualified facility located in an energy community is increased by 10%.

1. For qualified facilities placed in service before January 1, 2022, the base tax credit amount is $0.03 (2025) per kWh of electricity produced and sold to an unrelated person. The base tax credit amount for open-loop biomass, landfill gas, trash, qualified hydropower, and marine and hydrokinetic energy is $0.015 (2025) per kWh of electricity produced and sold to an unrelated person.

2. A qualified facility meeting certain requirements is (a) a facility with a maximum net output of less than 1 MW (as measured in alternating current), (b) a facility the construction of which begins prior to the date that is 60 days after the Secretary publishes guidance with respect to the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements, or (c) a facility which satisfies the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements.

3. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction, or, within the tax credit period, the alteration or repair of a facility, shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

4. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities which begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities which begin construction on or before December 31, 2023, and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities which begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

5. Domestic content requirements require Taxpayer to certify that any steel, iron, or manufactured product, which is a component of any such facility (upon completion of construction), was produced in the United States.

6. An energy community is (a) a brownfield site; (b) a metropolitan statistical area or non-metropolitan statistical area which, as determined by the Secretary, (i) has or had 0.17% or greater direct employment or 25% or greater local tax revenues related to the extraction, processing, transport, or storage of coal, oil, or natural gas and (ii) has an unemployment rate at or above the national average unemployment rate for the previous year; (c) a census tract (i) in which after December 31, 1999, a coal mine has closed, or after December 31, 2009, a coal-fired electric generating unit has been retired, or (ii) which is directly adjoining to any census tract described in subclause (I).

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit amount is reduced by an amount determined by dividing the excess of the reference price for the calendar year of sale over $0.08 per kWh by $0.031 (2025). Reference price is the annual average contract price per kWh of electricity generated from the same qualifying energy resource and sold in the U.S. in the previous year.

1. For tax-exempt bond projects, the tax credit amount is reduced by the lesser of 15% and a fraction, which is (a) the tax-exempt financing, divided by (b) aggregate amount of additions to the capital account.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is available for a 10-year period beginning on the placed-in-service date of the qualifying facility. The tax credit expired for qualified facilities that begun construction after December 31, 2024.

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1. Taxpayer may establish the beginning of construction by starting physical work of a significant nature or by meeting the safe harbor of paying or incurring 5% or more of the total cost of the facility.

2. Domestic content requirements and phaseout, energy communities 10% boost and marine and hydrokinetic amendments shall apply to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2022.

3. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Taxpayer may make an election to treat qualified property that is part of a qualified investment credit facility as energy property with respect to which a Section 48 credit may be determined; such property will be treated as energy property for purposes of Section 48.

00.02 Federal income tax credit for investment in energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides a business income tax credit generally in the amount of 30% the basis of energy property investments. *Public Law 117-169 (2022); Treas. Reg §1.48-9 and -13 to -15; Treas. Reg §1.48(e)-1-; Public Law 119-21 (2025).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners placing qualifying energy property in service.

1. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit multiplied by the applicable percentage. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

2. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place energy property in service. Energy property is: (a) solar energy property, (b) fiber-optic solar energy property and electrochromic glass energy property, (c) geothermal energy property, (d) qualified fuel cell property, (e) qualified microturbine property, (f) combined heat and power system (CHP) property, (g) qualified small wind energy property, (h) geothermal heat pump equipment, (i) waste energy recovery property (WERP), (j) energy storage property, (k) qualified biogas property, (l) microgrid controllers and (m) other property included in Section 48, Energy property includes specified clean hydrogen production facility. Solar energy property includes solar electric generation equipment, solar process heat equipment and equipment that uses solar energy to heat or cool a structure or provide hot water for use in a structure.

2. Fiber-optic solar energy property is equipment that uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight and electrochromic glass energy property uses electricity to change its light transmittance properties (both visible and near infrared light) in order to heat or cool a structure.

3. Geothermal energy property is equipment used to produce, distribute or use energy derived from a geothermal deposit, but only, in the case of electricity generated by geothermal power, up to (but not including) the electrical transmission stage.

4. Qualified fuel cell property is a fuel cell power plant that has a nameplate capacity of at least 0.5 kW (1 kW in the case of a fuel cell power plant with a linear generator assembly) of electricity using an electrochemical or electromechanical process, and an electricity-only generation efficiency greater than 30%. Fuel cell power plant is an integrated system comprised of a fuel cell stack assembly, or linear generator assembly, and an associated balance of plant components that

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converts a fuel into electricity using electrochemical or electromechanical means.

5. Qualified microturbine property is a stationary microturbine power plant that has a nameplate capacity of less than 2,000 kW and an electricity-only generation efficiency of not less than 26% at International Standard Organization conditions. A stationary microturbine power plant is an integrated system comprised of a gas turbine engine, a combustor, a recuperator or regenerator, a generator or alternator and associated balance of plant components that converts a fuel into electricity and thermal energy.

6. Combined heat and power system (CHP) property is property comprising a system that uses the same energy source for the simultaneous or sequential generation of electrical power, mechanical shaft power or both in combination with the generation of steam or other forms of useful thermal energy (including heating and cooling applications). CHP property must produce at least 20% of its total useful energy in the form of thermal energy that is not used to produce electrical or mechanical power (or combination thereof), and at least 20% of its total useful energy in the form of electrical or mechanical power (or combination thereof). The energy efficiency percentage of CHP property must exceed 60% (except in the case of CHP systems that use biomass within the meaning of section 45 of the Code).

7. Qualified small wind energy property is property that uses a qualifying small wind turbine to generate electricity. A qualifying small wind turbine means a wind turbine that has a nameplate capacity of not more than 100 kW.

8. Geothermal heat pump equipment is equipment that uses the ground, ground water or other underground fluids as a thermal energy source to heat a structure or as a thermal energy sink to cool a structure.

9. Waste energy recovery property is property that generates electricity solely from heat from buildings or equipment if the primary purpose of such building or equipment is not the generation of electricity.

10. Energy storage technology includes electrical energy storage property, thermal energy storage property and hydrogen energy storage.

(i). Electrical energy storage property is property (other than property primarily used in the transportation of goods or individuals and not for the production of electricity) that receives, stores and delivers energy for conversion to electricity and has a nameplate capacity of not less than 5 kWh.

(ii). Thermal energy storage property is property comprising a system that is directly connected to a heating, ventilation or air conditioning (HVAC) system; removes heat from, or adds heat to, a storage medium for subsequent use and provides energy for the heating or cooling of the interior of a residential or commercial building.

(iii). Hydrogen energy storage property is property (other than property primarily used in the transportation of goods or individuals and not for the production of electricity) that stores hydrogen and has a nameplate capacity of not less than 5 kWh, equivalent to 0.127 kg of hydrogen or 52.7 scf of hydrogen.

11. Qualified biogas property is property comprising a system that converts biomass into a gas that consists of not less than 5% methane by volume or is concentrated by such system into a gas that consists of not less than 52% methane at the point of capture, and captures such gas for sale or productive use and not for disposal via combustion.

12. Microgrid controller is equipment that is part of a qualified microgrid and is designed and used to monitor and control the energy resources and loads on such microgrid. Qualified microgrid is an electrical system that includes equipment that is capable of generating not less than 4 kW and not greater than 20 MW of electricity, is capable of operating in connection with the electrical grid and as a single controllable entity with respect to such electrical grid and independently (and disconnected) from such electrical grid,

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and is not part of a bulk-power system (as defined in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o)).

13. Any other property specified by section 48 as energy property is energy property.

14. An energy property includes a unit of energy property. Unit of energy property means all functionally interdependent components of property owned by the Taxpayer that are operated together and that can operate apart from other energy properties within a larger energy project.

15. Property owned by the Taxpayer that is an integral part of an energy property is treated as energy property. Property is an integral part of an energy property owned by the same Taxpayer if it is used directly in the intended function of the energy property and is essential to the completeness of the intended function.

16. Energy property does not include any electrical transmission equipment, such as transmission lines and towers, or any equipment beyond the electrical transmission stage.

17. Generally, buildings are not integral parts of an energy property because they are not integral to the activity of the energy property.

18. Multiple energy properties will be treated as one energy project if, at any point during the construction of the multiple energy properties, they are owned by a single Taxpayer (subject to the related Taxpayer rules) and any four or more of the following factors are present: (a) the energy properties are constructed on contiguous pieces of land; (b) the energy properties are described in a common power purchase, thermal energy, or other off-take agreement or agreements; (c) the energy properties have a common intertie; (d) the energy properties share a common substation, or thermal energy off-take point; (e) the energy properties are described in one or more common environmental or other regulatory permits; (f) the energy properties are constructed pursuant to a single master construction contract; or (g) the construction of the energy properties are financed pursuant to the same loan agreement.

19. Energy property includes retrofitted energy property even though it contains some used components of the unit of energy property only if the fair market value of the used components of the unit of energy property is not more than 20% of the total value of the unit of energy property taking into account the cost of the new components of property plus the value of the used components of the unit of energy property (80/20 Rule).

20. Dual use property is property that uses energy derived from both a qualifying source and from a non-qualifying source. Dual use property will qualify as energy property if its use of energy from non-qualifying sources does not exceed 50% of its total energy input during an annual measuring period.

21. For purposes of determining the section 48 credit, energy property includes amounts paid or incurred by the Taxpayer for qualified interconnection property in connection with the installation of energy property that has a maximum net output of not greater than 5 MW (as measured in alternating current). The qualified interconnection property must provide for the transmission or distribution of the electricity produced or stored by such energy property and must be properly chargeable to the capital account of the Taxpayer.

22. Specified clean hydrogen production facility is any qualified clean hydrogen production facility (as defined in section 45V(c)(3)) (a) that is placed in service after December 31, 2022, (b) with respect to which (i) no section 45V credit or section 45Q credit has been allowed and (ii) the Taxpayer makes an irrevocable election to have section 48(a)(15) apply and (c) for which an unrelated third party has verified (in such form or manner as the Secretary may prescribe) that such facility produces hydrogen through a process that results in lifecycle GHG emissions that are consistent with the hydrogen that such facility was designed and expected to produce.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The base tax credit amount is 6% of the cost of qualifying energy property. The base 6% tax credit amount is increased to 30% for (a) a project with a maximum net output of less than 1 MW of electrical (as measured in alternating current) or thermal energy determined based on the nameplate capacity, (b) a project the construction of which began prior to January 29,

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2023 or (c) a project that meets the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The tax credit amount for an energy project meeting domestic content requirements is increased by 10%. The tax credit amount for energy project located in an energy community is increased by 10%. The tax credit amount for qualifying environmental justice solar and wind facilities is increased by up to 10% for projects located in a low-income community or Indian land and 20% for projects that are part of a qualified low-income residential building project or qualified low-income economic benefit projects.

1. The determination of whether an energy project has a maximum net output of less than 1 MW of electrical (as measured in alternating current) or thermal energy is determined based on the nameplate capacity. Where applicable, Taxpayers should use the International Standard Organization (ISO) conditions to measure the maximum electrical generating output or usable energy capacity of an energy project.

2. Because electrochromic glass property, fiber-optic solar energy property and microgrid controllers do not generate electricity or thermal energy, these energy properties are not eligible for the One-Megawatt Exception.

3. The energy percentage of the basis of any qualified property that is treated as energy property is, for a facility that is designed and reasonably expected to produce qualified clean hydrogen with a lifecycle GHG emissions rate that is (a) not greater than 4 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen and not less than 2.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 1.2%; (b) less than 2.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen and not less than 1.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 1.5%; (c) less than 1.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen and not less than 0.45 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 2%; and (d) less than 0.45 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 6%.

4. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction, or, within the tax credit period, the alteration or repair of a facility, shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

5. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2023 and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities which begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

6. Domestic content requirements require Taxpayer to certify that any steel, iron, or manufactured product that is a component of any such facility (upon completion of construction) was produced in the United States.

7. An energy community is (a) a brownfield site; (b) a metropolitan statistical area or non-metropolitan statistical area which, as determined by the Secretary, (i) has or had 0.17% or greater direct employment or 25% or greater local tax revenues related to the extraction, processing, transport, or storage of coal, oil or natural gas and (ii) has an unemployment rate at or above the national average unemployment rate for the previous year; (c) a census tract (i) in which after December 31, 1999, a coal mine has closed or after December 31, 2009, a coal-fired electric generating unit has been retired or (ii) which is directly adjoining to any census tract described in subclause (i).

8. Qualifying environmental justice solar and wind facilities are qualified solar and wind facilities with respect to which the Secretary makes an allocation of environmental justice solar and wind capacity limitation that (a) generates electricity solely from a wind facility, solar energy equipment (including energy storage technology installed in connection with such qualified solar or wind facility), (b) has a maximum net output of less than 5 MW (as measured in alternating current) and (c) (i) is located in a low-income community (as defined in Section 45D(e)) or on Indian land (as defined in

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Section 2601(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501(2))), or (ii) is part of a qualified low-income residential building project or a qualified low-income economic benefit project. At least 50% of the total capacity limitation in each facility category will be reserved for qualified facilities meeting the additional selection criteria relating to ownership and geography.

9. The base tax credit amount for qualified property that is part of specified clean hydrogen production facilities is 1.2% for facilities designed to produce clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of less than 4 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 1.5% for facilities designed to produce clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of less than 2.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, 2% for facilities designed to produce clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of less than 1.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen and 6% for facilities designed to produce clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of less than 0.45 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $1,500 for each 0.5 kW of capacity for qualifying fuel cell property and $200 for each kW of capacity for qualifying microturbine property.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expired for energy property that begun construction after December 31, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2034 for geothermal heat pump equipment. Unused tax credit may be carried back 1 year and carried forward 20 years.

1. Taxpayer may establish the beginning of construction by starting physical work of a significant nature or by meeting the safe harbor of paying or incurring 5% or more of the total cost of the facility.

2. Domestic content requirements and phaseout, energy communities boost, interconnection, energy storage, qualified biogas and microgrid controllers' amendments shall apply to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2022.

3. Qualified environmental justice wind and solar facilities must be placed in service within 4 years of the allocation.

4. Qualified environmental justice wind and solar facilities amendments take effect after December 31, 2022.

5. For environmental justice capacity limitation, there will be a 30-day period during which time applications will initially be accepted for each category. All applications submitted within the 30-day period will be treated as submitted on the same date and at the same time.

6. Following the 30-day period, Department of Energy will generally accept applications on a rolling basis and will review applications and provide recommendations to the IRS in the order applications are received until the IRS allocates all Capacity Limitation in a program year. The IRS will award the applicants in the order that it receives recommendations from Department of Energy.

7. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The tax credit may be recaptured if the energy property is disposed of or otherwise ceases to be energy property before the end of the 5-year period after the property is placed in service. There is a 20% recapture of credit for each full year the property ceases to be qualifying energy property. Recapture is not triggered if a disposition or cessation occurs 5 years or more after the date the property is placed in service.

2. Eligible basis of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit is not reduced for any energy credit determined.

3. Amounts otherwise chargeable to capital account for expenses paid or incurred for interconnection property shall be reduced under rules similar to rules of Section 50(c).

4. Services contracts involving energy storage technologies shall be treated as a service contract pursuant to Section 7701(e).

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5. No tax credit shall be allowed under Section 45V for any taxable year with respect to any specified clean hydrogen production facility incorporating energy property.

00.03 Federal income tax credit for advanced energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides a business income tax credit in the amount of 6% or 30% of the qualifying investment in qualifying advanced energy manufacturing projects. IRC §48C; *Public Law 117-169 ; Notice 2023-18; Notice 2023-44; Notice 2024-36; Treas. Reg. §1.48C-3; Public Law 119-21 (2025); Announcement 2025-22; Announcement 2025-23.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers investing in qualifying advanced energy manufacturing projects.

1. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

2. Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in a qualifying advanced energy manufacturing project. A qualifying advanced energy project is: (a) a project that re-equips, expands or establishes an industrial or manufacturing facility for the production or recycling of (i) property designed to be used to produce energy from the sun, water, wind, geothermal deposits or other renewable resources, (ii) fuel cells, microturbines or an energy storage systems and components, (iii) grid modernization equipment and components, (iv) property designed to capture, remove, use or sequester carbon dioxide emissions, (vi) equipment designed to refine, electrolyze, or blend any fuel, chemical or product, which is renewable or low-carbon and low-emission, (vi) property designed to produce energy conservation technologies (including residential, commercial and industrial applications), (vii) light-, medium- or heavy-duty electric or fuel cell vehicles, technologies and associated charging or refueling infrastructure, (viii) hybrid vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of not less than 14,000 lbs and associated technologies, components or materials or (ix) other advanced energy property designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as may be determined by IRS; (b) which re-equips an industrial or manufacturing facility with equipment designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% through the installation of (i) low- or zero-carbon process heat systems, (ii) carbon capture, transport, utilization and storage systems, (iii) energy efficiency and reduction in waste from industrial processes, or (iv) any other industrial technology designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary or (c) which re-equips, expands, or establishes an industrial facility for the processing, refining, or recycling of critical materials.

1. A qualifying advanced energy project must be certified by IRS, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), through a qualifying advanced energy project application process to consider and award certifications to Taxpayer. In determining which qualifying advanced energy projects to certify, IRS will take into consideration only those projects where there is a reasonable expectation of commercial viability. IRS will also take into consideration which projects (a) will provide the greatest domestic job creation (both direct and indirect) during the tax credit period, (b) will provide the greatest net impact in avoiding or reducing air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, (c) have the greatest potential for technological innovation and commercial deployment, (d) have the lowest levelized cost of generated or stored energy or of measured reduction in energy consumption or greenhouse gas emission (based on costs of the full supply chain) and (e) have the shortest project time from certification to completion. A qualifying advanced energy project that has been allocated a tax credit, but subsequently

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undergoes a significant change in plans, may be denied the tax credit.

2. DOE will implement the selection criteria and evaluate whether a project merits a DOE recommendation based on the following four technical review criteria: (1) commercial viability, (2) greenhouse gas emissions impacts, (3) strengthening U.S. supply chains and domestic manufacturing for a net-zero economy, and (4) workforce and community engagement.

3. A critical material is (a) any non-fuel mineral, element, substance or material that the Secretary of Energy determines (i) has a high risk of a supply chain disruption; and (ii) serves an essential function in 1 or more energy technologies, including technologies that produce, transmit, store and conserve energy; or (b) any mineral, element, substance or material designated as critical by the Secretary of Energy.

4. A qualifying advanced energy project may include any portion of an investment in other projects as eligible for a credit under Section 48C.

5. A qualifying advanced energy project does not include any qualifying investment for which a credit is allowed under Sections 48, 48A, 48B, 48E, 48Q, or 48V.

6. A qualifying advanced energy project does not include any portion of a project for the production of any property that is used in the refining or blending of any transportation fuel (other than renewable fuels).

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 6% of the qualifying investment. The tax credit amount is 30% of the qualifying investment if the project satisfies the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The qualifying investment amount is the basis of eligible property placed in service during the taxable year. Eligible property is property (a) that is necessary for the production of specified energy property, (b) that is tangible personal property, or other tangible property, if such property is used as an integral part of the facility, and (c) with respect to which depreciation (or amortization) is allowable.

1. Eligible property does not include a building or its structural components.

2. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the re-equipping, expansion or establishment of a facility shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

3. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2023, and (d) 15%, for qualified facilities that begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

1. The cumulative national maximum tax credit amount is $10 billion.

2. Qualified investments in energy communities must receive at least $4 billion in allocation.

3. For an applicable entity making an election for elective pay under Section 6417, tax exempt amounts received for the specific purpose of purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, erecting or otherwise acquiring an investment-related credit property must reduce the tax credit so that the total amount of the tax credit plus the restricted tax exempt amount equals the cost of the investment-related credit property.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit pursuant to application procedures to be established by the Secretary. Taxpayer will have 2 years from the date IRS accepts the application during which to provide to IRS evidence that the requirements of the certification have been met. Taxpayer receiving a certification has 2 years from the date of issuance of the certification to place the project in service.

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1. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The basis of qualifying property must be reduced by the amount of tax credit received.

2. Rules similar to the rules relating to the treatment of qualifying progress expenditures under former Section 46(c) and (d) apply.

00.04 Federal income tax credit for clean electricity production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides an income tax credit in the amount per kWh for electricity produced in a qualified facility and sold to an unrelated person. *IRC §45Y; Public Law 117-169 (2022); Notice 2022-61; Notice 2023-29; Notice 2023-38; Notice 2023-45; Notice 2023-47; Notice 2024-9; News Release 2023-249; Notice 2024-30; Treas. Reg. §1.45Y-1 to -5; Public Law 119-21 (2025); Notice 2025-42; Notice 2026-15.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer producers of electricity generated at a qualified facility.

1. Taxpayer may not be a prohibited foreign entity or have made an effective control payment to a prohibited foreign entity.

2. In the case of a qualified facility in which more than 1 person has an ownership interest, except to the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, production from the facility shall be allocated among such persons in proportion to their respective ownership interests in the gross sales from such facility.

3. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

4. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer that is not a prohibited foreign entity. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce electricity at a qualified facility and sell the electricity to an unrelated person. Qualified facility is a facility owned by the Taxpayer which is used for the generation of electricity, which is placed in service after December 31, 2024, and for which the greenhouse gas emissions rate is not greater than zero.

1. Property for which construction begins after December 31, 2025, that includes material assistance from a prohibited foreign entity is not eligible for the credit.

2. Greenhouse gas emissions rate is the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by a facility in the production of electricity, expressed as grams of CO2e per KWh. The Secretary shall annually publish a table that sets forth the greenhouse gas emissions rates for types or categories of facilities.

3. Taxpayer may sell or, consume or store the electricity in the case of a qualified facility equipped with a metering device which is owned and operated by an unrelated person.

4. A qualified facility includes facilities placed in service before December 31, 2024, but only to the extent of increased production due to new units or additions of capacity placed in service after December 31, 2024.

5. Electricity production must be within the United States or a possession of the United States.

6. Electricity produced and amount of greenhouse gases emitted at a qualified facility shall include any production in the form of useful thermal energy by any combined heat and power system property within such facility.

7. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons would be treated as a single employer under the regulations prescribed under Section 52(b). In the case of a

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corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to such a person by another member of such group.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The base tax credit amount is $0.0035 (2025) per kWh. The tax credit amount for a qualified facility (a) with a maximum net output of less than 1 MW (as measured in alternating current), (b) the construction of which begins prior to the date that is 60 days after the Secretary publishes guidance with respect to the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements or (c) which satisfies the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements is $0.0175 (2025) per kWh. The tax credit amount for qualified facility meeting domestic content requirements is increased by 10%. The tax credit amount for qualified facility located in an energy community is increased by 10%. The tax credit amount is adjusted for inflation.

1. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction, or, within the tax credit period, the alteration or repair of a facility, shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

2. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities which begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities which begin construction on or before December 31, 2023, and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities which begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

3. Domestic content requirements require Taxpayer to certify that any steel, iron, or manufactured product which is a component of any such facility (upon completion of construction) was produced in the United States.

4. An energy community is (a) a brownfield site; (b) a metropolitan statistical area or non-metropolitan statistical area which, as determined by the Secretary, (i) has or had 0.17% or greater direct employment or 25% or greater local tax revenues related to the extraction, processing, transport, or storage of coal, oil or natural gas, and (ii) has an unemployment rate at or above the national average unemployment rate for the previous year; (c) a census tract (i) in which after December 31, 1999, a coal mine has closed or after December 31, 2009, a coal-fired electric generating unit has been retired or (ii) which is directly adjoining to any census tract described in subclause (i).

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

1. For tax-exempt bond projects, the tax credit amount is reduced by the lesser of 15% and a fraction, which is (a) the tax-exempt financing divided by (b) aggregate amount of additions to the capital account.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2024. The tax credit period is 10 years. The tax credit amount is phased out 25% a year starting the later of (a) the calendar year in which the Secretary determines that the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States are equal to or less than 25% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States for calendar year 2022; or (b) 2032. The tax credit expires for wind and solar projects placed in service after December 31, 2027, for wind and solar projects that have not begun construction by July 4, 2026. The tax credit amount for wind and solar projects is phased out 25% a year starting 2032.

1. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The tax credit may not be claimed for a facility receiving tax credits under Sections 45, 45J, 45Q, 45U, 48, 48A or 48E.

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2. The tax credit may be recaptured if Taxpayer makes an effective control payment to a prohibited foreign entity within a 10-year recapture period.

00.05 Federal income tax credit for clean electricity investment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides an income tax credit generally in the amount of 30% of the qualified investment in a qualified facility or energy storage technology. *IRC §48E; Public Law 117-169 ; Treas. Reg. §1.48E-1 to -5; Treas. Reg. §1.48E(h)-1; Public Law 119-21 (2025); Notice 2025-42; Notice 2026-15.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of qualified facilities or energy storage technologies.

1. Taxpayer may not be a prohibited foreign entity or have made an effective control payment to a prohibited foreign entity.

2. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

3. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer that is not a prohibited foreign entity. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service qualified property and qualified interconnection property with respect to a qualified facility. Qualified facility is a facility that is used for the generation of electricity, which is placed in service after December 31, 2024, and for which the anticipated greenhouse gas emissions rate is not greater than zero. Qualifying energy storage technology property is (a) property (other than property primarily used in the transportation of goods or individuals and not for the production of electricity) that receives, stores and delivers energy for conversion to electricity (or, in the case of hydrogen, which stores energy) and has a nameplate capacity of not less than 5 kWhs and (b) thermal energy storage property.

1. Qualified property is property that is tangible personal property, or other tangible property (not including a building or its structural components) but only if such property is used as an integral part of the qualified facility with respect to which depreciation (or amortization in lieu of depreciation) is allowable and the construction, reconstruction or erection of which is completed by the Taxpayer or which is acquired by the Taxpayer if the original use of such property commences with the Taxpayer.

2. Property for which construction begins after December 31, 2025, that includes material assistance from a prohibited foreign entity is not eligible for the credit.

3. Greenhouse gas emissions rate is the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by a facility in the production of electricity, expressed as grams of CO2e per KWh. The Secretary shall annually publish a table that sets forth the greenhouse gas emissions rates for types or categories of facilities.

4. In the case of a facility that produces electricity through combustion or gasification, the greenhouse gas emissions rate for such facility shall be equal to the net rate of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by such facility (taking into account lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, as described in Section 211(o)(1)(H) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)(H))) in the production of electricity, expressed as grams of CO2e per KWh.

5. Qualified interconnection property must be in connection with the installation of qualifying energy property, which has a maximum net output of not greater than 5 MW (as measured in alternating current), to provide for the transmission or distribution of the electricity produced or stored by such property.

6. A qualified facility includes facilities placed in service before December 31, 2024, but only to the extent of increased

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production due to new units or additions of capacity placed in service after December 31, 2024.

7. If the Secretary determines that the greenhouse gas emissions rate for a qualified facility is greater than 10 grams of CO2e per KWh, any property for which a tax credit was allowed under this section with respect to such facility shall cease to be investment credit property in the taxable year in which the determination is made.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The base tax credit amount is 6% of the cost basis of qualifying property with respect to qualifying facilities and energy storage technologies. The base 6% tax credit amount is increased to 30% for qualified facilities (or energy storage technology) (a) with a maximum net output (or capacity) of less than 1 MW (as measured in alternating current), (b) the construction of which begins prior to the date that is 60 days after the Secretary publishes guidance with respect to the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements or (c) satisfies the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The tax credit amount for a qualified facility or energy storage technology meeting domestic content requirements is increased by 10% and by 2% for energy projects that do not qualify for the increase to 30%. The tax credit amount for a qualified facility or energy storage technology located in an energy community is increased by 10% and by 2% for qualified facilities or energy storage technologies that do not qualify for the increase to 30%. The tax credit amount for qualifying environmental justice solar and wind facilities is increased by up to 10% for projects located in a low-income community or Indian land and 20% for projects that are part of a qualified low-income residential building project or qualified low-income economic benefit project.

1. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction, or, within the tax credit period, the alteration or repair of a facility, shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

2. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities which begin construction on or before December 31, 2023, and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities which begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

3. Domestic content requirements require Taxpayer to certify that any steel, iron or manufactured product, which is a component of any such facility (upon completion of construction), was produced in the United States.

4. An energy community is (a) a brownfield site; (b) a metropolitan statistical area or non-metropolitan statistical area which, as determined by the Secretary, (i) has or had 0.17% or greater direct employment or 25% or greater local tax revenues related to the extraction, processing, transport, or storage of coal, oil or natural gas, and (ii) has an unemployment rate at or above the national average unemployment rate for the previous year; (c) a census tract (i) in which after December 31, 1999, a coal mine has closed or after December 31, 2009, a coal-fired electric generating unit has been retired or (ii) that is directly adjoining to any census tract described in subclause (I).

5. Qualifying environmental justice facilities are qualified facilities with respect to which the Secretary makes an allocation of environmental justice capacity limitation, (a) do not produce electricity through combustion or gasification, (b) has a maximum net output of less than 5 MW (as measured in alternating current) and (c) (i) is located in a low-income community (as defined in Section 45D(e)) or on Indian land (as defined in Section 2601(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501(2))) or (ii) is part of a qualified low-income residential building project or a qualified low-income economic benefit project.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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1. For tax-exempt bond projects, the tax credit amount is reduced by the lesser of 15% and a fraction, which is (a) the tax-exempt financing divided by (b) aggregate amount of additions to the capital account.

2. For qualifying environmental justice facilities, the allocation limits are 1.8 GW of direct current capacity for each year beginning 2025 through the applicable year and zero thereafter.

3. For an applicable entity making an election for elective pay under Section 6417, tax exempt amounts received for the specific purpose of purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, erecting or otherwise acquiring an investment-related credit property must reduce the tax credit so that the total amount of the tax credit plus the restricted tax exempt amount equals the cost of the investment-related credit property.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies to facilities placed in service after December 31, 2024. The tax credit amount is phased out 25% a year starting the later of (a) the calendar year in which the Secretary determines the calendar year in which the Secretary determines that the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States are equal to or less than 25% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States for calendar year 2022; or (b) 2032. The tax credit expires for wind and solar projects placed in service after December 31, 2027, and for wind and solar projects that have not begun construction by July 4, 2026. The tax credit amount for wind and solar projects is phased out 25% a year starting 2032.

1. Qualified environmental justice facilities must be placed in service within 4 years of the allocation.

2. Qualified environmental justice facilities amendments take effect after December 31, 2022.

3. For environmental justice capacity limitation, there will be a 30-day period during which time applications will initially be accepted for each category. All applications submitted within the 30-day period will be treated as submitted on the same date and at the same time.

4. Following the 30-day period, DOE will generally accept applications on a rolling basis and will review applications and provide recommendations to the IRS in the order applications are received until the IRS allocates all Capacity Limitation in a program year. The IRS will award the applicants in the order that it receives recommendations from DOE.

5. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The tax credit may not be claimed for a facility receiving tax credits under Sections 45, 45J, 45Q, 45U, 45Y, 48, or 48A.

2. The tax credit basis shall not include that portion of the basis of any property which is attributable to qualified rehabilitation expenditures under Section 47.

3. Rules similar to the rules relating to the treatment of qualifying progress expenditures under former Section 46(c) and (d) apply.

00.06 Federal income tax credit for production of clean hydrogen

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides an income tax credit an the amount per kg for the production of clean hydrogen. *IRC §45V; Public Law 117-169 (2022); Treas. Reg. §1.45V-1 to -6; Treas. Reg. §1.48-15; Public Law 119-21 (2025).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producing qualified clean hydrogen.

1. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

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2. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce qualified clean hydrogen at a qualified clean hydrogen production facility. Qualified clean hydrogen means hydrogen that is produced through a process that results in a lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions rate of not greater than 4 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen. Qualified clean hydrogen must be produced (a) in the United States or a possession of the United States, (b) in the ordinary course of a trade or business of the Taxpayer and (c) for sale or use. The production and sale or use of such hydrogen must be verified by an unrelated party. Qualified clean hydrogen production facility means a facility owned by the Taxpayer, which produces qualified clean hydrogen.

1. Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions are the aggregate quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (including direct emissions and significant indirect emissions, such as significant emissions from land use changes), as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, related to the full fuel lifecycle, including all stages of fuel and feedstock production and distribution, from feedstock generation or extraction through the distribution and delivery and use of the finished fuel to the ultimate consumer, where the mass values for all greenhouse gases are adjusted to account for their relative global warming potential.

2. A facility is a single production line that is used to produce qualified clean hydrogen. A single production line includes all components of property that function interdependently to produce qualified clean hydrogen. Components of property function interdependently to produce qualified clean hydrogen if the placing in service of each component is dependent upon the placing in service of each of the other components to produce qualified clean hydrogen.

3. Qualified clean hydrogen production facilities include facilities originally placed in service on or before December 31, 2022, which are modified to produced qualified clean hydrogen.

4. Qualified clean hydrogen production facility does not include equipment used to condition or transport hydrogen beyond the point of production, electricity production equipment used to power the hydrogen production process or carbon capture equipment associated with the electricity production process.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.127 (2025) per kg for clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of not greater than 4 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, $0.159 (2025) per kg for clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of not greater than 2.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen, $0.213 (2025) per kg for clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of not greater than 1.5 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen and $0.637 (2025) per kg for clean hydrogen with a lifecycle greenhouse emission rate of not greater than 0.45 kg of CO2e per kg of hydrogen. The tax credit amounts are adjusted for inflation. For qualified clean hydrogen produced in qualified clean hydrogen production facilities, which are (a) facilities the construction of which begins prior to the date that is 60 days after the Secretary publishes guidance with respect to the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements or (b) a facility that satisfies the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements, the tax credit amount is increased by 500%.

1. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction, or, within the tax credit period, the alteration or repair of a facility, shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

2. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2023, and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities that begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work

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performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. For tax-exempt bond projects, the tax credit amount is reduced by the lesser of 15% and a fraction, which is (a) the tax-exempt financing divided by (b) aggregate amount of additions to the capital account.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is available for a 10-year period beginning on the placed-in-service date of the qualifying facility. The construction of a qualified clean hydrogen production facility must begin on or before December 31, 2027.

1. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Section 48(a)(15) allows a Taxpayer that owns and places in service a specified clean hydrogen production facility (as defined in section 48(a)(15)(C)) to make an irrevocable election to claim the Section 48 credit in lieu of the Section 45V credit for any qualified property (as defined in section 48(a)(5)(D)) that is part of the facility.

1. An unrelated party must verify that the facility is designed and reasonably expected to produce qualifying hydrogen and provide annual verification reports over the 5-year recapture period.

2. The tax credit may not be claimed for a facility receiving tax credits under Section 45Q.

00.07 Federal income tax credit for advanced manufacturing production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides an income tax credit in various amounts for advanced manufacturing eligible components produced and sold. *IRC §45X; Public Law 117-169 ; Treas. Reg. §1.45X-1 to -4; Public Law 119-21 (2025); Notice 2026-15.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of advanced manufacturing eligible components. Taxpayer must be the Taxpayer that directly performs the production activities that bring about a substantial transformation resulting in the eligible component and must sell such eligible component to an unrelated person.

1. Taxpayer may not be a prohibited foreign entity or have made an effective control payment to a prohibited foreign entity.

2. If the production of an eligible component is performed in whole or in part pursuant to a contract that is a contract manufacturing arrangement, then the party to such contract that may claim the tax credit with respect to such eligible component is the party that performs the actual production activities that bring about a substantial transformation resulting in the eligible component.

3. If an eligible component is produced by a Taxpayer pursuant to a contract manufacturing arrangement, the parties to such agreement may determine by agreement the party that may claim the tax credit.

4. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

5. A Taxpayer, which is not an applicable entity, may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer that is not a prohibited foreign entity. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce and sell advanced manufacturing eligible components. Advanced manufacturing eligible components are (a) solar energy components, including solar modules, photovoltaic cells, photovoltaic wafers, solar grade polysilicon, torque tubes, structural fasteners and polymeric back sheets, (b) wind energy components, including blades, nacelles, towers, offshore wind foundation and related offshore wind vessel,

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(c) inverters, including central inverters, commercial inverters, distributed wind inverters, microinverters, residential inverters and utility inverters, (d) qualifying battery components, including electrode active materials, battery cells and battery modules, and (v) any applicable critical minerals.

1. Produce is a process conducted by the Taxpayer that substantially transforms constituent elements, materials or subcomponents into a complete and distinct eligible component that is functionally different from that which would result from mere assembly or superficial modification of the elements, materials or subcomponents.

2. The production and sale must be in a trade or business of the Taxpayer.

3. The sale must be to an unrelated person.

4. Taxpayer is treated as having produced and sold an eligible component to an unrelated person if such component is integrated, incorporated or assembled into another eligible component that is then sold to an unrelated person.

5. The production of the components must be within the United States or a possession of the United States.

6. For taxable years beginning after July 4, 2025, an eligible component does not include any property that includes material assistance from a prohibited foreign entity.

7. Central inverter is an inverter that is suitable for large utility-scale systems and has a capacity that is greater than 1,000 kW AC.

8. Commercial inverter is an inverter that (a) is suitable for commercial or utility-scale applications, (b) has a rated output of 208, 480, 600, or 800 volt three-phase power and (c) has a capacity which is not less than 20 kW and not greater than 125 kW AC.

9. Distributed wind inverter is an inverter that (a) is used in a residential or non-residential system that utilizes 1 or more certified distributed wind energy systems and (b) has a rated output of not greater than 150 kW.

10. Microinverter is an inverter that (a) is suitable to connect with one solar module, (b) has a rated output of (i) 120 or 240 volt single-phase power or (ii) 208 or 480 volt three-phase power and (c) has a capacity which is not greater than 650 watts AC.

11. Residential inverter is an inverter that (a) is suitable for a residence, (b) has a rated output of 120- or 240-volt single-phase power and (c) has a capacity which is not greater than 20 kW AC.

12. Utility inverter is an inverter that (a) is suitable for commercial or utility-scale systems, (b) has a rated output of not less than 600 volt three-phase power and (c) has a capacity which is greater than 125 kW and not greater than 1,000 kW AC.

13. Photovoltaic cell is the smallest semiconductor element of a solar module, which performs the immediate conversion of light into electricity.

14. Photovoltaic wafer is a thin slice, sheet or layer of semiconductor material of at least 240 square centimeters (a) produced by a single manufacturer either (i) directly from molten or evaporated solar grade polysilicon or deposition of solar grade thin film semiconductor photon absorber layer, or (ii) through formation of an ingot from molten polysilicon and subsequent slicing and (b) that comprises the substrate or absorber layer of one or more photovoltaic cells.

15. Polymeric back sheet is a sheet on the back of a solar module, which acts as an electric insulator and protects the inner components of such module from the surrounding environment.

16. Solar grade polysilicon is silicon, which is (a) suitable for use in photovoltaic manufacturing and (b) purified to a minimum purity of 99.999999% silicon by mass.

17. Solar module is the connection and lamination of photovoltaic cells into an environmentally protected final assembly that is (a) suitable to generate electricity when exposed to sunlight and (b) ready for installation without an additional manufacturing process.

18. Torque tube is a structural steel support element (including longitudinal purlins) that (a) is part of a solar

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tracker, (b) is of any cross-sectional shape, (c) may be assembled from individually manufactured segments, (d) spans longitudinally between foundation posts, (e) supports solar panels and is connected to a mounting attachment for solar panels (with or without separate module interface rails) and (f) is rotated by means of a drive system.

19. Structural fastener is a component that is used (a) to connect the mechanical and drive system components of a solar tracker to the foundation of such solar tracker, (b) to connect torque tubes to drive assemblies or (c) to connect segments of torque tubes to one another.

20. Blade is an airfoil-shaped blade that is responsible for converting wind energy to low-speed rotational energy.

21. Offshore wind foundation is the component (including transition piece) that secures an offshore wind tower and any above-water turbine components to the seafloor using (a) fixed platforms, such as offshore wind monopiles, jackets, or gravity-based foundations or (b) floating platforms and associated mooring systems.

22. Nacelle is the assembly of the drivetrain and other tower-top components of a wind turbine (with the exception of the blades and the hub) within their cover housing.

23. Related offshore wind vessel is any vessel that is purpose-built or retrofitted for purposes of the development, transport, installation, operation or maintenance of offshore wind energy components.

24. Tower is a tubular or lattice structure that supports the nacelle and rotor of a wind turbine.

25. Electrode active material is cathode materials, anode materials, anode foils and electrochemically active materials, including solvents, additives and electrolyte salts that contribute to the electrochemical processes necessary for energy storage.

26. Battery cell is an electrochemical cell (a) comprised of 1 or more positive electrodes and 1 or more negative electrodes, (b) with an energy density of not less than 100 watt-hours per liter and (c) capable of storing at least 12 watt-hours of energy.

27. Battery module is a module (a)(i) in the case of a module using battery cells, with 2 or more battery cells that are configured electrically, in series or parallel, to create voltage or current, as appropriate, to a specified end use or (ii) with no battery cells and (c) with an aggregate capacity of not less than 7 kWh (or, in the case of a module for a hydrogen fuel cell vehicle, not less than 1 10 kWh).

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.04 per DC watt for thin film photovoltaic cells or crystalline photovoltaic cells, $12 per square meter of photovoltaic wafers, $3 per kg of solar grade polysilicon, $0.40 per square meter of polymeric back sheets, $0.07 per DC watt for solar modules, various costs per watt of the completed wind turbine for wind energy components, 10% of sales price of offshore wind vessel, $0.87 per kg for torque tubes, $2.28 per kg of structural fasteners, various costs per AC watt for inverters, 10% of the costs of producing electrode active materials, $35 per KWH for battery cells, $10 (or $45 in the case of a battery module that does not use battery cells) per kWh for battery modules and 10% of the costs of producing any applicable critical minerals (2.5% in the case of metallurgical coal).

1. The applicable amount for wind energy components is $0.02 for blades, $0.05 for nacelles, $0.03 for towers, $0.02 for fixed platform offshore wind foundations and $0.04 for floating platform offshore wind foundations.

2. The applicable amount for inverters is $0.025 for central inverters, $0.015 for utility inverters, $0.02 for commercial inverters, $0.065 for residential inverters and $0.11 for microinverters or distributed wind inverters.

3. Costs incurred by the Taxpayer with respect to the production of applicable critical minerals includes all costs as defined in §1.263A-1(e) that are paid or incurred by the Taxpayer for the production of an applicable critical mineral, including direct and indirect materials costs and including extraction costs when paid or incurred by the Taxpayer but not costs to purchase materials that are already an eligible component at the time of acquisition.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The capacity determined with respect to a battery cell or battery module shall not exceed a capacity-to-power ratio of 100:1.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

1. The tax credit for eligible components will be phased out 25% a year starting in 2030 and will be completely phased out after 2032.

2. The tax credit for applicable minerals other than metallurgical coal will be phased out 25% a year starting in 2031 and will be completely phased out after 2033.

3. The tax credit for wind energy components expires December 31, 2027.

4. The tax credit for metallurgical coal expires December 31, 2029.

5. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit does not apply to property produced by facility property for which a Section 48C tax credit is allowed. The tax credit is not allowable if the primary purpose of the production and sale of an eligible component is to obtain the benefit of the tax credit in a manner that is wasteful, such as discarding, disposing of or destroying the eligible component without putting it to a productive use.

00.08 Federal income tax credit for clean fuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The Federal Internal Revenue Code provides an income tax credit in the amounts per gallon multiplied by an emissions factor for clean transportation fuel produced and sold. *IRC §45Z; Public Law 117-169 (2022); Public Law 119-21 (2025); Notice 2025-10; Notice 2025-11; Notice 2025-37; Forthcoming Prop. Treas. Reg. §1.45Z-1 to -6.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers and sellers of clean transportation fuel.

1. Taxpayer must be registered as a producer of clean fuel under Section 4101, and in the case of sustainable aviation fuel, must be certified by an unrelated party in the form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe.

2. In the case of a facility in which more than 1 person has an ownership interest, except to the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, production from the facility shall be allocated among such persons in proportion to their respective ownership interests in the gross sales from such facility.

3. In the case of an applicable entity making an election under Section 6417 with respect to the tax credit, such entity shall be treated as making a payment against income tax for the taxable year with respect to which such tax credit was determined equal to the amount of tax credit. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

4. A Taxpayer that is not an applicable entity may elect under Section 6418 to transfer all of the tax credit to an unrelated Taxpayer that is not a prohibited foreign entity. A pre-filing registration is required to make an election.

5. Taxpayer may not be a specified foreign entity.

6. Taxpayer may not be a foreign influenced entity for any taxable year beginning after July 5, 2027.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce and sell clean transportation fuel at a qualified facility. Clean transportation fuel is a fuel that (a) is suitable for use as a fuel in a highway vehicle or aircraft, (b) has an emissions rate that is not greater than 50 kg of CO_2e per MMBtu and (c) is not derived from coprocessing an applicable material (or materials derived from an applicable material) with a feedstock which is not biomass. Qualified facility is a facility used for the production of transportation fuels. Biomass is any organic material other than oil and natural gas (or any product thereof) and coal (including lignite) or any product thereof.

1. Clean transportation fuel must be produced in the United States or any possession of the United States.

2. Clean transportation fuel must be sold by the Taxpayer to an unrelated person (a) for use by such person in the production of a fuel mixture, (b) for use by such person in a

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trade or business or (c) who sells such fuel at retail to another person and places such fuel in the fuel tank of such other person.

3. A qualified facility does not include any facility that is allowed a credit under Section 45V, Section 48 with respect to any specified clean hydrogen production facility, or Section 45Q.

4. Applicable material is (a) monoglycerides, diglycerides and triglycerides; (b) free fatty acids; and (c) fatty acid esters.

5. Feedstock used to derive fuel produced after December 31, 2025, must be produced or grown in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.21 (2025) per gallon multiplied by an emissions factor. The tax credit amount is $1.06 (2025) per gallon multiplied by an emissions factor for clean fuel and sustainable aviation fuel produced at a qualified facility that meets the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The tax credit amount is $0.37 per gallon multiplied by an emissions factor for sustainable aviation fuel produced in 2025. The tax credit amount is $1.86 per gallon multiplied by an emissions factor for sustainable aviation fuel produced at a qualified facility in 2025 that meets the prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. The emissions factor of a transportation fuel shall be an amount equal to the quotient of (a) an amount equal to (i) 50 kg of CO2e per MMBtu, minus (ii) the emissions rate for such fuel, divided by (b) 50 kg of CO2e per MMBtu. The tax credit amount is adjusted for inflation.

1. Sustainable aviation fuel is liquid fuel, the portion of which is not kerosene, which is sold for use in an aircraft and that (a) meets the requirements of (i) ASTM International Standard D7566 or (ii) the Fischer Tropsch provisions of ASTM International Standard D1655, Annex A1 and (b) is not derived from palm fatty acid distillates or petroleum.

2. The Secretary shall annually publish a table that sets forth the emissions rate for similar types and categories of transportation fuels based on the amount of lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Prevailing wage requirements require that any laborers and mechanics employed by the Taxpayer or any contractor or subcontractor in the construction or the alteration or repair of a facility shall be paid wages at rates not less than the prevailing rates in the locality in which such facility is located as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

4. Apprenticeship requirements require that not less than (a) 10%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2022, (b) 12.5%, for qualified facilities that begin construction on or before December 31, 2023 and (c) 15%, for qualified facilities that begin construction after December 31, 2023, of total labor hours (including work performed by any contractor or subcontractor) be performed by qualified apprentices. Taxpayer may show good faith effort by requesting qualified apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

1. IRS recommends that Taxpayers submit pre-filing registration requests at least 120 days prior to when they plan to file the return on which an elective payment or transferability election will be made.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may not be claimed for a facility receiving tax credits under Sections 45Q or 45V.

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01. Alabama State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

01.01 Alabama state property tax abatement for alternative energy electricity production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alabama provides a property tax abatement in the amount of 100% of the tax on plant, property, and facilities for owners of alternative energy electricity production facilities. *Ala. Code §40-9B-4(f)(2); H.B. 241 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer utility, electric cooperative, municipal electric authority owners of alternative energy electricity production facilities.

1. Taxpayers include entities in which one or more of the foregoing owns an interest.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own alternative energy electricity production facilities. An alternative energy electricity production facility is any plant, property, or facility that produces electricity from alternative energy resources. Renewable energy resources are wind, biomass, black liquor, tidal or ocean current, geothermal, solar energy, small irrigation, municipal solid waste, hydropower and hydrogen when derived or produced from some other renewable energy resource.

1. Alternative energy electricity production facilities must have capital costs of at least $100 million.

2. Qualifying hydropower production facilities must have capital costs of at least $5 million.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement expires July 31, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

01.02 Alabama state income tax deduction for wood-burning heating systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alabama provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% the cost of converting an existing residential gas or electric heating system to a qualifying wood-burning heating system. *Ala. Code §40-18-15(a)(16).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer individuals owning converted heating systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must convert an existing gas or electric heating system to a qualifying wood-burning heating system.

1. Qualifying wood-burning heating systems must be used as the primary energy source for heating a home.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the total cost of purchase and installation for the conversion from gas or electricity to wood.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deduction must be taken for the taxable year during which the conversion was completed.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

01.03 Alabama state income or utility tax credits for biofuel production facility and renewable energy generation facility jobs

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alabama provides an income or utility tax credit in the amount of 3% of gross payroll and 1.5% of its qualified investment in a qualified biofuel production and renewable energy generation facility jobs. *Ala. Code §40-18-372(1)(b) and (c).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer investors and operators of certain facility creating jobs.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the AL Department of Commerce.

2. Taxpayer that is taxed as a flow-through entity may allocate the credit among some or all of the owners in any

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manner specified, regardless of whether the allocation follows federal allocation rules.

3. Taxpayer may be allowed to transfer the credit for up to the first 5 years at a minimum price of $0.85.

4. Taxpayer must be an electric provider, as such term is defined in Section 37-16-3(10), for providing electric service at retail in Alabama to be a qualified owner of a renewable energy generation facility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in and operate a new or expanded biofuel production or renewable energy generation facilities in Alabama. A qualifying biofuel production facility produces motor-vehicle-usable biofuels from renewable feedstocks such as grain, oilseeds, algae, other biomass, or waste materials. A renewable energy generation facility is any tangible property that is part of renewable energy generation, including any addition, modification, expansion, or upgrade to transmission or distribution systems that is required to accommodate the interconnection of renewable energy generation. A qualifying project shall create a significant number of new jobs for the area in which the qualifying project shall be located.

1. Qualifying biofuel is a motor vehicle fuel produced from organic or renewable resources (including plant-based materials, animal fats, wood waste, agricultural residues, etc.) that is used to replace or reduce fossil fuel in transportation and meets the most current applicable American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Fuel Specification standard.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The utility tax credit amount is 3% of the previous year's gross payroll of eligible employees working at the qualified facility and the income tax credit amount is 1.5% of its qualified capital investment in the qualified facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide tax credit limit is $475 million (2028)

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires July 31, 2028. The tax credit period is 10 years. Unused tax credits are refundable or may be carried forward up to 5 years, according to the project agreement. A qualifying project located in a county that is deemed to be a targeted county or a jumpstart county on the date a project agreement is executed, or for underrepresented company will have an incentive period of up to 15 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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03. Alaska State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

03.01 Alaska state property tax exemption for residential renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alaska provides a local option of property tax exemption assessment in the amount of 100% of the value of renewable energy systems that generate electricity for residential use. *Alaska Stat.§29.45.050(b)(E). S.B. 220 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy systems located in the municipality.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy systems that are used to develop means of energy production using energy sources other than fossil or nuclear fuel, including windmills and water and solar energy devices located in the municipality.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

03.02 Alaska state property tax financing option for energy and resilience improvements

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alaska provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for energy and resilience improvements. *Alaska Stat.§29.55.100 et seq. H.B. 80 (2017); H.B. 227(2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer financing energy and resilience improvements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must finance the construction, installation or modification of permanent improvements that are fixed to new construction or existing privately owned commercial or industrial property. Qualifying energy improvements are energy improvements designed to reduce energy consumption or demand, energy costs, or emissions affecting local air quality, including a product, device, or interacting group of products or devices that use energy technology to generate electricity, provide thermal energy, or regulate temperature. Qualifying resilience improvements are improvements that improve building resilience, including projects for seismic improvements, stormwater management, flood mitigation and protection, fire hardening, fire or wind resistance, erosion management, snow load management, microgrids for energy storage and backup power generation, water or wastewater efficiency including reuse and energy recovery, electric vehicle charging stations, retrofitting that improves the envelope, structure or systems of the building, and any other improvement project approved by a municipality as a resilience improvement project.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. A municipality may not impose a period of assessment under this section on privately owned commercial or industrial property that exceeds 30 years or the useful life of the project.

G. MISCELLANEOUS

03.03 Alaska state property tax credit for energy efficient construction

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Alaska provides a local option of property tax credit in various amounts of the value of energy efficient construction. *Alaska Stat.§29.45.049; H.B. 232 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of energy efficient construction located in the municipality.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make improvements that are energy efficient new construction, refurbishments, remodels and renovations meeting eligibility requirements of the municipality.

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D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit timeframe varies by local jurisdiction.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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04. Arizona State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

04.01 Arizona state property tax assessment for renewable energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides a property tax assessment in the amount of 20% of the cost the renewable energy equipment owned by utilities and other entities. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. §42-14154 et seq.; H.B. 2153 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer utilities and other entities owning taxable renewable energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy equipment. Renewable energy equipment is electric generation facilities, electric transmission, electric distribution, gas distribution or combination gas and electric transmission and distribution and transmission and distribution cooperative property, that is used or useful for the generation, storage, transmission or distribution of electric power, energy or fuel derived from solar, wind or other non-petroleum renewable sources not intended for self-consumption, including materials and supplies and construction work in progress.

1. Renewable energy equipment includes all energy storage equipment, both colocated with renewable energy and stand-alone energy storage equipment, Energy storage is commercially available technology for electric utility scale that is capable of absorbing energy, storing energy for a period of time and thereafter dispatching the energy and that uses mechanical, chemical or thermal processes to store energy. Electric utility scale is a person that is engaged in a business activity of producing and furnishing or furnishing to consumers natural or artificial gas and water, or providing to retail electric customers ancillary services, electric distribution services, electric generation services, electric transmission services and other services related to providing electricity, or such person's equipment or wholesale electricity suppliers.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount is 20% of its depreciated cost.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax assessment expires December 31, 2040.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.02 Arizona state property tax exemption for energy efficiency and renewable energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the value of energy efficiency and renewable energy equipment. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. §42-11054; Ariz. Rev. Stat. §44-1761; H.B. 2493 (2019); Ariz. Rev. Stat. §42-1305.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of energy efficiency and renewable energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own energy efficiency and renewable energy equipment, including solar energy devices, energy efficient building components, renewable energy equipment and combined heat and power systems. Solar energy devices are systems or a series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means. Energy efficient building components are high performance sustainable building components installed so that the buildings or building components meet or exceed the energy efficiencies prescribed by the US EPA Energy Star Program or by a LEED green building rating standard developed by the USGBC, or an equivalent green building standard, or that are at least 15% more energy efficient than the international energy conservation code in effect at the time of building permit issuance. Renewable energy equipment is equipment that is used to produce energy primarily for on-site consumption from renewable resources, including wind, forest thinnings, agricultural waste, biogas, biomass, geothermal, low-

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impact hydropower and solar energy not included above. Combined heat and power systems are systems that generate electricity or mechanical power and useful thermal energy in a single, integrated system such that the useful power output of the facility plus one-half of the useful thermal output during any twelve-month period is no less than 42.5% of the total energy input of fuel to the facility.

1. Solar energy devices may also have the capability of storing solar energy for future use.

2. Solar energy devices include passive systems clearly designed as a solar energy device, such as a Trombe wall, and not merely as a part of a normal structure, such as a window.

3. Energy efficient building components, renewable energy equipment and combined heat and power systems must be certified by the county assessor.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

1. The tax exemption for grid-tied photovoltaic systems and any other device or system designed to produce solar energy primarily for on-site consumption is calculated by taking the qualifying property's taxable original cost, and subtracting any appropriate depreciation as prescribed by tables adopted by the department. Taxable original cost is the original cost minus the value of any investment tax credits, production tax credits or cash grants in lieu of investment tax credits applicable to the qualifying property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The documentation must be submitted to the county assessor no later than 6 months before the notice of full cash value is issued for the initial evaluation year or, if the component is added after September 30 of the preceding year, no later than March 31 of the initial valuation year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.03 Arizona state income tax credit for residential solar and wind energy devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% of the cost of installing solar energy devices in the Taxpayer's residence. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. §43-1083; Ariz. Rev. Stat. §44-1761; Arizona DOR Publication No. 543, 04/01/2013; Arizona Private Taxpayer Ruling LR14-002; Arizona DOR Publication No. 543, 07/01/2017; Income Tax Credit for Residential Solar Devices,. Ariz Dept. of Rev. 03/16/2022.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer individuals installing solar energy devices in their residence.

1. Taxpayer husband and wife who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the tax credit that would have been allowed for a joint return.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a solar energy device in their residence. A solar energy device is a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar-generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means, including wind generator systems that produce electricity.

1. Solar energy devices may also have the capability of storing solar energy for future use.

2. Solar energy devices include passive systems clearly designed as a solar energy device, such as a Trombe wall, and not merely as a part of a normal structure, such as a window.

3. Solar energy devices do not include solar hot water heater plumbing stub-outs installed by the builder of a house or dwelling unit before title was conveyed to the Taxpayer or swimming pool covers.

4. Solar energy devices must have components of the solar energy device and their installation warranted for a period of at least 1 year and the collectors, heat exchangers and storage

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units and their installation warranted for a period of at least 2 years.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of the solar energy device.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $1,000. The maximum cumulative tax credit amount is $1,000 per residence.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.04 Arizona state income tax deduction for qualifying wood stoves

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the cost to convert an existing wood fireplace to a qualifying wood stove. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. §43-1027.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer individual owners of converted wood stoves.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must convert an existing wood fireplace to a qualifying wood stove, wood fireplace or gas fired fireplace and non-optional equipment directly related to its operation on property.

1. A qualifying wood stove or wood fireplace is a residential wood heater that meets the standards of performance for new residential wood heaters.

2. A qualifying gas fired fireplace is any device that burns natural or liquefied petroleum gas as its fuel through a burner system that is permanently installed in the fireplace.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the cost of conversion.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax deduction amount is $500.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.05 Arizona state income tax credit for production of electricity using renewable energy resources

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides an income tax credit in amounts ranging from $0.01 to $0.04 per kWh of the first 200,000 MW hours of electricity produced per year by a qualified energy generator over a ten-year period. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §43-1083.02; *Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §43-1164.03; S.B. 1254 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of qualified energy generators.

1. Taxpayer flow-through entities must allocate the tax credit to members, partners, or shareholders in proportion to their share of ownership on the last day of the Taxpayer's tax period.

2. Taxpayer may not own any existing qualified energy generator, within 1 mile of a new qualified energy generator, for which Taxpayer or an affiliate of Taxpayer is already receiving the tax credit.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and produce electricity from a qualified energy generator. A qualified energy generator is a facility that has at least 5 MW generating capacity, is located on land owned or leased by Taxpayer, produces electricity using a qualified energy resource and sells that electricity to an unrelated entity, unless the electricity is sold to a public service corporation.

1. Qualifying energy resources include wind, solar or biomass.

2. Biomass is an organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds, and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement; agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover,

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aquatic plants and agricultural processed coproducts, and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose; animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste; solid woody waste materials, including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-treated, chemically-treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic; crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy; and landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.01 per kWh of the first 200,000 MW hours of electricity produced using wind or biomass energy resources. The tax credit amount is $0.01 to $0.04 per kWh of the first 200,000 MW hours of electricity produced using solar or heat derived energy source.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $2 million per facility. The maximum statewide annual tax credit amount is $20 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 10 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years. The tax credit expired December 31, 2020.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.06 Arizona state sales tax exemption for energy storage

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% for energy storage machinery and equipment. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §42-5159(B)(5); H.B. 2153 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to electric utility Taxpayer purchasers or lessors of energy storage machinery and equipment.

1. Electric utility is a person that is engaged in a business activity of producing and furnishing or furnishing to consumers natural or artificial gas and water, or providing to retail electric customers ancillary services, electric distribution services, electric generation services, electric transmission services and other services related to providing electricity, or such person's equipment or wholesale electricity suppliers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease energy storage machinery and equipment used directly for energy storage for later electrical use. All machinery and equipment are used for electric energy storage from the point of receipt of such energy in order to facilitate storage of the electric energy to the point where the electric energy is released. Energy storage is commercially available technology for electric utility scale that is capable of absorbing energy, storing energy for a period of time and thereafter dispatching the energy, using mechanical, chemical or thermal processes to store energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

04.07 Arizona state sales tax deduction for landfill waste renewable energy construction

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arizona provides a sales tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the sales of qualifying construction contract for landfill waste renewable energy construction. *Ariz. Rev. Stat. §42-5075(B)(20).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer prime contractors.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer constructs a mixed waste processing facility that is located on a municipal solid waste landfill and that is constructed for the purpose of recycling solid waste or producing renewable energy from landfill waste. A mixed waste processing facility is a solid waste facility that is owned, operated or used for the treatment, processing or disposal of solid waste, recyclable solid waste, conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste or household hazardous waste.

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1. A Municipal solid waste landfill is any solid waste landfill that accepts household waste, household hazardous waste or very small quantity generator waste.

2. Recycling is collecting, separating, cleansing, treating and reconstituting recyclable solid waste that would otherwise become solid waste, but does not include incineration or other similar processes.

3. Renewable energy is usable energy, including electricity, fuels, gas and heat, produced through the conversion of energy provided by sunlight, water, wind geothermal, heat, biomass, landfill gas or other non-fossil renewable resources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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05. Arkansas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

05.01 Arkansas state income tax credit for biodiesel suppliers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of 5% of the cost of facilities and equipment used directly in the wholesale and retail distribution of biodiesel fuels. *Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2803*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer suppliers purchasing facilities and equipment used directly in the wholesale and retail distribution of biodiesel fuels.

1. Taxpayer must be customarily in the wholesale business of offering distillate special fuels or liquefied gas special fuels for resale or use to any person in Arkansas.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase facilities and equipment used directly in the wholesale and retail distribution of biodiesel fuels. Biodiesel fuel is a renewable, biodegradable, mono alkyl ester combustible liquid fuel derived from agricultural plant oils or animal fats that meet the American Society for Testing and Material Specification D6751-02 for Biodiesel Fuel, or B100 Bland Stock for Distillate Fuels, as in effect on February 1, 2003.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 5% of the cost of facilities and equipment.

1. The cost of facilities and equipment does not include the cost-of-service contracts, sales tax, or acquisition of undeveloped land.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 3 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

05.02 Arkansas state income tax credit for rice straw

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of $15 per ton of rice straw over 500 tons purchased. *Ark. Code Ann. §26-51-512*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of rice straw.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase rice straw over 500 tons for processing, manufacturing, generating energy, or producing ethanol. Rice straw is the dry stems of rice left after the seed heads have been removed.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $15 per ton of rice straw over 500 tons purchased by Taxpayer.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit allowable is 50% of the amount of income tax due for that tax year.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not claim any other state tax credit or deduction for the purchase of rice straw.

05.03 Arkansas state sales tax exemption for retail biodiesel fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the sales tax due on biodiesel fuels. *Ark. Code Ann. §26-52-401(11)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer retail sellers of biodiesel fuels.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel fuel is a diesel fuel substitute produced from nonpetroleum renewable resources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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05.04 Arkansas state income tax credit for targeted businesses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of annual payroll of targeted businesses. *Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2701 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer employers in targeted businesses.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by AR Department of Economic Development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must be an employer in targeted businesses. Targeted businesses include energy reduction, distributed energy generation, bio-based products with emphasis on biodiesel, ethanol, methanol, systematic crude oil, adhesives, polymers, automotive components and engineered products from nontraditional biomass sources.

1. A targeted business must: (a) have an annual payroll for Arkansas Taxpayers of not less than $100,000, but no more than $1 million; (b) show proof of an equity investment of $250,000 or more; and (c) pay average hourly wages exceeding 150% of the county or state average hourly wage, whichever is less.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of annual payroll of targeted businesses.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $100,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 9 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

05.05 Arkansas state sales tax refund for targeted businesses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides a sales and use tax refund in the amount of 100% of sales and use tax paid by targeted businesses for purchase of material used in the construction or expansion of eligible business. *Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2703 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax refund is available to Taxpayer purchasers establishing or expanding targeted businesses.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by AR Department of Economic Development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase materials in the establishment or expansion of targeted businesses. Targeted business include energy reduction, distributed energy generation, bio-based products with emphasis on biodiesel , ethanol , methanol, systematic crude oil, adhesives, polymers, automotive components and engineered products from nontraditional biomass sources.

1. A targeted business must: (a) have an annual payroll for Arkansas Taxpayers of no less than $100,000, but no more than $1 million; and (b) show proof of an equity investment of $250,000 or more.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax refund amount is 100% of sales and use tax paid by targeted businesses for purchase of material used in the construction of buildings or the addition, modification or improvement of a new or expanding eligible business.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax refund amount must be claimed within 3 years after the date of qualified purchase.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

05.06 Arkansas state income tax exemption for drop-in biofuels manufacturers.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the income of drop-in biofuels manufacturers. *Ark. Code Ann. §26-51-313.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax refund is available to Taxpayer manufacturers of drop-in biofuels manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by AR Department of Economic Development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must be a qualified drop-in biofuels manufacturer. A drop-in biofuel is a liquid motor fuel that: (a) is a substitute for conventional petroleum-based motor fuel; (b) is completely interchangeable and compatible with conventional petroleum-based motor fuel; (c) does not require

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modification of conventional engine fuel systems; (d) can be delivered through the existing fuel distribution systems, including without limitation: (i) intrastate and interstate petroleum pipelines; and (ii) existing gasoline and diesel fuel pumps.

1. A qualified drop-in biofuels manufacturer must: (a) invest at least $20 million in a new or expanded drop-in biofuels manufacturing facility; and (b) create at least 100 new jobs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of income.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is equal to ((((110% x state average hourly wage x 2,080 x 1,000) / (project average hourly wage x 2,080 x number of jobs created)) x 0.6) + (project investment amount / $250 million x 0.4)) x 20 years. The maximum tax exemption period is 20 years. The tax exemption expired June 30, 2023.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

05.07 Arkansas state income tax credit for wood energy products

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30% of cost of wood energy products. *Arkansas Code § 26-51-2701 et seq.; H.B. 1779 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of wood energy products equipment.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by AR Department of Economic Development.

2. Taxpayer must be in the business of collecting, separating, treating, pulverizing, drying, modifying, or manufacturing wood energy products.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase wood energy products equipment for use in Arkansas. Wood energy products equipment is (a) new or used machinery or equipment located in Arkansas on the last day of the taxable year that is operated or used exclusively in Arkansas to collect, separate, treat, pulverize, dry, modify, or convert wood fiber so the resulting product may be used as a raw material, for productive energy use, or to manufacture other materials; (b) devices that are directly connected with or are an integral and necessary part of machinery or equipment operated or used exclusively in Arkansas to collect, separate, treat, pulverize, dry, modify, or convert wood fiber and are necessary for the collection, separation, treatment, pulverization, drying, modification, or manufacturing of wood fiber; (c) equipment that produces energy with wood power; and (d) a device that is directly connected with or is an integral and necessary part of machinery or equipment operated or used exclusively in Arkansas to produce energy with wood power.

1. Taxpayer must enter into an agreement with the Arkansas Economic Development Commission to provide the business an incentive to locate a new, qualified wood energy product and forest maintenance project or a qualified wood energy product and forest maintenance expansion project in Arkansas.

2. Wood energy products equipment does not include a vehicle or trailer that is licensed or that normally would be licensed for use on highways.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the cost of wood energy products.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

1. Taxpayer may only claim the lesser of $5 million or the amount of income tax due by Taxpayer, unless the Taxpayer has a public retirement system of the State of Arkansas as a proprietor, partner member, shareholder or holding an interest.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit may be carried forward indefinitely.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The Taxpayer must provide notice to the Department of Finance and Administration of the amount of tax credits that will be sold or transferred for value.

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05.08 Arkansas state income tax credit for sustainable aviation fuel production equipment.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Arkansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30% of the cost of sustainable aviation fuel production equipment. *Ark. Code Ann. §26-51-2901 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer manufacturers of drop-in biofuels manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by AR Economic Development Commission.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase sustainable aviation fuel equipment. Sustainable aviation fuel equipment is machinery and equipment that are essential for the receiving, storing, processing and testing of raw materials used in producing or processing sustainable aviation fuel or the production, storage, testing and shipping of a finished product of a qualified sustainable aviation fuel project, or both.

1. Sustainable aviation fuel is naphtha-type jet fuel derived from wood biomass or other approved renewable feedstocks, and is compatible with conventional jet fuel for use in aircraft.

2. A qualifying facility must begin construction by December 31, 2027, have a minimum capital investment of $2 billion in a single Arkansas SAF production facility, creation of at least 75 new full-time jobs, and an operational plan whereby at least 80% of the facility's own process energy needs are met by the sustainable fuel it produces

3. Qualifying projects involve the construction or expansion of production facilities that convert organic materials (such as forestry byproducts or other biomass) into drop-in aviation-grade fuel meeting applicable ASTM specifications and federal blending standards.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the cost of sustainable aviation fuel production equipment.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Annual tax credit limit is the lesser of $10 million. Tax credit may be refundable in accordance with the project's incentive agreement.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Qualifying facility construction must commence by December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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06. California State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

06.01 California state property tax exclusion for active solar energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides a state property tax appraisal exclusion in amounts ranging from 75-100% the cost of active solar energy systems. *Cal Rev & Tax Code §73, A.B. 1451 (2008); A.B. 15 (2011); California SBE Special Tax Notice L-330 (2012); California State Board of Equalization Letter to Assessors No. 2013/042; S.B. 871 (2014); California State Board of Equalization Letter to Assessors No. 2014/037; California SBE Information Publication 235G, 10/01/2014; California State Board of Equalization Letter to Assessors No. 2019/035, 11/13/2019; S.B. 364 (2020); S.B. 267 (2021); California SBE Letter to Assessors No. 2022/023, 06/10/2022); S.B. 1340 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exclusion is available to Taxpayer owner-builders or initial purchasers of taxable property incorporating active solar energy systems.

1. Taxpayer owner-builder or seller must not have received a tax exclusion for the same active solar energy system.

2. Taxpayer initial purchaser must have purchased the new building prior to that building becoming subject to reassessment to the Taxpayer owner-builder seller.

(i). Taxpayer initial purchaser must file a claim with the assessor and provide to the assessor any documents necessary to identify the value attributable to the active solar energy system included in the purchase price of the new building and identify the amount of any rebate for the active solar energy system provided to either the owner-builder seller or the Taxpayer initial purchaser by any agency of California.

3. In the case of a legal entity that owns an active solar energy system pursuant to a partnership flip transaction, neither an initial transfer of a capital and profits interest in the legal entity, nor any subsequent change in the allocation of the capital and profits of the legal entity among the members, shall be deemed to constitute a transfer of control of, or of a majority interest in, the legal entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own or build active solar energy systems. Active solar energy systems are systems that use solar devices, which are thermally isolated from living space or any other area where the energy is used, to provide for the collection, storage, or distribution of solar energy once the system has finished being built as part of a new property or has finished being added to an already existing property. Active solar energy systems include storage devices, power conditioning equipment, transfer equipment, and parts related to the functioning of those items.

1. Active solar energy systems may be used for domestic, recreational, therapeutic, or service water heating, space conditioning, production of electricity, process heat and solar mechanical energy.

2. Active solar energy systems do not include auxiliary equipment, such as furnaces and hot water heaters, that use a source of power other than solar energy to provide usable energy.

3. Active solar energy systems include dual use equipment such as ducts and hot water tanks, farm equipment and machinery, that is utilized by both auxiliary equipment and solar energy equipment. To qualify, 50% or more of the electricity generated by a solar power facility must be used in the production and harvesting of agricultural products.

4. Active solar energy systems do not include solar swimming pool heaters or hot tub heaters.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exclusion amount is 100% of the property tax due.

1. For dual use equipment, the tax exclusion amount is 75% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The active solar energy system must commence construction by January 1, 2025. The tax exclusion expires on December 31, 2026.

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G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.02 California state property tax financing for municipal energy districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides the local option of property tax financing for municipal energy districts which are authorized to provide financing for the installation of distributed generation renewable-energy systems, energy-efficiency improvements and water-efficiency improvements to residential, commercial, industrial or other real property. *CA Streets and Highways Code §5898.10 et. seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners of taxable distributed generation renewable-energy systems, energy-efficiency and water-efficiency improvements in municipal energy district.

1. Taxpayer owner must have clean property title and must be current on property taxes and mortgages.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance the installation of renewable-energy systems, energy-efficiency improvements and water-efficiency improvements to residential, commercial, industrial or other real property.

1. Qualifying improvements must be permanently fixed to the real property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax financing term is up to 20 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.03 California state income tax exclusion for alternative energy system vouchers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides an income tax exclusion in the amount of 100% of gross income from any rebates, vouchers or other financial incentives for expenses paid or incurred for the purchase or installation of alternative energy systems. *Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §17138.1.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer corporations and individuals receiving rebates and vouchers from the CA Energy Commission, the Public Utility Commission or a local publicly owned electric utility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must receive rebates and vouchers for the purchase or installation of alternative energy systems. Alternative energy systems include solar or thermal systems; wind energy systems that produce electricity; or fuel cell generating system that produce electricity, as described in the CA Energy Commission's Emerging Renewable Resources Guidebook.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exclusion amount is 100% of qualifying gross income.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.04 California state income tax deduction for loan interest financing energy efficient products for qualifying residences

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% of interest paid on a loan financed through a public utility company to purchase energy efficient equipment and products for residences. *Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §17208.1; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §17073.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer borrowers of loans financing energy efficient equipment and products.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must borrow loans through a public utility company for financing of energy efficient equipment or products. Energy efficient equipment or products are equipment or products certified by a public utility company that will improve the energy efficiency of a qualifying residence on which the product or equipment is installed or applied. Qualifying products and equipment include heating, ventilation, air-

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conditioning, lighting, solar, advanced metering of energy usage, windows, insulation, zone heating products and gas room heaters certified by the CA Energy Commission, EPA-certified wood fueled stoves, and weatherization systems.

1. Qualifying residence is the principal residence of Taxpayer and 1 other residence of Taxpayer, which is selected by Taxpayer.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the interest on a qualifying loan.

1. The tax deduction is not treated as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, subject to the 2% floor under IRC §67(a).

2. The tax deduction is in lieu of any tax credit allowable on the purchase of the energy efficient product or equipment.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.05 California state sales tax exemption for green manufacturing equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the sales tax due on green manufacturing equipment. *Cal. Public Resources. Cd. §26011.8; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §6010.8; S.B. 71 (2010); Cal. Alternative Energy and Advanced Transp. Fin. Auth., Regs. §§10030 to 10036; S.B. 1128 (2012); A.B. 209 (2022); A.B. 2887 (2022); S.B. 86 (2025).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of green manufacturing equipment.

1. Taxpayer must be approved by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The Financing Authority will consider: (a) the number of jobs created by the program in California; (b) the number of businesses that have remained in California or relocated to California as a result of this program; (c) the amount of state and local revenue and economic activity generated by the program; (d) the amount of reduction in greenhouse gases, air pollution, water pollution, or energy consumption.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase green manufacturing equipment. Green manufacturing equipment includes alternative source and advanced transportation equipment. Alternative sources are the application of cogeneration technology, the conservation of energy, the use of solar, biomass, recycled feedstock projects, wind, geothermal, hydroelectricity under 30 MW, advanced electric distributive generation technology, or any other source of energy, the efficient use of which will reduce the use of fossil and nuclear fuels. Advanced transportation technologies include fuel cells.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax exemption amount is $100 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires January 1, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.06 California state sales tax exemption for zero-emission technology transit bus

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides a gross receipts sales tax exemption in the amount of 54.31% of the sales tax due on zero-emission technology transit buses. *Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §6377; A.B. 784 (2019); California Department of Tax and Fee Administration Special Notice L-716, 11/01/2019.; A.B. 2622 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer Sellers of zero-emission technology transit buses.

1. Purchasers must be a city, county, or city and county; a transportation or transit district; or public agencies that provide transit services to the public.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease zero-emission technology transit buses. Zero-emission technology transit buses are any zero-emission technology transit bus sold to a city, county, city and county, transportation or transit district, or other public agency that provides transit services to the public

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that is eligible for the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project funded by the Air Quality Improvement Program and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund under the State Air Resources Board.

1. Qualifying activity also includes the storage, use, or other consumption in the state of zero-emission technology transit buses.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 54.31% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2025.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

06.07 California state sales tax exemption for Clean Cars 4 All (CC4A) zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. California provides a state partial sales and use tax exemption for qualifying zero-emission and near-zero-emission motor vehicles purchased or leased by eligible participants in the Clean Cars 4 All (CC4A) Program. *Cal. Rev. & Tax. Cd. §6368.2; Cal. Health & Safety Cd. §44124.5; S.B. 1382 (2022); California Department of Tax and Fee Administration Special Notice L-878 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer buyers participating in the Clean Cars 4 All Program.

1. Taxpayer must be an individual who has received an award letter or other approval documentation issued by a participating local air district administering the CC4A Program.
2. Taxpayer eligibility is based on household income, residency within a participating air district, and compliance with CC4A program requirements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease a qualified motor vehicle under the Clean Cars 4 All Program. Qualified motor vehicles are vehicles for which a grant award letter has been issued to the qualified buyer pursuant to the CC4A Program. The exemption applies to the sale, lease, storage, use, or other consumption in California of a qualified motor vehicle sold to a qualified buyer who has received an award letter under the CC4A Program.

1. Qualifying activity also includes the storage, use, or other consumption in the state of zero-emission technology transit buses.

2. The Clean Cars 4 All Program is administered by the California Air Resources Board in coordination with participating local air quality management districts.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 3.9375% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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08. Colorado State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

08.01 Colorado state property tax credit for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an option for counties and municipalities to offer state property tax rebates or credits to residential and commercial property owners who install renewable energy systems on their property. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §31-20-101.3; H.B. 1126 (2009)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners installing renewable energy fixtures on Taxpayer's residential or commercial property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy property. Renewable energy property is any fixture, product, system, device or interacting group of devices that produce electricity from renewable resources, including photovoltaic systems, solar thermal systems, small wind systems, biomass systems, or geothermal systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME

G. MISCELLANEOUS

08.02 Colorado state property tax assessment for public utility renewable energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a state property tax assessment valuation in amounts ranging from $421 - 1,128 per kW for renewable energy facilities. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-4-102(1)(e); Colo. Rev. Stat. §40-1-102; S.B. 177 (2010); S.B. 20 (2021)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer public utility owners of taxable renewable energy facility property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy facility property. Renewable energy facilities include solar, biomass and wind energy facilities. Solar energy facilities are new facilities that use real and personal property, including solar energy devices, leaseholds and easements, to generate and deliver to the interconnection meter any source of electrical, thermal, or mechanical energy in excess of 2 MW by harnessing the radiant energy of the sun and that are not primarily designed to supply electricity for consumption on site. Biomass energy facilities are new facilities that generate electrical or mechanical energy by combusting biomass or biosolids derived from the treatment of wastewater and are not designed primarily to supply electricity on site. Wind energy facilities are new facilities that use real and personal property, including one or more wind turbines, leaseholds and easements, to generate and deliver to the interconnection meter any source of electrical or mechanical energy in excess of 2 MW by harnessing the kinetic energy of the wind. Renewable energy facilities include energy storage systems.

1. Taxpayer must provide renewable energy facility's current power purchase agreement to the Colorado Division of Property Taxation each year.

2. Qualifying solar energy devices include a solar collector or other device or a structural design feature of a structure that provides for the collection of sunlight and comprises part of a system for the conversion of the sun's radiant energy into thermal, chemical, mechanical, or electrical energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount is determined by the Colorado Division of Property Taxation. For solar energy facilities, the tax assessment amount is determined by using a separate calculation method based on cost, the revenue generated from electricity sales, and a tax factor multiplier. For wind energy facilities, the tax assessment amount is determined by using a separate calculation method based on cost, the revenue generated from electricity sales, and a tax factor multiplier.

1. The nonrenewable facility value was determined to be $1,128 per kW for renewable energy projects up to 2 MW (MW), and $421 per kW for systems over 100 MW, with other values for various size ranges between 2 MW and 100 MW. (2009)

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.03 Colorado state property tax financing for clean energy finance districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides property tax financing options for local governments funding eligible renewable-energy projects or energy-efficiency improvements by property owners. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §30-11-107.3; H.B. 1350 (2008); S.B. 20 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer owners of taxable eligible renewable-energy projects or energy-efficiency improvements.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Clean Energy Development Authority, which is authorized to establish Clean Energy Finance Districts in the state.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance capital improvements for energy efficiency retrofits and the installation of renewable energy fixtures. Renewable energy fixtures include solar water heating, solar thermal-electric, photovoltaics, wind, biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal-electric, biodiesel and ethanol, fuel cells that do not use fossil fuels, insulation, windows and doors, automatic energy control systems, HVAC systems, caulking and weather stripping, lighting, daylighting, energy-recovery systems and geothermal heat pumps.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.04 Colorado state income tax credit for innovative motor vehicles and trucks

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in various amounts for the conversion or the purchase of an alternative fuel, electric or hybrid vehicles and trucks. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-516.7 and 8; Tax Professionals TaxInfo Email post, Colo. Dept. Rev., 03/18/2016; H.B. 1332 (2016); Colorado FYI Tax Publication No. Income 69, 03/01/2017; Colo. Code Regs. 39-22-516; Colorado FYI Tax Publication No. Income 69, 01/01/2018, released 04/09/2018; Colorado FYI Tax Publication No. Income 69, 12/01/2019; H.B. 1272 (2023); FYI Income 70: Innovative Truck Credits.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners and lessees of alternative fuel, electric or hybrid vehicles and trucks.

1. Taxpayer may assign the tax credit to a financing entity.

2. In case of property jointly owned, purchased or leased by multiple Taxpayers or by a partnership, S corporation, or other similar pass-through entity, the credit may be allocated to the respective owners, partners, or shareholders in any manner the owners, partnership, or S corporation elect.

3. Taxpayer may be a person or a political subdivision of the state that is exempt from taxation under section 39-22-112(1).

4. Taxpayer may assign the tax credit to a financing entity or to a motor vehicle dealer.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase, lease or convert an existing vehicle or truck to an alternative fuel, electric or hybrid vehicle. Alternative fuel is compressed natural gas, propane, ethanol, or any mixture of ethanol containing 85% or more ethanol by volume with gasoline or other fuels, electricity, liquefied petroleum gas and other fuels such as clean diesel or reformulated gasoline as long as the fuels make comparable reductions in carbon monoxide emissions and brown cloud pollutants as determined by the Air Quality Control Colorado Commission. Hybrid vehicle is a motor vehicle with a hybrid propulsion system that uses an alternative fuel by operating both on an alternative fuel, including electricity, and a traditional fuel.

1. Qualifying plug-in hybrid electric vehicle is an original equipment manufacturer vehicle that can operate solely on electric power and can recharge its battery from both an on-board generation source and an off-board electricity source,

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has a gross vehicle weight rating that does not exceed 8,500 lbs, and has a battery capacity of not less than 4 KW hours.

2. Qualifying electric or plug-in hybrid electric truck must: (a) have a maximum speed of at least 55 mph; (b) have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 8,500 lbs; (c) be propelled to a significant extent by an electric motor; (d) have battery which must be capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity; (e) have battery which must have a capacity of at least 4 kWh; (f) be new at the time of purchase or lease; and (g) be titled and registered in Colorado or registered under the International Registration Plan (IRP) and base plated in Colorado.

3. Qualifying hydrogen truck must: (a) have a maximum speed of at least 55 mph; (b) have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 8,500 lbs; (c) be propelled to a significant extent by an electric motor; (d) be powered by one or more hydrogen fuel cells; (e) be new at the time of purchase or lease; and (f) be titled and registered in Colorado or registered under the International Registration Plan (IRP) and base plated in Colorado. Qualifying conversions must increase city fuel economy by at least 75% over comparable non-hybrid version vehicles.

4. Qualifying vehicles may be a used vehicle if Taxpayer provides documentation that a previous owner did not claim the tax credit.

5. Taxpayer may purchase, lease or convert more than one qualifying vehicle.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount depends on the tax year.

1. For 2023-2024, the tax credit amount is $5,000. For 2025, the tax credit amount is $3,500. For 2026, the tax credit amount is $1,500. For 2027, the tax credit amount is $1,000. For 2028, the tax credit amount is $500.

2. For 2024-2026, an additional tax credit amount of $600 may be claimed by a financing entity or motor vehicle dealer when Taxpayer assigns the tax credit.

3. An additional tax credit amount of $2,500 may be claimed for vehicles that with a manufacturer's suggested retail price of below $35,000.

4. For Category 7 light-duty, medium-duty or heavy-duty trucks: for 2024, the tax credit amount is $5,000-12,000. For 2025, the tax credit amount is $3,500-12,000. For 2026, the tax credit amount is $1,500-8,000. For 2027-2032, the tax credit amount is $1,000-8,000.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. No tax credit is allowed for vehicles that exceed a manufacturer's suggested retail price of $80,000 or for a truck that exceeds the difference in manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) between the qualifying truck and a comparable truck that runs on either gasoline or diesel fuel.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028. Unused tax credit may be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.05 Colorado state sales and use tax exemption for clean fuel vehicle property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the sale, storage, use, or consumption of a clean fuel motor vehicle property. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-26-719; Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-516; Colo. Dept. of Rev., FYI Income 9, 12/09; FYI Tax Publication Sales 91 (2012); FYI Tax Publication Sales 91 (2013).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of clean fuel motor vehicle property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase clean fuel motor vehicle property. Clean fuel motor vehicle property includes motor vehicles, parts used for converting and power sources certified by the US Environmental Protection Agency or any state as provided in the Federal Clean Air Act as meeting an emission standard equal to or more stringent than the low-emitting vehicle emission standard. Motor vehicles are any self-propelled vehicle required to be licensed or subject to licensing for operation upon the highways, including a vehicle that uses a hybrid propulsion

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system. Parts used for converting are the wiring, fuel lines, engine coolant system, fuel storage containers, fuel control system and other components associated with reducing the emissions characteristics of an engine or motor. Power source is the engine or motor and associated wiring, fuel lines, engine coolant system, fuel storage containers and miscellaneous components.

1. Qualifying clean fuel motor vehicle, power source, or parts used for converting the power source must be certified as meeting an emission standard equal to or more stringent than the low-emitting vehicle emission standard.

2. Qualifying clean fuel motor vehicles must have a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 10,000 lbs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.06 Colorado state property tax exemption for leased residential solar electric generation facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a state property tax exemption for residential solar electric generation facilities. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-3-102; S.B. 1267 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer lessees of residential solar electric generation facility property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must lease residential solar electric generation facility property. A residential solar electric generation facility is a facility located on residential real property, owned by a person other than the owner of the residential real property, installed on the customer's side of the meter, used to produce electricity from solar energy primarily for use in the residential improvements located on the real property, and that has a production capacity of no more than 100 kW.

1. Residential solar electric generation facilities do not include facilities used to produce income for the owner of the real property. Rebates, offsets, credits and net metering reimbursements will not constitute the production of income.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% the value of the residential solar electric generation facility property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.07 Colorado state income tax credit for enterprise zone property investment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 3% the total qualified investment in IRC Section 38 property located in an enterprise zone. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-30-104; Colo. Code Regs. §39-30-104(1); Colorado FYI Tax Publication No. Income 11, 12/01/2011; H.B. 1219 (2015); PLR-18-002, 02/27/2018.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers investors in IRC Section 38 property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make a renewable energy investment qualifying for IRC Section 38 property in an enterprise zone. A renewable energy investment is an investment that qualifies for the IRC Section 38 tax credit for solar thermal electric, photovoltaic, landfill gas, wind, biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal electric, recycled energy, anaerobic digestion, or renewable fuel cell projects.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 3% of the total qualified investment in IRC Section 38 property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is the lesser of: (a) $750,000 plus any investment tax credit carryovers previously allowed; and (b) the sum of $5,000 of Taxpayer's actual tax liability for the tax year plus 50% of any portion of that tax liability that exceeds $5,000.

1. The Colorado Economic Development Commission may permit Taxpayer to claim a credit in excess of that limitation

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for the tax year in which the total qualified investment is made.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried over 22 years. For tax years starting on or before December 31, 2020, the tax credit may be elected to be refundable up to 80%, up to $750,000 annually, and forfeiting the remaining 20%.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.08 Colorado state property tax exemption for agrivoltaics

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a property tax exemption for part of a solar energy generating system that is used for agrivoltaics. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-3-122; S.B. 92 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of equipment for part of a solar energy generating system that is used for agrivoltaics.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own equipment for part of a solar energy generating system that is used for agrivoltaics. Agrivoltaics is one or more solar energy generation facilities directly integrated with agricultural activities, including crop production, grazing, animal husbandry, apiaries, cover cropping to improve soil health or insect habitat benefits or carbon sequestration, or production of agricultural commodities for sale in the retail or wholesale market.

1. Qualifying equipment must: (a) incorporate novel designs, technologies, or configurations that significantly expand the potential for agricultural activities; (b) be constructed in a manner that minimizes soil compaction underneath and in between panels; and (c) be constructed to incorporate design strategies that are planned with the intent to minimize the negative environmental impact of photovoltaic energy production facilities.

2. Novel designs, technologies, or configurations that significantly expand the potential for agricultural activities include: (a) elevating the bottom edge height of the panels at least six feet above the ground; (b) utilizing translucent panels or panels with tubular or other innovative panel geometry that supports agrivoltaics; (c) incorporating alternative solar tracking algorithms that are tailored to optimize vegetative growth; (d) incorporating extended row or panel spacing in a manner that enables agricultural activities; (e) incorporating modified wire management systems that support livestock, including raising, lowering, or burying wiring; (f) incorporating innovative photovoltaic racking structures, including tensioned wire racking systems, suspension-based systems, or other dynamic photovoltaic racking systems or arrangements; (g) incorporating agricultural infrastructure that is typically found on a farm or ranch operation, such as agricultural fences, water sources and distribution, water troughs and tanks, corrals, livestock pens, or produce handling equipment; or (h) incorporating agricultural structures that are typically found on an agricultural operation, such as a tractor shed, a barn, or structures for equipment storage, produce washing, storage, processing, or chilling and packaging.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% the value of equipment for part of a solar energy generating system that is used for agrivoltaics.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption applies after January 1, 2024. The tax exemption expires January 2, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.09 Colorado state sales and property tax exemption for heat pump systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a sales and property tax exemption for heat pump systems. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-26-732; H.B. 1272 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers and owners of heat pump systems and heat pump water heaters.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or own heat pump systems and heat pump water heaters that are used in commercial or residential buildings. Heat pump system is an air-source heat

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pump system, ground-source heat pump system, water-source heat pump system, combined water-source and air-source heat pump system, or variable refrigerant flow heat pump system. Heat pump water heater is an electric water heater that uses heat pump technology to transfer heat from the surrounding air to water in a tank and that is certified pursuant to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star program. Heat pump water heater may include: (a) an electric resistance heating element; and (b) mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a heat pump water heater, including an upgraded electrical panel if necessary.

1. Air-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified pursuant to the federal environmental protection agency's energy star program; (b) has a variable speed compressor; (c) is listed in the air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration institute directory of certified product performance as a matched system; and (d) is installed by a licensed contractor, plumber, or employee of a gas utility in accordance with the national electrical code and the manufacturer's specifications. Air-source heat pump system may include an electric resistance heating element or a dual fuel system for supplemental heat so long as: (a) the air-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of total annual heating for the building; (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building; (c) the dual fuel system has a furnace with an annual fuel utilization efficiency rating of 90% or higher; (d) all piping for a split system is installed by technicians certified to the NITC R78 brazing procedure; and (e) the system is installed by technicians that are trained on the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. Air-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of an air-source heat pump, including an upgraded electrical panel if necessary.

2. Ground-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified to the International Organization for Standardization's latest standards; (b) is installed by a licensed contractor, plumber, or employee of a gas utility in accordance with the national electric code and manufacturer's specifications; (c) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (d) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MG1–1993 publication; and (e) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system requirements. Ground-source heat pump system may include a dual fuel system so long as: (a) the ground-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of total annual heating for the building; (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building; (c) the furnace has an annual fuel utilization efficiency rating of 90% or higher; (d) all piping for a split system is installed by technicians certified to the NITC R78 brazing procedure; and (e) the system is installed by technicians that are trained on the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. Ground-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a ground-source heat pump, including an upgraded electrical panel if necessary. Ground-source heat pump system may include a heat exchanger for water heating.

3. Water-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified to the international organization for standardization's latest standards; (b) is installed by a licensed contractor, plumber, or employee of a gas or wastewater utility in accordance with the national electric code and manufacturer's specifications; (c) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (d) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MG1–1993 publication; and (e) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system and wastewater system requirements. Water-source heat pump system includes a dual fuel system so long as: (a) the water-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's

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heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of the total annual heating for the building; (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building; (c) the furnace has an annual fuel utilization efficiency rating of 90% or higher; (d) all piping for a split system is installed by technicians certified to the NITC R78 brazing procedure; and (e) the system is installed by technicians who are trained in the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. Water-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a water-source heat pump.

4. Variable refrigerant flow heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified to the International Organization for Standardization's latest standards; (b) is installed by a licensed contractor, plumber, or employee of a gas or wastewater utility in accordance with the national electric code and manufacturer's specifications; (c) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (d) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MGI–1993 publication; and (e) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system and wastewater system requirements. Variable refrigerant flow system may include a dual fuel system so long as: (a) The variable refrigerant flow system is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of the total annual heating for the building; (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building; (c) the furnace has an annual fuel utilization efficiency rating of 90% or higher; (d) all piping for a split system is installed by technicians certified to the NITC R78 brazing procedure; and (e) the system is installed by technicians who are trained in the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. Variable refrigerant flow system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a variable refrigerant flow system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% the value of heat pump systems and heat pump water heaters and 100% of the sales tax on the heat pump systems and heat pump water heaters.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expired December 31, 2023.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.10 Colorado state income tax credit for heat pump systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of the cost of heat pump system or heat pump water system installed. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-545; H.B. 1272 (2023); Colorado Governor's Office, Press Release, 02/01/24.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers and installers of heat pump systems or heat pump water systems.

1. Taxpayer Purchaser may assign the tax credit to Seller.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a residential or commercial heat pump system into real property in this state or install a residential or commercial heat pump water heater into real property. Heat pump system is an air-source heat pump system, ground-source heat pump system, water-source heat pump system, or variable refrigerant flow heat pump system. Heat pump water heater is an electric water heater that uses heat pump technology to transfer heat from the surrounding air to water in a tank and that is certified pursuant to the federal environmental protection agency's energy star program.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the purchase price of the qualifying equipment.

1. Purchase price is the amount actually paid by the purchaser for the tangible personal property installed, including charges for sales tax and freight, but not including any charges for assembly, installation, or other construction services, or permit fees.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2023. The tax credit may not be carried forward and shall be refundable.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.11 Colorado state income tax credit for industrial clean energy

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30-50% of an industrial study and capital costs of certified greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements in qualified industrial facilities. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-551; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of a qualified industrial facility.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

2. Industrial facility is any real property in the state, and the machinery or equipment on the real property, where the principal trade or business activity is the mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products, characteristically using power-driven machines and materials handling equipment.

3. Industrial facility does not include a landfill, an electric utility subject to regulation by the public utilities commission, or an upstream or mid-stream oil and gas operation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in an industrial study and certified greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements. Industrial study is an energy and emissions audit, a feasibility study, or a front-end engineering design study. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements are one or more of the following equipment purchases, improvements and retrofits: (a) replacing fossil-fuel-powered off-road equipment such as forklifts and construction equipment with electric equipment;(b) replacing fossil-fuel-fired equipment for space or water heating or industrial process heating with high-efficiency electric equipment; (c) replacing fossil-fuel-fired or compressed air-driven industrial process equipment with high-efficiency electric equipment; (d) placing in service advanced refrigeration systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions; (e) placing in service electric charging infrastructure for electric vehicles at an industrial facility; (f) placing in service waste heat recovery technology; (g) upgrading or implementing energy monitoring systems; (h) installing high efficiency electric pumps, motors, compressors and lighting; (i) installing variable volume or load efficiency equipment; (j) installing carbon capture equipment, which provides supporting information that demonstrates a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions when accounting for energy-related emissions released to operate the carbon capture equipment and provides a permanent durable carbon storage plan; except that the captured carbon may not be used for enhanced oil recovery; (k) installing equipment used for collection of biomethane; (l) replacing fossil-fuel-fired equipment with hydrogen fueled equipment; (m) installing hydrogen fueling stations for fuel cell vehicles at industrial facilities; (n) converting fossil-fuel-powered pumps, compressors and controllers to compressed air-driven or electric-driven pumps, compressors and controllers; (o) installing onsite energy storage; (p) installing or upgrading to utility service feed equipment to directly support the implementation of any of the electrification improvements set forth; (q) placing in service carbon management systems including direct air capture and other forms of carbon dioxide removal; (r) material substitutions within industrial processes to reduce industrial process greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 15% when compared to existing production practices; and (s) other similar purchases and improvements identified and set forth in the standards developed by the Colorado Energy Office that result in at least a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions when compared to current technology, equipment, or production processes being deployed by the owner.

1. The qualifying certified greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the investment in an industrial study and certified greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements. The Colorado Energy Office may, on a case-by-case basis, determine that the applicable

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percentage may be increased to an amount not to exceed 50% upon request by Taxpayer owner for greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements that have significant potential to significantly advance reductions in greenhouse gas emissions but may not be in the commercial stage of development.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount for an industrial study is $1,000,000. The maximum tax credit amount for certified greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements is $5,000,000. The statewide maximum tax credit amount for 2024-2028 is $8,000,000. statewide maximum tax credit amount for 2028-2032 is $12,000,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after January 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer that claims the tax credit cannot claim the tax credit allowed by section 39-30-104 with respect to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements or receive grant money under the industrial and manufacturing operations clean air grant program created in section 24-38.5-116(3)(a).

08.12 Colorado state income tax credit for geothermal energy projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30-50% of the costs of geothermal energy projects. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-552; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of geothermal energy projects.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in approved geothermal energy projects. Industrial study is an energy and emissions audit, a feasibility study, or a front-end engineering design study. Geothermal energy project is a project in the state that is intended to evaluate and develop a geothermal resource for the purpose of electricity production that meets the standards developed pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, and that involves any of the following: (a) The exploration and development of wells; (b) drilling exploration and confirmation wells; (c) the use of any heat extracted with produced fluids in an oil and gas operation if the heat is only utilized to reduce emissions from the operation in the same location as the well from which it was produced and would otherwise not be economically feasible as a stand-alone geothermal energy project; (d) drilling injection wells; (e) flow testing; (f) reservoir engineering; (g) geothermal energy storage; (h) coproduction of geothermal energy; or (i) power generation equipment.

1. The qualifying certified geothermal energy project must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the investment in an approved geothermal energy project. The Colorado Energy Office may, on a case-by-case basis, determine that the applicable percentage may be increased to an amount not to exceed 50% for a geothermal energy project that has significant potential to result in geothermal electricity production or technological demonstration of geothermal electricity production.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $5 million. The statewide maximum tax credit for all years is $35 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after January 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer that claims the tax credit cannot claim the tax credit allowed by section 39-30-104 for the same project.

08.13 Colorado state income tax credit for geothermal electricity generation projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.003/KW of geothermal electricity produced. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-553; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of geothermal electricity.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

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C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce geothermal electricity.

1. The qualifying certified geothermal energy project must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.003 per KWh of geothermal electricity that is produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $1 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after January 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer that claims the tax credit cannot claim the tax credit allowed by section 39-30-104 for the same project.

08.14 Colorado state income tax credit for heat pump technology and thermal energy networks

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of $250 – 3,000 heat pump technology and thermal energy networks. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-554; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer installers of heat pump technology and developers of thermal energy networks. Except for a Taxpayer who installs their own heat pump technology or develops their own thermal energy network, a Taxpayer must provide a discount from the amount charged for the installation of heat pump technology or a thermal energy network in an amount equal to the amount of the tax credit minus the applicable percentage of the tax credit, and shall show the discount as a separate item on the receipt or invoice.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office. Taxpayer must demonstrate that the Taxpayer and any of its employees who will be installing heat pump technology or thermal energy networks: (a) are licensed as required by the state; (b) are knowledgeable of the relevant system requirements; (c) will install heat pump technology and thermal energy networks in accordance with the national electric code and manufacturer's specifications; (d) will, where applicable, ensure that all piping for a split system is installed by technicians certified to the NITC R78 brazing procedure and trained in the safe handling of flammable refrigerants; and (e) will meet any additional standards established by the office in its guidelines, including, if applicable, the 2021 international energy conservation code.

2. Applicable percentage is a percentage annually established by the Colorado Energy Office.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install heat pump technology in a building or on a campus, or develop, through purchase and installation of necessary equipment, a thermal energy network. Heat pump technology is an air-source heat pump system, ground-source heat pump system, water-source heat pump system, variable refrigerant flow heat pump system, any combination of these systems, or a heat pump water heater. Thermal energy network: (a) is all real estate, fixtures and personal property that are operated, owned, used, or intended to be used for, in connection with or to facilitate, a distribution infrastructure project that supplies thermal energy to two or more buildings that are not a campus and that assists in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the state; (b) consists of pipe loops between multiple buildings and energy sources carrying piped, noncombustible fluids at the desired thermal temperature; (c) includes a network that can be used for heating, cooling and other building services; and (d) may also be known as a geothermal exchange district, networked geothermal system, geoexchange system, geogrid system, community geothermal heating and cooling district, or geothermal heating district. Thermal energy is piped, noncombustible fluids used for adding or removing heat from buildings for the purpose of efficient building temperature control and domestic hot water, including space heating and cooling and refrigeration. Thermal energy includes methods of exchanging the piped, noncombustible fluids through the ground, wastewater treatment facilities, or other sources that achieve desired fluid temperatures, except that any source of thermal energy for this purpose must: (a) not cause incremental greenhouse gas emissions or rely on increased, long-term combustion of fossil fuels; and (b) be evaluated by the Colorado

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Office of Energy to protect against increased emissions of harmful co-pollutants, negative impacts to communities, including disproportionately impacted communities, as defined in Section 24-4-109(2)(b)(II), and the risk of stranded assets, if the thermal energy is from any industrial source including a system for which the primary purpose is to generate electricity, including any process involving engine-driven generation.

1. The qualifying project must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

2. Air-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified pursuant to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star program; (b) has a variable speed compressor; and (c) is listed in the air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration institute directory of certified product performance as a matched system. Air-source heat pump system may include supplemental heat so long as: (a) the air-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of total annual heating for the building; and (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building. Air-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of an air-source heat pump, including an upgraded electrical panel if necessary.

3. Ground-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified pursuant to the federal environmental protection agency's energy star program; (b) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (c) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MG1-1993 publication; and (d) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system requirements. Ground-source heat pump system may include supplemental heat so long as: (a) the ground-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of total annual heating for the building; and (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building. Ground-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a ground-source heat pump, including an upgraded electrical panel if necessary. Ground-source heat pump system may include a heat exchanger for water heating.

4. Variable refrigerant flow heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified pursuant to the federal environmental protection agency's energy star program; (b) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (c) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MGI-1993 publication; and (d) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system and wastewater system requirements. Variable refrigerant flow system may include supplemental heat so long as: (a) the variable refrigerant flow system is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of the total annual heating for the building; and (b) the system is capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building. Variable refrigerant flow system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a variable refrigerant flow system.

5. Water-source heat pump system is a system that: (a) is certified pursuant to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's energy star program; (b) conforms to all applicable municipal, state and federal codes, standards, regulations and certifications; (c) has blowers that are variable speed, high-efficiency motors that meet or exceed efficiency levels listed in the national electrical manufacturers association MG1-1993 publication; and (d) complies with all state and local drinking water guidelines and regulations and public water system and wastewater system requirements. Water-source heat pump system may include supplemental heat so long as: (a) the water-source heat pump is used as the primary source of a building's heat and is designed to supply at least 80% of the total annual heating for the building; and (b) the system is

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capable of distributing produced heat to all conditioned areas of the building. Water-source heat pump system includes mechanical and electrical equipment central to the operation of a water-source heat pump.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1,500 for 2024-2025, $1,000 for 2026-2028 and $500 for 2029-2032, for installation of an air-source heat pump system or a variable refrigerant flow heat system. The tax credit amount is $3,000 for 2024-2025, $2,000 for 2026-2028 and $1,000 for 2029-2032, for installation of a ground-source heat pump system, water-source heat pump system, a combined air-source and ground-source heat pump system, a combined water-source and ground-source heat pump system, a combined variable refrigerant flow and ground-source heat pump system, or a combined variable refrigerant flow and water-source heat pump system. The tax credit amount is $500 for 2024-2025 and $250 for 2026-2032, for installation of a heat pump water heater.

1. For heat pump technology installed at a multifamily property, unless the heat pump technology is installed for an individual unit by the Taxpayer for use by the occupant of the individual unit, the amount of the tax credit is the amount of the tax credit permitted multiplied by the number of units in the multifamily property that will utilize the heat pump technology.

2. For a nonresidential building, the amount of the tax credit is the amount of the tax credit permitted multiplied by the number of increments of four tons of heating capacity up to a maximum of one hundred tons.

3. For a thermal energy network or for a campus, the amount of the tax credit is the amount of the tax credit multiplied by the total number of residential buildings and multifamily property units networked in a single system, plus the credit determined for each nonresidential building networked in the system.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after January 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.15 Colorado state income tax credit for electric bicycles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of $500 for electric bicycles. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-555; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer retailers of electric bicycles. Taxpayer retailer must provide to the qualified purchaser at the time of the retail sale of the new qualified electric bicycle a discount on the purchase price of the qualified electric bicycle equal to the lesser of four hundred fifty dollars or the purchase price and shall show the discount as a separate item on the receipt or invoice provided to the qualified purchaser.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office as a qualified retailer. Qualified retailer is a retailer that sells qualified electric bicycles and: (a) holds a state sales tax license; (b) has timely filed a monthly sales tax return showing a tax liability for at least twelve months; (c) has paid the taxes due on the monthly sales tax return; and (d) has registered with the Colorado Energy Office.

2. Qualified purchaser is a person who is a resident of the state and who has not previously purchased a qualified electric bicycle that was discounted by a qualified retailer claiming the tax credit for the retail sale in the same income tax year.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell electric bicycles at retail to a qualified purchaser. An electric bicycle is a vehicle having two tandem wheels or two parallel wheels and one forward wheel, fully operable pedals, an electric motor not exceeding 750 watts of power, and a top motor-powered speed of 20 miles per hour. Electric bicycles include an electric adaptive bicycle.

1. The elect bicycles must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

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D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $500 for each retail sale of new qualified electric bicycles.

1. Qualifying discount amount must be at least $450.

2. The $50 difference can be retained by the retailer to help cover administrative costs and any sales tax implications.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after April 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, the qualified retailer may elect advance payments of tax credit.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer retailer may retain from the tax credit allowed in this section an administrative fee not to exceed $50 for providing the discount.

08.16 Colorado state income tax credit for sustainable aviation fuel production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30% of the cost of sustainable aviation fuel facilities. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-556; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of sustainable aviation fuel facilities. Taxpayer must be an aviation business, a sustainable aviation fuel producer, or an airport.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in sustainable aviation fuel production facilities. Sustainable aviation fuel production facility is: (a) a facility that produces sustainable aviation fuel; or (b) a facility directly related to enabling the production or distribution of sustainable aviation fuel.

1. The sustainable aviation fuel production facility must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

2. Sustainable aviation fuel is set forth in Section 40B(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the actual cost paid to construct, reconstruct, or erect a sustainable aviation fuel production facility, for a facility that begins construction on or after January 1, 2024, but before January 1, 2027. The tax credit percentage is 24% for a facility for which construction begins on or after January 1, 2027, but before January 1, 2028; 18% for a facility for which construction begins on or after January 1, 2028, but before January 1, 2029; and 12% for a facility for which construction begins on or after January 1, 2029, but before January 1, 2033.

1. The costs of the sustainable aviation fuel production facility must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

2. Costs may not include legal fees, land cost or design costs.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit is $1 million for 2024, $2 million for 2025 and 2026, and $3 million for 2027-2032.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit applies after January 1, 2024. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit must be recaptured if the production of a facility comprises less than 60% of the total fuel production for the facility in any of the three taxable years immediately following the taxable year in which the facility was placed in service. Taxpayers cannot claim both this SAF facility credit and any Colorado enterprise zone investment credit (C.R.S. 39-30-104) for the same expenditures.

08.17 Colorado state income tax credit for clean hydrogen end use

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.33 - $1.00 per kg of clean hydrogen used. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-557; Colo. Rev. Stat. §40-2-138; H.B. 1281 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer users of clean hydrogen.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office.

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C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must use clean hydrogen for a qualified use. Clean hydrogen is: (a) hydrogen derived from any electricity-generating technology that generates or stores electricity without emitting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere that uses water as the source of the hydrogen; or (b) hydrogen that is produced through a process that results in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions rates that are within the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions rate ranges set forth in Federal Code Section 45V. Qualified use is the use of clean hydrogen in the state for: (a) hard-to-decarbonize end uses; (b) the operation of a heavy-duty motor vehicle; and (c) aviation.

1. Hard-to-decarbonize end use is an industrial use that includes: (a) the generation of heat of at least one hundred fifty degrees Celsius for industrial purposes; and (b) addition as feedstock for industrial purposes, including manufacture of steel, ammonia, fertilizer and chemicals.

2. Hard-to-decarbonize end use does not include the direct use of hydrogen for residential or commercial heating.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is: (a) $1.00 per kg used that results in a tier one greenhouse gas emissions rate in the income tax year; and (b) $0.33 per kg used that results in a tier two greenhouse gas emissions rate in the income tax year.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount for: (a) 2024-2025 is $1,000,000; (b) 2026-2028 is $500,000; (c) 2029-2032 is $250,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.18 Colorado state property tax exemption for electric vehicle charging systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a property tax exemption for electric vehicle charging systems. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-3-138; H.B. 1233 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of electric vehicle charging systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own electric vehicle charging systems. Electric vehicle charging system is a device that is used to provide electricity to a plug-in electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid vehicle, designed to ensure that a safe connection has been made between the electric grid and the vehicle, and is able to communicate with the vehicle's control system so that electricity flows at an appropriate voltage and current level.

1. An electric vehicle charging system must be certified by Underwriters Laboratories or an equivalent certification and must comply with the current version of article 625 of the National Electrical Code.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% the value of electric vehicle charging systems.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.19 Colorado state income tax credit for residential energy storage systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of the cost of a residential energy storage system installation. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-546; S.B. 51 (2022); H.B. 1036 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers and installers of residential energy storage systems.

1. Taxpayer Purchaser may assign the tax credit to Seller.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install an energy storage system in a residential dwelling. Energy storage systems are any commercially available, customer-sited systems—including batteries and the batteries paired with on-site generation—that are capable of retaining, storing and delivering energy by chemical, thermal, mechanical, or other means.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the purchase price of the qualifying equipment.

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1. Purchase price is the amount actually paid by the purchaser for the tangible personal property installed, including charges for sales tax and freight, but not including any charges for assembly, installation, or other construction services or permit fees.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2026. The tax credit may not be carried forward and shall be refundable.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

08.20 Colorado state income tax credit for electric lawn and garden equipment retail purchases

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Colorado provides a tax credit in the amount of 33% of the retail sale price of electric lawn and garden equipment. *Colo. Rev. Stat. §39-22-550; S.B. 016 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer retailers of electric lawn and garden equipment. The credit is implemented such that retailers apply the discount for eligible purchases and then claim the credit on their tax returns.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Colorado Energy Office as a qualified retailer.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must complete the sale of a new piece of electric lawn and garden equipment to a consumer and provide a 30% discount on the purchase price. Electric lawn and garden equipment includes lawn mowers, leaf blowers, trimmers and snow blowers.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 33% of the retail sale price of electric lawn and garden equipment.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2026. The tax credit may not be carried forward and must be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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09. Connecticut State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

09.01 Connecticut state sales and use tax exemption for renewable and clean energy technology industries

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on items used directly in renewable and clean energy technology industries. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(117)(B); S.B. 2007(7); H.B. 5435 (2010); Special Notice 2010(9.1).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of items used directly in renewable and clean energy technology industries.

1. Taxpayer purchaser must present certificate CERT-142, Items Used Directly in the Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Technology Industries, to the seller when purchasing the items.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase items used directly in renewable and clean energy technology industries equipment. Renewable and clean energy technology industries are industries that apply technologies to produce, improve, or develop solar energy electricity generating systems, passive or active solar water or space heating systems, geothermal resource systems and wind power electric generation systems.

1. Qualifying renewable and clean energy technology industries equipment includes research, development and testing and manufacturing, beginning with research activities and ending when the product is ready for delivery or storage, including overpacking and crating.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.02 Connecticut state sales and use tax exemption for solar energy electricity generating systems and passive or active solar water or space heating systems and geothermal resource systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar energy electricity generating systems and passive or active solar water or space heating systems and geothermal resource systems. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(117)(A); Special Notice 2007(7).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of solar energy electricity generating systems and passive or active solar water or space heating systems and geothermal resource systems.

1. Taxpayer purchaser must present certificate CERT-140, Solar Heating Systems, Solar Electricity Generating Systems and Ice Storage Cooling Systems, to the seller when purchasing the items.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase solar energy electricity generating systems, passive or active solar water or space heating systems and geothermal resource systems. Solar energy electricity generation system is a system that converts sunlight directly into electricity. Passive solar water or space heating system is a system that collects heat from solar energy for heating water or air in an occupied space and delivers the heat using natural convection, conduction and radiation, without the use of powered devices. Active solar water or space heating system is a system that collects heat from solar energy for heating water or air in an occupied space and delivers the heat using powered equipment, such as pumps or fans. Geothermal resource system is a system that utilizes energy below the ground surface as a source or sink to heat or cool buildings.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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09.03 Connecticut state sales tax exemption for fuel cell manufacturing facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the sales to and the storage, use, or other consumption by a fuel cell manufacturing facility of machinery and equipment. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-412(113); Connecticut Special Notice SN 2001(9).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer fuel cell manufacturing facilities purchasing qualifying machinery and equipment. A fuel cell manufacturing facility is the portion of a plant, building, or other real property improvement used for the manufacturing of fuel cell parts or components or for the significant overhauling or rebuilding of such parts or components on a factory basis.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase qualifying machinery and equipment. Fuel cell is a device that directly or indirectly produce electricity directly from hydrogen or hydrocarbon fuel through a non-combustive, electro-chemical process. Machinery and equipment is tangible personal property, which is installed in a fuel cell manufacturing facility operated by a fuel cell manufacturer and for which the predominant use is the manufacturing of fuel cells.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.04 Connecticut state income tax exemption for sales or import of alternative fuel commercial heating oil

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides an income tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the sales or import of alternative fuel commercial heating oil. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-587(b)(2)(K); Connecticut Special Notice 2006(2), 06/19/2006.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer sellers and importers of alternative fuel commercial heating oil.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell or import qualifying commercial heating oil blend. Qualifying commercial heating oil blend is heating oil containing not less than 10% of alternative fuels derived from agricultural produce, food waste, waste vegetable oil, or municipal solid waste, including, but not limited to, biodiesel or low sulfur dyed diesel fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the gross earnings on the sale or import of qualifying commercial heating oil blends.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.05 Connecticut state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a property tax exemption assessment in the amount of 100% of the cost for Class I renewable energy systems and hydropower facilities that generate electricity for private residential use and commercial or industrial purposes. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-81(56),(57); Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-1(26),(27); P.A. 13-61; H.B. 6106 (2021); P.A. 21-180; Fuelcell Energy, Inc. v. Groton, Conn. Super. Ct. Dkt. No. HHBCV176038440S, 12/22/2021; Conn. State Agencies §16a-14-4; P.A. 25-173.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of Class I renewable energy systems and hydropower facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own Class I renewable energy source residential property or commercial/industrial property. Class I renewable energy source is energy or electrical generation derived from solar power, wind power, a fuel cell, methane gas from landfills, ocean thermal power, wave or tidal power, low emission advanced renewable energy conversion technologies, a run-of-the-river hydropower facility, or a

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sustainable biomass facility with an average emission rate of equal to or less than .075 lbs of nitrogen oxides per million BTU of heat input for the previous calendar quarter, a sustainable biomass facility with a capacity of less than 500 kW or any distributed electrical generation, generated from a Class I renewable energy source. Active solar energy heating or cooling system is equipment which: (a) provides for the collection, transfer, storage and use of incident solar energy for water heating, space heating, or cooling, which absent such solar energy system would require a conventional energy resource, such as petroleum products, natural gas, or electricity; (b) employs mechanical means such as fans or pumps to transfer energy; and (c) meets standards established by regulation by the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management.

1. Class I renewable energy sources residential property must serve single-family homes or multi-family dwellings limited to four units to be eligible.

2. Class I renewable energy sources commercial or industrial property must be for commercial or industrial purposes, and the nameplate capacity of such source or facility must not exceed the load for the location where such generation or displacement is located.

3. For assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2025, the exemption for Class I renewable energy sources shall apply only to equipment and devices that have the primary purpose of generating electricity and shall not apply to any real property on which such equipment and devices are located or installed.

4. Qualifying hydropower facilities must have a generating capacity of not more than 5 MW and must not cause an appreciable change in the river flow.

5. The utilization of or participation in any net metering, tariff policy, or program implemented by the state or ownership of the Qualifying facility by a party other than the owner of the real property upon which the Qualifying facility is installed will not disqualify the Qualifying facility from exemption. The estimated annual production of the Qualifying facility may not exceed the estimated annual load for the location where the source or facility is located.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. A tax exemption claim must be filed with the assessor or board of assessors in the town in which the property is placed on or before November 1st in the applicable assessment year.

1. Applications required if major alterations are made to the renewable energy system.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.06 Connecticut state income tax credit for energy conservation programs serving low-income persons

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides an income tax credit in the amount of 60-100% of the amount invested in energy conservation programs serving low-income persons. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-635.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations investing in eligible energy conservation projects serving low-income persons.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue Services and municipal agency.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in eligible energy conservation projects serving low-income persons. Energy conservation projects must be directed toward properties occupied by persons, at least 75% of whom are at an income level not exceeding 150% of the poverty level for the year next preceding the year during which such tax credit is to be granted, or properties owned or occupied by charitable corporations, foundations, trusts, or other entities.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 60-100% of amount invested.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual tax credit amount is $1.5 million. Any organization conducting eligible programs is limited to $150,000 of funding per fiscal year.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME

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G. MISCELLANEOUS

09.07 Connecticut state property tax exemption for zero-emission school buses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of assessment of zero-emission school buses. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-81(81). S.B. 4 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of zero-emission school buses.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Qualifying zero-emission school buses are school buses that are certified by the Administrator of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to have a drivetrain that produces, under any possible operational mode or condition, zero exhaust emission of (a) any air pollutant that is listed pursuant to 42 U.S. Code § 7408(a) (or any precursor to such air pollutant); and (b) any greenhouse gas.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of property value.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption is effective October 1, 2022.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.08 Connecticut state property tax exemption for EV charging stations

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of assessment of electric vehicle charging stations and any refueling equipment for fuel cell electric vehicles. *Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-81(80). S.B. 4 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of electric vehicle charging stations and any refueling equipment for fuel cell electric vehicles.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Qualifying electric vehicle charging stations are electric component assemblies or clusters of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electric vehicles by permitting the transfer of electric energy to a battery or other storage device in an electric vehicle. Qualifying Level 2 electric vehicle charging stations are electric vehicle charging stations that supply 208 to 240-volt alternating current. Qualifying refueling equipment for fuel cell electric vehicles is refueling equipment for any vehicle that operates solely by use of a device that directly or indirectly produces electricity directly from hydrogen or hydrocarbon fuel through a non-combustive, electro-chemical process.

1. Qualifying level two electric vehicle charging stations must be located on commercial or industrial property.

2. Qualifying electric vehicle charging stations must be located on residential property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of property value.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption is effective October 1, 2022.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

09.09 Connecticut state property tax alternative for large solar photovoltaic systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Connecticut provides a state property tax alternative in the form of a fixed municipal solar capacity tax. *P.A. 173 (2025).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The property tax alternative is available to Taxpayer owners of large solar photovoltaic systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar photovoltaic systems, which are systems that: (a) generate electricity through the photovoltaic effect; (b) have a nameplate capacity exceeding 1 MW (MW) and such nameplate capacity exceeds the load for the location where such generation is located; and (c) receive operational approval on or after July 1, 2026. The following photovoltaic systems are exempted from the municipal tax: solar photovoltaic systems in the state that (a) are located on (i) state-owned land, (ii) brownfields, (iii) landfills, (iv) residential,

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commercial, or industrial rooftops, or (v) solar canopies; or (b) are part of a microgrid serving a critical facility.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The municipal tax amount is set at $10,000 per MW of nameplate capacity, payable annually for 20 years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The municipal tax takes effect July 1, 2026.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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10. Delaware State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

10.01 Delaware state income tax credit for new clean energy manufacturing jobs

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Delaware provides an income tax credit in the amount of $750 per job created in clean energy manufacturing. *Delaware Code Title 30 Section 2040; 2010(24); 2011(a) et seq.; S.B. 40 (2011).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporation manufacturers creating new jobs in clean manufacturing.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Secretary of Finance.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must hire 5 or more workers and invest at least $200,000 ($40,000 per new worker) in a qualified facility manufacturing clean energy technology devices. Clean energy technology devices are:

1. solar power devices or systems that use photovoltaic solar cells to produce electricity or that use solar energy to heat water;

2. fuel cell devices or systems that use an electrochemical generator that converts the chemical energy of a fuel and an oxidant directly to electricity;

3. wind power devices or systems that convert the motion of wind into electric power; or

4. geothermal power devices or systems that use the temperature differentials between the atmosphere and subterranean areas to heat or cool buildings or to heat water.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $750 per job and $750 per $100,000 of qualifying investment.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $500,000. The maximum annual tax credit allowed is 50% of Taxpayer's pre-credit tax liability in any one year. The tax credit is non-refundable. The tax credit may be carried over during the 10-year credit period.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

10.02 Delaware state property tax financing for Delaware Voluntary Clean Energy Financing Program based on property assessments (D-PACE)

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Delaware provides the local option of property tax financing for qualifying energy improvements. *Delaware Code Title 29 Section 8061.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners of qualifying energy improvements.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Sustainable Energy Utility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance qualifying energy improvements. Qualifying energy improvements are any construction, renovation, or retrofitting of energy efficient technology, clean energy systems, or qualifying waste heat recovery technologies that are permanently fixed to qualifying commercial real property.

1. Energy efficient technologies are any device or piece of equipment, used in conjunction with existing infrastructure and appliances or as a replacement, that reduce energy consumption, but do not themselves generate energy.

2. Clean energy systems are renewable energy power generation systems, including solar photovoltaic and thermal, wind, biomass, or geothermal systems, as well as waste heat recovery and other zero or net-zero emission energy sources available with advancing technology.

3. Qualifying waste heat recovery technologies are equipment and processes that capture the waste thermal energy from electric generation and other waste heat sources for use in non-power generating commercial or industrial processes, including, but not limited to, space and water heating in qualifying commercial real estate where fossil fuel power generation is not the principal business

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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11. District of Columbia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

11.01 District of Columbia property tax exemption for cogeneration equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. District of Columbia provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of District tax on cogeneration equipment. *District of Columbia Official Code §47-1508(a)(12)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of cogeneration equipment.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Office of Tax and Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own cogeneration equipment. Cogeneration equipment is equipment that produces both electric energy and useful heat energy or steam energy.

1. Qualifying cogeneration equipment must serve developments of more than 1 million square feet.

2. Qualifying cogeneration equipment must use fuel already subject to District tax.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the District tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption is available starting October 1, 2016.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

11.02 District of Columbia property tax exemption for solar energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. District of Columbia provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of District tax on solar energy systems. *District of Columbia Official Code §47-1508(a)(11); District of Columbia Official Code §34-1431(14); Law 19-252 (2013)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar energy systems. Solar energy systems are equipment that use exclusively solar energy. Solar energy is radiant energy, direct, diffuse, or reflected, received from the sun at wavelengths suitable for conversion into thermal, chemical, or electrical energy, that is collected, generated, or stored for use at a later time.

1. Exclusion is not available for property used for non-qualifying rental or income activities, with carve-outs for certain property types and uses.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the District tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

11.03 District of Columbia income tax credit for alternative fuel infrastructure

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. District of Columbia provides an income tax credit in the amount of 50% the cost of alternative fuel infrastructure. *District of Columbia Official Code §47-1806.12, §47-1807.10 and 11; §47-1808.10 and 11; Law 20-566 (2015)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing and installing alternative fuel infrastructure.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase and install alternative fuel infrastructure. Alternative fuel infrastructure is alternative fuel storage and dispensing or charging equipment on a qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property or in a qualified private residence. Alternative fuel includes ethanol containing 85% or more ethanol by volume with gasoline or other fuels, natural gas, biodiesel, electricity provided by a vehicle-charging station, and hydrogen.

1. Qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property is property in the District that contains equipment available for

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use by the public for storing and dispensing alternative fuel, including charging electrically.

2. Qualified private residence is the dwelling of a person that has a vehicle-charging station.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 50% of the cost of equipment and labor of alternative fuel infrastructure.

1. Labor costs do not include costs associated with the purchase of land, existing qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property, or construction or purchase of any structure.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $1,000 per station for a qualified private residence and $10,000 per station per qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2026. Unused tax credit may be carried over 2 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

11.04 District of Columbia income tax credit for alternative fuel vehicle conversion

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. District of Columbia provides an income tax credit in the amount of 50% the cost of alternative fuel vehicle conversion. *District of Columbia Official Code §47-1806.13; §47-1808.11; Law 20-566 (2015).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers converting vehicles to alternative fuel.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must convert a petroleum diesel or petroleum-derived gasoline motor vehicle to an alternative fuel vehicle. Alternative fuel vehicle conversion is alternative fuel storage and dispensing or charging equipment on a qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property or in a qualified private residence. Alternative fuel includes ethanol containing 85% or more ethanol by volume with gasoline or other fuels, natural gas, biodiesel, electricity provided by a vehicle-charging station, and hydrogen.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 50% of the cost of equipment and labor of alternative fuel vehicle conversion.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $19,000 per vehicle.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2026.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

11.05 District of Columbia property tax financing for energy efficiency financing program

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. District of Columbia provides property tax financing special assessments for Energy Efficiency Loan Agreements. *District of Columbia Official Code §47-895.31 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners entering into Energy Efficiency Loan Agreements.

1. If a property owner agrees to a Special Assessment to reduce energy costs and increases rents to tenants on that property to pay the costs of the Special Assessment, the property owner shall pass through the energy savings to the tenants so charged.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance property with an Energy Efficiency Loan, which is an energy efficiency loan to a property owner under the Energy Efficiency Financing Act.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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12. Florida State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

12.01 Florida state property tax exemption for residential renewable energy source devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Florida provides a property tax assessment exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of residential renewable energy source devices. *Fla. Stat. §193.624; H.B. 277 (2013); S.B. 90 (2017); Florida Technical Bulletin No. PTO-17-03, 08/16/2017; L. 2024, c. 24-158, § 5.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of qualifying residential renewable energy source devices.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own residential renewable energy source devices. A renewable energy source device is equipment that collects, transmits, stores, or uses solar energy, wind energy, or energy derived from geothermal deposits. Renewable energy source devices include: (a) solar energy collectors, photovoltaic modules and inverters; (b) storage tanks and other storage systems, excluding swimming pools used as storage tanks; (c) rockbeds; (d) thermostats and other control devices; (e) heat exchange devices; (f) pumps and fans; (g) roof ponds; (h) freestanding thermal containers; (i) pipes, ducts, wiring, structural supports, refrigerant handling systems and other components used as integral parts of such systems; (j) windmills and wind turbines; (k) wind-driven generators; (l) power conditioning and storage devices that store or use solar energy wind energy, or energy derived from geothermal deposits to generate electricity or mechanical forms of energy; (m) pipes and other equipment used to transmit hot geothermal water to a dwelling or structure from a geothermal deposit; and (n) pipes, equipment, structural facilities, structural support and any other machinery integral to the interconnection, production, storage, compression, transportation, processing, collection and conversion of biogas from landfill waste, livestock farm waste, including manure; food waste, or treated wastewater into renewable natural gas.

1. Renewable energy source devices do not include conventional backup systems or any equipment or structure that would be required in the absence of the renewable energy source device.

2. Renewable energy source devices do not include equipment that is on the distribution or transmission side of the point at which a renewable energy source device is interconnected to an electric utility's distribution grid or transmission lines.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due attributable to a residential renewable energy storage device. The tax exemption amount is 80% of the property tax due attributable to a commercial renewable energy storage device.

1. Renewable energy source devices operating for only a portion of the year of application for the tax exemption will receive a proportionally reduced tax exemption.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must file with the county property appraiser an application on or before March 1 of the first year such treatment is requested. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2037.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

12.02 Florida state sales tax exemption for solar energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Florida provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on purchases of solar energy systems. *Fla. Stat. §212.02(26); Fla. Stat. §212.08(7)(hh). Florida Tax Information Publication 00(A)01-27, 09/20/2000; Florida Tax Information Publication 05(A)01-05, 06/01/2005; Florida Tax Information Publication, No. 19A01-09, 08/09/2019.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of solar energy systems and their components.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase solar energy systems. A solar energy system is the equipment and requisite

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hardware that provide and are used for collecting, transferring, converting, storing, or using incidental solar energy for water heating, space heating and cooling, or other applications that would otherwise require the use of a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, manufactured gas, or electricity.

1. Solar energy systems will be listed periodically by the Florida Solar Energy Center to the Florida Department of Revenue.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

12.03 Florida state sales tax exemption for Energy Star appliances

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Florida provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the purchase of Energy Star appliances. *L. 2023 Chapter 157 § 47(1)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of Energy Star appliances.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase a new Energy Star appliance for non-commercial use. Energy Star appliances are: (a) washing machines with a sales price of $1,500 or less; (b) clothes dryers with a sales price of $1,500 or less; (c) water heaters with a sales price of $1,500 or less; (d) refrigerators or combination refrigerator-freezers with a sales price of $4,500 or less.

1. Energy Star appliance products are designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy as meeting or exceeding each agency's requirements under the Energy Star program and is affixed with an Energy Star label.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period ends June 30, 2024.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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13. Georgia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

13.01 Georgia state sales tax exemption for biomass materials

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Georgia provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the sale or use of biomass material used in the production of energy. *Ga. Code Ann. §48-8-3(83).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of qualifying biomass material.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biomass material utilized in the production of energy, including the production of electricity and steam. Biomass material is organic matter, excluding fossil fuels and includes agricultural crops, plants, trees, wood, wood wastes and residues, sawmill waste, sawdust, wood chips, bark chips and forest thinning, harvesting or clearing residues; wood waste from pallets or other wood demolition debris; peanut shells; pecan shells; cotton plants; corn stalks; and plant matter, including aquatic plants, grasses, stalks, vegetation and residues, including hulls, shells or cellulose containing fibers.

1. Biomass materials include pellets and fuels derived from biomass.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

13.02 Georgia state income tax credit for alternative energy product manufacturing

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Georgia provides an income tax credit in the amount of up to $3,500 per new employee in alternative energy manufacturing business enterprises located in qualified counties. *Ga. Code Ann. §48-7-40; H.B. 868 (2012).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer manufacturers of alternative energy manufacturing business enterprises.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must be located in qualified counties and create jobs in the manufacturing of alternative energy products. Alternative energy products are produced for use in solar, wind, battery, bioenergy, biofuel and electric vehicle enterprises.

1. Qualified counties must be certified by the Georgia Commissioner of Community Affairs.

2. Qualifying jobs must require a minimum of 35 hours per week and have an average wage above the average wage of the county that has the lowest average wage of any county in the state to qualify.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The annual tax credit amount is $3,500 per eligible new, full-time employee for existing business enterprises in Tier 1 counties.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit allowed to be claimed is 50% of the state income tax liability of Taxpayer located in Tier 3 and 4 counties. The tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

13.03 Georgia state income tax credit for zero emission vehicle or electric vehicle charger.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Georgia provides an income tax credit in the amount of 20% of the costs of a zero-emission vehicle and 10% of the costs of a conversion of a conventionally fueled vehicle or electric vehicle charger. *Ga. Code Ann. §48-7-40.16.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of new zero-emission vehicles, or electric vehicle chargers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease a new zero-emission vehicle, convert a conventionally fueled vehicle to a converted vehicle, or purchase or lease an electric vehicle

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charger. Zero emission vehicle is a motor vehicle that has zero tailpipe and evaporative emissions as defined under the rules and regulations of the Board of Natural Resources applicable to clean-fueled vehicles, as amended, and shall include an electric vehicle whose drive train is powered solely by electricity, provided said electricity is not provided by any on-board combustion devices. Converted vehicle is a motor vehicle that is retrofitted, so that it is fueled solely by an alternative fuel and meets the emission standards set forth for that class of low-emission vehicles as defined under the rules and regulations of the Board of Natural Resources applicable to clean fueled vehicles, as amended, when operating on such alternative fuel, or that meets the emission standards set forth for zero-emission vehicles as defined under the rules and regulations of the Board of Natural Resources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 20% of the cost of a new zero-emission vehicle and 10% of a conversion or electric vehicle charger.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit for a new zero-emission vehicle is $5,000. The maximum tax credit for a conversion or an electric vehicle charging station is $2,500. The tax credit may be carried forward 3 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires on December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

13.04 Georgia state property tax financing for qualifying improvements financing program

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Georgia provides property tax financing special assessments for qualifying improvements. *Ga. Code Ann. §36-62-2.1 and 8.2.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners entering into assessment financing.

1. Taxpayer assessment financing applications must be approved by a development authority.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance qualifying improvement property with assessment financing. Qualifying improvement is a permanently affixed energy efficiency improvement, renewable energy improvement, water conservation improvement, or resiliency improvement installed on qualifying property as part of the construction or renovation of the qualifying property. Qualifying property means privately owned or leased commercial, industrial, or agricultural real property or multifamily residential real property with five or more dwelling units.

1. Resiliency improvement is any improvement to qualifying property intended to increase resilience and improve durability of such property, including, but not limited to, seismic retrofits, flood mitigation, fire suppression, wind resistance, energy storage, microgrids and backup power generation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. Taxpayer must demonstrate that the amount of the proposed assessment financing and all other debt secured by the qualifying property upon execution of the assessment agreement will not exceed 80% of the fair market value of the qualifying property as determined by a qualified appraiser and that the amount of the proposed assessment financing will not exceed 25% of the fair market value of the qualifying property as determined by a qualified appraiser.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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15. Hawaii State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

15.01 Hawaii state income tax exclusion for royalty income from high technology business intellectual property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Hawaii provides an income tax exclusion from gross income in the amount of 100% of royalties and other income derived from patents, copyrights and trade secrets received by qualifying high technology businesses, including non-fossil sources energy technologies. *Haw. Rev. Stat. §235-7.3; Haw. Rev. Stat. §235-9.5; Hawaii Dept. of Taxation Announcements 2000-21, 07/12/2000.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exclusion is available to Taxpayer qualifying high technology businesses earning royalties from patents, copyrights and trade secrets.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must derive qualifying royalties from patents, copyrights and trade secrets from non-fossil fuel energy-related technology.

1. Qualifying royalties include all income earned and proceeds derived from stock options or stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants, from a qualifying high technology business or from a holding company of a qualifying high technology business by an employee, officer, or director of the qualifying high technology business, or investor who qualifies for the tax credit under HRS §235-110.9, which would otherwise be taxed as ordinary income or as capital gains to those persons.

2. Holding company of a qualifying high technology business is any business entity that possesses at least 80% of the total voting power of the stock or other interests and at least 80% of the total value of the stock or other interest.

3. Income earned and proceeds derived from stock options or stock includes income from (a) dividends from stock or stock received through the exercise of stock options or warrants; (b) the receipt or the exercise of stock options or warrants; or (c) the sale of stock options or stock, including stock issued through the exercise of stock options or warrants.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exclusion amount is 100% of qualifying royalties derived.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

15.02 Hawaii state income tax credit for renewable energy technologies

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Hawaii provides a state income tax credit in the amount of 20-35% of the cost of renewable energy technologies. *Haw. Rev. Stat. §235-12.5; S.B. 464 (2009); Letter Ruling No. 2010-05; Tax Information Release No. 2007-02; Tax Information Release No. 2010-10; Letter Ruling No. 2010-20; Letter Ruling No. 2010-23; Letter Ruling No. 2010-25; Letter Ruling No. 2010-27; Letter Ruling No. 2010-29; Letter Ruling No. 2011-01; Letter Ruling No. 2011-06; Letter Ruling No. 2011-07; Announcement 2012-01; Haw. Admin. Rules §18-235-12.5-01T et seq.; Hawaii Letter Ruling No. 2018-01, 09/12/2018; S.B. 2820 (2020); Hawaii Tax Information Release No. 2022-02, 11/21/2022; Hawaii Tax Facts No. 2022-2, 12/01/2022.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of wind and solar property.

1. Taxpayer residential home developer may not claim the tax credit for single-family systems installed and placed in service in 2009. A residential home developer is a person who holds more than 1 residential dwelling for sale as inventory.

2. Distribution of the tax credit by Taxpayer members or partners of a flow-through entity must be determined pursuant to HRS §235-110.7.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install renewable energy technology or solar or wind energy systems. Renewable energy technology system is a new system that captures and converts a renewable source of energy, such as wind, heat (solar thermal), or light (photovoltaic) from the sun into: (a) a usable source of

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thermal or mechanical energy; (b) electricity; or (c) fuel. Solar or wind energy system is any identifiable facility, equipment, apparatus, or the like that converts insolation or wind energy to useful thermal or electrical energy for heating, cooling, or reducing the use of other types of energy that are dependent upon fossil fuel for their generation.

1. Each system, whether installed and integrated into a larger facility or constituting the entire facility, is an identifiable and independent solar energy system. The number of systems must be determined by the number of separate and independent connections to the site's electrical system and there must be a legitimate, non-tax reason for a multisystem design.

2. Qualifying system must have a total output capacity of at least: (a) 5 kW for single-family residential property; (b) 0.360 kW per unit for multi-family residential property; and (c) 1,000 kW for commercial property.

3. Qualifying system does not include a solar energy system that is 5 MW in total output capacity or larger and requires a power purchase agreement approved by the public utilities commission.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 20% of the cost of equipment and installation of a wind system and 35% of the cost of equipment and installation of a solar thermal or photovoltaic system.

1. Taxpayer may reduce the tax credit amount by 30% and receive a refundable tax credit.

2. The tax credit may be refunded to certain qualifying Taxpayers, including Taxpayers whose entire income is exempt or whose adjusted gross income is $20,000 or less (or $40,000 or less if filing jointly).

3. Qualifying cost of equipment and installation does not include utility rebates.

4. Qualifying cost of equipment and installation must be determined at the entity level.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amounts for qualifying solar thermal energy systems are $2,250 for single family residential property, $350 per unit for multi-family residential property, and $250,000 for commercial property. The maximum tax credit amounts for qualifying photovoltaic systems are $5,000 for single family residential property, $350 per unit for multi-family residential property, and $500,000 for commercial property. The maximum tax credit amounts for qualifying wind powered energy systems are $1,500 for single family residential property, $200 per unit for multi-family residential property, and $500,000 for commercial property. The tax credit is refundable for solar systems or for an individual Taxpayer with adjusted gross income of $20,000 or less (or $40,000 or less for a married couple filing jointly).

1. When servicing multiple single-family residential properties, the Taxpayer may claim the applicable credit for each property multiplied by the number of systems serving that property and may aggregate the caps for each system.

2. Electricity produced by the systems sold to the local electricity provider and directly fed into the local utility grid would be subject to the $500,000 commercial cap.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credits for qualifying solar energy systems that is five MW in total output capacity or larger and requires a power purchase agreement approved by the public utilities commission expired December 31, 2019.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Qualifying cost of equipment and installation that exceeds the maximum tax credit amount allowable may be used for the capital goods excise tax credit available for business property.

2. The non-refundable credit is not subject to Hawaii income tax because the credit reduces tax liability and no actual money is received from the state. However, if the election is made, the refundable credit that exceeds the tax liability and actually results in a cash payment is subject to Hawaii state income tax.

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15.03 Hawaii state income tax credit for enterprise zone wind farm businesses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Hawaii provides an income tax credit over 7 years in the amount of 20-80% of the amount of income and employment taxes for enterprise zone producers of electric power from wind energy for sale primarily to a public utility company. *Haw. Rev. Stat. §209E-10.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer enterprise zone producers of electric power from wind energy for sale primarily to a public utility company.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism.

2. Prospective enterprise zones are nominated by county-governing bodies and approved by the governor.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must pay income tax and employment tax due on income derived from a qualifying business. A qualifying business is one engaged in producing electric power from wind energy for sale primarily to a public utility company for resale to the public.

1. Qualifying businesses must have at least 50% of the gross receipts from the enterprise zone establishment derived from active trade or business and it must increase its average annual number of full-time employees by at least 10% by the end of the first tax year of participation and at minimum maintain that level in subsequent tax years.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount begins at 80% of the income tax and employment tax due on income derived from business activities within the enterprise zone in Taxpayer's first taxable year in the enterprise zone program, then declines by 10% per year until it reaches 20% for the seventh taxable year.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over 7 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may not be claimed if the Ethanol Facility Tax Credit is claimed for the same year.

15.04 Hawaii state property tax exemption for alternative energy improvements

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Hawaii provides a property tax assessment exemption in the amount of 100% the cost of alternative energy improvements. *Former Haw. Rev. Stat. §246-34.7; Revised Ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu 1990 §8-10.15; Code of the County of Maui §3.48.520; Kauai County Code 1987 §5A-11.15; Hawaii County Code §19-82; Code of the County of Maui §3.48.440; Ordinance No. 22-127 (Bill No. 227), effective 07/01/2023.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of qualifying alternative energy improvements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own alternative energy improvements. Alternative energy improvement is construction or addition, alteration, modification, improvement, or repair work undertaken upon or made to any building in the City and County of Honolulu, property, or land, which results in the production of energy from a source or uses a process that does not use a fossil fuel, nuclear fuel, or geothermal source, or that increases the efficiency level with respect to the utilization of fossil fuel energy or secondary forms of energy, which are dependent upon fossil fuels for their generation. Alternative energy sources include, but are not limited to: solid wastes, wind, solar or ocean waves, tides, or currents.

1. Alternative energy improvements must be certified by the Hawaii Director of Finance.

2. For the County of Hawaii, Taxpayer may install a solar water heater on the owner's single-family dwelling, ohana dwelling, farm dwelling, duplex, or double-family dwelling units.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

1. For the County of Hawaii, Taxpayer is entitled to a one-time tax credit of up to $1,000.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period in Honolulu City and County is 25 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

15.05 Hawaii state income tax credit for renewable fuels production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Hawaii provides an income tax credit for 10 years in the amount of 20 cents per 67,000 British thermal units of renewable fuels. *Haw. Rev. Stat. §235-110.32. S.B. 2478 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of renewable fuel.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Hawaii State Energy Office.

2. For Taxpayers in partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust, the distribution and share of the renewable fuels production tax credit shall be determined pursuant to section 704(b) (with respect to a partner's distributive share) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce renewable fuels. Renewable fuels are fuels produced from renewable feedstocks, provided that the fuel: (a) is sold as a fuel in the state; and (b) meets the relevant ASTM International specifications or other industry specifications for the particular fuel, including, but not limited to: (a) methanol, ethanol, or other alcohols; (b) hydrogen; (c) biodiesel or renewable diesel; (d) biogas; (e) other biofuels; (f) renewable jet fuel or renewable gasoline; or (g) logs, wood chips, wood pellets, or wood bark. Renewable fuels must have lifecycle emissions below those of fossil fuels. Production must be certified by an independent third party.

1. Taxpayer must produce no less than 2,500 million British thermal units of renewable fuels per calendar year.

2. Renewable feedstocks are: (a) biomass crops and other renewable organic material, including, but not limited to, logs, wood chips, wood pellets and wood bark; (b) Agricultural residue; (c) oil crops, including, but not limited to, algae, canola, jatropha, palm, soybean and sunflower; (d) sugar and starch crops, including, but not limited to, sugar cane and cassava; (e) other agricultural crops; (f) grease and waste cooking oil; (g) food wastes; (h) municipal solid wastes and industrial wastes; (i) water, including wastewater; and (j) animal residues and wastes that can be used to generate energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 20 cents per 76,000 British thermal units of renewable fuels produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The annual statewide maximum amount of tax credits is $20 million. The maximum annual amount of tax credit per Taxpayer is $3,500,000.

1. A Taxpayer may elect to reduce the eligible credit amount by 30%, and if this reduced amount exceeds the amount of income tax payment due from the Taxpayer, the excess of the credit amount over payments due shall be refunded to the Taxpayer, provided that tax credit amounts properly claimed by a Taxpayer with no income tax liability shall be paid to the Taxpayer.

2. Individual Taxpayer may elect to have tax credit refunded if all of Taxpayer’s income is exempt from taxation under Section 235-7(a)(2) or (3), or the Taxpayer's adjusted gross income is $20,000 or less (or $40,000 or less if filing a tax return as married filing jointly).

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may not be claimed if the Ethanol Facility Tax Credit is claimed for the same year.

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16. Idaho State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

16.01 Idaho state income tax deduction for residential energy efficiency upgrades

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Idaho provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the cost of installing new energy efficiency upgrades to the primary place of residence. *Idaho Code §63-3022B; H.B. 4 (2013).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer individuals installing or adding new energy efficiency upgrades to their primary place of residence.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install or add new energy efficiency upgrades to their primary place of residence. Energy efficiency upgrades are energy efficiency improvements to the building envelope or duct system that meets or exceeds the minimum value for the improved component established by the version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) in effect in Idaho during the taxable year in which the improvement is made or accrued. Energy efficiency upgrades include: (a) insulation that shall be added to existing insulation not in replacement of existing insulation; (b) windows that may replace less efficient existing windows; (c) storm windows; (d) weather stripping and caulking; and (e) duct sealing and insulation.

1. Qualifying insulation added must be in addition to, and not as a replacement of, existing insulation.

2. Qualifying duct sealing requires mechanical fastening of joints and mastic sealant.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of cost of material and labor.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

16.02 Idaho state income tax deduction for residential alternative energy devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Idaho provides an income tax deduction over 4 years in the amount of 100% of the cost of solar, wind, geothermal, and certain biomass energy devices used for heating or electricity generation. *Idaho Code §63-3022C.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer individuals installing solar, wind, geothermal, and certain biomass energy devices used for heating or electricity generation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install an alternative energy device. Alternative energy devices include solar, wind, geothermal, and certain biomass energy devices used for heating or electricity generation.

1. Alternative energy devices include pellet stoves and EPA-certified wood stoves.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 40% of the cost in the year in which the system is installed and 20% of the cost each year for 3 years thereafter.

1. Qualifying cost includes the cost of construction, reconstruction, remodeling, installation and acquisition of the alternative energy device.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax deduction amount is $5,000. The maximum cumulative tax deduction amount is $20,000 per Taxpayer.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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17. Illinois State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

17.01 Illinois state property tax exemption for solar energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois allows a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar energy systems, commercial solar energy systems, or wind energy devices. *ILCS Chapter 35 §200/10-720 et seq.; H.B. 4797 (2010); S.B. 2612 (2016); S.B. 486 (2018).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of property with a commercial solar energy system installed.

1. Taxpayer must file a claim with the county.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a commercial solar energy system, which is any device or assembly of devices that (a) is ground installed and (b) uses solar energy from the sun for generating electricity for the primary purpose of wholesale or retail sale and not primarily for consumption on the property on which the device or devices reside.

1. Solar energy systems do not include distribution equipment that is equally usable in a conventional energy system, except for those components of the equipment that are necessary for meeting the requirements of efficient solar energy utilization, or components of a solar energy system that serve structural, insulating, protective, shading, aesthetic, or other non-solar energy utilization purposes.

2. Solar energy systems do not include a commercial solar energy system in counties with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants.

3. Solar energy systems must be certified by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount for solar energy systems is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2033, for commercial solar energy systems.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

17.02 Illinois state income tax credits for REV Illinois projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides an income tax credit in the amount awarded by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for Reimagining Energy and Vehicles (REV) Illinois projects. *ILCS Chapter 35 §5/236; ILCS Chapter 35 §120/5m; ILCS Chapter 35 §200/18-184.15; H.B. 1769 (2021); H.B. 5189 (2022); 86 Ill. Adm. Code § 100.2135; S.B. 2951 (2023); 86 Ill. Adm. Code §580.10 et seq; S.B. 1963 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to a Taxpayer who operates a business in Illinois or is planning to locate a business within the State of Illinois and engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce as a renewable energy manufacturer for the purpose of manufacturing electric vehicles, electric vehicle component parts, or electric vehicle power supply equipment.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

2. Electric vehicle manufacturer is a new or existing manufacturer that is focused on re-equipping, expanding, or establishing a manufacturing facility in Illinois that produces electric vehicles.

3. Electric vehicle component parts manufacturer is a new or existing manufacturer that is focused on re-equipping, expanding, or establishing a manufacturing facility in Illinois that produces parts or accessories used in electric vehicles.

4. Electric vehicle power supply manufacturer is a new or existing manufacturer that is focused on re-equipping, expanding, or establishing a manufacturing facility in Illinois that produces electric vehicle power supply equipment used for the purpose of delivering electricity to an electric vehicle.

5. A renewable energy manufacturer is a manufacturer whose primary function is to manufacture or assemble: (a) equipment, systems, or products used to produce renewable

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or nuclear energy; (b) products used for energy conservation, storage, or grid efficiency purposes; or (c) component parts for that equipment or those systems or products.

6. Renewable energy is energy produced using the materials and sources of energy through which renewable energy resources are generated.

7. Renewable energy resources are wind, solar thermal energy, photovoltaic cells and panels, biodiesel, anaerobic digestion, crops and untreated and unadulterated organic waste biomass, and hydropower that does not involve new construction or significant expansion of hydropower dams, waste heat to power systems or qualified combined heat and power systems, and landfill gas produced in the State.

8. Renewable energy resources do not include the incineration or burning of tires, garbage, general household, institutional, and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, railroad crossties, utility poles, or construction or demolition debris, other than untreated and unadulterated waste wood.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must undertake a for-profit economic development activity for the manufacture of electric vehicles, electric vehicle component parts, electric vehicle power supply equipment, or renewable energy products.

1. An electric vehicle manufacturer must: (a) make an investment of at least $1,500,000,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) be placed in service within the state within a 60-month period after approval of the application; and (c) create at least 500 new full-time employee jobs.

2. An electric vehicle component parts manufacturer or a renewable energy manufacturer must: (a) make an investment of at least $300,000,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) manufacture one or more parts that are primarily used for electric vehicle manufacturing; (c) be placed in service within the state within a 60-month period after approval of the application; and (d) create at least 150 new full-time employee jobs.

3. An electric vehicle manufacturer, electric vehicle power supply equipment manufacturer, or electric vehicle component part manufacturer that does not qualify above must: (a) make an investment of at least $20,000,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) for electric vehicle component part manufacturers, manufacture one or more parts that are primarily used for electric vehicle manufacturing; (c) be placed in service within the state within a 48-month period after approval of the application; and (d) create at least 50 new full-time employee jobs.

4. An electric vehicle manufacturer, electric vehicle power supply equipment manufacturer, electric vehicle component part manufacturer, or a renewable energy manufacturer, battery recycling and reuse manufacturer, or a battery raw materials refining service provider that does not qualify above must: (a) make an investment of at least $2,500,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) for electric vehicle component part manufacturers, manufacture one or more parts that are primarily used for electric vehicle manufacturing; (c) be placed in service within the State within a 48-month period after approval of the application; and (d) create at least 50 new full-time employee jobs.

5. An electric vehicle manufacturer or electric vehicle component parts manufacturer with existing operations within Illinois that intends to convert or expand, in whole or in part, the existing facility from traditional manufacturing to electric vehicle manufacturing, electric vehicle component parts manufacturing, or electric vehicle power supply equipment manufacturing must: (a) make an investment of at least $100,000,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) be placed in service within the state within a 60-month period after approval of the application; and (c) create the lesser of 50 new full-time employee jobs or new full-time employee jobs equivalent to 10% of the statewide baseline applicable to the Taxpayer and any related member at the time of application.

6. An electric vehicle manufacturer or electric vehicle component parts manufacturer with existing operations within

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Illinois that intends to convert or expand, in whole or in part, the existing facility from traditional manufacturing to electric vehicle manufacturing, electric vehicle component parts manufacturing, or electric vehicle power supply equipment manufacturing must: (a) make an investment of at least $500,000,000 in capital improvements at the project site; (b) be placed in service within the state within a 60-month period after approval of the application; and (c) create the lesser of 800 new full-time employee jobs or new full-time employee jobs equivalent to 10% of the Statewide baseline applicable to the Taxpayer and any related member at the time of application.

7. Electric vehicles are vehicles that are exclusively powered and refueled by electricity, must be plugged in to charge or utilize a pre-charged battery, and are permitted to operate on public roadways.

8. Electric vehicles do not include hybrid electric vehicles and extended-range electric vehicles that are also equipped with conventional fueled propulsion or auxiliary engines.

9. Electric vehicle power supply equipment is the equipment used specifically for the purpose of delivering electricity to an electric vehicle.

10. Jobs must have a total compensation equal to or greater than 120% of the average wage paid to full-time employees in the county where the project is located.

11. Taxpayers are not entitled to claim a tax credit with respect to any jobs where the Taxpayer relocates from one site in Illinois to another site in Illinois.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The REV Illinois tax credit amount is determined by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and is not to exceed the sum of (a) 75% of the incremental income tax attributable to new employees on the applicant's project and (b) 10% of the training costs of the new employees. The REV Construction Jobs Credit is an amount equal to 50% of the incremental income tax attributable to construction wages paid in connection with construction of the project facilities. The REV Investment Tax Credit is an amount equal to 0.5% of the basis for qualified property that is placed in service at the site of a REV Illinois Project.

1. If the project is located in an underserved area or an energy transition area, then the amount of the REV Illinois tax credit may not exceed the sum of (a) 100% of the incremental income tax attributable to new employees on the applicant's project; and (b) 10% of the training costs of the new employees.

2. The REV Construction Jobs Credit may not exceed 75% of the amount of the incremental income tax attributable to construction wages paid in connection with construction of the project facilities if the project is in an underserved area or an energy transition area.

3. Qualified property is property that: (a) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings; (b) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this Section; (c) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; (d) is used at the site of the REV Illinois Project by the Taxpayer; and (e) has not been previously used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this Section. The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

4. For certain agreements entered before June 1, 2024, Taxpayer may receive a tax credit not to exceed 75% of the incremental income tax attributable to retained employees at the applicant's project. If the project is in an underserved area or an energy transition area, then the maximum amount of the credit attributable to retained employees may be increased to an amount not to exceed 100% of the incremental income tax attributable to retained employees on the project.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The REV Investment tax credit shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would

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reduce Taxpayer's liability to below zero. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The duration of the tax credit may not exceed 15 years or 10 years for an electric vehicle manufacturer, electric vehicle power supply equipment manufacturer, or electric vehicle component part manufacturer that does not qualify above. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. In lieu of the REV Illinois Credit, the Taxpayer may elect to claim the credit, on or after January 1, 2025, against its obligation to pay over withholding under Section 704A of the Illinois Income Tax Act.

2. In addition to the income tax credits, qualifying projects may also benefit from utility tax exemptions, sales and use tax exemptions, and property tax abatements,

17.03 Illinois state sales and use tax exemptions for building materials in REV Illinois projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides state and local sales and use tax exemptions for building materials that will be incorporated into real estate in an electric vehicle manufacturing facility, an electric vehicle component parts manufacturing facility, or an electric vehicle power supply manufacturing facility Reimagining Energy and Vehicles (REV) Illinois site. *35 ILCS 120/5m; 86 Ill. Adm. Code §130.1959, Illinois Dept. of Rev. Info. Bulletin No. FY2022-16, 05/01/2022, H.B. 5005 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Applicants certified under the REV Illinois program by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) can use this certification from DCEO to claim sales and use tax exemptions. Retailers and service persons may deduct receipt from these sales when calculating any tax due.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase building materials that will be incorporated into real estate in an electric vehicle manufacturing facility, an electric vehicle component parts manufacturing facility, or an electric vehicle power supply manufacturing facility REV Illinois site

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

17.04 Illinois state use tax credit for sustainable aviation fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides a use or service use tax credit for the sale or use of sustainable aviation in the amount of $1.50 per gallon. *ILCS Chapter 35 §105/3-87; ILCS Chapter 35 §110/3-72; S.B. 2951 (2023); Illinois Dept. of Rev. Info. Bulletin No. FY 2023-23, 06/01/2023. 86 Ill. Admin. Code § 130.333.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer air carrier purchasers of sustainable aviation fuel.

1. Taxpayer air carrier purchasers must be certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase a qualified sustainable aviation fuel. Qualified sustainable aviation fuel is liquid fuel that meets the criteria set forth in subsections (d) and (e) of Section 40B of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or (a) consists of synthesized hydrocarbons and meets the requirements of: (i) the American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D7566; or (ii) the Fischer-Tropsch provisions of American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D1655, Annex A1; (b) prior to June 1, 2028, is derived from biomass resources, waste streams, renewable energy sources, or gaseous carbon oxides, and beginning on June 1, 2028, is derived from domestic biomass resources; (c) is not derived from any palm derivatives; and (d) achieves at least a 50% lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction in comparison with petroleum-based jet fuel, as determined by a test that shows: (i) that the fuel production pathway achieves at least a 50% reduction of the aggregate attributional core lifecycle emissions and the positive induced land use change values under the lifecycle methodology for sustainable aviation fuels adopted by the International Civil

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Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States; or (ii) that the fuel production pathway achieves at least a 50% reduction of the aggregate attributional core lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions values utilizing the most recent version of Argonne National Laboratory's GREET model, inclusive of agricultural practices and carbon capture and sequestration. Qualifying fuel must be used in Illinois.

1. Qualifying fuel is used in Illinois if it is subject to tax under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1.50 per gallon of sustainable aviation fuel purchased.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. No tax credit may be earned by a Taxpayer for soybean oil-derived sustainable aviation fuel once air carriers in this State have collectively purchased sustainable aviation fuel containing 10,000,000 gallons of soybean oil feedstock.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

17.05 Illinois state tax credit for hydrogen fuel replacement

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides a tax credit in the amount of $1.00 per kg for qualifying hydrogen used. *ILCS 35 §5/240*; *Public Act 103-0268 (2023)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer users of qualifying hydrogen.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

2. The Department shall prioritize allocation, and up to 90% of the tax credits shall be allocated to the following eligible Taxpayers in proportion to their requested allocation, up to their requested allocation: (a) Taxpayers who participate in a United States Department of Energy Hydrogen Hub for their associated eligible qualifying hydrogen use; (b) Taxpayers who purchase hydrogen from a participant in a United States Department of Energy Hydrogen Hub for their associated qualifying hydrogen use; or (c) Taxpayers who purchase electricity to produce and use qualifying hydrogen from a participant in a United States Department of Energy Hydrogen Hub for their associated eligible qualifying hydrogen use.

3. Taxpayer may transfer tax credits within one year after the tax credits are awarded.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must engage in qualifying hydrogen use, which is the use, in Illinois, of qualifying hydrogen, except for the use of qualifying hydrogen in the following sectors or for the following purposes: (a) the use of qualifying hydrogen in all vehicles powered by combustion engines or in vehicles in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the 8-category Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) classification system; (b) the use of qualifying hydrogen in heating or cooking in residential and commercial buildings, including space heating, water heating, and clothes drying, or in other cases where qualifying hydrogen is blended into the gas distribution system of a residential or commercial building; and (c) the use of qualifying hydrogen for the production of electricity generated using direct gas combustion, except when that use is (i) for the purpose of emissions reductions to achieve compliance with any rules or regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as interpreted and applied in State Implementation Plans under those rules and regulations, and (ii) undertaken pursuant to an approved State Implementation Plan for the State of Illinois. Qualifying hydrogen is hydrogen that (a) receives 100% of the tax credit available under Internal Revenue Code Section 45V and (b) meets the requirements of Section 27 of this Act.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1.00 per kg of qualifying hydrogen used during the immediately preceding calendar year. The tax credit amount is increased by $0.15 per kg, meeting workforce equity and community benefit requirements.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual statewide credit amount is $10 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is applicable starting for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2027. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028. The tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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17.06 Illinois state sales and use tax exemptions for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides state sales and use tax exemptions for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels. *35 ILCS 105/3-5.1; 86 Ill. Adm. Code §130.320, Illinois Dept. of Rev. Info. Bulletin No. FY2024-13, 01/01/2024.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer sellers of biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell at retail diesel fuel containing biodiesel or renewable diesel. Biodiesel is diesel fuel that is not a hydrocarbon fuel and that is derived from biomass intended for use in diesel engines. Renewable diesel is diesel fuel that is a hydrocarbon fuel derived from biomass and meets the requirements of the latest version of ASTM standards D975 or D396. Fuels that have been co-processed are not considered renewable diesel.

1. Exempt Blend Threshold (Biodiesel/Renewable Diesel) requirement varies from 10-19% depending on the date of production.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2030.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

17.07 Illinois state sales and use tax exemptions for renewable energy and energy storage facilities (High Impact Business program)

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Illinois provides state sales and use tax exemptions for building materials for High Impact Business program renewable energy and energy storage facilities. *35 ILCS 120/5l and 20 ILCS 655/5.5; 14 Ill. Adm. Code §520.600.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer must establish a wind energy or battery energy storage high impact business.

1. Taxpayers must be certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO).

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must construct a new wind energy production facility, expand an existing wind power facility, or establish a new battery energy storage solution facility (with a capacity of more than 20 MW).

1. The qualifying business must provide a minimum $12 million investment to create 500 full-time jobs, or a $30 million investment to retain 1,500 full-time jobs at a designated Illinois location outside of an Enterprise Zone.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the sales and use tax due on building materials physically incorporated into the high impact business location. Qualifying building materials are items physically incorporated into the facility, such as lumber, HVAC, electrical, plumbing, built-in appliances, and landscape products.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2030.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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18. Indiana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

18.01 Indiana state property tax exemption for renewable energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Indiana provides a property tax assessment exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of systems that generate energy using solar, wind, hydropower or geothermal resources. *Ind. Code §6-1.1-12-26 et seq.; H.B. 1086 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of qualifying renewable energy property installed in real property or a mobile home.

1. Taxpayer must fill out Form 18865 and file it with the local county auditor.

2. Taxpayer must own the real property, mobile home, or manufactured home, or be buying the real property, mobile home, or manufactured home under contract on the date the statement is filed.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own property equipped with a solar energy heating or cooling system or wind power device or have hydroelectric and geothermal devices installed in real property or a mobile home.

1. A wind power device is a windmill, wind turbine, or any device designed to use the kinetic energy of moving air to provide mechanical energy or produce electricity.

2. A hydroelectric power device is a device designed to utilize the kinetic power of moving water to provide mechanical energy or to produce electricity.

3. A geothermal energy or cooling device is a device designed to utilize the natural heat from the earth to provide hot water, produce electricity, or generate heating or cooling.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption applies only to property taxes imposed for an assessment date before January 1, 2025. The tax exemption expires January 1, 2027.

1. For qualifying mobile homes that are not assessed as real property, Taxpayer must file the statement during the 12 months before March 31st of each year of the tax exemption.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

18.02 Indiana state gross retail tax exemption for utility scale battery energy storage systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Indiana provides a gross retail tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on sales of utility scale battery energy storage systems. *Ind. Code §6-2.5-5-10.5; S.B. 383 (2021); P.L. 159.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer utility purchasers of battery energy storage systems.

1. Taxpayer may be a power subsidiary (as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-22.5) that furnishes or sells electrical energy to a public utility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase utility scale battery energy storage systems. A utility scale battery energy storage system is a system capable of storing and releasing greater than 1 MW of electrical energy for a minimum of 1 hour utilizing an AC inverter and DC storage, or equipment that receives, stores, and delivers energy using batteries, compressed air, pumped hydropower, hydrogen storage (including hydrolysis), thermal energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, flywheels, capacitors, and superconducting magnets. Taxpayer must use the property to store electrical energy in front of the customer's meter.

1. Qualifying equipment does not include foundations or property used to directly or indirectly connect the AC inverter or DC storage of such system to electrical energy production equipment or the customer's meter.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the gross retail tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

18.03 Indiana state gross retail tax exemption for utility scale solar and wind energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Indiana provides a gross retail tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the sales of utility scale solar and wind energy systems. *Ind. Code §6-2.5-5-10.5; S.B. 383 (2021); P.L. 159.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer utility purchasers of solar and wind energy systems.

1. Taxpayer may be a power subsidiary (as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-22.5) that furnishes or sells electrical energy to a public utility.

2. Taxpayer may be a business that furnishes or sells electrical energy to a public utility, a power subsidiary, or a renewable utility grade solar or wind facility that is used to generate electricity for resale to consumers or wholesalers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase utility scale solar and wind energy systems components. A solar energy system is any device that converts solar energy to a form of usable energy with an originally rated nameplate production capacity of at least 2 MW. A wind energy system is any device, including a wind turbine, windmill, and wind charger, that converts wind energy to a form of usable energy with an originally rated nameplate production capacity of at least 2 MW.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the gross retail tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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19. Iowa State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

19.01 Iowa state property tax exemption for solar and wind energy systems and biofuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy systems, and biofuel production systems. *Iowa Code §441.21(8), (12); Iowa Code §427A.1; Memorandum 16900028 (2016); Solar Energy Property Tax Procedures, Iowa Dept. of Rev., 05/18/2016.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar and wind energy system property and biofuel production systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar and wind energy system property or biofuel production property. Solar and wind energy system property includes: (a) a system of equipment capable of collecting and converting incident solar radiation or wind energy into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy and transforming these forms of energy by a separate apparatus to storage or to a point of use; (b) a system that uses the basic design of the building to maximize solar heat gain during the cold season and to minimize solar heat gain in the hot season and that uses natural means to collect, store and distribute solar energy; or (c) systems whose primary purpose is to store or provide electricity for use at the site where the system is located. Biofuel production property is a photobioreactor used in the production of algae for harvesting as a crop for biofuel production.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.02 Iowa state sales tax exemption for hydroelectric, solar and wind energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on sales of hydroelectric, solar or wind energy equipment and all materials used to manufacture, install or construct these systems. *Iowa Code §423.3(54, 90); Iowa Code §423.4(4); Policy Letter 14300025; Policy Letter 15300027; Guidance: Solar Equipment Exemption, Iowa Dept. of Rev., updated 11/19/2021.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of hydroelectric, solar or wind energy equipment and materials.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase hydroelectric conversion, solar or wind energy equipment. Solar energy equipment is any equipment that is used to convert incident solar radiation to energy, or equipment used to transform the converted energy to storage or to some point of use. Wind energy equipment is any device, including a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines and substation, which converts wind energy to a form of usable energy. Hydroelectric conversion equipment is any device, including, but not limited to, a generator, turbine, powerhouse, intake, coffer dam, walls, water conduit, tailrace, any other concrete components, electrical equipment substation, poles, wires, transformers, breakers, and switches used to convert water, waterpower or hydroelectricity to a form of usable energy.

1. Qualifying equipment does not include materials used for maintenance and repair of qualifying property.

2. Qualifying equipment does not include materials used for metering or monitoring a solar energy system or switch gear used to connect a solar energy system to an electric grid.

3. Qualifying equipment does include panels, inverters, solar roof tiles or shingles and energy transmission devices.

4. Qualifying equipment does not include a battery or other storage point, equipment used for safety or security of the equipment such as fencing or equipment not used to collect, convert or transmit solar energy.

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5. Qualifying equipment does not include materials used to manufacture, install, or construct solar energy equipment, such as racking to install or mount solar energy equipment or pads or foundations to support solar energy equipment installation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.03 Iowa state property tax assessment for wind energy devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a property tax assessment option for municipalities ranging from 0-30% of the net acquisition cost for wind energy conversion equipment. *Iowa Code §427B.26; Property Tax - Opinion - Wind Energy 427B.26 (October 20, 2008); Iowa Admin. Code § 701—80.13.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer owners of wind energy conversion property.

1. The property tax assessment must be provided by ordinance of the city council or county board of supervisors.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own wind energy conversion property. Wind energy conversion property is the entire wind plant including, but not limited to, a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines and substation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount begins at 0% of the net acquisition cost in the first assessment year and increases annually by 5% points to a maximum of 30% of the net acquisition cost in the 7th and succeeding years.

1. If the local jurisdiction repeals the ordinance, the wind energy property shall be valued at the special rate until the end of the 19th assessment year following the first assessment year.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax assessment period is 20 years. Taxpayer must apply for the tax assessment amount by February 1st of the assessment year in which the wind energy property is first assessed for property tax purposes.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.04 Iowa state replacement generation tax exemption for methane gas, cogeneration and wind energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a replacement generation tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on methane gas conversion property and wind energy conversion property and reduced generation tax equivalent to $0.000001847 per kWh for large hydroelectric generators. *Iowa Code §437A.3(27); Iowa Code §437A.6; Iowa Code §427B.26; Iowa Code §427.1(29); S.B. 2373 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of methane gas conversion property, cogeneration property and wind energy conversion property subject to replacement generation tax.

1. If a generation facility is jointly owned or leased, the number of kWh of electricity subject to the replacement generation tax shall be the number of kWh of electricity generated and dispatched by the jointly held generation facility to the account of the Taxpayer.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce energy from methane gas conversion property, cogeneration property, wind energy conversion property or large hydroelectric generators. Methane gas conversion property is personal property, real property and improvements to real property and machinery, equipment and computers assessed as real property, used in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill to collect methane gas or other gases produced as a by-product of waste decomposition and to convert the gas to energy or to collect waste that would otherwise be collected by, or deposited with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill in order to decompose the waste to produce methane gas or other gases and to convert the gas to energy. Wind energy conversion

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property is the entire wind plant including, but not limited to, a wind charger, windmill, wind turbine, tower and electrical equipment, pad mount transformers, power lines and substation.

1. Large hydroelectric generators must have a capacity of greater or equal to 100 MW.

2. Methane gas conversion property does not include property used to decompose the waste and convert the waste to gas.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% state replacement generation tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.05 Iowa state property tax exemption for methane gas conversion property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of real and personal property used for methane gas collection and conversion into energy in conjunction with a publicly owned sanitary landfill. *Iowa Code §427.1(29)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of methane gas conversion property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own methane gas conversion property. Methane gas conversion property is personal property, real property, improvements to real property, machinery, equipment and computers assessed as real property used in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill to collect methane gas or other gases produced as a by-product of waste decomposition and to convert the gas to energy or to collect waste that would otherwise be collected by, or deposited with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill in order to decompose the waste to produce methane gas or other gases and to convert the gas to energy.

1. Methane gas conversion property does not include property used to decompose the waste and convert the waste to gas.

2. Methane gas conversion property includes property burning another fuel for the value of such property that equals the ratio that its use of methane gas bears to total fuel consumed.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax exemption by February 1st of each year for which the exemption is requested.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.06 Iowa state income tax credit for retail biodiesel blended fuel sold

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.05-0.10 per gallon of retail biodiesel fuel sold. *Iowa Code §422.11P; Iowa Code Ann. §422.33(11C); Iowa Admin. Code §701-52.31; S.B. 531 (2011); S.B. 2309 (2016); H.B. 2128 (2022)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer retailers of biodiesel fuel.

1. Taxpayer individual may claim the tax credit allowed a Taxpayer pass-through entity by electing to have the income taxed directly to Taxpayer individual. The allocated tax credit will be based upon the pro rata share of Taxpayer individual's earnings in the pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell biodiesel fuel at retail. Biodiesel is a renewable fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats. Biodiesel blended fuel is a B-5 or higher blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel that meets the standards, including separately the standard for its biodiesel components.

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1. Qualifying sales at retail must have a minimum of 50% of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the motor fuel site be biodiesel blended fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.045 per gallon of retail biodiesel fuel sold. Beginning in 2022, the tax credit amount is $0.05 to $0.10 per gallon based on the biodiesel classification.

1. The tax credit is calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the retail dealer.

2. Taxpayer must report their total motor fuel gallonage for a determination period, indicating their total gasoline gallonage, total ethanol gallonage, total diesel fuel gallonage and total biodiesel gallonage. The report must include a breakdown for each classification and subclassification under Iowa Code §452A.31 and must list the retail motor fuel site or other permanent or temporary location from which the retail dealer sells and dispenses motor fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit is refundable.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.07 Iowa state income tax credit for retail E-85 gasoline sales

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.16 per gallon of E-85 gasoline sold at retail and dispensed through a motor fuel pump. *Iowa Code §422.11O; Iowa Code §422.11Y; Iowa Code Ann. §422.33(11B); Iowa Admin. Code §701-52.30; S.B. 531 (2011); S.B. 2309 (2016); H.B. 2128 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer sellers and dispensers of E-85 gasoline.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell or dispense E-85 gasoline at retail. E-85 gasoline is ethanol-blended gasoline formulated with a percentage of between 70% and 85% by volume of ethanol.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.16 per gallon sold or dispensed at retail.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.08 Iowa state income tax credit for retail E-15 gasoline sales

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.09 per gallon of E-15 gasoline sold at retail and dispensed through a motor fuel pump. *Iowa Code* §422.33(11D); *Iowa Code §422.11Y; S.B. 531 (2011); S2344 (2014); S.B. 2309 (2016); H.B. 2128 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer sellers and dispensers of E15 gasoline.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell or dispense E-15 gasoline at retail. E-15 gasoline is ethanol-blended gasoline formulated with a percentage of between 15% and 69% by volume of ethanol.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.09 per gallon sold or dispensed at retail.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.09 Iowa state sales tax refund for biodiesel blended fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides a sales tax refund in the amount of $0.02 per gallon of retail biodiesel fuel sold. *Iowa Code §423.4(9); S.B. 531 (2012); S.B. 2309 (2016); H.B. 2128 (2022); Iowa Admin. Code §701-277.1(423).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax refund is available to Taxpayer purchasers of biodiesel fuel.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biodiesel fuel used in biodiesel blended fuel. Biodiesel is a renewable fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats. Biodiesel blended fuel is a B-5 or higher blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel that

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meets the standards, including separately the standard for its biodiesel components.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax refund amount is $0.02 per gallon of biodiesel fuel purchased.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax refund is for 25 million gallons produced per facility.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax refund expires December 31, 2027. The tax refund is paid quarterly.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

19.10 Iowa state income tax credit for sustainable aviation fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Iowa provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.25 per gallon of sustainable aviation fuel produced. *Iowa Code §15.533; Iowa Code §422.10C; Iowa Code §422.33(23); Iowa Admin. Code §261-80.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of sustainable aviation fuel.

1. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, estate or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative, estate or trust.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce sustainable aviation fuel. Sustainable aviation fuel is the portion of a liquid fuel derived from feedstock that achieves at least a 50% lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction compared to conventional petroleum-based aviation fuels.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.25 per gallon produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit in excess of the tax liability is refundable. The annual maximum tax credit amount is $1 million. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $10 million, shared with the renewable chemical production tax credit.

1. Taxpayer may not be issued more than 5 tax credit certificates for an eligible business.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2035. Applications may be submitted electronically from February 15 to March 15 of each calendar year, beginning February 15, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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20. Kansas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

20.01 Kansas state corporate income tax credit for alternative-fuel motor vehicles and fueling stations

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides an income tax credit in the amount of 40% of the cost of fueling stations and 40% of the incremental cost or conversion cost for each vehicle. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-32,201; Kansas Revenue Department Public Notice 09-09, 06/29/2009. Kansas Opinion Letter O-1998-09, 09/01/1998; Kansas Notice 12-05.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations purchasing qualifying alternative-fueled motor vehicles or qualifying alternative-fuel fueling stations.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase a qualifying alternative-fueled motor vehicle or qualifying alternative-fuel fueling station. Qualifying alternative-fueled motor vehicle is a vehicle that operates on an alternative fuel, meets or exceeds the clean fuel vehicle standards in the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, Title II and meets one of the following categories: (a) bi-fuel motor vehicle (a vehicle with two separate fuel systems designed to run on either an alternative fuel or conventional fuel, using only one fuel at a time); (b) dedicated motor vehicle (a vehicle with an engine designed to operate on a single alternative fuel only); or (c) flexible fuel motor vehicle (a vehicle that may operate on a blend of an alternative fuel with a conventional fuel, as long as the vehicle is capable of operating on at least an 85% alternative fuel blend). Qualifying alternative-fuel fueling station is property that is directly related to the delivery of alternative fuel into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle propelled by such fuel. Qualifying alternative-fuel fueling station includes the compression equipment, storage vessels and dispensers for such fuel at the point where the fuel is delivered out but only if such property is primarily used to deliver such fuel for use in a qualifying alternative-fueled motor vehicle.

1. Qualifying flexible fuel motor vehicles must use 500 gallons of the blend purchased between the date the vehicle was purchased and December 31 of the next succeeding calendar year.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 40% of the amount expended for each fueling station and the incremental cost or conversion cost for each vehicle.

1. Incremental cost is the difference between the manufacturer's list price of a vehicle operating on conventional gasoline or diesel fuel and the manufacturer's list price of the same model vehicle designed to operate on an alternative fuel. Conversion cost is the cost for modifying a vehicle that is propelled by gasoline or diesel fuel to be propelled by an alternative fuel.

2. A minimum tax credit, in the amount of the lesser of 5% of the vehicle's cost or $750, is allowed to the first individual to take title to the vehicle, if they are unable to determine a qualifying vehicle's basis or elect not to determine the exact basis attributable to such property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $100,000 per each fueling station. The maximum tax credit amount is $2,400 for each vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of less than 10,000 lbs, $4,000 for a heavy duty motor vehicle with a gross weight of more than 10,000 lbs but less than 26,000 lbs and $40,000 for motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 lbs. The maximum tax credit allowed to be claimed is 90% of the tax due.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward up to 4 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.02 Kansas state income tax deduction for biofuel storage and blending equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 55% of the amortizable costs of biofuel storage and blending equipment. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-32,255.*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer placing biofuel storage and blending equipment in service.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service biofuel service storage and blending equipment. Biofuel storage and blending equipment is any equipment that is used for storing and blending petroleum-based fuel and biodiesel, ethanol or other biofuel and is installed at a fuel terminal, refinery or biofuel production plant. Biofuel is fuel made from organic matter, including solid and liquid organic waste, but excluding fuel made from oil, natural gas, coal or lignite or any product thereof.

1. Biofuel storage and blending equipment does not include equipment used only for denaturing ethyl alcohol.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 55% of the amortizable costs in the first year and 5% per year in the next 9 years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deduction is taken over 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.03 Kansas state property tax exemption for biofuel storage and blending equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the property tax due for biofuel storage and blending equipment. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-232.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owning biofuel storage and blending equipment in service.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own biofuel storage and blending equipment. Biofuel storage and blending equipment is any equipment that is used for storing and blending petroleum-based fuel and biodiesel, ethanol or other biofuel and is installed at a fuel terminal, refinery or biofuel production plant. Biofuel is fuel made from organic matter, including solid and liquid organic waste, but excluding fuel made from oil, natural gas, coal or lignite, or any product thereof.

1. Biofuel storage and blending equipment does not include equipment used only for denaturing ethyl alcohol.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.04 Kansas state income tax deduction for biomass-to-energy plant property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 55% of the amortizable costs of biomass-to-energy plant property. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-32,237.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer placing biomass-to-energy plant property in service.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service biomass-to-energy plant property. Biomass-to-energy plant is an industrial process plant where biomass is processed to produce annually any of the following and coproducts: (a) not less than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol; (b) liquid or gaseous fuel or energy in a quantity having BTU value equal to or greater than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol; or (c) oil produced for direct conversion into fuel in a quantity having BTU value equal to or greater than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol. Biomass is any organic matter available on a renewable or recurring basis, including solid and liquid organic waste.

1. Biomass does not include: (a) petroleum oil, natural gas, coal and lignite and any products thereof; and (b) corn or grain sorghum suitable for human consumption.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 55% of the amortizable costs in the first year and 5% per year in the next 9 years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deduction is taken over 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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20.05 Kansas state property tax exemption for biomass-to-energy plant property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the property tax due biomass-to-energy plant property. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-229.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owning biomass-to-energy plant property in service.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Kansas Board of Tax Appeals and the county appraiser.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own biomass-to-energy plant property. Biomass-to-energy plant is an industrial process plant where biomass is processed to produce annually any of the following and coproducts: (a) not less than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol; (b) liquid or gaseous fuel or energy in a quantity having BTU value equal to or greater than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol; or (c) oil produced for direct conversion into fuel in a quantity having BTU value equal to or greater than 500,000 gallons of cellulosic alcohol. Biomass is any organic matter available on a renewable or recurring basis, including solid and liquid organic waste.

1. Biomass does not include: (a) petroleum oil, natural gas, coal and lignite and any products thereof; and (b) corn or grain sorghum suitable for human consumption.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.06 Kansas state income tax deduction for renewable electric cogeneration facility

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 55% of the amortizable costs of renewable electric cogeneration facility. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-32,249.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer placing renewable electric cogeneration facility in service.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service renewable electric cogeneration facility. Renewable electric cogeneration facility is a facility that generates electricity utilizing renewable energy resources or technologies and that is owned and operated by the owner of an industrial, commercial or agricultural process to generate electricity for use in such process to displace current or provide for future electricity use.

1. Renewable energy resources or technologies include wind, solar, photovoltaic, biomass, hydropower, geothermal and landfill gas resources or technologies.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 55% of the amortizable costs in the first year and 5% per year in the next 9 years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deduction is taken over 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.07 Kansas state sales tax exemption for electricity sold through electric vehicle charging stations

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of retail sales of electricity through electric vehicle charging stations. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §66-104(d)(2); H.B. 2145 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer public utilities. Public utility is every corporation, company, individual, association of persons, their trustees, lessees or receivers that now or hereafter may own, control, operate or manage, except for private use, any equipment, plant or generating machinery, or any part thereof, for the transmission of telephone messages or for the transmission of telegraph messages in or through any part of the state or the conveyance of oil and gas through pipelines in or through any part of the state except pipelines less than 15 miles in length and not operated in connection with or for the general commercial supply of gas or oil

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and all companies for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light water or power. Public utility also includes that portion of every municipally owned or operated electric or gas utility located in an area outside of and more than three miles from the corporate limits of such municipality, but regulation of the rates, charges and terms and conditions of service of such utility within such area shall be subject to commission regulation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell electricity that is purchased through a retail electric supplier in the certified territory of such retail electric supplier for the sole purpose of the provision of electric vehicle charging service to end users.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of retail sales of electricity through electric vehicle charging station.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

20.08 Kansas state property tax exemption for electric generating property using renewable energy resources or technologies

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kansas provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the property tax due on electric generating property using renewable energy resources or technologies. *Kan. Stat. Ann. §79-201 (Eleventh)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owning electric generating property using renewable energy resources or technologies.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Kansas Board of Tax Appeals and the county appraiser.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own electric generating property using renewable energy resources or technologies. Renewable energy resources or technologies are wind, solar, photovoltaic, biomass, hydropower, geothermal and landfill gas resources or technologies.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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21. Kentucky State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

21.01 Kentucky state income tax credit for biodiesel and renewable diesel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides an income tax credit in the amount of $1.00 per gallon for producing and blending biodiesel and renewable diesel. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §141.422 et seq.; Ky. Admin. Regs. 103 §15:140(4); L. 2012, H.B. 441 (2012); H.B. 351 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations or individuals producing or blending biodiesel and renewable diesel.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

2. Taxpayer agriculture cooperatives formed as limited cooperative associations may apportion the tax credit among patron members of the association.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce or blend biodiesel and renewable diesel. Biodiesel is a renewable, biodegradable, mono-alkyl ester combustible liquid fuel derived from agriculture crops, agriculture plant oils, agriculture residues, animal fats or waste products that meets current American Society for Testing and Materials specification D6751 for biodiesel fuel (B100) blend stock distillate fuels. Blended biodiesel is a blend of biodiesel with petroleum diesel so that the percentage of biodiesel in the blend is at least 2% (B2 or greater). Renewable diesel is a renewable, biodegradable, non-ester combustible liquid that is derived from biomass resources and meets the current American Society for Testing and Materials Specification D396 for fuel oils intended for use in various types of fuel oil burning equipment, D975 for diesel fuel oils suitable for various types of diesel fuel engines or D1655 for aviation turbine fuels.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1.00 per biodiesel gallon produced by a biodiesel producer, $1.00 per gallon of biodiesel used in the blending process and $1.00 per gallon of renewable diesel produced by a renewable diesel producer.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount, including the renewable diesel and renewable chemical tax credit, is $10 million. If the tax credit exceeds the statewide maximum annual tax credit amount, the tax credit will be prorated among approved producers and blenders.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit by January 15, following the close of the preceding calendar year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.02 Kentucky state income tax credit for cellulosic ethanol or ethanol fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides an income tax credit in the amount of $1.00 per gallon for producing cellulosic ethanol fuel. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §141.4244; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §141.422; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §141.4242; Ky. Admin. Regs. §15:110, 120 and 140.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations, limited liability entities or individuals producing cellulosic ethanol or ethanol.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

2. Taxpayer pass-through entities claiming the tax credit must apply the tax credit based on distributive share.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce cellulosic ethanol or ethanol. Cellulosic ethanol is ethyl alcohol for use as a motor fuel that meets the current American Society for Testing and Materials specification D4806 for ethanol that is produced from cellulosic biomass materials of any lignocellulosic or hemicellulosic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis including: (a) plant wastes from industrial processes, such as sawdust and paper pulp; and (b) energy crops grown specifically for fuel production such as switchgrass or agricultural plant residues, such as corn stover, rice hulls, sugar cane and cereal straws. Ethanol is ethyl alcohol produced from corn, soybeans, or

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wheat for use as a motor fuel that meets the current American Society for Testing and Materials specification D4806 for ethanol.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1.00 per cellulosic ethanol or ethanol gallon produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amounts are $5 million for cellulosic ethanol and $5 million for ethanol. If the amount of credit exceeds the statewide maximum annual tax credit amounts, the tax credit will be prorated among approved producers.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit by January 15 following the close of the preceding calendar year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.03 Kentucky state sales tax exemption for energy-efficient manufacturing machinery and equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on energy-efficient manufacturing machinery and equipment. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §139.518; 103 Ky. Admin. Regs. 31:200.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of new or replacement equipment for an energy efficiency project.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and the Kentucky Department of Revenue prior to purchasing new or replacement equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase equipment for an energy efficiency project. Energy efficiency project is a project that decreases the measurable amount of energy used by the facility by at least 15% while maintaining or increasing the production for the same period.

1. Qualifying equipment does not include windows, lighting or other improvements to buildings and repair, replacement and spare parts.

2. Taxpayer must: (a) determine the total energy or energy-producing fuels consumed within all combined manufacturing at one plant facility during the 12-month period immediately after the new or replacement machinery or equipment is placed in service; (b) subtract the total energy or energy-producing fuels amounts determined from the total energy or energy-producing fuels amounts submitted with the application for preapproval; and (c) divide any reduction in energy or energy-producing fuels calculated by the total amount of energy or energy-producing fuels consumed within all combined manufacturing at the single plant facility.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.04 Kentucky state property tax financing for energy project assessment districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for energy project assessment districts. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §65.205 et seq.; H.B. 100 (2015).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners of energy improvement property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance energy improvement property. Energy improvement property is any permanent improvement fixed to real property and intended to increase the efficiency of energy use or decrease water or energy consumption or demand, generate electricity, provide thermal energy or regulate temperature, including, but not limited to, a product, device, technology or interacting group of products, devices or technologies on the customer's side of an electric, gas, water or other energy meter.

1. Qualifying real property does not include residential property consisting of fewer than 5 units.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.05 Kentucky state income tax credit for alternative fuel, gasification, and renewable energy qualified energy-related businesses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides an income tax credit in the amount of up to 100% of the income tax due attributable to the qualified energy-related business. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 154.27-020 et seq. Ky. Admin. Regs. 31:190.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer developers of qualified energy related businesses.

1. Taxpayers must be certified by the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must develop and operate alternative fuel facilities or gasification facilities. Alternative fuel facility is a facility that produces alternative transportation fuels. Gasification facility is a facility that converts coal, biomass or waste coal into synthetic natural gas, chemicals or liquid fuels.

1. Taxpayers must make a minimum capital investment of $25 million into an alternative fuel or gasification facility using biomass as primary feedstock.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is up to 100% of the income tax attributable to the qualified energy related business.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is 50% of the capital investment in the project.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Tax incentives may be claimed for up to 20 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.06 Kentucky state income tax credit for alternative jet fuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides an income tax credit in the amount ranging from $0.50 to $2.50 per gallon of alternative jet fuel production. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 141.42; H.B. 869 (2026).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producer or feedstock providers of alternative jet fuel.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must be an alternative jet fuel producer or a feedstock provider. An alternative jet fuel producer is an entity in this state that produces alternative jet fuel or blends synthetic blending component with conventional aviation gasoline or jet fuel. A feedstock provider is an entity that manufactures an eligible feedstock, including synthetic blending component, used in the process of making alternative jet fuel.

1. Alternative jet fuel is a liquid fuel that can be used in an aircraft without the need to modify the aircraft engines or existing fuel distribution infrastructure, and that: (a) Consists of synthesized hydrocarbons and meets the requirements of: (i) The American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D7566; or (ii) The American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D1655; (b) Is derived from eligible feedstocks; (c) Is not derived from palm fatty acid distillates; and (d) Achieves at least a fifty percent (50%) lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction in comparison with petroleum-based jet fuel, as determined by a test that shows the fuel production pathway achieves at least a fifty percent (50%) reduction of the aggregate attributional care lifecycle by measuring either: (i) Emissions under the lifecycle methodology for alternative jet fuels adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States; or (ii) Greenhouse gas emissions values utilizing the most recent version of Argonne National Laboratory's GREET model.

2. Synthetic blending component is synthesized hydrocarbons that meet the requirements in any one (1) of the annexes of the American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D7566, which may then be used as a component in the manufacture of alternative jet fuel.

3. Eligible feedstock is any feedstock that qualifies as an eligible feedstock for purposes of Section 45Z of the Internal Revenue Code.

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4. Agriculturally based alternative jet fuel is an alternative jet fuel produced from agricultural biomass, including crops and agricultural byproducts derived from agricultural or livestock production, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, canola, animal fats, and biomass residues from trees, wood, and grasses.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is: $0.50/gal to feedstock provider supplying either eligible feedstocks or synthetic blending component to an alternative jet fuel producer; $1.50/gal to an alternative jet fuel producer that processes eligible feedstocks or blends synthetic blending component with conventional jet fuel to produce alternative jet fuel; $2.00/gallon to an alternative jet fuel producer that processes eligible feedstocks or blends synthetic blending component with conventional jet fuel to produce agriculturally based alternative jet fuel; and $2.50/gal to an alternative jet fuel producer that processes eligible feedstocks or blends synthetic blending component with conventional jet fuel to produce an agriculturally based alternative jet fuel using an eligible feedstock that was produced in the Commonwealth.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $2 million. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $20 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit begins on January 1, 2029. The tax credit expires on December 31, 2034.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

21.07 Kentucky state sales tax rebate for alternative jet fuel sales

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Kentucky provides a sales tax rebate in the amount of up to 75% of the sales tax due on the sale of alternative jet fuel. *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 141.43; H.B. 869 (2026)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax rebate is available to Taxpayer commercial airport purchasers of alternative jet fuel. A commercial airport is an airport that is certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in accordance with 14 C.F.R. Part 139.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase alternative jet fuel or agriculturally based alternative jet fuel.

1. Alternative jet fuel is a liquid fuel that can be used in an aircraft without the need to modify the aircraft engines or existing fuel distribution infrastructure, and that: (a) Consists of synthesized hydrocarbons and meets the requirements of: (i) The American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D7566; or (ii) The American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D1655; (b) Is derived from eligible feedstocks; (c) Is not derived from palm fatty acid distillates; and (d) Achieves at least a fifty percent (50%) lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction in comparison with petroleum-based jet fuel, as determined by a test that shows the fuel production pathway achieves at least a fifty percent (50%) reduction of the aggregate attributional care lifecycle by measuring either: (i) Emissions under the lifecycle methodology for alternative jet fuels adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States; or (ii) Greenhouse gas emissions values utilizing the most recent version of Argonne National Laboratory's GREET model.

2. Agriculturally based alternative jet fuel is an alternative jet fuel produced from agricultural biomass, including crops and agricultural byproducts derived from agricultural or livestock production, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, canola, animal fats, and biomass residues from trees, wood, and grasses.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax rebate amount is up to 75% of the income tax attributable to the qualified energy related business.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax rebate amount is 75% of the sales tax due.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The total tax rebate for each commercial airport shall be reinvested by the commercial airport to maintain,

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improve, upgrade, and repair commercial airport facilities and operations.

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22. Louisiana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

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23. Maine State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

23.01 Maine state income tax credit for biofuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maine provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.05 per gallon of biofuel production. *36 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. §5219-X, H.B. 1213 (2019).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of biofuel.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Maine Commissioner of Environmental Protection regarding the biofuel being produced, including the quantity of biofuel products, the type of forest or agricultural product being utilized, the nature and composition of the biofuel being produced, the proportion and composition of any non-biofuel with which the biofuel is blended, the type of application for which it is intended to be used and the BTU equivalent of the biofuel as compared to the BTU value of 1 gallon of gasoline.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce biofuel. Biofuel is any commercially produced liquid or gas used to propel motor vehicles or otherwise substitute for liquid or gaseous fuels that is derived from agricultural crops or residues or from forest products or by-products as distinct from petroleum or other fossil carbon sources.

1. Biofuel must be liquid or gaseous with a BTU equivalent to that of 1 gallon of gasoline that replaces the use of petroleum or liquid fuels derived from other fossil carbon sources.

2. Biofuel includes ethanol, methanol derived from biomass, levulinic acid, biodiesel, pyrolysis oils from wood, hydrogen or methane from biomass or combinations of any of the above that may be used to propel motor vehicles either alone or in blends with conventional gasoline or diesel fuels or that may be used in place of petroleum products in whole or in part to fire heating devices or any stationary power device.

3. Biofuel must be offered for sale, and income must be derived from the commercial production of biofuel.

4. Biofuel includes blends with petroleum or other non-biofuels only on the portion of that blend that the biofuel constitutes.

5. Taxpayer must report to Department of Economic and Community Development information on jobs created and capital invested.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.05 per gallon of biofuel produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

23.02 Maine state personal property tax exemption for solar and wind energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maine provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy equipment that generates heat or electricity. 36 *Me. Rev. Stat. Ann.* §655 (1)(U) and (V), 36 *Me. Rev. Stat. Ann.* §656(1)(K) and (L), *H.B. 1040 (2019); Property Tax Bulletin No. 29, Maine Revenue Services, 07/26/2021; H.B. 725 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar and wind energy equipment that generates heat or electricity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar and wind energy equipment that generates heat or electricity.

1. Energy generated must be: (a) used on the site where the property is located; or (b) transmitted through the facilities of a transmission and distribution utility, and a utility customer or customers receive a utility bill credit for the energy generated by the equipment pursuant to Title 35-A.

2. Energy generated from solar energy equipment is also required have either: (a) all of the energy used on the site where the property is located; (b) equipment collocated with a net energy billing customer that is or net energy billing customers that are subscribed to at least 50% of the facility's

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output; or (iii) all of the energy transmitted through the facilities of a transmission and distribution utility, and a utility customer or customers receive a utility bill credit for the energy generated by the equipment.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption for wind expired March 31, 2025. Taxpayer must file an exemption claim report with the assessor on or before April 1 of the first property tax year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

23.03 Maine sales and use tax refund for battery energy storage systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maine provides a sales and use tax refund for a Taxpayer who purchases a qualifying battery energy storage system. *H.B. 1512 (2022); 36 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. §2021.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax refund is available to Taxpayer purchasers of qualifying battery energy storage systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Qualifying battery energy storage system is an energy storage system that is a battery energy storage system with a capacity of 50 MW or greater that is located at a single site in Maine and includes all integral parts and accessories. Energy storage system is commercial machinery or equipment that is capable of absorbing energy, storing the energy for a period of time and discharging the energy after it has been stored.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax refund amount is 100% of the sales and use tax paid.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Qualifying battery energy storage system must be purchased on or after January 1, 2023, and before December 31, 2025. Taxpayer must submit a claim for reimbursement within 3 years of paying the tax.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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24. Maryland State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

24.01 Maryland state property tax credit for solar, geothermal, and energy conservation devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax credit in the amount of 100% the cost of solar, geothermal and energy conservation devices. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §9-203.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of buildings with a solar, geothermal or qualifying energy conservation device.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the local municipality or county.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must equip buildings with a solar, geothermal or qualifying energy conservation device.

1. Qualifying devices may be used to heat or cool the structure, to generate electricity to be used in the structure or to provide hot water for use in the structure.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount varies by jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.02 Maryland state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of renewable energy systems. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §7-242; H.B. 1171 (2009); S.B. 621 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar photovoltaic, solar hot water system property and residential wind energy equipment.

1. Qualifying solar property includes equipment used to generate electricity that is supplied to the electric grid.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.03 Maryland state property tax financing option for renewable energy and energy-efficiency systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable energy and energy-efficiency systems. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §9-1501 et seq.; H.B. 1567 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer financing renewable energy or eligible energy-efficiency improvements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must finance renewable energy or eligible energy-efficiency improvements.

1. Renewable energy or eligible energy-efficiency improvements for commercial property owners must not have a capacity of more than 100 kW.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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24.04 Maryland state sales tax exemption for geothermal, solar and wind energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on geothermal, solar and wind energy equipment. *Md. Code Ann. §11-230; Md. Regs. Code §03.06.01.43; H.B. 1171 (2009); S.B. 621 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer purchasers of geothermal, solar and wind energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase geothermal, solar energy and residential wind energy equipment. Geothermal equipment is equipment that uses ground loop technology to heat and cool a structure. Solar energy equipment is equipment that uses solar energy to heat or cool a structure, generate electricity to be used in a structure or supplied to the electric grid or provide hot water for use in a structure. Residential wind energy equipment is equipment installed on a residential property that uses wind energy to generate electricity for use in a residential structure on that property.

1. Solar energy equipment does not include equipment that is part of a non-solar energy system or that uses any type of recreational facility or equipment as a storage medium.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.05 Maryland state property tax exemption for solar and geothermal heating and cooling systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax assessment exemption in the amount of 100% of the value of solar and geothermal heating and cooling systems. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §8-240.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar and geothermal heating and cooling system property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar and geothermal heating and cooling systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due on the solar and geothermal heating and cooling system.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax exemption amount cannot lower the assessed value lower than the value of a conventional system.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.06 Maryland state property tax credit for high performance buildings

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax credit in various amounts for high performance buildings. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §9-242.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of high performance buildings.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own high performance building. High performance building is a building that (a) achieves at least a silver rating according to the United States Green Building Council's LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) green building rating system as adopted by the Maryland Green Building Council; (b) is a residential building that achieves at least a silver rating according to the International Code Council's 700 National Green Building Standards; (c) achieves at least a comparable rating according to any other appropriate rating system; or (d) meets comparable green building guidelines or standards approved by the State.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount varies by jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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24.07 Maryland state sales tax exemption for wood heating fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of tax on wood heating fuel. *Md. Code Ann. §11-207.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of all-wood or refuse-derived fuel used for residential heating purposes.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase all-wood or refuse-derived fuel used for residential heating purposes.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.08 Maryland state income tax credit for Heritage Structure Rehabilitation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% of the cost of historically certified LEED Gold green buildings. *Md. Code Ann. §5A-303; Md. Regs. Code §§ 34.04.07.00 et seq.; H.B. 475 (2010); H.B. 668 (2012); H.B. 510 (2014); S.B. 759 (2016); H.B. 1454 (2018); S.B. 581 (2019); H.B. 759 (2020); H.B. 865 (2021); H.B. 539 (2021); H.B. 27 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of LEED Gold or better qualified rehabilitated structures.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the MD Historical Trust and the MD Department of Planning.

2. Taxpayer may allocate the tax credit among its partners, members, or shareholders of an entity in any manner agreed to.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own LEED Gold or better qualified rehabilitated structure. A qualified rehabilitated structure is a building other than a single-family, owner-occupied residence. The rehabilitation must retain specified minimum percentages of internal and external walls and internal framework during the rehabilitation.

1. Qualified rehabilitated structure must be a building that meets or exceeds the current version of the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED green building rating system gold rating or achieves at least a comparable numeric rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted and appropriate numeric green building rating system, guideline or standard approved by the Secretaries of Budget and Management and General Services.

2. Qualified rehabilitated structures must meet substantial expenditure thresholds and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (36 CFR 67). Substantial rehabilitation is the rehabilitation of a structure for which the qualified rehabilitation expenditures over a 24-month period exceed (a) $5,000 for a single-family, owner-occupied residence; or (b) the greater of the adjusted basis of the property or $25,000 for all other properties.

3. Single-family, owner-occupied residence is a structure or a portion of a structure occupied by the owner and the owner's immediate family as their primary or secondary residence. Single-family, owner-occupied residence includes a residential unit in a cooperative project owned or leased to a cooperative housing corporation and is leased for exclusive occupancy to, and occupied by, a member of the corporation and the member's immediate family.

4. Small commercial project is a rehabilitation of a structure primarily used for commercial, income-producing purposes if the qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not exceed $500,000.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditure. Qualified rehabilitation expenditure is any amount that (a) is properly chargeable to a capital account; (b) is expended in the rehabilitation of a structure that by the end of the calendar year in which the certified rehabilitation is completed is a certified heritage structure; and (c) is expended in compliance with a plan of proposed rehabilitation.

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1. Qualified rehabilitation expenditure does not include expenditures funded from the following: (a) state or local grants; (b) grants made from the proceeds of tax-exempt bonds issued by the state, a political subdivision of the state or an instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision of the State; (c) state tax credit other than the tax credit; or (d) other financial assistance from the state or a political subdivision of the state other than a loan that must be repaid at an interest rate that is greater than the interest rate on general obligation bonds issued by the state at the most recent bond sale prior to the time the loan is made.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amounts are $3 million for a commercial rehabilitation (any building that is not a single-family, owner-occupied residence) and $50,000 for all other rehabilitations. The statewide aggregate maximum tax credit amount for small commercial projects is $4 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires June 30, 2031.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may be recaptured during a 5-year period starting during the taxable year in which a certified rehabilitation is completed if any disqualifying work is performed on the certified heritage structure for which the certified rehabilitation has been completed.

24.09 Maryland state sales tax exemption for energy-efficient equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on energy-efficient appliances. *Md. Code Ann. §11-226; Md. Regs. Code 03.06.01.44; News Release, Maryland Comptroller's Office, 02/08/2022; News Release, Maryland Comptroller's Office, 02/09/2023.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of Energy Star products or solar water heaters.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase Energy Star products or solar water heaters. Energy Star product is an air conditioner, clothes washer, clothes dryer, furnace, heat pump, standard size refrigerator, compact fluorescent light bulb, dehumidifier, boiler or programmable thermostat that has been designated as meeting or exceeding the applicable Energy Star efficiency requirements developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy and is authorized to carry the Energy Star label. Solar water heater is a system composed of equipment designed to heat water by the use of solar energy.

1. A standard size refrigerator is a refrigerator with a factory-built, self-contained cabinet that is marketed for use in a private residence or household whether or not it is used in a private residence.

2. A compact fluorescent light bulb is a fluorescent light bulb that has been compressed into the size of a standard-issue screw-in incandescent light bulb.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is the weekend that consists of the Saturday immediately preceding the third Monday in February through the third Monday in February. The tax exemption for light-emitting diode (LED) light bulb expires June 30, 2017.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.10 Maryland state sales tax exemption for electricity from solar and residential wind equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on electricity from solar and residential wind equipment. *Md. Code Ann. §11-207(a)(5); H.B. 502 (2011).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of electricity from solar and residential wind equipment.

1. Taxpayer must be an eligible customer-generator. An eligible customer-generator is a customer that owns and operates, leases and operates or contracts with a third party that owns and operates a biomass, micro combined heat and

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power, solar, fuel cell or wind electric generating facility that (a) is located on the customer's premises or contiguous property; (b) is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities; and (c) is intended primarily to offset all or part of the customer's own electricity requirements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase electricity from solar and residential wind equipment. Residential wind energy equipment is equipment installed on residential property that uses wind energy to generate electricity to be used in a residential structure on the property. Solar energy equipment is equipment that uses solar energy to heat or cool a structure, generate electricity to be used in a structure or supplied to the electric grid or provide hot water for use in a structure.

1. Solar energy equipment does not include equipment that is part of a non-solar energy system or that uses any type of recreational facility or equipment as a storage medium.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.11 Maryland state sales tax exemption for the manufacturing equipment of Energy Star windows and doors

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on the manufacturing machinery or equipment of Energy Star windows and doors. *Md. Code Ann. §11-210(e); H.B. 1301 (2012).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer purchasers of manufacturing machinery or equipment of Energy Star windows and doors.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase manufacturing machinery or equipment used directly and primarily to produce Energy Star windows and doors for residential real property.

1. Qualifying equipment includes electricity, fuel and other utilities used to operate that machinery or equipment.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.12 Maryland state excise tax credit for zero-emission electric vehicles and fuel cell electric vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a tax credit against the motor vehicle titling excise tax for certain zero-emission electric vehicles and fuel cell electric vehicles. *MD Code, Transportation, §13-815; Md. Regs. Code §§ 11.15.40.01 through -.04.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers who are subject to the motor vehicle titling excise tax.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Purchase of a plug-in electric drive vehicle, fuel cell electric vehicle, 3-wheeled zero-emission electric motorcycle or autocycle or 2-wheeled zero-emission electric motorcycle. Qualifying zero-emission plug-in electric drive vehicles are motor vehicles that are made by a manufacturer, have a maximum speed capability of at least 55 miles per hour, and are propelled by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery that has a capacity of not less than 4 kWh and is capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

1. Qualifying vehicles must be acquired for use or lease by the Taxpayer and not for resale.

2. The base purchase price for qualifying vehicles cannot exceed $50,000.

(i). Base purchase price is the standard vehicle price as printed on the Monroney sticker.

(ii). Base purchase price does not include: (a) shipping or freight charges; (b) after manufacture items included with the vehicle at the time of purchase; (c) extended warranties; (d) state or federal taxes; (e) registration fees; (f) calculation of a dealer trade-in allowance; (g)

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dealer discounts or rebates; (h) state, federal, or local government purchase incentives; or (i) vehicle options.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is: (a) $3,000 for each zero-emission plug-in electric drive vehicle or fuel cell electric vehicle purchased; or (b) (i) $1,000 for each two-wheeled zero-emission electric motorcycle purchased; or (ii) $2,000 for each three-wheeled zero-emission electric motorcycle or autocycle purchased.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit is limited to one vehicle per individual and 10 vehicles per business entity.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is available starting July 1, 2023 and expires June 30, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.13 Maryland local tax exemption for community solar energy generating systems.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a tax exemption from county and municipal personal property taxes or personal property of a specified community solar energy generating system. *Md. Code Ann. Tax-Prop. §7-237(c); H.B. 76 (2022); H.B. 908 (2023); S.B. 783 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer owners of specified community solar energy generating systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Qualifying community solar energy personal property is machinery or equipment that is part of the system that (a) has a generating capacity that does not exceed five MW as measured by the alternating current rating of the system's inverter; and (b) provides at least 50% of the energy it produces to low- or moderate-income customers at a cost that is at least 20% less than the amount charged by the electric company that serves the area where the system if located. Qualifying community solar energy machinery and equipment must be installed on a rooftop, parking facility canopy, or brownfield, or used for agrivoltaics.

1. A brownfield is a former industrial or commercial site identified by federal or state laws or regulations as contaminated or polluted; or a closed municipal or rubble landfill regulated under a refuse disposal permit by the Department of the Environment.

2. Agrivoltaics is the simultaneous use of areas of land for both solar power generation and agriculture.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNT. The tax exemption amount is 100% of personal property tax amount.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption applies through the lifecycle of the community solar energy generating system that is placed in service after June 30, 2022, and has been approved on or before December 31, 2030, by the Public Service Commission.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

24.14 Maryland state and local property tax credit for brownfield, landfill, or clean fill community solar sites

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax credit in the amount of 50% of the tax on the qualifying community solar sites. *Md. Code Ann. Tax Property §9-112; H.B. 1039 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer owners of qualifying community solar sites.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own qualified property. Qualified property is a brownfield, landfill or clean fill on which a community solar energy generating system, as defined under § 7-306.2 of the Public Utilities Article, is installed.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 50% of the tax on the qualified property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is available only for the lifecycle of the community solar energy generating system. The project must have been approved by the Public Service Commission under § 7-306.2 of the Public Utilities Article on or before December 31, 2025.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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24.15 Maryland property tax exemption for rooftop or parking facility canopy solar energy generating systems.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Maryland provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on rooftop or parking facility canopy solar energy generating systems. *Md. Code Ann. Tax-Property. §7-249; S.B. 783 (2024)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer owners of rooftop or parking facility canopy solar energy generating systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own non-residential rooftop or parking facility canopy solar energy generating systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNT. The tax exemption amount is 100% of property tax amount.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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25. Massachusetts State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

25.01 Massachusetts state excise tax deduction for solar or wind powered systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an excise tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the cost of any solar or wind powered climatic control or water heating units used exclusively in a trade or business. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 63, §38H; Massachusetts Letter Ruling 82-106.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer corporations placing solar or wind powered climatic control or water heating units in service used exclusively in a trade or business.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a solar or wind powered climatic control or water heating units.

1. Solar or wind powered climatic control unit and any solar or wind powered water heating unit includes labor expenditures.

2. Qualifying system must be used exclusively in the trade or business of the business.

3. Qualifying system manufacturer's BTU impact statement must be certified by the MA Director of Building Construction.

4. Solar or wind powered climatic control unit and water heating unit does not include any other climate control unit, any water heating unit or other unit used ancillary to any solar or wind powered unit.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the cost of the solar or wind powered climatic control or water heating units. In calculating the deduction, the net income for the taxable year and all succeeding taxable years must be computed without any exemption, credit or deduction for such expenditures or for depreciation of the property.

1. Costs include installation costs and wages for personnel to operate the unit.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax deduction may be recaptured for a period of 10 years if there is any change of use disqualifying the system.

1. The gain or loss on the sale or disposition of a qualifying system must be the gain or loss resulting as if the deduction has not been elected and the cost or other basis of the units has been reduced by straight-line depreciation based on the useful life of the qualifying system. The basis is $0 if the sale or disposition occurs within 3 years of the date the qualifying system is placed in service.

2. A qualifying system is excluded from the tangible property measure of the excise tax.

25.02 Massachusetts state property tax exemption for renewable energy property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy systems or qualified fuel cell powered systems used as a primary or auxiliary power system. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 59 §5 (45, 45A, 45B); United Salvage Corp. of America v. Bd. of Assessors of Framingham, Mass. App. Tax Bd., Dkt. No. F329077, 05/29/2020; Pelleverde Capital, LLC v. Board of Tax Assessors of the Town of West Bridgewater, Mass. Appellate Tax Bd., Dkt. No. F328570, 05/29/2020. Massachusetts DOR, Bulletin 2021-3, May 2021; Informational Guideline Release (IGR) 21-24, 10/01/2021; Pelleverde Capital v. Bd. of Assessors of West Bridgewater, Mass. Ct. App., Dkt. No. 21-P-424, 09/21/2022.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners or lessors of solar and wind energy systems or qualified fuel cell powered systems used as a primary or auxiliary power system.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar and wind energy systems or qualified fuel cell powered systems used as a primary or auxiliary power system. The energy system must be utilized as a primary or auxiliary power system for the purpose of heating or

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otherwise supplying the energy needs of taxable property and meet the following characteristics:

1. The system does not produce more than 125% of the annual electricity needs of the underlying property;

2. The powered system that is co-located with energy storage is 25 kW or less; or

3. The powered or storage system has entered into a Payment In Lieu Of Taxes (PILOT) agreement with the municipality where the system is located, provided that the system produces less than 150% of the annual electricity needs of the real property.

4. Hydropower facilities are also exempt from local property tax for a 20-year period if a system owner enters into an agreement with the city or town to make a payment (in lieu of taxes) of at least 5% of its gross income in the preceding calendar year.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 20 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. All personal property taxes on the system and any real property taxes attributable to the system and those taxes associated with the land will be part of a PILOT Agreement.

25.03 Massachusetts state income tax credit for renewable energy systems in primary residences

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an income tax credit in the amount of 15% of the cost of a renewable-energy system installed on a primary residence. *Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 62, §6(d). Mass. Regs. Code 830 CMR §62.6.1(2).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners or tenants of residential property installed with renewable-energy system.

1. Taxpayer may be owners or occupants of a newly constructed home.

2. Taxpayers who are joint owners of a residential property share any tax credit available to the property in the same proportion as their ownership interest.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install renewable energy source property in residential property for their principal residence. Renewable energy source property is property that when installed in connection with a dwelling, transmits or uses solar energy or any other form of specified renewable energy, for the purpose of heating or cooling the dwelling, providing hot water for use within the dwelling, or for producing electricity for such purposes, or wind energy for non-business, residential purposes. Renewable energy source property include solar water and space heating, photovoltaics (PV), and wind-energy systems.

1. Renewable energy source property does not include heating and cooling systems that supplement renewable energy source equipment in heating or cooling a dwelling, and which use a form of energy other than solar or wind.

2. Renewable energy source property must have the original use begin with Taxpayer.

3. Renewable energy source property must reasonably be expected to remain in operation for at least 5 years.

4. Principle residence is that place of the Taxpayer's residence if Taxpayer has only one place of residence. If Taxpayer has more than one place of residence, the determination of which place of residence is Taxpayer's principal residence depends upon all the facts and circumstances in the case, including the number of days spent at each place of residence and the good faith representations of Taxpayer.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 15% of the cost of the renewable energy source property.

1. The cost of the renewable energy source property is the total of the purchase price for any renewable energy source property, plus installation cost less any credits received pursuant to the IRC and less grants or rebates received from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $1,000.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.04 Massachusetts state sales tax exemption for renewable energy equipment in primary residences

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on equipment directly relating to any solar, wind powered or heat pump system, which is being utilized as a primary or auxiliary power system of a principal residence. *Mass. Gen. Laws 64H §6(dd); Massachusetts DOR Directive 86-2, 06/12/1986; Massachusetts Letter Ruling 83-91, 10/31/1983; Massachusetts Letter Ruling 84-88, 09/25/1984; Massachusetts DOR Directive 86-2, 06/12/1986.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers or lessees of equipment directly relating to any solar, wind powered or heat pump system, which is being utilized as a primary or auxiliary power system of a principal residence.

1. Taxpayer must complete and present Massachusetts Tax Form ST-12 to seller.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease equipment directly related to a solar, wind or heat pump system used as a primary or auxiliary power system for heating or otherwise supplying energy needs.

1. Qualifying equipment includes the fans and ductwork as components of solar heating systems to Taxpayers for use in their principal residences.

2. Qualifying equipment does not include passive air-to-air heat exchanger.

3. Qualifying equipment does not include equipment that serves as a structural component of a dwelling, such as glass for a solar sunspace.

4. Qualifying equipment does not include equipment if purchased for a principal residence outside the state, or if the equipment is for a commercial building or a vacation home.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.05 Massachusetts state sales tax exemption for wind turbine equipment in furnishing electricity

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on wind turbine equipment used directly and exclusively in furnishing electricity to consumers through mains, lines, or pipes. *Mass. Gen. Laws 64H §6(s); Massachusetts Letter Ruling 10-03, 07/07/2010; Massachusetts Letter Ruling 12-7, 07/02/2012.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of wind turbine equipment.

1. Taxpayer must complete and present Massachusetts Tax Form ST-12 to seller.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase wind turbine equipment used directly and exclusively in furnishing electricity to consumers through mains, lines, or pipes.

1. Qualifying equipment includes the tower, the turbine, component parts, adjuncts or attachments necessary for the turbine to furnish the electricity to consumers through electrical lines, or to the extent that they are used or required to control, regulate or operate the turbine

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.06 Massachusetts state income tax credit for offshore wind

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an income tax credit in the amount up to 50% of the investment in an offshore wind facility. *Mass. Gen. Laws 62 §6(aa)-(bb) and seq., 63 §38LL and seq., 23J §1 and seq.; H.B. 5060 (2022); Massachusetts*

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Technical Information Release No. 23-6, 03/28/2023; Massachusetts Technical Information Release No. 25-5, 06/05/2025; H.B. 5100 (2024).

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer offshore wind companies. An offshore wind company is a business corporation, partnership, firm, unincorporated association or other entity engaged in offshore wind development, manufacturing or commercialization in the Commonwealth and any affiliate thereof, which is, or the members of which are, subject to taxation under chapter 62, 63, 64H or 64I.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center for participation in the Massachusetts offshore wind industry investment program.

2. Taxpayer must be granted the tax credit by the Secretary of Administration and Finance.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer own or be a tenant of an offshore wind facility. An offshore wind facility is any building, complex of buildings, or structural components of buildings, including water access infrastructure, and all machinery and equipment used in the manufacturing, assembly, development or administration of component parts that are primarily used to support the offshore wind industry.

1. Taxpayer must make a capital investment of at least $35 million.

2. Taxpayer must commit to the creation of a minimum of 10 net new permanent full-time employees.

3. Taxpayer must employ at least 50 new full-time employees by the fifth year of the owner's certification period.

4. A Taxpayer tenant must occupy a leased area of the offshore wind facility that represents not less than 25% of the total leasable square footage in the facility

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 50% of the investment in an offshore wind facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $35 million. The tax credit is refundable up to 90%. The tax credit may not be carried forward.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.07 Massachusetts state income tax credit for climatetech jobs

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an income tax credit various amounts for climatetech jobs. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 23J §16, Mass. Gen. Laws ch 63 §38TT; Mass. Gen. Laws ch 62 §6(hh); Massachusetts Technical Information Release No. 25-5, 06/05/2025; H.B. 5100 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer must be a climatech company.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must create of a minimum of 5 net new permanent full-time employees.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is determined by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center in consultation with the Commissioner of Revenue.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $30 million. The tax credit is refundable up to 90%. The tax credit may not be carried forward.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.08 Massachusetts state income tax credit for climatetech investment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an income tax credit in various amounts for climatetech investment. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 23J §16, Mass. Gen. Laws ch 63 §38RR; Mass. Gen. Laws ch 62 §6(gg); Massachusetts Technical Information Release No. 25-5, 06/05/2025; H.B. 5100 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer must be a tenant or owner of climatech facility.

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1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer owner must demonstrate a capital investment of at least $5 million and that the facility will employ not less than 50 new full-time employees by the fifth year of the certification period. Taxpayer tenant must demonstrate a capital investment of at least $5 million by the owner, that its leased area representing not less than 25% of total leasable square footage and that the tenant will employ not less than 13 new full-time employees by the fifth year of the certification period.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is determined by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center in consultation with the Commissioner of Revenue and may be up to 50% of the owner's total capital investment in the climatetech facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $30 million. The tax credit is refundable up to 90%. The tax credit may not be carried forward.

1. Taxpayer tenants may not claim a tax credit in a taxable year in excess of the tenant's total lease payment for the facility in that tax year.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 5 years. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.09 Massachusetts state excise tax credit for climatetech qualified research expenses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides an excise tax credit in the amount of (i) 10% of the excess of qualified research expenses over the base amount; plus (ii) 15% of basic research payments. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 23J §16, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 63 §38SS; Massachusetts Technical Information Release No. 25-5, 06/05/2025; H.B. 5100 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer must be a corporate climatech company.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must incur qualified research expenses and/or basic research payments within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code §41.

1. For qualified climatetech companies, qualifying research expenditures may include those performed both inside and outside the Commonwealth.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the excess of qualified research expenses over the base amount; plus 15% of basic research payments.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit is limited to 100% of the first $25,000 of excise plus 75% of the excess over $25,000. The tax credit may not reduce the excise tax below statutory minimums. The tax credit may be carried forward for 15 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

25.10 Massachusetts state sales and use tax exemption for climatetech purchase

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Massachusetts provides sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax due on purchase of climatech personal property. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 23J §16, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 64H §6(yy); Massachusetts Technical Information Release No. 25-5, 06/05/2025; H.B. 5100 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer must be a corporate climatech company.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Massachusetts Clean Energy Technology Center.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase qualified personal property. Qualified personal property is tangible personal property purchased for use in connection with construction, alteration, remodeling, repair, or remediation of certain facilities used in the climatetech sector and associated utility support systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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26. Michigan State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

26.01 Michigan state tax abatements for renewable energy renaissance zones

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Michigan provides a tax abatement in the amount of 100% of the business tax, state education tax, personal and real property taxes, and local income taxes for renewable facilities located in renewable energy renaissance zones. *Mich. Comp. Laws §125.2681 et seq.; H.B. 5555 (2010) ; Mich. Comp. Laws §§125.2688a(2), 125.2689; 125.2683(t).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatements are available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a renewable facility located in renewable energy renaissance zones. A renewable facility is a facility that creates energy directly or fuel from the wind, the sun, or wide variety of biomass-based materials or a facility that focuses on research, development, or manufacturing of systems or components of systems used to create energy, green biodiesel, or advanced battery technology or fuel from renewable sources.

1. Renaissance zone designations are approved by the MI State Administrative Board based upon recommendations from the MI Strategic Fund.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 100% of the business tax, state education tax, property tax, or local income tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum cumulative tax abatement amount is $10 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The maximum tax abatement period is 15 years.

1. Tax abatement phases out in 25% increments over the last 3 years of the zone designation.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

26.02 Michigan state property tax exemption for biomass gasification and methane digester property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Michigan provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on biomass gasification and methane digester property. *Mich. Comp. Laws §211.9(1)(j).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of energy production related farm facility property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the MI Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program.

2. Taxpayer must allow access for 2 universities to collect information regarding the effectiveness of the methane digester and the methane digester electric generating system in generating electricity and processing animal waste and production area waste.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own energy production related farm facility property. Energy production related farm facility property include certain methane digesters, biomass gasification equipment, equipment used to harvest crop residues or dedicated crops used for energy production, equipment used to generate electricity from methane digester systems and equipment used to generate heat or electricity from biomass gasifiers.

1. Energy production related farm facility property must be certified by the MI Department of Agriculture.

2. Biomass gasification system is apparatus and equipment that thermally decomposes agricultural, food, or animal waste at high temperatures and in an oxygen-free or a controlled oxygen-restricted environment into a gaseous fuel and the equipment used to generate electricity or heat from the gaseous fuel or store the gaseous fuel for future generation of electricity or heat.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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26.03 Michigan state property tax exemption for alternative energy systems on residential property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Michigan provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on alternative energy systems. *Mich. Comp. Laws §211.27(2)(p); S.B. 47 (2019); Mich. Comp. Laws §211.34d(1)(b)(iii); Mich. Comp. Laws §207.822; H.B. 4069 (2019).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of alternative energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own energy production related alternative energy systems on residential property with a generating capacity of not more than 150 kW. Alternative energy systems are (i) alternative energy systems; (ii) alternative energy vehicles; (iii) all systems of an alternative energy technology business; (iv) the systems of a business that is not an alternative energy technology business that is used solely for the purpose of researching, developing, or manufacturing an alternative energy technology.

1. Alternative energy systems are the small-scale generation or release of energy from 1 or any combination of the following types of energy systems: fuel cell, photovoltaic, solar-thermal, wind, CHP, microturbine, miniturbine, Stirling cycle, battery cell, clean fuel, electricity storage, biomass, and thermoelectric energy systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

26.04 Michigan state property tax exemption for solar energy facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Michigan provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on solar energy facilities. *Mich. Comp. Laws §211.1151 et seq.; H.B. 4317 (2023); H.B. 4318 (2023); Michigan State Tax Commission Bulletin No. 2023-17; Frequently Asked Questions: Solar Energy Facilities Taxation Act (2023 PA 108), Mich. State Tax Comm., 04/02/2024.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar energy facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar energy facilities. Solar energy facility is a facility, whether owned or leased, that when constructed and placed in service is located in a solar energy district and that uses or will use solar energy as the sole source for the generation of at least two MW of nameplate capacity, alternating current, including any solar modules, inverter, racks, tracking, on-site battery storage systems if identified in the application, controls, electric interface, and all components that are positioned up to, and including, the inversion of the current delivered from the facility.

1. The solar energy facility must be certified.

2. Solar energy facility include all land improvements, except buildings, exclusively used for the generation of solar energy at the facility, including access roads, security fences, and communication facilities.

3. Solar energy facility does not include any distribution or transmission lines.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2031.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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27. Minnesota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

27.01 Minnesota state property tax exemption for solar energy generating systems and wind energy conversion systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on solar electric energy generating systems and wind energy conversion systems. *Minn. Stat. §272.02, Subd. 22 and Subd. 24; Minn. Stat. §272.028 et seq.; H.F. 1298 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar electric energy generating systems and wind energy conversion systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own personal property consisting of solar electric energy generating systems and real and personal property consisting of wind energy conversion systems.

1. Solar electric energy generating system and wind energy conversion system property does not include land on which a PV or wind system is located.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. For wind energy systems, a small production tax is implemented in lieu of property tax, with rates based on system capacity. Taxpayer may seek mutually agreeable alternative to be negotiated with the local government authority for the purpose of maintaining public infrastructure and services.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

27.02 Minnesota state sales tax exemption for solar energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar-energy systems. *Minn. Stat. §297A.67, Subd. 29; Minn. Stat. § 216C.06, subd. 17.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of solar-energy system property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase solar-energy system property. Solar-energy system property includes solar electric (PV) systems, solar water-heating systems and solar space-heating systems, including panels, wiring, pipes, pumps and racks. Solar energy system is a set of devices whose primary purpose is to collect solar energy and convert and store it for useful purposes including heating and cooling buildings or other energy-using processes, or to produce generated power by means of any combination of collecting, transferring, or converting solar-generated energy.

1. Taxpayer must present Form ST3, Certificate of Exemption to seller.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

27.03 Minnesota state sales tax exemption for wind energy conversion systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on wind-energy conversion systems. *Minn. Stat. §297A.68 subd. 12; Minn. Stat. § 216C.06, subd. 19.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of wind-energy conversion system property

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase wind-energy conversion system property. Wind-energy conversion system property is property used as electric-power sources and materials used to manufacture, install, construct, repair or replace wind-energy systems. Wind energy conversion system is any device, such as a wind charger, wind mill or wind turbine, that converts wind energy to a form of usable energy.

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1. Taxpayer must present Form ST3, Certificate of Exemption to seller.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

27.04 Minnesota state property tax financing option for renewable energy and energy-efficiency systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable energy and energy-efficiency systems. *Minn. Stat. §216C.436; H.B. 2695 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer financing renewable energy or eligible energy-efficiency improvements.

1. The local jurisdiction must review an energy audit or renewable energy system feasibility study.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must finance renewable energy or eligible energy-efficiency improvements. Renewable energy is energy produced by means of solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind, or geothermal resources.

1. Qualifying energy improvements are: (a) any renovation or retrofitting of a building to improve energy efficiency that is permanently affixed to the property and that results in a net reduction in energy consumption without altering the principal source of energy; (b) permanent installation of new or upgraded electrical circuits and related equipment to enable electrical vehicle charging; or (c) a renewable energy system attached to, installed within, or proximate to a building that generates electrical or thermal energy from a renewable energy source.

2. Qualifying energy improvements must be performed by licensed contractors as required by ch. 326B or other law or ordinance.

3. Qualifying energy improvements do not include improvements generating energy sold, transmitted or distributed at retail, or providing for the end use of the electrical energy from an off-site facility.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction. The maximum financing amount is the lesser of: (a) 30% of the assessed value; or (b) the actual costs of installing the energy improvements.

1. Qualifying energy improvement costs include costs of necessary equipment, materials, and labor, the costs of each related energy audit or renewable energy system feasibility study, and the costs of verification of installation.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax financing term varies by local jurisdiction. The maximum financing term is 30 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

27.05 Minnesota state sales tax exemption for green facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on green facilities property. *Minn. Stat. §297A.71(8)and (34).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayer purchasers of property to construction green facilities property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase green facilities property. Green facilities property include wood waste cogeneration facilities and waste-to-energy resource recovery facilities. A wood waste cogeneration facility is a district heating and cooling system cogeneration facility that utilizes wood waste as a primary fuel source and satisfies the requirements of the MN biomass mandate. A waste-to-energy resource recovery facility must use biomass or mixed municipal solid waste as a primary fuel to generate steam or electricity.

1. Taxpayer must present Form ST3, Certificate of Exemption to seller.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

27.06 Minnesota state property tax exemption for hydroelectric or hydromechanical power generation on leased public sites

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Minnesota provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on real and personal property used primarily for the production of hydroelectric or hydromechanical power on a leased public site. *Minn. Stat. §272.02, Subd. 15.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of hydroelectric or hydromechanical power generation property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own real and personal property used primarily for the production of hydroelectric or hydromechanical power on a site owned by the federal government, the state, or a local governmental unit, when developed and operated pursuant to a lease or agreement authorized by statute.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The exemption applies only during years the site is developed and operated under the terms of a qualifying lease or agreement authorized by statute.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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28. Mississippi State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

28.01 Mississippi state business income tax credit for alternative energy job creation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides a business income tax credit over 20 years in the amount of $1,000 annually for each net new full-time employee job in manufacturing or production facilities of alternative energy through an alternative fuels project. *Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22.29.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer businesses employing new full-time employees in manufacturing or production facilities of alternative energy.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must employ new full-time employees in manufacturing or production facilities of alternative energy.

1. Qualifying facility must create 25 or more new full-time employee jobs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $1,000 per year for each net new full-time employee job.

1. In the first year, the number of new full-time jobs is determined by using the monthly average number of full-time employees subject to Mississippi income tax withholding. For subsequent years, the determination is made by comparing the monthly average number of full-time employees subject to Mississippi income tax withholding with the corresponding period of the prior taxable year.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit allowed to be claimed is 100% of the state income tax liability that is generated by the qualifying facility.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over 20 years. Taxpayer may choose the beginning date for the period not more than 5 years from the date manufacturing or production of alternative energy begins. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years. Unused tax credit on qualifying facilities in disaster areas may be carried forward 7 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not use the tax credit offered in the Economic Development Reform Act, *Miss. Code Ann. §57-73-21.*

28.02 Mississippi state income tax exemption for clean energy manufacturing facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides an income tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on clean energy manufacturing facilities. *Miss. Code Ann. §57-113-1 et seq.; H.B. 1071 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of clean energy manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Mississippi Development Authority.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own clean energy manufacturing facilities. Clean energy is energy that is generated from either a renewable energy source, such as wind, water, biomass or solar power; or an alternative energy source, such as nuclear power.

1. Taxpayer must make a minimum capital investment of $50 million in a facility that manufactures or assembles systems or components used in the generation of clean energy.

2. Taxpayer must create at least 250 new, full-time jobs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the tax due related to the facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.03 Mississippi state franchise tax exemption for clean energy manufacturing facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides an income tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on clean energy manufacturing facilities. *Miss. Code Ann. §57-113-1 et seq.; H.B. 1701 (2010).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of clean energy manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Mississippi Development Authority.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own clean energy manufacturing facilities. Clean energy is energy that is generated from either a renewable energy source, such as wind, water, biomass or solar power; or an alternative energy source, such as nuclear power.

1. Taxpayer must make a minimum capital investment of $50 million in a facility that manufactures or assembles systems or components used in the generation of clean energy.

2. Taxpayer must create at least 250 new, full-time jobs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the tax due related to the facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.04 Mississippi state sales and use tax exemption for clean energy manufacturing facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the sales and use tax on the construction or expansion of clean energy manufacturing facilities. *Miss. Code Ann. §57-113-1 et seq.; H.B. 1701 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of clean energy manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Mississippi Development Authority.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own clean energy manufacturing facilities. Clean energy is energy that is generated from either a renewable energy source, such as wind, water, biomass or solar power; or an alternative energy source, such as nuclear power.

1. Taxpayer must make a minimum capital investment of $50 million in a facility that manufactures or assembles systems or components used in the generation of clean energy.

2. Taxpayer must create at least 250 new, full-time jobs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the tax due related to the purchase or lease of component building materials, equipment, and machinery for the initial construction or expansion of the facility.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.05 Mississippi state corporate income tax credit for biomass fuel production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides an income tax credit in the amount of 5% of investments made in biomass fuel production facilities. *Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22.35.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer investing in biomass fuel production facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must invest in biomass fuel production facilities. A biomass fuel production facility is a facility that consists of all components necessary for the production of electric energy from the direct firing or co-firing of biomass or waste heat recovery, and other energy sources; produces both electric energy and useful thermal energy, such as heat or steam, through the sequential use of energy (cogeneration); and consists of all components necessary for the production of synfuel.

1. Taxpayer must make a minimum capital investment of $50 million in a facility.

2. Taxpayer must create at least 20 new, full-time jobs.

3. An eligible facility includes all burners and boilers, any handling and delivery equipment that supplies fuel directly to, and is integrated with, such burners and boilers, steam headers, turbines, generators, property used for the collection, processing, or storage of biomass or synfuel,

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transformers, pipelines and all other property used in the transmission of electricity or synfuel and related depreciable property.

4. Biomass includes any of the following: forest-related mill residues, pulping by-product and other by-products of wood processing, thinnings, slash, limbs, bark, brush, and other cellulosic plant material or nonmerchantable forest-related products; solid wood waste materials, including dunnage, manufacturing, and construction wood wastes, demolition and storm debris and landscape or right-of-way trimmings; agriculture wastes, including orchard tree crops, vineyard, grain, legumes, sugar, and other crop by-products or residues and livestock waste nutrients; all plant and grass material that is grown exclusively as a fuel for the production of electricity; refuse derived fuels consisting of organic components and fibers of waste water treatment solids; or whole trees.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 5% of the amount invested.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit allowed to be claimed is 50% of the state income tax liability of Taxpayer.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer may choose the beginning date for the period not more than 2 years from the facility becomes fully operational. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.06 Mississippi state sales and use tax exemption for biomass fuel production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of tax due on the materials used in the construction, improvement, or enlargement of a biomass fuel production facility. *Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22.35; H.B. 8b (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasing materials used in the construction, improvement, or enlargement of a biomass fuel production facility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase materials used in the construction, improvement, or enlargement of a biomass fuel production facility. A biomass fuel production facility is a facility that produces of renewable crude oil and consists of all components necessary for the production of electric energy from the direct firing or co-firing of biomass or waste heat recovery, and other energy sources; produces both electric energy and useful thermal energy, such as heat or steam, through the sequential use of energy (cogeneration); and consists of all components necessary for the production of synfuel.

1. Taxpayer must make a minimum capital investment of $50 million in a facility.

2. Taxpayer must create at least 20 new, full-time jobs.

3. An eligible facility includes all burners and boilers, any handling and delivery equipment that supplies fuel directly to, and is integrated with, such burners and boilers, steam headers, turbines, generators, property used for the collection, processing, or storage of biomass or synfuel, transformers, pipelines and all other property used in the transmission of electricity or synfuel and related depreciable property.

4. Biomass includes any of the following: forest-related mill residues, pulping by-product and other by-products of wood processing, thinnings, slash, limbs, bark, brush, and other cellulosic plant material or nonmerchantable forest-related products; solid wood waste materials, including dunnage, manufacturing, and construction wood wastes, demolition and storm debris and landscape or right-of-way trimmings; agriculture wastes, including orchard tree crops, vineyard, grain, legumes, sugar, and other crop by-products or residues and livestock waste nutrients; all plant and grass material that is grown exclusively as a fuel for the production of electricity; refuse derived fuels consisting of organic components and fibers of waste water treatment solids; or whole trees.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

28.07 Mississippi state property tax exemption for renewable energy projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Mississippi provides an ad valorem property tax exemption in the amount of up to 50% of the total assessed value of a renewable energy project. *Miss. Code Ann. §27-31-46; S.B. 2895 (2021); S.B. 2698 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy projects.

1. The tax exemption must be approved the county board of supervisors or municipal governing authorities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a renewable energy project. A renewable energy project is a facility generating energy through the use of a renewable energy source such as wind, water, biomass or solar.

1. The renewable energy project must have a capital investment from private sources of not less than $100 million.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is up to 50% of the total assessed value of the renewable energy project.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2027. The tax exemption must be authorized by a county board of supervisors or municipal governing authorities before July 1, 2026.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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29. Missouri State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

29.01 Missouri state income tax credit for technology business projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides an income tax credit over 5 years in the amount of 5% of new payroll for technology business projects, including a company that owns or leases a facility that produces electricity derived from qualifying renewable energy sources or produces fuel for the generation of electricity from qualifying renewable energy sources. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §620.1875 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer business owners or lessee of qualifying facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified with the MO Department of Economic Development.

2. Taxpayer must create a minimum of 10 new jobs involved in the operations of the company.

3. Taxpayer may not have received the federal alcohol mixture credit or alcohol credit or small ethanol producer credit.

4. Taxpayer may transfer, sell, or assign, by filing a notarized endorsement with the MO Department of Economic Development that names the transferee, the amount of tax credit transferred, and the value received for the tax credit.

5. Taxpayer flow-through entities may allocate the tax credit to members, partners, or shareholders in proportion to their share of ownership on the last day of the Taxpayer's tax period.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own or lease an employing facility that produces electricity derived from qualifying renewable energy sources, produces fuel for the generation of electricity from qualifying renewable energy sources. Qualifying renewable energy sources include open-looped biomass, closed-looped biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower.

1. Qualifying renewable energy sources does not include ethanol distillation or production or biodiesel production.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 5% of new payroll for a period of five years. An additional 0.5% of new payroll may be added if the average wage of the new payroll in any year exceeds 120% of the county average wage. An additional 0.5% of new payroll may be added if the average wage of the new payroll in any year exceeds 140% of the average wage in the county.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $80 million. The tax credit is refundable.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.02 Missouri state sales tax exemption for energy-efficient appliances

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on energy-efficient appliances. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §144.526. Show-Me Green Holiday Rates, Missouri Department of Revenue, April 14, 2022; News Release, Mo. Dept. of Rev., 04/13/2023.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of Energy Star certified new appliances.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase Energy Star certified new appliances up to $1,500 per appliance. Qualifying appliances include clothes washers, clothes dryers, water heaters, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, and stoves, air conditioners, heat pumps, furnaces, refrigerators, freezers.

1. Qualifying retailers do not include retailers with less than 2% of their merchandise qualifying for the tax holiday, in which case the retailer must offer customers a sales tax refund.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is April 19 - April 25 each year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.03 Missouri state income tax credit for wood fuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides an income tax credit in the amount of $5 per ton of wood fuel production. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.300 et seq.; 10 CSR 140-4.010; 4 CSR 340-4.010; S.B. 729 (2014); H.B. 2007 (2016); H.B. 3 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations or individuals processing forestry industry residues into fuels.

1. Taxpayer may transfer the tax credit to third parties. Taxpayer transferees must file a certification of assignment and other appropriate forms with the MO Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must process Missouri forestry industry residues into fuels.

1. Missouri forestry industry residue is any residue that results from normal timber harvest or production to include slash, sawdust, shavings, edgings, slabs, leaves, bark, and timber thinnings from timber stand improvements.

2. Missouri forestry industry residues must have undergone some thermal, chemical or mechanical process sufficient to alter the residues into a fuel product.

3. Qualifying wood fuel production must be certified by the Missouri Department of Economic Development.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $5 per ton of processed forestry industry residue.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum statewide annual tax credit amount is $6 million. The maximum tax credit period is 5 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires June 30, 2028. Unused tax credit may be carried over 4 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.04 Missouri state sales tax exemption for wind and solar manufacturing equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on wind and solar manufacturing equipment. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §144.030(2)(46), LR5913; LR7780; LR 8180; LR8258.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of on wind and solar manufacturing equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase qualifying equipment used or consumed in the manufacturing of electricity sold for final use and consumption.

1. Qualifying equipment does not include: (i) machinery and equipment used in transmission and distribution of electricity from the facility, including equipment for stepping up or stepping down voltage; (ii) road and other real property improvements to facilitate delivery and installation of machinery and equipment for the facility.

2. Qualifying equipment does include concrete, rebar, anchor bolts, and electrical conduit required for the installation and construction of the turbine and the turbine foundation.

3. Qualifying equipment does not include site fencing, gravel access and service roads.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.05 Missouri state income tax credit for renewable energy generation zone

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides an income tax credit in the amount of 2% of investment and up to $1,200 for each new job created in renewable energy generation zones. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.200 et seq.; H.B. 737 (2011).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer employers in renewable energy generation zone new or expanded facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the MO Department of Economic Development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own new or expanded business facilities that hire at least two new employees and make new investments in a renewable energy generation zone of at least $100,000. Qualifying renewable energy generation zone is any area that produces or generates electrical energy from a renewable energy resource that is underutilized or unutilized for the production of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource. Renewable energy resource includes: (a) wind; (b) solar thermal sources or photovoltaic cells and panels; (c) dedicated crops grown for energy production; (d) cellulosic agricultural residues;(e) plant residues; (f) methane from landfills, agricultural operations, or wastewater treatment; (g) thermal depolymerization or pyrolysis for converting waste material to energy; (h) clean and untreated wood such as pallets; (i) hydroelectric power, which shall include electrical energy produced or generated by hydroelectric power generating equipment; (j) fuel cells using hydrogen produced by one or more of the renewable resources provided in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subdivision; or (k) any other sources of energy, not including nuclear energy, that are certified as renewable by rule by the MO Department of Natural Resources;

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount varies and is determined by MO Department of Economic Development.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is the sum of: (a) 2% of the new business investment and (b) up to $1200 per new qualified employee employed and residing within an enhanced enterprise zone. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $24 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 10 years. The tax credit may not be carried forward, but may be claimed during the tax credit period.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.06 Missouri state property tax exemption for renewable energy zone property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides a property tax exemption in various amounts on real property improvements and tangible personal property located in renewable energy zones and used for renewable energy. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.963; Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.950(25, 26); Mo. Rev. Stat. §137.010.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of property in renewable energy generation zones.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own property in renewable energy generation zones. A renewable energy generation zone is an area which has been found, by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing authority having jurisdiction of such area, to be a blighted area and which contains land, improvements, or a lock and dam site which is unutilized or underutilized for the production, generation, conversion, and conveyance of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource. Renewable energy resource include: (a) wind; (b) solar thermal sources or photovoltaic cells and panels; (c) dedicated crops grown for energy production; (d) cellulosic agricultural residues; (e) plant residues; (f) methane from landfills, agricultural operations, or wastewater treatment; (g) thermal depolymerization or pyrolysis for converting waste material to energy; (h) clean and untreated wood such as pallets; (i) hydroelectric power, which shall include electrical energy produced or generated by hydroelectric power generating equipment; (j) fuel cells using hydrogen produced by one or more of the renewable resources; or (k) any other sources of energy, not including nuclear energy, that are certified as renewable by rule by the MO Department of Natural Resources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax exemption period is 25 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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29.07 Missouri state sales tax exemption for solar photovoltaic energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides a sales tax exemption on the purchase of solar photovoltaic energy systems. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §144.030.2(46); S.B. 820 (2022); 12 CSR 10-112.020.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayers who purchase components, materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to a solar photovoltaic energy system.

1. An eligible Taxpayer does not include a homeowner purchasing components and installing on own home.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase components, materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to a solar photovoltaic energy system. A solar photovoltaic energy system must be sold or leased to an end user or used to produce, collect and transmit electricity for resale or retail.

1. A solar photovoltaic energy systems is a power system designed to create and maintain usable solar power by means of photovoltaics, a method of converting solar energy into direct current electricity using semiconducting materials that create voltage or electric current in a material upon exposure to light. It consists of an arrangement of several components, including but not limited to solar panels to absorb and convert sunlight into electricity, a solar inverter to change the electric current from DC to AC, as well as mounting, cabling, metering systems, and other electrical accessories to set up a working system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.08 Missouri state income tax credit for biodiesel fuel producers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.02 per gallon of biodiesel fuel produced. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.778; S.B. 138 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producing biodiesel fuel. Taxpayer must be certified by U.S. EPA.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel fuel is a renewable, biodegradable, mono alkyl ester combustible liquid fuel derived from agricultural and other plant oils or animal fats, meeting the most recent version of the ASTM International D6751 Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock.

1. Biodiesel produced from palm oil is not considered biodiesel fuel unless the palm oil is contained within waste oil and grease collected in the United States.

2. Eligible fuel types are limited to B100 or B99 blends meeting ASTM standards.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.02 per gallon of biodiesel fuel produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum statewide tax credit amount is $5.5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028. Taxpayer must have begun construction on the facility or have been selling biodiesel fuel produced at the facility before January 2, 2023.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

29.09 Missouri state income tax credit for higher ethanol blend retail sales

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Missouri provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.05 per gallon of higher ethanol blend sold. *Mo. Rev. Stat. §135.772; S.B. 138 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer selling higher ethanol blend.

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C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell higher ethanol blend at retail directly to end-use customers. Higher ethanol blend is gasoline containing ≥15% and ≤85% ethanol (commonly known as E15, E20, E50 up to E85).

1. Only sales of fuel with 15%–85% ethanol content are eligible.

2. Standard E10 gasoline (10% ethanol) does not qualify for this credit.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.05 per gallon of higher ethanol blend sold.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum statewide tax credit amount is $5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028. The tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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30. Montana State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

30.01 Montana state property tax abatement for renewable energy production and manufacturing facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides a property tax abatement in the amount of 50% of the tax on renewable energy production and manufacturing facilities. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-24-3111; Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-157.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy production and manufacturing facilities.

1. Taxpayers must be approved by the MT Department of Environmental Quality.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own new renewable energy production facilities, new renewable energy manufacturing facilities, and renewable energy research and development equipment. Qualifying renewable energy manufacturing facilities are those (a) that produce materials, components or systems to convert solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, biogas or waste heat resources into useful energy, and (b) whose annual production of renewable energy equipment makes up at least half of the facility's total production. Renewable energy is energy from solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, biogas, non petroleum-based fuel cells, and waste heat sources.

1. Qualifying renewable energy includes fuel cells and components of fuel cells that generate energy using non-fossil fuels.

2. Biomass is any renewable organic matter, including dedicated energy crops and trees, agricultural food and feed crops, agricultural crop wastes and residues, wood wastes and residues, aquatic plants, animal wastes, municipal wastes, and other organic waste materials.

3. Qualifying renewable energy research and development equipment is equipment used primarily for research and development of the efficient use of renewable energy sources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 50% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax abatement amount is the tax abatement amount for the first $1,000,000 of qualifying renewable energy research and development equipment value.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement period is the construction period and the first 15 years after the facility commences operation, not to exceed 19 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

30.02 Montana state property tax assessment for new or expanding industry alternative renewable energy generating facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides property tax assessment to the amount of 50% of the value of new or expanding industry alternative renewable energy generating facilities. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-24-1401 et seq. Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-225.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of alternative renewable energy generating facility property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the governing body of the appropriate local taxing jurisdiction.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own new or expanding industry alternative renewable energy generating facility property.

1. Qualifying generating plants are those producing 1 MW or more by means of an alternative renewable energy source.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment exemption amount is 50% of the property tax due, declining over 10-years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax assessment exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax assessment exemption may be recaptured if the ownership or use of the qualifying generating plants does not continue to meet applicable requirements.

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30.03 Montana state property tax exemption for alternative renewable energy generating facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides a state property tax exemption in the amount of 100% for alternative renewable energy generating facilities. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-225.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of alternative renewable energy generating facility property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own alternative renewable energy generating facility property. Alternative renewable energy generating facility property include new electricity generating facilities built in Montana with a nameplate capacity less than 1 MW that use an alternative renewable energy source. Alternative renewable energy source includes energy such as solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, conversion of biomass, fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel, small hydroelectric generators producing less than 1 MW, and methane from solid waste that is used to generate useful energy such as electricity.

1. Qualifying alternative renewable energy generating facility includes any combination of a generator or generators, associated prime movers, and other associated machinery and equipment that are normally operated together to produce electric power, but does not include the owner's business improvements and personal property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

30.04 Montana state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy systems. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-224; Mont. Code Ann. §15-32-102.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy systems. Renewable energy systems include solar photovoltaics, passive solar, wind, solid waste, decomposition of organic wastes, geothermal, fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel, small hydropower plants, and low-emission wood or biomass combustor systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax exemption amounts are $20,000 for single-family residential dwellings and $100,000 for multifamily residential dwellings or nonresidential structures.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

30.05 Montana state corporate income tax deduction for energy conservation capital investments

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the cost of energy conservation capital investments. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-32-103 et seq.; Mont. Admin. R. 42.23.421.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer corporations making energy conservation capital investment in a building.

1. Taxpayer may not be primarily engaged in providing gas or electricity derived from gas extraction or hydroelectric development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make energy conservation capital investments in a building. Energy conservation is reducing the waste or dissipation of energy or reducing the amount of energy necessary to accomplish a given quantity of work.

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1. Energy conservation property does not include siding.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. For residential projects, the tax deduction amount is 100% of first $1,000 expended, smaller amounts for subsequent spending. For non-residential projects, the tax deduction amount is 100% of first $2,000 expended, smaller amounts for subsequent spending.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax deduction amounts are $1,800 for a residence and $3,600 for a non-residence.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax deduction may not be carried forward.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

30.06 Montana state property tax exemption for ethanol production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on ethanol production facilities. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-220.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of ethanol production facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own ethanol production facilities.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

30.07 Montana state property tax abatement for alternative fuel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides a property tax abatement in the amount of 50% of the tax on alternative fuel production. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-24-3102; Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-157; S.B. 510 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable diesel production or sustainable aviation fuel production facilities.

1. Taxpayers must be approved by the MT Department of Environmental Quality.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable diesel production facility or sustainable aviation fuel production facility. A renewable diesel production facility is improvements and personal property used for the production and onsite storage of renewable diesel. A sustainable aviation fuel production facility is improvements and personal property used for the production and onsite storage of sustainable aviation fuel

1. Renewable diesel is a biomass-derived fuel that is suitable for use in diesel engines that is hydrocarbon produced by hydrotreating and also through gasification, pyrolysis, or other biochemical and thermochemical technology, or any combination of these technologies. The term includes renewable diesel fuel that meets the ASTM D975 specification for petroleum diesel in the United States.

2. Sustainable aviation fuel is an aviation fuel derived from renewable resources that enables a reduction in net life cycle carbon dioxide emissions compared to conventional fuels. The term includes fuel that meets the ASTM D7566 specification for nonpetroleum synthesized jet fuel in the United States.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 50% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement period is the construction period and the first 15 years after the facility commences operation, not to exceed 19 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. A renewable diesel production facility or sustainable aviation fuel production facility, or both, may not receive the tax abatement during the same tax year that the new or expanding industry property tax abatement is received.

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30.08 Montana state property tax assessment for renewable and clean energy facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Montana provides property tax assessment classification for renewable and clean energy facilities. *Mont. Code Ann. §15-6-157 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment classification is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable and clean energy facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Environmental Quality.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable and clean energy facilities. Renewable and clean energy facilities include a wide range of facilities such as wind generation facilities; biodiesel, biogas, and biomass gasification production plants; coal gasification plants (with carbon sequestration); ethanol production sfacilities; geothermal energy facilities; integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) electric generation units with carbon capture; renewable energy manufacturing facilities; and related carbon sequestration equipment and qualifying transmission lines.

1. Qualifying project must meet prevailing wage requirements during construction.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment classification is Class Fourteen property taxable at 3% of market value.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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31. Nebraska State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

31.01 Nebraska state income tax credit for zero-emission facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.0005/kwh of electricity generated by new zero-emission facilities from renewable energy. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-27,235.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of new zero-emission facilities.

1. Taxpayers receiving a sales tax exemption with regard to a C-BED or community-based energy development project for the new zero-emission facility are not eligible.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce electricity generated by a new zero-emission facility. A new zero-emission facility is an electrical generating facility located in Nebraska that utilizes an eligible renewable resources as its fuel source. Eligible renewable resources are wind, moving water, solar, geothermal, fuel cell, methane gas, or photovoltaic technology.

1. Qualifying zero-emission facilities must not result in any pollution or emissions that are, or may be, harmful to the environment as certified by the NE Department of Environmental Quality.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.0005 for each kW-hour of electricity generated.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit may be used to obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $50,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

31.02 Nebraska state sales tax exemption for community-based energy generation projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of community-based energy generation project property. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §70-1901 et seq., §77-2704.57; L.B. 916 (2008); L.B. 561 (2009); L.B. 402 (2014); L.B. 736 (2016).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of community-based energy generation project property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue.

2. Eligible Taxpayer owners include: (a) a Nebraska resident, no single individual qualified owner may own, directly or indirectly, more than 15% of the project, (b) a limited liability company that is organized under the Limited Liability Company Act and that is entirely made up of members who are Nebraska residents, (c) a Nebraska nonprofit corporation, (d) an electric supplier, subject to a 15% limitation (25% for multiple electric suppliers) for a single C-BED project, (e) a tribal council, (f) a domestic corporation and (g) a cooperative corporation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and purchase property for a new community-based energy generation project. A community-based energy development is a new energy generation project using wind, solar, biomass, or landfill gas as the fuel source. Qualified Property Includes materials used for wind chargers, windmills, wind turbines, substations, power lines connecting devices and the project to the grid, and materials used to construct pads supporting these devices.

1. Qualifying community-based energy generation project must have at least 33% of the gross power purchase agreement payments flowing to the qualified owner or owners or as payments to the local community.

2. Qualifying community-based energy generation project must be certified by tribal council or county board.

3. Qualifying gross power purchase agreement payments are reduced by the debt financing payments.

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4. Qualifying property does not include motor vehicles, maintenance equipment and tools, communication systems not integral to the turbine, information centers, security systems, erosion control systems, office and maintenance buildings, computer equipment not integral to the turbine, office equipment, signage, furnishings, roads, bridges, gates, fencing, site lighting, and any materials for the electrical grid system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

31.03 Nebraska state sales tax exemption for biofuel for generating electricity

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the cost of wood and corn used as a fuel source for generating electricity. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-2704.13; Rev. Ruling 01-10-1.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of wood and corn used as a fuel source for generating electricity.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NE Department of Revenue.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must use more than 50% of the amount purchased directly in the generation of electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

31.04 Nebraska state property tax exemption for renewable energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax due on renewable energy equipment. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-202(9); Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-105.10; L.B. 1048 (2010); Directive 16-1.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of wind energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy equipment. Renewable energy equipment is depreciable tangible personal property used directly in the generation of electricity using solar, biomass, or landfill gas as the fuel source. Renewable energy equipment includes wind turbines, rotors and blades, towers, solar panels, trackers, generating equipment, transmission components, substations, supporting structures or racks, inverters, and other system components such as wiring, control systems, switchgears, and generator step-up transformers.

1. Renewable energy equipment must have a nameplate capacity equal to or greater than 100 kW.

2. Renewable energy equipment does not include real property, including land, foundations, buildings, concrete pads, operations and maintenance buildings, road construction, leasehold value, and lease payments.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-6202 and §77-6203 imposes the nameplate capacity tax on renewable energy generation facilities.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

31.05 Nebraska state income tax credit for biodiesel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.14 per gallon of biodiesel sold. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-7009 et seq. L.B. 1095 (2024).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer retail dealers.

1. Taxpayer must be any natural person or any limited liability company, partnership, private domestic or private foreign corporation, or domestic or foreign nonprofit corporation certified pursuant to Code section 501(c)(3).

2. Taxpayer must be certified by the NE Department of Revenue.

3. Tax credits allowable to a partnership, a limited liability company, a subchapter S corporation, a cooperative corporation, or an estate or trust may be distributed to the partners, limited liability company members, shareholders, cooperative members, or beneficiaries in the same manner as income is distributed.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell and dispense biodiesel on a retail basis through a motor fuel pump located on the Taxpayer's retail motor fuel site. Biodiesel means mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats which conform to American Society for Testing and Materials D6751 specifications for use in diesel engines. Biodiesel refers to the pure fuel with less than 1% blended with diesel fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.14 per gallon of biodiesel sold.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual statewide tax credit is $1 million. The tax credit is refundable. Unused tax credit may be carried forward.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

31.06 Nebraska state income tax credit for sustainable aviation fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nebraska provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.75 plus the applicable supplemental amount per gallon of sustainable aviation fuel produced. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-7017 et seq., L.B. 937 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers.

1. Taxpayer must be any natural person or any limited liability company, partnership, private domestic or private foreign corporation, or domestic or foreign nonprofit corporation certified pursuant to Code section 501(c)(3).

2. Taxpayer must be certified by the NE Department of Revenue.

3. Tax credits allowable to a partnership, a limited liability company, a subchapter S corporation, or an estate or trust may be distributed to the partners, limited liability company members, shareholders, or beneficiaries in the same manner as income is distributed.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce sustainable aviation fuel for any sale or use of a qualified mixture. Sustainable aviation fuel means liquid fuel, the portion of which is not kerosene, which: (a) Meets the requirements of: (i) The American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D7566; or (ii) The Fischer-Tropsch provisions of the American Society for Testing and Materials International Standard D1655, Annex A1; (b) Is not derived from coprocessing an applicable material or materials derived from an applicable material with a feedstock which is not biomass; (c) Is not derived from palm or palm derivatives; and (d) Has been certified as having a lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction percentage of at least 50%, as determined by a test that shows that: (i) The fuel production pathway achieves at least a 50% reduction of the aggregate attributional core lifecycle emissions and the positive induced land use change values under the lifecycle methodology for sustainable aviation fuels adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization with the agreement of the United States; or (ii) The fuel production pathway achieves at least a 50% reduction of the aggregate attributional core lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions values utilizing the most recent version of Argonne National Laboratory's GREET model, inclusive of agricultural practices and carbon capture and sequestration.

1. Qualified mixture means a mixture of sustainable aviation fuel and kerosene if: (a) Such mixture is produced by the

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Taxpayer in the United States; (b) Such mixture is used by the Taxpayer or sold by the Taxpayer for use in an aircraft; (c) Such sale or use is in the ordinary course of a trade or business of the Taxpayer; and (d) The transfer of such mixture to the fuel tank of such aircraft occurs in the United States.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.75 plus the applicable supplemental amount per gallon of sustainable aviation fuel produced.

1. Applicable supplementary amount is an amount equal to $0.01 for each percentage point by which the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reduction percentage of the sustainable aviation fuel exceeds 50%. In no event shall the applicable supplementary amount exceed $0.50.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual statewide tax credit is $500,000. The tax credit is non-refundable.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 5 years. The tax credit starts January 1, 2027 and expires December 31, 2034.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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32. Nevada State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

32.01 Nevada state sales tax abatement for renewable energy technologies

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nevada provides a sales tax abatement in the amount of 100% of the local tax above 0.6% on renewable energy technologies. *Nev. Rev. Stat. §701A.370(1)(b); Nev. Rev. Stat. §701A.360; A.B. 522 (2009); Nev. Admin. Code ch. 701A, §§.010 to .370; S.B. 448 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer businesses purchasing renewable energy production facility property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NV Office of Energy.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a renewable energy production facility and purchase renewable energy technologies. Renewable energy production facilities are real and personal property used to generate electricity from renewable energy resources including solar, wind, biomass, fuel cells, geothermal or hydro, and a facility for the storage of energy from renewable generation or a hybrid renewable generation and energy storage facility.

1. Renewable energy production facilities do not include government-leased or residential property.

2. Renewable energy production facilities must have a capacity of at least 10 MW.

3. Qualifying solar energy facilities must generate at least 25,840,000 British thermal units of process heat per hour.

4. Biomass is organic matter that is available on a renewable basis, including, without limitation, agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues; wood and wood wastes and residues; animal wastes; municipal wastes; and aquatic plants.

5. Renewable energy production facilities must meet certain job creation requirements, based on whether the facility is located in a county whose population is at least 100,000 or a city whose population is at least 60,000, including: (a) employing a certain number of full-time employees during construction, a percentage of whom must be Nevada residents; (b) ensuring that the hourly wage paid to the facility's employees and construction workers is a certain percentage higher than the average statewide hourly wage; (c) making a capital investment of a specified amount in the state of Nevada; and (d) providing the construction workers with health insurance, which includes coverage for the worker's dependents.

6. Energy storage technology is technology that stores energy as potential, kinetic, chemical or thermal energy that can be released at a later time, including, without limitation, batteries, flywheels, electrochemical capacitors, compressed-air storage and thermal storage devices.

7. Facility for the storage of energy from renewable generation is a facility that is constructed or installed for the sole purpose of storing electric energy received from a facility for the generation of electricity from renewable energy for release at a later time, including, without limitation, a facility that is designed to use energy storage technology. Facility for the storage of energy from renewable generation does not include a facility that is located on a residential property.

8. Hybrid renewable generation and energy storage facility is a facility that includes both a wholesale facility for the generation of electricity from renewable energy and a facility for the storage of energy from renewable generation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 100% local sales taxes paid in excess of 0.6%.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax abatement amount is an abatement to 0.6% minimum local sales tax. Taxpayer is required to pay Nevada sales tax at 2.6%.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement period is 3 years. The tax abatement expires June 30, 2049.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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32.02 Nevada state property tax abatement for renewable energy production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nevada provides a property tax abatement in the amount of 55% of the property tax due of renewable energy production facilities. *Nev. Rev. Stat. §701A.370(1)(a); A.B. 522 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer businesses owning renewable energy production facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NV Office of Energy.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a renewable energy production facility. Renewable energy production facilities are real and personal property used to generate electricity from renewable energy resources including solar, wind, biomass, fuel cells, geothermal or hydro.

1. Renewable energy production facilities do not include government-leased or residential property.

2. Renewable energy production facilities must have a capacity of at least 10 MW.

3. Qualifying solar energy facilities must generate at least 25,840,000 British thermal units of process heat per hour.

4. Biomass is organic matter that is available on a renewable basis, including, without limitation, agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues; wood and wood wastes and residues; animal wastes; municipal wastes; and aquatic plants.

5. Renewable energy production facilities must meet certain job creation requirements including: (a) employing a certain number of full-time employees during construction, a percentage of whom must be Nevada residents; (b) ensuring that the hourly wage paid to the facility's employees and construction workers is a certain percentage higher than the average statewide hourly wage; (c) making a capital investment of a specified amount in the state of Nevada; and (d) providing the construction workers with health insurance, which includes coverage for the worker's dependents.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 55% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement period is 20 years. The tax abatement expires June 30, 2049.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

32.03 Nevada state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nevada provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy systems. *Nev. Rev. Stat. §701A.200.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy systems installed in any residential, commercial or industrial building.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy systems. Renewable energy systems include solar, wind, geothermal, solid waste and hydroelectric systems used to heat or cool a building, heat or cool water used by a building, or generate electricity used by the building.

1. Renewable energy systems may be installed in any residential, commercial or industrial building.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not claim another state tax abatement or exemption for the same commercial or industrial building.

32.04 Nevada state property tax financing option for renewable energy and energy efficient technologies

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Nevada provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. *Nev. Rev. Stat. § 271.010 et seq.; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 271.6312 et seq.; S.B. 358 (2009); S.B. 283 (2021).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners financing renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, including districts for qualifying improvement projects. Qualifying improvement projects include energy efficiency improvements, renewable energy installations, water conservation measures, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount is varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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33. New Hampshire State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

33.01 New Hampshire state property tax payment in lieu of taxes for renewable generation facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Hampshire provides a property tax payment in lieu of taxes option for municipalities for renewable generation facilities. *N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. ch. 72:73 et seq.; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. ch. 362-F:4*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax payment in lieu of taxes is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable generation facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a renewable generation facility. Renewable generation facilities are facilities which produces electric energy for resale solely by the use, as a primary energy source, of renewable energy including the land, all rights, easements, and other interests thereto, and all dams, buildings, structures, and other improvements situated thereon which are necessary or incidental to the production of power at the facility.

1. Renewable energy includes (a) wind energy; (b) geothermal energy; (c) hydrogen derived from biomass fuels or methane gas; (d) ocean thermal, wave, current, tidal energy; (e) methane gas; (f) eligible biomass technologies; and (g) the equivalent displacement of electricity, as determined by the commission, by end-use customers, from solar hot water heating systems used instead of electric hot water heating.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax payment in lieu of taxes amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Beginning April 1, 2028, facilities with PILOT agreements in effect on July 1, 2027, and exempt from the utility property tax are not liable for the state education tax until the agreement expires or July 1, 2032, whichever is earlier.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax payment in lieu of taxes period is 5 years.

1. PILOT agreements may exceed 5 years if necessary for project financing or if advantageous to both parties.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

33.02 New Hampshire state property tax exemption for renewable-energy systems and electric energy storage systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Hampshire provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable-energy systems and electric energy storage systems. *N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. ch. 72: 61 et seq., ch. 72:84 et seq. H.B. 464 (2019).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable-energy system property and electric energy storage system property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable-energy system property or electric energy storage system property. Renewable-energy system property includes solar-energy systems (photovoltaic systems, solar space-heating systems, solar water-heating systems, passive solar-energy systems); wind-energy systems, and wood-fired central heating systems. Solar energy systems are systems which utilizes solar energy to heat or cool the interior of a building or to heat water for use in a building and which includes one or more collectors and a storage container or system which provides electricity for a building by the use of photovoltaic panels. Wind-powered energy systems are wind-powered devices which supplement or replace electrical power supplied to households or businesses at the immediate site. Wood heating energy systems are wood burning appliances designed to operate as a central heating system to heat the interior of a building. Electric energy storage system is a facility located behind a retail meter that stores electrical energy that is otherwise produced by an electricity generator or uses electricity to concentrate and store thermal energy, by electrical, chemical, mechanical, or thermal means, for discharge or use at a later time, whether in the form of thermal energy to meet space or process heating or cooling loads or electricity, which can be used to reduce peak loads, compensate for variability in renewable energy

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production, or provide other grid services, and which does not participate in any wholesale energy markets administered by ISO New England as a registered asset or otherwise.

1. Qualifying wood heating energy systems may burn wood solely or burn wood in combination with another fuel.

2. Qualifying wood heating energy systems include a central appliance to distribute heat by a series of pipes, ducts or similar distribution system throughout a single building or group of buildings.

3. Qualifying wood heating energy systems does not include a fireplace, meaning a hearth, fire chamber or similarly prepared place with a chimney intended to be usable in an open configuration whether or not it may also be closed and operated closed; or a wood stove meaning a wood burning appliance designed for space heating purposes which does not operate as a central heating system or as a sole source of heat.

4. Qualifying solar energy systems include all photovoltaics, inverters, and storage.

5. Qualifying wind-powered energy systems include all wind-powered devices, inverters, and storage.

6. Qualifying electric energy storage systems do not include conventional electric resistance or gas domestic hot water heaters.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The local jurisdiction must adopt local laws to grant the property tax exemption for electric energy storage systems.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

33.03 New Hampshire state property tax payment in lieu of taxes for combined heat and power agricultural facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Hampshire provides a property tax payment in lieu of taxes option for municipalities for combined heat and power agricultural facilities. *N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. ch. 72:74-a et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax payment in lieu of taxes is available to Taxpayer owners of combined heat and power agricultural facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a combined heat and power agricultural facilities. Combined heat and power agricultural facilities are facilities engaging in commercial agricultural production using an on-site combined heat and power system.

1. A combined heat and power system is a new system installed after July 1, 2011, that produces heat and electricity from one fuel input using an eligible fuel, without restriction to generating technology, has an electric generating capacity rating of at least one kW and not more than 30 kW and a fuel system efficiency of not less than 80% in the production of heat and electricity, or has an electric generating capacity greater than 30 kW and not more than one MW and a fuel system efficiency of not less than 65% in the production of heat and electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax payment amount varies by jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax payment in lieu of taxes period is 5 years.

1. PILOT agreements may exceed 5 years if necessary for project financing or if advantageous to both parties.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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34. New Jersey State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

34.01 New Jersey state income tax credit for renewable energy technology company

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Jersey provides an income tax credit over 3 years in the amount of 10% per year of qualifying investment for renewable energy technology businesses, including businesses developing alternative energy sources. *N.J. Rev. Stat. §54:10A-5.29 et seq.; N.J. Rev. Stat. §54A:4-13.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer investors making a qualifying investment in an renewable energy technology business.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make qualifying investments in small New Jersey-based renewable energy technology business. Renewable energy technology is a technology involving the generation of electricity from solar energy; wind energy; wave or tidal action; geothermal energy; the combustion of gas from the anaerobic digestion of food waste and sewage sludge at a biomass generating facility; the combustion of methane gas captured from a landfill; and a fuel cell powered by methanol, ethanol, landfill gas, digestor gas, biomass gas, or other renewable fuel but not powered by a fossil fuel.

1. Qualified investment is the non-refundable transfer of cash to a New Jersey emerging technology business or to a New Jersey emerging technology business holding company by a Taxpayer that is not a related person of the New Jersey emerging technology business or the New Jersey emerging technology business holding company, the transfer of which is in connection with either: a transaction between or among the Taxpayer and the New Jersey emerging technology business or the New Jersey emerging technology holding company or both in exchange for stock, interests in partnerships or joint ventures, licenses (exclusive or non-exclusive), rights to use technology, marketing rights, warrants, options, or any items similar to those included herein, including, but not limited to, options or rights to acquire any of the items included herein; or a purchase, production, or research agreement between or among the Taxpayer and the New Jersey emerging technology business or the New Jersey emerging technology holding company or both.

2. Qualified investment also means the non-refundable transfer of cash or irrevocable contractual commitment to a qualified venture fund.

3. A New Jersey emerging technology business is a company with fewer than 150 employees, of whom at least 75% are filling a position in New Jersey, that is doing business, employing or owning capital or property, or maintaining an office in this State and: has qualified research expenses paid or incurred for research conducted in this State; conducts pilot scale manufacturing in this State; or conducts technology commercialization in this State in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, carbon footprint reduction technology, electronic device technology, information technology, life sciences, medical device technology, mobile communications technology, or renewable energy technology.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 35% of qualifying investments in each tax year. The tax credit amount can be increased to 40% if certain diversity or zone criteria are met.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide maximum annual tax credit is $25 million. The maximum annual tax credit is $500,000 for each qualifying investment. The maximum annual tax credit that may be claimed is 50% of the tax liability otherwise due.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 3 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 15 years. Unused tax credit may not be carried over by target corporations in a corporate acquisition.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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34.02 New Jersey state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Jersey provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy systems. *N. J. Rev. Stat. §54:4-3.113a-g; N. J. Rev. Stat. §54:4-23.1 et seq. A.B. 5434 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy system property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by their local assessor.

2. Taxpayer owners of renewable energy system property on agriculture and horticulture sites qualify if: (a) the property continues to be used as an operating farm; (b) the property was valued, assessed, and taxed as agricultural or horticultural for the year immediately preceding installation of the renewable energy equipment; (c) the energy generated is used primarily by the agricultural operation on the property; (d) the Taxpayer owner has filed a conservation plan with the soil conservation district; (e) the area devoted to the renewable energy facilities is equal to no more than 20% of the area on the property devoted to agricultural purposes; and (f) the renewable energy facilities occupy no more than 5 acres of the property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy systems used to meet on-site electricity, heating, cooling, or general energy need. Renewable energy systems include solar PV, wind, fuel cells, sustainable biomass, geothermal electric, landfill gas, hydroelectric, resource recovery, wave, and tidal systems that produce electricity, solar thermal energy, and geothermal energy.

1. Qualifying renewable energy systems must be installed on residential, commercial, industrial, or mixed use buildings as accessory uses.

2. Qualifying renewable energy systems must be certified by the NJ Board of Public Utilities and the Commissioner of Community Affairs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax exemption may be recaptured if the structure or equipment has ceased to be used for the primary purpose of providing renewable energy to provide all or a portion of the electrical, heating, cooling, or general energy needs of the structure and is being used for a different primary purpose or if the equipment, design and construction is no longer suitable and reasonably adequate for the purpose of using renewable energy to provide all or a portion of the electrical, heating, cooling, or general energy needs of the structure.

34.03 New Jersey state sales tax exemption for solar energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Jersey provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar energy equipment. *N.J. Stat. §54:32B-8.33.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of solar energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase solar energy equipment. Solar energy equipment is solar energy devices or systems designed to provide heating or cooling, or electrical or mechanical power by collecting and transferring solar-generated energy and including mechanical or chemical devices for storing solar generated energy.

1. Solar energy equipment includes equipment for passive solar design.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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34.04 New Jersey state sales tax exemption for cogeneration facility equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Jersey provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on cogeneration facility equipment. *N.J. Stat. §54:32B-8.13(d) et seq; A.B. 3339 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of cogeneration facility equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase cogeneration facility equipment. Cogeneration facility is a facility the primary purpose of which is the sequential production of electricity and steam or other forms of useful energy which are used for industrial or commercial heating or cooling purposes and which is designated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or its successor, as a qualifying facility per the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

34.05 New Jersey state income tax credit for wind energy facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Jersey provides an income tax credit over 10 years in the amount of 100% of its capital investment in a qualified offshore wind project. *N.J. Rev. Stat. § 34:1B-209.4. S.B. 2036 (2010); A.B. 3723 (2018); N.J. Admin. Code § 19:31-20.1 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer investors making a qualifying investment in a qualified offshore wind project.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make an investment in a qualified offshore wind project. Qualified offshore wind project is a wind turbine electricity generation facility in the Atlantic Ocean and connected to the electric transmission system in this State, and includes the associated transmission-related interconnection facilities and equipment.

1. Qualified offshore wind project must be certified by the NJ Economic Development Authority.

2. Qualified offshore wind project must have a capital investment of at least $50 million. Tenants of the qualified offshore wind project must have a capital investments of at least $17.5 million.

3. Qualified offshore wind project must employ at least 300 new, full-time employees.

4. Qualified wind energy facility is any building, complex of buildings, or structural components of buildings, including water access infrastructure, and all machinery and equipment used in the manufacturing, assembly, development or administration of component parts that support the development and operation of a qualified offshore wind project, or other wind energy project as determined by the authority, and that are located in a wind energy zone.

5. Wind energy zone is the South Jersey Port District established pursuant to "The South Jersey Port Corporation Act," P.L.1968, c.60 (C.12:11A-1 et seq.).

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 100% of the capital investment.

1. Qualifying soft costs may not exceed 20% of all capital investment.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum statewide tax credit amount is $350 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over a 5-year period. The tax credit expires July 1, 2025.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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35. New Mexico State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

35.01 New Mexico state property tax financing option for renewable-energy districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable-energy districts. *N.M. Sta. §5-18-1 et seq.; S.B. 647 (2009); H.B. 233 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners financing renewable energy improvement on real property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must finance renewable energy improvements in renewable energy districts. A renewable energy improvement is a photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal or wind energy system permanently installed on real property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.02 New Mexico state gross receipts tax deduction for wind and solar energy generation equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides a gross receipts tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the tax on wind and solar energy generation equipment and energy storage equipment sold to government units. *N.M. Stat. §7-9-54.3; H.B. 252 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayers selling wind and solar energy generation equipment or energy storage equipment sold to government units.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell wind or solar energy generation or energy storage equipment to government units. Wind generation equipment is wind generation turbines, blades, nacelles, rotors and supporting structures used to generate electricity from wind and related equipment. Solar generation equipment is solar thermal energy collection, concentration and heat transfer and conversion equipment; solar tracking hardware and software; photovoltaic panels and inverters; support structures; turbines and associated electrical generating equipment used to generate electricity from solar thermal energy; and related equipment. Energy storage equipment is equipment that is installed for the purpose of storing electric energy in an energy storage facility that uses mechanical, chemical, thermal, kinetic or other processes to store energy for release at a later time to integrate energy supply associated with renewable generation across the electric grid.

1. Government units include the United States or New Mexico or any governmental unit or subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

2. Related equipment is transformers, power conversion equipment, circuit breakers and switching and metering equipment used to connect: (a) a wind or solar electric generation plant to the electric grid; or (b) an energy storage facility to the electric grid or to a wind or solar electric generation plant.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of gross receipts.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deduction expires June 30, 2034.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.03 New Mexico state income tax credit for geothermal systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30% of the purchase and installation costs of geothermal systems. *N.M. Stat. §7-2-18.24; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-24; Regs. §§3.4.19.1 to -.14; H.B. 252 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasing and installing geothermal systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department.

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C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase and install geothermal systems. Geothermal systems are ground-coupled heat pumps. Geothermal ground-coupled heat pump is a reversible refrigerator device that provides space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, processed hot water, processed chilled water or any other application where hot air, cool air, hot water or chilled water is required and that utilizes ground water or water circulating through pipes buried in the ground as a condenser in the cooling mode and an evaporator in the heating mode.

1. Geothermal systems must: (a) be made of new equipment, components, and materials; (b) have a minimum two-year warranty; (c) be a complete system; and (d) have a minimum one-ton system size.

2. Geothermal systems must be installed by an accredited installer with IGSHPA credentials.

3. Geothermal systems must be certified by the NV Energy, Minerals, and National Resources Department. Taxpayer must provide the following information: (a) a copy of the most recent property tax bill for the property where the system is located, (b) a copy of the invoice of itemized equipment and labor costs, (c) a copy of the system's design schematic and technical specifications, (d) a photograph of the system after installation is completed, and (e) information about whether the system was installed using vertical or horizontal boreholes.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the purchase and installation costs of the geothermal system.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The annual maximum tax credit amount is $9,000. The statewide annual aggregate tax credit amount is $4 million for each individual income Taxpayers and corporate income tax payers.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 30, 2034. Unused tax credit may refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not also claim a Sustainable Building Tax Credit.

35.04 New Mexico state use tax deduction for biomass equipment and materials

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides a use tax deduction in the amount of 100% of the tax on biomass equipment and materials. *N.M. Stat. §7-9-98.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayers purchasing biomass equipment and materials.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biomass equipment or biomass materials used for the processing of biopower, biofuels or biobased products. Biomass material is organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low commercial value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement; (b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose; (c) animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste; (d) solid woody waste materials, including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, range land maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic; (e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy; (f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and (g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of the use tax paid.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

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G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.05 New Mexico state income tax credit for biodiesel blending facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an income tax credit in the amount of 30% of the cost of biodiesel blending facilities. *N.M. Stat. §7-9-79.2; N.M. Admin. Code §3.13.21.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers installing biodiesel blending equipment in property owned by the Taxpayer.

1. Taxpayer must be operator of a refinery in New Mexico, blends special fuel in New Mexico, or owns special fuel stored at a pipeline terminal in New Mexico.

2. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install biodiesel blending equipment in property owned by Taxpayer. Biodiesel blending equipment is equipment necessary for the process of blending biodiesel with diesel fuel to produce blended biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel is renewable, biodegradable, monoalkyl ester combustible liquid fuel that is derived from agricultural plant oils or animal fats and that meets ASTM D 6751 standard specification for biodiesel B100 blend stock for distillate fuels.

1. Taxpayer must complete at least 180 days of availability of the facility within the first 365 days after the issuance of the certificate of eligibility.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the cost of biodiesel blending facilities.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $50,000 per facility. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $1 million. The statewide maximum cumulative tax credit amount is $10 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit no later than 90 days before the end of the year for which Taxpayer seeks the tax credit. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 4 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.06 New Mexico state income tax credit for sustainable buildings

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an income tax credit in amounts ranging from $0.30-9.00/SF of sustainable buildings. *N.M. Stat. §7-2A-21 and §7-2-18.29; N.M. Admin. Code §3.4.17.7; N.M. Admin. Code §3.3.22.1 et seq.; S.B. 14 (2013); S.B. 279 (2015); New Mexico Bulletin B-300.15, 05/27/2016; H.B. 15 (2021); Bulletin B-300.15, N.M. Tax. and Rev. Dept., 06/01/2022.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations owning LEED certified commercial and residential buildings.

1. Taxpayer must obtain a certificate of eligibility from the NV Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department after the building project has been completed.

2. Taxpayer may transfer the entire tax credit to other Taxpayers. The parties to the transfer transaction must notify the NV Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department of the sale, exchange or transfer within 10 days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

3. Taxpayer pass-through entities must allocate the tax credit among their owners according to their respective ownership percentages.

4. For residential projects, Taxpayer may be a building owner who is the owner of the sustainable residential building at the time the certification level for the building is awarded or the subsequent purchaser of a sustainable residential building with respect to which no tax credit has been previously claimed.

5. Building owner is a person who holds fee simple interest in a property or a person who holds a leasehold interest in land owned by a federally recognized Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own LEED or Build Green New Mexico certified sustainable residential and commercial buildings.

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1. Sustainable commercial building is a multifamily dwelling unit, as registered and certified under the LEED-H or Build Green New Mexico rating system, that is certified by the US Green Building Council as LEED-H silver or higher or by Build Green New Mexico as silver or higher and has achieved a home energy rating system index of 60 or lower as developed by the residential energy services network or a building that has been registered and certified under the LEED-NC, LEED-EB, LEED-CS or LEED-CI rating system and that: (a) is certified by the US Green Building Council at LEED-Silver or higher; (b) achieves any prerequisite for and at least one point related to commissioning under LEED "energy and atmosphere", if included in the applicable rating system; and (c) has reduced energy consumption, as follows: (i) a 60% energy reduction will be required based on the national average for that building type as published by the US Department of Energy; and (ii) is substantiated by the US Environmental Protection Agency target finder energy performance results form, dated no sooner than the schematic design phase of development.

2. Sustainable residential building is: (a) a building used as a single-family residence as registered and certified under the Build Green New Mexico or LEED-H rating systems that: (i) is certified by the US Green Building Council as LEED-H silver or higher or by Build Green New Mexico as gold or higher; and (ii) has achieved a home energy rating system index of 60 or lower as developed by the residential energy services network; or (b) manufactured housing as defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development that is ENERGY STAR-qualifying by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Sustainable buildings qualifying for Additional Criteria Qualified Tax Credit must satisfy additional criteria: (a) Fully Electric Building or (b) Zero Carbon, Energy, Waste or Water Certified

4. Renovated large commercial buildings must be originally built at least 10 years prior to the renovation, have 20,000 SF or more of space in which temperature is controlled, be broadband ready and electric vehicle ready, and the renovation must reduce total energy and power costs by 50% when compared to the most current energy standard for buildings except low-rise residential buildings, as developed by the ASHRAE.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is based on LEED rating level and qualifying occupied square footage. Qualifying occupied square footage is the occupied spaces of the building as determined by the US Green Building Council for those buildings obtaining LEED certification; the administrators of the Guild Green New Mexico rating system for those homes obtaining Build Green New Mexico certification; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for ENERGY STAR-certified manufactured homes.

1. Prior to December 31, 2024 the following tax credit amounts apply: For commercial LEED-NC Silver, $3.50/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.75/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.70/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-NC Gold, $4.75/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $2.00/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $1.00/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-NC Platinum, $6.25/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $3.25/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $2.00/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-EB/CS Silver, $2.50/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.25/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.50/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED- EB/CS Gold, $3.35/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.40/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.70/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED- EB/CS Platinum, $4.40/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $2.30/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $1.40/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-CI Silver, $1.40/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $0.70/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.30/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-CI Gold, $1.90/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $0.80/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.40/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-CI Platinum, $2.50/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.30/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.80/SF over 50,000 SF.

2. Prior to December 31, 2024 the following tax credit amounts apply: For residential LEED-H Silver or Build Green NM Silver, $3.00/SF for the first 2,000 SF. For residential LEED-H Gold or Build Green NM Gold, $4.50/SF for the first 2,000 SF. For residential LEED-H Platinum or Build Green NM Emerald, $6.50/SF for the first 2,000 SF.

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3. Prior to December 31, 2024 the following tax credit amounts apply: For Energy Star manufactured housing, $3.00/SF for the first 2,000 SF.

4. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the following tax credit amounts apply, plus the Additional Criteria Qualified Tax Credit: For commercial LEED-NC Gold, $3.00/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.00/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.25/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-NC Platinum, $5.25/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $2.25/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $1.00/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED- EB/CS Gold, $2.00/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.00/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.25/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-EB/CS Platinum, $3.40/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $1.30/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.35/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-CI Gold, $0.90/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $0.40/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.10/SF over 50,000 SF. For commercial LEED-CI Platinum, $1.50/SF for the first 10,000 SF, $0.40/SF for the next 40,000 SF, and $0.30/SF over 50,000 SF.

5. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the following tax credit amounts apply, plus the Additional Criteria Qualified Tax Credit: For residential LEED-H Gold or Build Green NM Gold, $3.80/SF for the first 2,000 SF. For residential LEED-H Platinum or Build Green NM Emerald, $5.50/SF for the first 2,000 SF.

6. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the following tax credit amounts apply: For Energy Star manufactured housing, $2.00/SF for the first 2,000 SF.

7. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the Additional Criteria Qualified Tax Credit amount for commercial building is: For Fully Electric Buildings $1.00/SF for the first 50,000 SF and $0.50/SF over 50,000 SF. For Zero Carbon, Energy, Waste or Water Certified Buildings $0.25/SF for the first 50,000 SF and $0.10/SF over 50,000 SF.

8. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the Additional Criteria Qualified Tax Credit amount for residential building is: For Fully Electric Buildings $1.00/SF for the first 2,000 SF. For Zero Carbon, Energy, Waste or Water Certified Buildings $0.25/SF for the first 2,000 SF.

9. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 for renovated large commercial building the tax credit amount is $2.25/SF.

10. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the following tax credit amounts apply for renovated commercial buildings of less than 20,000 SF based on the product installed: (a) Energy Star Air Source Heat Pump $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing); (b) Energy Star Ground Source Heat Pump $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing); (c) Energy Star Windows and Doors 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $500 ($1,000 for Affordable Housing); (d) Insulation Improvements That Meet Rules of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing); (e) Energy Star Heat Pump Water Heater $350 ($700 for Affordable Housing); and (f) Electric Vehicle Ready 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $1,500 ($3,000 for Affordable Housing).

11. After January 1, 2025 and prior to December 31, 2029 the following tax credit amounts apply for renovated residential buildings based on the product installed: (a) Energy Star Air Source Heat Pump $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer); (b) Energy Star Ground Source Heat Pump $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer); (c) Energy Star Windows and Doors 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $500 ($1,000 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer); (d) Insulation Improvements That Meet Rules of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $1,000 ($2,000 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer); (e) Energy Star Heat Pump Water Heater $350 ($700 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer); and (f) Electric Vehicle Ready 100% of product 50% of product cost up to cost up to $500 ($1,000 for Affordable Housing or Low Income Taxpayer).

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is the 2015 tax credit for qualifying occupied square footage for commercial buildings is 500,000 SF. The maximum statewide annual 2015 tax credit amounts are $1,250,000 for commercial buildings and $3,375,000 for residential buildings. The maximum tax credit amount is the 2021 tax credit for qualifying occupied square footage for new commercial buildings is 200,000 SF. The maximum tax credit amount is the 2021 tax credit for renovated commercial buildings is $150,000. The maximum statewide annual 2021 tax credit amounts are $1,000,000 for new commercial buildings, $2,000,000 for new residential buildings that are not manufactured housing, $250,000 for new residential buildings that are manufactured housing, $1,000,000 for renovated large commercial buildings and, $2,900,000 for energy-conserving product installation in renovated commercial buildings and renovated residential buildings. If the maximum annual tax credit for residential buildings has been met, the Department may issue certificates of eligibility under the maximum annual tax credit amount for commercial buildings.

1. The maximum statewide annual tax credit amount for manufactured housing is $375,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The 2021 tax credit expires December 31, 2029. Taxpayer may apply for a certificate of eligibility after the construction, installation or renovation of the sustainable building is complete. If the tax credit amount is less than $100,000, the $25,000 of the tax credit can be applied to Taxpayer's income tax in that year, with the remaining tax credits applied over the next 3 years. If the tax credit is more than $100,000 the tax credit will be applied in increments of 25% over the next 4 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 7 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Qualifying solar thermal system or a photovoltaic system may not also be claimed under the solar market development tax credit of N.M. Stat. §7-2-18.14.

35.07 New Mexico state income tax credit for agricultural biomass fuel

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an income tax credit in the amount of $5 per ton of agricultural biomass provided by dairy or feedlot owners. *N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-26; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.26; H.B. 171 (2010); H.B. 146 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers dairy or feedlot owners providing agricultural biomass.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department.

2. Taxpayer may transfer the tax credit to other Taxpayers. The parties to the transfer transaction must notify the NM Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department of the sale, exchange or transfer within 10 days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

3. The amount of tax credit allowed with respect to a pass-through entity must be determined at the pass-through entity level. The tax credit must be allocated to corporate partners, shareholders, or members in proportion to their respective interests in the pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must provide agricultural biomass for use in generating electricity or making biocrude or other liquid or gaseous fuel for commercial use. Agricultural biomass is wet manure from either a dairy or feedlot commercial operation that meets specifications established by the NM Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $5 per ton of agricultural biomass provided.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit may be carried forward 4 years. The tax credit expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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35.08 New Mexico state income tax credit for new solar market development

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of the cost of solar systems. *S.B. 29 (2020); N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.31; N.M. Admin. Code §3.3.14 ; H.B. 252 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers owners of solar systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase and install residential, business (commercial or industrial) or agricultural solar thermal system or a solar photovoltaic system. Photovoltaic system is an energy system that collects or absorbs sunlight for conversion into electricity. Solar thermal system is an energy system that collects or absorbs solar energy for conversion into heat for the purposes of space heating, space cooling or water heating.

1. The energy system must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

2. Taxpayer must own the residence, business, or agriculture enterprise on which the solar energy system is located.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the cost of equipment and installation of solar systems.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $6,000. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $30 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is refundable. The tax credit expires December 31, 2031.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.09 New Mexico state income tax credit for clean cars

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an individual and corporate income tax credit in the amount of $640-3,000 for the purchase or lease of clean cars. *N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.36; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-19.1; H.B. 252 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing or leasing clean cars.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

2. Taxpayer may transfer the tax credit to another Taxpayer.

3. Individual Taxpayers may be allocated the tax credit in proportion to the Taxpayer's ownership interest in a partnership or limited liability company.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease a clean car. A clean car is an electric vehicle, plug-in hybrid electric vehicle or fuel cell vehicle.

1. Electric vehicle is a motor vehicle that derives all of the vehicle's power from electricity stored in a battery that: (a) has a capacity of not less than 25 kWh; (b) is capable of powering the vehicle for a range of at least 100 miles; and (c) is capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

2. Fuel cell vehicle is a motor vehicle that: (a) uses a fuel cell to produce electricity that is used to drive an electric motor; and (b) is capable of powering the vehicle for a range of at least one hundred miles.

3. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle is a motor vehicle that derives part of the vehicle's power from electricity stored in a battery that: (a) has a capacity of not less than 6 kWh; (b) is capable of powering a vehicle for a range of at least 30 miles; and (c) is capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

4. A new motor vehicle may not have a base manufacturer suggest retail price of greater than $55,000.

5. A previously owned motor vehicle must have a model year that is at least 2 years prior and may not have a market value of greater than $25,000.

6. A lease of a clean car must be for at least 3 years.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount for new electric vehicles is $3,000 prior to 2027, $2,220 in 2027, $1,470 in 2028 and $960 in 2029. The tax credit amount for new plug-in hybrid electric

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vehicles or fuel cell vehicles is $2,500 prior to 2027, $1,850 in 2027, $1,225 in 2028 and $800 in 2029. The tax credit amount for previously owned electric vehicles is $2,500 prior to 2027, $1,850 in 2027, $1,225 in 2028 and $800 in 2029. The tax credit amount for previously owned plug-in hybrid electric vehicles or fuel cell vehicles is $2,000 prior to 2027, $1,480 in 2027, $1,225 in 2028 and $640 in 2029.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2029. Taxpayer must claim the tax credit within 3 taxable years. Unused tax credit may be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

35.10 New Mexico state income tax credit for clean car charging units

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an individual and corporate income tax credit in the amount of $400-25,000 for the purchase and installation of clean car charging units. *N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.37; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-31; H.B. 252 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing and installing clean car charging units.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

2. Individual Taxpayers may be allocated the tax credit in proportion to the Taxpayer’s ownership interest in a partnership or limited liability company.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase and install a clean car charging unit. A clean car charging unit is an electric vehicle charging unit or fuel cell charging unit.

1. Electric vehicle charging unit is a device that: (a) is used to provide electricity to an electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle; (b) is designed to create a connection between an electricity source and the electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle; and (c) uses the electric vehicle's or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle's control system to ensure that electricity flows at an appropriate voltage and current level.

2. Fuel cell charging unit is a facility or unit that dispenses liquefied or compressed hydrogen for fuel cell vehicle refueling and that is approved for installation for that purpose under applicable codes and compliant with requirements of applicable certifying organizations.

3. Electric vehicle is a motor vehicle subject to the registration fee pursuant to Section 66-6-2 or 66-6-4 NMSA 1978 that derives all of the vehicle's power from electricity stored in a battery that: (a) has a capacity of not less than 25 kWh; (b) is capable of powering the vehicle for a range of at least 100 miles; and (c) is capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

4. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle is a motor vehicle subject to the registration fee pursuant to Section 66-6-2 or 66-6-4 NMSA 1978 that derives part of the vehicle's power from electricity stored in a battery that: (a) has a capacity of not less than 6 kWh; (b) is capable of powering a vehicle for a range of at least 30 miles; and (c) is capable of being recharged from an external source of electricity.

5. Fuel cell vehicle is a motor vehicle subject to the registration fee pursuant to Section 66-6-2 or 66-6-4 NMSA 1978 that: (a) uses a fuel cell to produce electricity that is used to drive an electric motor; and (b) is capable of powering the vehicle for a range of at least one hundred miles.

6. Direct current fast charger is an electric vehicle charging unit that provides at least 50 kW of direct current electrical power for charging an electric vehicle through a connector based on fast charging equipment standards and that is approved for installation for that purpose under the National Electrical Code through an underwriters laboratories certification or an equivalent certifying organization.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is the lesser of the cost of the purchase and installation and $25,000 for direct current fast charger or fuel cell charging units and $400 for all other electric vehicle charging units.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Only one tax credit shall be certified for a direct current fast charger or a fuel cell charging unit per Taxpayer per taxable year.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2029. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit within 1 year from purchase and installation. Unused tax credit may be refunded.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not also claim a Sustainable Building Tax Credit.

35.11 New Mexico state income tax credit for geothermal electricity generation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an individual and corporate income tax credit in the amount of $0.015 per kWh of electricity produced by a geothermal electricity generation facility. *N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.38; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-24.1; H.B. 252 (2024)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers holding an interest in a geothermal electricity generation facility.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

2. Individual Taxpayers may be allocated the tax credit in proportion to the Taxpayer's ownership interest in a partnership or limited liability company.

3. An interest in a geothermal electricity generation facility is title to a geothermal electricity generation facility; a leasehold interest in such facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such facility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must hold an interest in a geothermal electricity generation facility. A geothermal electricity generation facility is a facility located in New Mexico that generates electricity from geothermal resources and: (a) for new facilities, begins construction on or after January 1, 2025; or (b) for existing facilities, on or after January 1, 2025, increases the amount of electricity generated from geothermal resources the facility generated prior to that date by at least 100%.

1. A Geothermal resource is the natural heat of the earth in excess of two hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit or the energy, in whatever form, below the surface of the earth present in, resulting from, created by or that may be extracted from this natural heat in excess of two hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit and all minerals in solution or other products obtained from naturally heated fluids, brines, associated gases and steam, in whatever form, found below the surface of the earth, but excluding oil, hydrocarbon gas and other hydrocarbon substances and excluding the heating and cooling capacity of the earth not resulting from the natural heat of the earth in excess of two hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit as may be used for the heating and cooling of buildings through an on-site geoexchange heat pump or similar on-site system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.015 per kWh of electricity produced.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual limit is $5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2031. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit within 1 year from purchase and installation. Unused tax credit may carried forward up to 3 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may not also claim a Sustainable Building Tax Credit.

35.12 New Mexico state income tax credit for advanced energy manufacturing equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New Mexico provides an individual and corporate income tax credit in the amount of 20% of the amount of the qualified expenditures for a qualified manufacturing facility. *N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2-18.39; N.M. Stat. Ann. §7-2A-19.3; H.B. 252 (2024); H.B. 154 (2026)*.

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers holding an interest in a qualified manufacturing facility.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the NM Energy, Minerals and Revenue Department.

2. Taxpayer may transfer the tax credit to another Taxpayer in increments of not less than $1 million.

3. Individual Taxpayers may be allocated the tax credit in proportion to the Taxpayer's ownership interest in a partnership or limited liability company.

4. An interest in a geothermal electricity generation facility is title to a geothermal electricity generation facility; a leasehold interest in such facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such facility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must hold an interest in a qualified manufacturing facility. A qualified manufacturing facility is a facility located in New Mexico, including any connected, associated or subsidiary facilities, that employs personnel to perform production tasks with manufacturing equipment not previously existing at the facility to produce advanced energy products.

1. Advanced energy products are solar energy components (e.g., modules, photovoltaic cells, solar-grade polysilicon); wind energy components (e.g., blades, nacelles, towers); battery components (e.g., electrode-active materials, battery cells, battery modules); fusion machines and their components; a specified list of critical minerals that are converted or purified to specified purities; and certain types of inverters that are end products.

2. Manufacturing equipment is an essential machine, mechanism or tool or a component of an essential machine, mechanism or tool used directly and exclusively in Taxpayer's qualified manufacturing facility and that is subject to depreciation pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code by the Taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing.

3. Manufacturing equipment does not include a vehicle that leaves the site of a manufacturing operation for the purpose of transporting persons or property, including property for which the Taxpayer claims a credit pursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 20% of qualified expenditures made by the Taxpayer.

1. Qualified expenditure is an expenditure made on or after January 1, 2025 and prior to January 1, 2033 for the purchase of that portion of the costs of manufacturing equipment dedicated to manufacturing advanced energy products.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit is $25,000,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2032. Taxpayer must claim the tax credit within 1 year from certification. Unused tax credit may carried forward up to 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit is recaptured if the Taxpayer ceases operations at the or qualifying manufacturing facility or ceases to produce advanced energy products for at least one hundred eighty days within a two-year period after the Taxpayer has claimed the tax credit.

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36. New York State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

36.01 New York state property tax abatement for solar electric generating systems and electric energy storage equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a property tax abatement for 4 years in the amount of 7.5% of the cost equipment. *NY CLS RPTL §499-aaaa et seq.; S.B. 7464 (2014); A.B. 7110 (2016); A.B. 10150 (2018); A.B. 10410 (2018); A.B. 6113 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of eligible buildings with solar electric generating systems or electric energy storage equipment installed.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Finance and the Department of Buildings.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own eligible buildings located within a city having a population of 1 million or more persons (New York City) with solar electric generating systems or electric energy storage equipment installed.

1. Eligible buildings include all real property except utility real property.

2. Solar electric generating system is a system that uses solar energy to generate electricity.

(i). Solar electric generating systems do not include any equipment connected to a solar electric generating system that is a component of part or parts of a non-solar electric generating system or that uses any sort of recreational facility or equipment as a storage medium.

(ii). Solar electric generating systems include solar parking canopy structures.

3. Electric energy storage equipment is a set of technologies capable of storing electric energy and releasing that energy as electric power at a later time. Electric energy storage technologies may store energy as potential, kinetic, chemical or thermal energy that can be released as electric power, and include, but are not limited to, various types of batteries, flywheels, electrochemical capacitors, compressed air storage and thermal storage devices.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The annual tax abatement amount is 7.5% of the cost of equipment.

1. Qualifying costs include reasonable expenditures for materials and labor associated with planning, designing, and installing the system.

2. Qualifying costs do not include interest or finance charges.

3. Qualifying costs include costs funded from federal, state or local tax credits, tax abatements, tax exemptions or tax rebates.

4. Qualifying costs do not include costs funded from federal, state, or local grants.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax abatement is $62,500 or the amount of real property taxes owed during the year. Unused balances may not be carried forward to subsequent years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is 4 years. The tax abatement expires December 31, 2034. Taxpayer must apply for the tax abatement by March 15 in order to be eligible for the tax credit during the year the application is submitted.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may claim the property tax exemption on the value added by solar, wind, and farm-based biogas energy systems per NY CLS Real Property Tax, Article 4 §487.

36.02 New York state property tax exemption for solar, wind and biomass energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar, wind and biomass energy systems. *NY CLS Real Property Tax, Article 4 §487, §483-e; A.B. 10875 (2010); S.B. 7026A (2014); A.B. 9005 (2016).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar, wind, anaerobic digestion and farm-waste energy equipment systems.

1. The tax exemption may be opted out of by the municipality.

2. The tax exemption for anaerobic digestion systems must be certified by the NY Commissioner of Tax and Finance.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar, wind, micro-hydroelectric, fuel cell electric generating, micro-combined heat and power generating equipment system, electric energy storage, anaerobic digestion or farm-waste energy equipment system. Qualifying farm-waste energy systems are systems and related equipment that generate electric energy from biogas produced by the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, such as livestock manure, farming waste and food processing wastes. Qualifying solar energy equipment systems include passive solar heating systems such as mass wall and direct gain systems.

1. Qualifying systems must be certified by the NY State Energy Research and Development Authority.

2. Qualifying farm-waste energy systems must have a maximum rated system capacity of 1,000 kW.

3. Qualifying systems include insulated glazing or insulation to the extent that such materials exceed the energy efficiency standards required by law.

4. Qualifying systems do not include pipes, controls, insulation or other equipment which are part of the normal heating, cooling, or insulation system of a building.

5. Qualifying anaerobic digestion systems include structures permanently affixed to land for the purpose of anaerobic digestion of agricultural materials, including structures necessary for the storage and handling of the agricultural materials that are part of the digestion process, together with any equipment necessary for producing, collecting, storing, cleaning and converting biogas into forms of energy and generation, transmission, transporting, use of and/or the sale of biogas or energy on-site, off-site, and/or pursuant to an interconnection agreement with a utility. Agricultural materials include livestock manure, farming wastes and food residuals and other organic wastes associated with food production or consumption with at least 50% by weight of its feedstock on an annual basis being livestock manure, farming wastes and crops grown specifically for use as anaerobic digestion feedstock. Food residuals include food scraps, food processing residue, and related soiled or unrecyclable paper used in food packaging, preparation or cleanup.

6. Qualifying micro-combined heat and power generating equipment system include small-scale cogeneration systems for residential use (at customer premises) with an electric capacity of 1 kW up to 10 kW (and meeting at least 80% total fuel efficiency).

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax exemption applies only to general municipal and school district taxes and may not be applied to special assessments or special ad valorem levies.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 15 years. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. Taxpayer may be required by municipality to enter into a contract for payments in lieu of taxes, not to exceed the amount payable without the tax exemption.

36.03 New York state franchise tax credit for alternative fuel vehicle refueling and electric vehicle recharging property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a franchise tax credit in the amount of 50% of the cost of alternative fuel vehicle refueling and electric vehicle recharging property. *N.Y. Tax Law §187-b; New York Technical Service Bureau Memorandum TSB-M-06(3)C, 04/19/2006; A.B. 9710 (2010); A.B. 3009 (2015).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer placing alternative fuel vehicle refueling and electric vehicle recharging property in service. Taxpayer may elect to allow its affiliate to claim the tax credit.

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C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service alternative fuel vehicle refueling property or electric vehicle recharging property. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property is all of the equipment needed to dispense into a motorized vehicle any fuel at least 85% of the volume of which consists of one or more of the following: natural gas, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum or hydrogen. Electric vehicle recharging property is all the equipment needed to convey electric power from the electric grid or another power source to an onboard vehicle energy storage system.

1. Qualifying alternative fuel vehicle refueling property does not include refueling property relating to a qualifying hybrid vehicle.

2. Qualifying alternative fuel vehicle refueling property does not include property paid for from the proceeds of grants award before January 1, 2015, including grants from NYSERDA or NYPA.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 50% of the cost of alternative fuel vehicle refueling property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum amount of tax credit is $5,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may be recaptured if, at any time before the end of its recovery period, the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property ceases to be qualifying. The alternative fuel vehicle refueling property ceases to be qualifying if: (a) the property no longer qualifies as property described in IRC §30C; (b) 50% or more of the use of the property in a tax year is other than in a trade or business in New York; or (c) the Taxpayer sells or disposes of the property and knows, or has reason to know, that the property will be used in a manner as described in (a) or (b). N.Y. Tax Law §210(24)(e).

1. Taxpayer may not claim the clean-fuel vehicle refueling property credit.

36.04 New York state property tax exemption for energy conservation improvements

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on qualifying energy-conservation improvements to one, two, three or four family homes. *NY CLS Real Property Tax Law §487-a; New York Technical Service No. TSB-M-06(4)C, 07/21/2006. NY ORPS Exemption Administration Manual - Part 1 Residential - Other Than Multiple Dwellings - Section 4.01 - RPTL Section 487-a.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of qualifying energy-conservation improvements to 1-4 family homes.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own qualifying energy-conservation improvements to 1-4 family homes. Qualifying energy-conservation improvements include insulation and other energy conservation measures such as caulking and weather-stripping of all exterior doors and windows; furnace efficiency modifications; furnace and boiler retrofits; furnace and boiler replacements, provided that such replacements meet minimum efficiency standards; heat pumps that meet minimum efficiency standards; clock thermostats; ceiling, attic, wall, foundation, air duct, heating pipe, and floor insulation; hot water heater insulation; storm and thermal windows and doors; solar and wind systems; load management devices and energy use meters, together with associated wiring.

1. Qualifying homes must qualify for financing under a home conservation plan under Article VII-A of the Public Service Law, or any conservation-related state or federal tax credit or deduction.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax exemption includes general municipal property taxes, school district taxes, and special ad valorem taxes, but does not apply to special assessments.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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36.05 New York state tax credit for clean heating fuel purchase

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.01 per percent of biodiesel per gallon of biodiesel purchased and used for residential space heating and water heating. *N.Y. Tax Law §210.39; NY CLS Tax, Article 22 §606 (mm). New York Technical Service Bureau Memorandum TSB-M-08(5)C, 05/29/2008; A.B. 9710 (2010); S.B. 6039 (2012); S.B. 5422 (2017).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations or individuals purchasing biodiesel or bioheating fuel used for residential space heating and water heating.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biodiesel or bioheating fuel used for residential space heating and water heating. Biodiesel is fuel comprised exclusively of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100 (pure biodiesel), which meets the specifications of ASTM designation D 6751. Bioheating fuel is a fuel comprised of biodiesel or renewable hydrocarbon diesel blended with conventional home heating oil, which meets the specifications of the ASTM designation D 396 or D 975. The percentage of biodiesel included in the bioheating fuel is the number preceded by the letter "B" in the bioheating fuel designation. For example, bioheating fuel designated B5 contains 5% biodiesel, bioheating fuel designated B20 contains 20% biodiesel, etc.

1. Qualifying bioheating fuel must have a minimum biodiesel percentage of 6%.

2. Qualifying residential use is any use of a structure, or part of a structure, as a place of abode maintained by or for a person, whether or not owned by such person, on other than a temporary or transient basis. Residential use includes multi-family dwelling units such as multi-family homes, apartment buildings, condominiums, and cooperative apartments.

3. Qualifying residential use does not include part of a structure used as a hotel, motel, or similar space, except for those units used by the same occupant for at least 90 consecutive days.

4. Qualifying use in buildings with both residential and non-residential space and a common oil storage tank is eligible for a partial tax credit based on the percentage of square footage used for residential purposes.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.01/gallon for each percent of biodiesel blended with conventional home heating.

1. Taxpayer should have an invoice or bill that includes the date of purchase the number of gallons of bioheating fuel purchased, and the percentage of biodiesel included in the bioheating fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $0.20/gallon purchased. The tax credit is refundable up to $2 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the qualifying bioheating fuel is purchased. Qualifying bioheating fuel is deemed purchased on the date of delivery, regardless of when payment occurs. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.06 New York state personal income tax credit for solar system equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% of the cost of solar energy system equipment. *NY CLS Tax, Article 22 §606 (g-1) and (g-2); NY CLS Tax, Article 22 §210.37; A.B. 9710 (2010); A.B. 00034B (2012); New York Technical Service Bureau Memorandum No. TSB-M-12(10)I, 12/06/2012; New York Advisory Opinion No. TSB-A-13(8)I, 09/09/2013; In the Matter of the Petition of Spencer, N.Y. Tax Appeals Tribunal, Dkt. No. 827275, 01/24/2019.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer individuals installing solar system equipment at their principal residence.

1. Taxpayers installing in a principal residence shared by two or more Taxpayers, may prorate the tax credit according to

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the percentage of the total costs contributed by each Taxpayer.

2. Taxpayer condominium management associations or cooperative housing corporations may allow Taxpayer members or tenant-stockholders to claim a proportionate share of the total tax credit attributable to his or her principal residence.

3. Taxpayer lessors of qualifying solar energy system equipment under a written agreement that spans at least 10 years may claim the tax credit.

4. Taxpayer power purchasers generated by qualifying solar energy system equipment under a written agreement that spans at least 10 years may claim the tax credit.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install solar equipment at their principal residence. Solar system equipment is an arrangement or combination of components utilizing solar radiation which produces energy designed to provide heating, cooling, hot water or electricity. Qualifying solar system equipment must comply with the 10 kW capacity limit on residential, net-metered solar-energy systems (50 kW for condominiums and cooperative housing associations).

2. Qualifying systems do not include pool heating or other recreational applications.

3. Qualifying systems do not include geothermal systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of equipment and installation for solar system equipment.

1. Qualifying costs include expenditures for materials, labor costs properly allocable to on-site preparation, assembly and original installation, architectural and engineering services, and designs and plans directly related to the construction or installation of the qualifying equipment.

2. Qualifying costs do not include interest or other finance charges.

3. Qualifying costs do not include the cost of property financed by any federal, state or local grant received by the Taxpayer and which was not included in the federal gross income of the Taxpayer.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amounts for each residence are $5,000 for solar-energy systems.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.07 New York state sales tax exemption for residential and commercial solar-energy systems equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on residential and commercial solar-energy systems. *NY CLS Tax, Article 28 §1115 (ee) and (ii); N.Y. Tax Law §1210(a)(1); New York Department of Taxation & Finance Publication 718-S, 08/01/2008; New York Special Tax Department Notice ST-06-3, 02/01/2006; New York Department of Taxation & Finance Publication No. 718-CS, 02/01/2015; New York Sales Tax Bulletin TB-ST-775, 09/17/2012; A.B. 3009 (2015); New York Department of Taxation & Finance Publication No. 718, 02/01/2018; (New York Advisory Opinion No. TSB-A-20(46)S, 10/27/2020.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of residential and commercial solar-energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase residential and commercial solar-energy systems or electricity generated by such equipment. Residential and commercial solar-energy systems are systems that utilize solar radiation to produce energy designed to provide heating, cooling, hot water and/or electricity.

1. Qualifying residential and commercial solar-energy systems do not include solar pool heating or other recreational applications.

2. Residential and commercial solar-energy systems do not include property used in the transmission or distribution of electricity outside the production process, including any interconnection equipment components, substation equipment, meters, wire, intra-solar facility electrical collection equipment, cables, junction boxes, poles, step-up transformers or other equipment used beyond the inverter.

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3. Sales of electricity must be pursuant to a written agreement under which such electricity is generated by solar energy system equipment that is: (a) owned by a person other than the purchaser of such electricity; (b) installed on property of the purchaser of such electricity; and (c) used to provide heating, cooling, hot water or electricity to such property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

1. Local governments may grant an exemption from local sales taxes. See http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pubs_and_bulls/publications/sales_pubs.htm The solar sales tax list is Publication 718-S.

2. The exemption for commercial solar energy equipment applies to the 4% state sales and use tax and the 3/8% sales and use tax imposed in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD); localities may elect to grant an exemption for local sales and use taxes.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.08 New York state sales tax exemption for wind farm components

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on wind farm components. *NY CLS Tax, Article 28 §1115 (a)(1); NY CLS Tax, Article 28 §1105-B; New York Department of Taxation and Finance TSB-A-09(59)S.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies used in connection with generating electricity for sale.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase: (a) machinery or equipment with a useful life of more than a year for use or consumption directly and predominantly in the generation of electricity for sale; or (b) tools and supplies with a useful life of one year or less and also exempts services for installation and maintenance used in connection with such generating machinery and equipment.

1. Qualifying property includes wind turbine equipment, consisting of rotor blades, hub, nacelle and tower, constitute a unitary piece of machinery or equipment that is used directly and predominantly in the generation of electricity for sale.

2. Qualifying property includes property purchased by the wind farm operator or purchased by a contractor or subcontractor and sold to the operator on an installed basis.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.09 New York state property tax exemption for green buildings

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a property tax exemption in various amount on green buildings. *NY RPT Law §470; S.B. 1462 (2012); A.B. 8009 (2014).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of green buildings.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the assessor of the local jurisdiction.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a green building. A green building is any building that meets LEED certification standards for green buildings, Green Building Initiative's Green Globes rating system, the American National Standards Institute, or substantially equivalent standards for certification using a similar program for green buildings as determined by the local jurisdiction.

1. Green building improvements do not include ordinary maintenance and repairs.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount of property tax due is the amount of any increase in assessed value resulting from

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the construction or reconstruction of the qualifying property. The tax exemption amount is: (a) for LEED Certified Silver, 100% in years 1 through 3, and a 20% decrease every year thereafter; (b) for LEED Certified Gold, 100% in years 1 through 4, and a 20% decrease every year thereafter; and (c) for LEED Certified Platinum, 100% in years 1 through 6, and a 20% decrease every year thereafter.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The local jurisdiction must adopt local laws to grant the property tax exemption.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.10 New York state sales tax exemption for alternative fuel sales

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of alternative fuel sales. *N.Y. Tax Law §1115(42); A.B. 9710 (2010); Part V of Ch 59 (2014); TSB-M-14(4)M, (12)S, 07/24/2014.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayers purchasing alternative fuel.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase alternative fuel. Alternative fuel is E85, CNG or hydrogen, for use or consumption directly and exclusively in the engine of a motor vehicle.

1. Alternative fuel also includes qualifying B20 fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due. The tax exemption amount is 20% for retail sales of qualifying B20 fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires August 31, 2026.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.11 New York state property tax abatement for green roofs

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a property tax abatement in the amount of $5.23 per square foot of green roofs. *N.Y. Real Property Tax Law §§499-aaa to 499-ggg, S.B. 6409A (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of green roofs.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the assessor of the local jurisdiction.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a green roof. A green roof is an addition to a roof of an eligible building that includes: (a) a weatherproof and waterproof roofing membrane layer that complies with local construction and fire codes, (b) a root barrier layer, (c) an insulation layer that complies with the Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York state and local construction and fire codes, (d) a drainage layer that complies with local construction and fire codes and is designed so the drains can be inspected and cleaned, (e) a growth medium, including natural or simulated soil, with a depth of at least 1.5 inches, (f) if the depth of the growth medium is less than three inches, an independent water holding layer that is designed to prevent the rapid drying of the growth medium, such as a non-woven fabric, pad or foam mat or controlled flow roof drain, unless the green roof is certified not to need regular irrigation to maintain live plants, and (g) a vegetation layer, at least 80% of which must be covered by live plants such as (i) sedum or equally drought resistant and hardy plant species, (ii) native plant species, and/or (iii) agricultural plant species.

1. Eligible building is a class one, class two or class four real property, as defined in subdivision one of §1802, located within a city having a population of one million or more persons.

2. Qualifying green roofs must be certified by a designated agency.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is $10 per square foot of a green roof. An enhanced tax abatement amount of $15 per square foot in certain designated areas as approved by NYC Department of Buildings and Department of City Planning.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The local jurisdiction must adopt local laws to grant the property tax abatement. The maximum tax abatement

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amount is $200,000. The citywide annual tax abatement maximum amount is $4 million. The tax abatement expires June 30, 2027.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement can be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.12 New York state sales tax exemption for fuel cell electricity generating systems equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on fuel cell electricity generating systems equipment. *NY CLS Tax, Article 28 §1115 (kk); New York Technical Service Bureau Memorandum No. TSB-M-16(3)S.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of fuel cell electricity generating systems equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase fuel cell electricity generating systems equipment. Fuel cell electricity generating systems equipment is an electric generating arrangement or combination of components installed upon non-residential premises that utilize solid oxide, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane or a phosphoric acid fuel cell, or for the purposes of this exemption only, a linear generator.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

1. Local governments may grant an exemption from local sales taxes. See https://www.tax.state.ny.us/pubs_and_bulls/publications/sales_pubs.htm The solar sales tax list is Publication 718-S.

2. The exemption for commercial solar energy equipment applies to the 4% state sales and use tax and the 3/8% sales and use tax imposed in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD); localities may elect to grant an exemption for local sales and use taxes.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

36.13 New York state sales tax exemption for residential energy storage systems equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on residential energy storage systems equipment and on certain electricity. *NY CLS Tax, Article 28 §1115 (ll); New York Technical Service Bureau Memorandum No. TSB-M-24(1)S.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of residential energy storage systems equipment and on certain electricity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase residential energy storage systems equipment. Taxpayer must purchase electricity either (a) sold by a person who is primarily engaged in the sale of energy storage systems equipment; or (b) generated by the energy storage systems equipment with a qualifying written agreement.

1. Residential energy storage systems equipment is an arrangement or combination of components installed in a residence that stores electricity for use at a later time to provide heating, cooling, hot water, or electricity.

2. A qualifying written agreement must indicate that the residential energy storage systems equipment is: (a) owned by a person other than the purchaser of the electricity; (b) installed on residential property of the purchaser of the electricity; and (c) used to provide heating, cooling, hot water, or electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2026.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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36.14 New York state personal income tax credit for geothermal energy system equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. New York provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% of geothermal energy system equipment. *NY CLS Tax, Article 22 §606 (g-4)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer individuals installing geothermal energy system equipment at their principal residence.

1. Taxpayers installing in a principal residence shared by two or more Taxpayers, may prorate the tax credit according to the percentage of the total costs contributed by each Taxpayer.

2. Taxpayer condominium management associations or cooperative housing corporations may allow Taxpayer members or tenant-stockholders to claim a proportionate share of the total tax credit attributable to his or her principal residence.

3. Taxpayer lessors under a written agreement that spans at least 10 years may claim the tax credit.

4. Taxpayer power purchasers under a written agreement that spans at least 10 years may claim the tax credit.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install geothermal energy system equipment at their principal residence. Geothermal energy system equipment is a system whose original use begins with the Taxpayer; which meets the eligibility criteria, if any, prescribed by the department; and which is a ground coupled solar thermal system that utilizes the solar thermal energy stored in the ground or in bodies of water to produce heat, and which is commonly known as or referred to as a ground source heat pump system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of equipment and installation.

1. Qualifying costs include expenditures for materials, labor costs properly allocable to on-site preparation, assembly and original installation, architectural and engineering services, and designs and plans directly related to the construction or installation of the qualifying equipment.

2. Qualifying costs do not include interest or other finance charges.

3. Qualifying costs do not include the cost of property financed by any federal, state or local grant received by the Taxpayer and which was not included in the federal gross income of the Taxpayer.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $10,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, Taxpayers who meet certain income requirements may elect to receive any unused credit amount as a refund.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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37. North Carolina State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

37.01 North Carolina state property tax exclusion for solar energy electric system

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Carolina provides a property tax exclusion in the amount of 80% the appraised value of solar energy electric system. *N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-275 (section 45).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exclusion is available to Taxpayer owners installing solar energy electric system property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the county assessor.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a solar energy electric system. A solar energy electric system is all equipment used directly and exclusively for the conversion of solar energy to electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exclusion amount is 80% of the appraised value.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

37.02 North Carolina state property tax abatement for active solar heating and cooling systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Carolina provides a property tax abatement in the amount of 100% of active solar heating and cooling systems. *N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-277(g).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of solar heating and cooling system property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue or county assessor.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install solar heating and cooling system property. Qualifying property includes all controls, tanks, pumps, heat exchangers and other equipment used directly and exclusively for the conversion of solar energy for heating or cooling.

1. Qualifying property does not include any land or structural elements of the building such as walls and roofs nor other equipment ordinarily contained in the structure

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

37.03 North Carolina state sales tax exemption for alternative fuels

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Carolina provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on alternative fuels. *N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-164.13(11)(b); N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-449.130.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayers purchasing alternative fuels.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase alternative fuels. An alternative fuel is a combustible gas or liquid that can be used to generate power to operate a highway vehicle and that is not subject to tax under Article 36C of this N.C. Gen. Stat. §105.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

37.04 North Carolina state corporate income tax credit for cogenerating power plants

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Carolina provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of the cost paid for a cogeneration power plant. *N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-130.25.*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations purchase and installing cogenerating power plants.

1. Taxpayer may not be a public utility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must construct and own the electrical or mechanical power generation equipment of a cogenerating power plant. A cogenerating power plant is a power plant that sequentially produces electrical or mechanical power and useful thermal energy using natural gas as its primary energy source.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the cost paid for a cogeneration power plant.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum cumulative statewide tax credit amount is $5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit may be carried forward 10 years. The tax credit must be taken the year following the year in which the costs were paid.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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38. North Dakota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

38.01 North Dakota state property tax exemption for geothermal, solar and wind property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on geothermal, solar and wind property. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-02-08(27)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar, wind or geothermal energy property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar, wind or geothermal energy property. Solar or wind energy property is a system or mechanism or series of mechanisms designed to provide heating or cooling or to produce electrical or mechanical power, or any combination of these, or to store any of these, by a method which converts the natural energy of the sun or wind. Geothermal energy property is a system or mechanism or series of mechanisms designed to provide heating or cooling or to produce electrical or mechanical power, or any combination of these, by a method which extracts or converts the energy naturally occurring beneath the earth's surface in rock structures, water or steam.

1. Qualifying property does not include centrally assessed property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

38.02 North Dakota state income tax credit for biodiesel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides an income tax credit over 5 years in the amount of 50% the cost of biodiesel production or blending facilities. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-38-01.22; N.D. Cent. Code §57-38-30.6; S.B. 2034 (2011)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of biodiesel production or blending facilities.

1. The amount of the total credit determined at a pass-through entity level must be passed through to the partners, shareholders, or members in proportion to their respective interests in the pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must retrofit an existing facility producing or blending biodiesel fuel or construct of a new facility producing or blending biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel is fuel meeting the specifications adopted by the ASTM.

1. Qualifying biodiesel includes blended diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel fuel by volume.

2. Qualifying biodiesel includes green diesel fuel made from nonfossil renewable resources, including plants, animal fats, residue and waste from agricultural production.

3. Qualifying facility includes soybean and canola crushing facilities.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the cost of retrofiting or constructing the facility per year for 5 years.

1. The cost of biodiesel production or blending facilities includes eligible costs incurred before the year production or blending begins.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum cumulative tax credit amount is $250,000 per Taxpayer.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over 5 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

38.03 North Dakota state income tax credit for biodiesel sales equipment costs

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides an income tax credit over 5 years in the amount of 50% the costs of biodiesel sales equipment. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-38-01.23;; S.B. 2034 (2011)*.

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of equipment for biodiesel sales facilities.

1. The amount of tax credit allowed with respect to a pass-through entity's investments must be determined at the pass-through entity level. The tax credit must be allocated to corporate partners, shareholders or members in proportion to their respective interests in the pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase equipment for biodiesel sales facilities. Biodiesel is fuel meeting the specifications adopted by the ASTM.

1. Qualifying biodiesel includes blended diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel fuel by volume.

2. Qualifying biodiesel includes green diesel fuel made from nonfossil renewable resources, including plants, animal fats, residue and waste from agricultural production.

3. Qualifying equipment must be added to facilities licensed under N.D. Cent. Code §57-43.2-05.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% the costs of biodiesel sales equipment per year for 5 years.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum cumulative tax credit amount is $50,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit is taken over 5 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

38.04 North Dakota state income tax credit for biodiesel blending

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.05 per gallon of biodiesel blended. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-38-01.22; N.D. Cent. Code §57-38-30 et seq.; S.B. 2023 (2011).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer fuel suppliers who blend biodiesel fuel.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the ND Office of State Tax Commissioner.

2. The amount of the total credit determined at a pass-through entity level must be passed through to the partners, shareholders or members in proportion to their respective interests in the pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must blend diesel fuel must contain at least 5% biodiesel fuel by volume. Biodiesel is fuel meeting the specifications adopted by the ASTM.

1. Qualifying biodiesel includes green diesel fuel made from nonfossil renewable resources, including plants, animal fats, residue and waste from agricultural production.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.05 per gallon of biodiesel fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

38.05 North Dakota state sales tax exemption for biodiesel production equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax due on biodiesel production equipment. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-39.2-04(51); S.B. 2034 (2011).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of biodiesel production equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase biodiesel production equipment. Biodiesel production equipment is equipment used by a facility, licensed under section 57-43.2-05, to enable the facility to sell diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel fuel by volume. Biodiesel is fuel meeting the specifications adopted by the ASTM.

1. Qualifying biodiesel includes green diesel fuel made from nonfossil renewable resources, including plants, animal fats, residue and waste from agricultural production.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the tax due.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

38.06 North Dakota state sales tax exemption for fuel cell hydrogen fuel and equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. North Dakota provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax due on fuel cell hydrogen fuel and equipment. *N.D. Cent. Code §57-39.2-04(50)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer purchasers of fuel cell hydrogen fuel and equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase fuel cell hydrogen fuel and equipment. Fuel cell hydrogen fuel is hydrogen sold at retail to power a fuel cell. Fuel cell hydrogen equipment is equipment used directly and exclusively in the production and storage qualifying hydrogen fuel.

1. Storage is stationary and portable hydrogen containers or pressure vessels, piping, tubing, fittings, gaskets, controls, valves, gauges, pressure regulators, safety relief devices and other accessories intended for hydrogen storage containers or pressure vessels.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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39. Ohio State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

39.01 Ohio state property tax financing option for special energy improvement districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Ohio provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for special energy improvement districts. *Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §1710.01 et seq.; H.B. 1 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners financing photovoltaic or solar-thermal systems on real property.

1. Taxpayers must provide their solar energy project plans as part of the petition, as it would serve as the request and basis for levying the special assessment on the participating owners' property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance photovoltaic or solar-thermal systems on real property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

39.02 Ohio state property tax exemption for solar, wind and hydrothermal energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Ohio provides property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy systems and hydrothermal energy systems. *Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §5709.53(B); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §1551.20; Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 1551:3-1.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar and wind energy systems and hydrothermal energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a solar or wind energy system or hydrothermal energy system. A solar and wind energy system is a method used directly to provide space heating or cooling, hot water, industrial process heat or mechanical or electric power by the collection, conversion or storage of solar or wind energy, including, but not limited to, active or passive solar systems. A hydrothermal energy system is any method used directly to provide a heating or cooling effect by causing a thermal exchange with the earth utilizing any water source, including ground or surface water, by use of appropriate heat exchange equipment.

1. Qualifying energy systems must be certified by the OH Director of Development.

2. Qualifying energy systems include a substation connected to the generation equipment is included in the exemption if the substation is owned by the same person who owns the interconnected wind turbines, solar panels, or other generation equipment.

3. For projects above 250 KW, the exemption is available if the facility is new, has an aggregate nameplate capacity of more than 250 KW, and meets additional requirements.

4. For projects of 20 MW (MW) or more, the board of county commissioners in the county where the project is located must approve the exemption application.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

39.03 Ohio state sales and property tax exemptions for energy conversion and thermal efficiency improvements

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Ohio provides sales and property tax exemptions in the amount of 100% of tax on energy conversion and

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thermal efficiency improvements. *Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §5709.20 et seq.; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §5709.25; OAC 5703-1-06.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer buyers and owners of property used in energy conversion, thermal-efficiency improvements and the conversion of solid waste to energy.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the tax commissioner.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own property used in energy conversion, thermal-efficiency improvements and the conversion of solid waste to energy. Energy conversion is the replacement of fossil-fuel resources with alternative fuels or technologies. Thermal efficiency improvements is the recovery of waste heat or steam produced in any commercial or industrial processes. Solid waste conversion is the use of waste to produce energy and the utilization of such energy. Qualifying systems include solar-thermal systems, photovoltaic systems, wind, biomass, landfill gas and waste-recovery systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax and property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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40. Oklahoma State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

40.01 Oklahoma state property tax financing option for renewable and efficiency systems improvement districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oklahoma provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvement districts. *Okla. Stat. 19 §460.1; S.B. 668 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners financing renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvements.

1. Renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvements must at a minimum meet Energy Star ratings.

2. Renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvements must be certified by an energy audit conducted on the property to be improved to demonstrate the value of the project.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax financing amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

40.02 Oklahoma state income and privilege tax credit for electric and clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oklahoma provides an income and privilege tax credit in the amounts of 45% of the cost of qualifying commercial recharging or fuel delivery systems and varying amounts for qualifying clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property or qualifying electric motor vehicle property. *Okla. Stat. 68 §2357.22; Okla. Admin. Code 710:50-15-81; H.B. 3024 (2010); H.B. 3297 (2014); Oklahoma Letter Ruling No. LR 14-017, 10/07/2014, released 07/22/2016; H.B. 2095 (2019); S.B. 1857 (2022); H.B. 2542 (2023); H.B. 3051 (2024); H.B. 1427 (2026).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers placing qualifying commercial recharging or fuel delivery systems, qualifying clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property, or qualifying electric motor vehicle property in service.

1. Taxpayer may lease the property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must place in service qualifying commercial recharging or fuel delivery systems, qualifying clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property, qualifying electric motor vehicle property. Qualifying commercial recharging or fuel delivery systems includes property, not including a building and its structural components, which is: (a) directly related to the delivery of compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, or hydrogen for commercial purposes or for a fee or charge, into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle propelled by those fuels; (b) new metered-for-fee, public access recharging systems for motor vehicles propelled in whole or in part by electricity; and (c) new property that is directly related to the compression and delivery of natural gas from a private home or residence, for noncommercial purposes, into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle propelled by compressed natural gas. Clean-burning motor fuel property is equipment installed to modify a motor vehicle that is propelled by gasoline or diesel fuel so that the vehicle may be propelled by compressed natural gas, a hydrogen fuel cell, liquefied gas, liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Qualifying electric motor vehicle property is a motor vehicle originally equipped to be propelled only by electricity.

1. Qualifying electric motor vehicle property is only to the extent of the portion of the vehicle's basis that is attributable to the propulsion of the vehicle by electricity, if it is also equipped with an internal combustion engine.

2. Clean-burning motor fuel property must be new and not previously used to modify or retrofit any vehicle propelled by gasoline or diesel fuel.

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3. Clean-burning motor fuel property includes the CNG dispenser, compressor, dryer, compressor enclosure, electronic soft start system, storage tanks, compressor skid with compressor plumbing and electrical wiring are property directly related to the delivery of CNG.

4. Qualifying electric motor vehicle property includes forklifts.

5. Qualifying electric motor vehicle property does not include golf carts, go-carts and other motor vehicles manufactured principally for use off the streets and highways.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amounts are 45% of the cost of qualifying commercial recharging or fuel delivery systems and varying amounts for qualifying clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property or qualifying electric motor vehicle property. For vehicles up to or below six thousand (6,000) lbs, the credit shall be a maximum amount of $5,500, for vehicles between six thousand one (6,001) lbs to ten thousand (10,000) lbs, the credit shall be a maximum amount of $9,000, for vehicles of ten thousand one (10,001) lbs, but not in excess of twenty-six thousand five hundred (26,500) lbs, the credit shall be a maximum amount of $26,000, for vehicles in excess of twenty-six thousand five hundred one (26,501) lbs, the credit shall be a maximum amount of $100,000.

1. When the qualifying property is installed by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle and Taxpayer purchaser is unable or elects not to determine the exact basis attributable to the property, the Taxpayer purchaser can claim a credit in an amount not exceeding the lesser of 10% of the cost of the motor vehicle or $1,500.

2. The cost of qualifying clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property or qualifying electric motor vehicle property is only the portion of the basis of the motor vehicle attributable to the storage of the fuel, the delivery to the engine of the fuel, and the exhaust from the fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $2,500 per location for noncommercial natural gas compression and delivery systems. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $20 million. For tax years 2023-2028 the total amount of credits authorized by this section used to offset tax shall be adjusted annual to limit the amount of credits as stated in 1-3 below. If one or more of the tax credit pools a is not fully utilized for the applicable tax year, the remaining balance of that pool(s) shall be allocated to the remaining tax credit pool(s) in equal amounts. The Tax Commission will annually calculate and publish a percentage by which the credits shall be reduced as to not exceed:

1. $10,000,000 for (a) qualified clean burning fuel property propelled by compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas, (b) property related to the delivery of compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, and (c) property directly related to the compression and delivery of natural gas.

2. $10,000,000 for property originally equipped so that the vehicle may be propelled by a hydrogen fuel cell electric fueling system and property directly related to the delivery of hydrogen.

3. $10,000,000 for property which is metered-for-fee, public access recharging system for motor vehicles propelled in whole or in part by electricity.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2028. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

40.03 Oklahoma state income tax credit for electric vehicle charging taxes

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oklahoma provides an income tax credit in the amounts of 100% of the amount of electric vehicle charging taxes paid. *Okla. Stat. 68 §6510; H.B. 2234 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer individuals or lawfully recognized entities paying electric vehicle charging taxes.

1. Taxpayer may lease the property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must pay electric vehicle charging taxes.

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D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amounts are 100% of the electric vehicle charging taxes paid.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is the total amount of registration fees for electric vehicles paid by the Taxpayer during the taxable year for which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit is not refundable.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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41. Oregon State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

41.01 Oregon state property tax exemption for alternative energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oregon provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on alternative energy systems. *Or. Rev. Stat. §307.175; OAR 150-307.175; HB 2760 (2017) S.B. 1519 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of alternative energy system property.

1. Taxpayers whose principal business activity is directly or indirectly the production, transportation or distribution of energy are not eligible unless the system is a net metering facility.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own of alternative energy system property. Alternative energy system property includes solar, geothermal, wind, water, fuel cell or methane gas systems for the purpose of heating, cooling or generating electricity. energy systems qualify for exemption only if the system is a net metering facility or is primarily designed to offset on-site electricity use.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

41.02 Oregon state property tax financing for renewable-energy and energy-efficiency improvement districts

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oregon provides a property tax financing option for municipalities for renewable-energy and energy-efficiency improvement districts. *Or. Rev. Stat. §285C.350 et seq.; HB 2626 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax financing is available to Taxpayer owners financing renewable-energy systems and energy-efficiency improvements.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own and finance renewable-energy systems or energy-efficiency improvements to residential, commercial, industrial or other qualifying real property. Qualifying renewable-energy sources includes straw, forest slash, wood waste or other wastes from farm or forest land, nonpetroleum plant or animal based biomass, ocean wave energy, solar energy, wind power, water power or geothermal energy, biofuel and certain hydroelectric generating facilities. Qualifying real property is single-family or multifamily residential dwellings or commercial or industrial buildings that the local government has determined can be benefited by energy improvements.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax finance amount varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax finance period is up to 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

41.03 Oregon state property tax exemption for rural renewable energy development zones

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Oregon provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% for rural renewable energy developments. *Or. Rev. Stat. §385C.350 et seq.; H.B. 2981 (2013).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of rural renewable energy developments.

1. Rural renewable energy development zones must be certified by the OR Business Development Department.

2. Rural area is an area in the state that is not within the urban growth boundary of a city with a population of 30,000 or more.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own rural renewable energy development property. Rural renewable energy development property is all or a part of a facility used to generate renewable energy or is used to support or maintain a renewable

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energy facility and is newly constructed or installed in the rural renewable energy development zone.

1. Renewable energy is electricity that is generated through use of a renewable energy resource or a liquid, gaseous or solid fuel for commercial sale or distribution that is one of the following: (a) a biofuel, such as biodiesel or ethanol that is derived from an organic source. As used in this paragraph, "biofuel" includes, but is not limited to, raw biomass harvested for biofuel or suitable by-products, residue from agriculture, forestry or other industries and residue from commercial or municipal waste collection, or (b) a fuel additive that has been verified under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Technology Verification Program or the California Air Resources Board verification program and is composed of at least 90% renewable materials.

2. Renewable energy resource includes, but is not limited to: (a) straw, forest slash, wood waste or other wastes from farm or forest land, nonpetroleum plant or animal based biomass, ocean wave energy, solar energy, wind power, water power or geothermal energy; (b) a hydroelectric generating facility that obtains all applicable permits and complies with all state and federal statutory requirements for the protection of fish and wildlife and that: (i) does not exceed 10 MW of installed capacity; or (ii) qualifies as a research, development or demonstration facility; or (c) a renewable energy storage device as defined by the director by rule.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The maximum tax exemption period is 3 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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42. Pennsylvania State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

42.01 Pennsylvania state property tax exemption for commercial wind farms

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Pennsylvania provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on wind turbines and related equipment (including towers and foundations). *53 Penn. Cons. Stat. §8811(b)(5); 53 Penn. Cons. Stat. §8842(b)(2); H.B. 1394 (2009).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer owners of commercial wind farm real property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own commercial wind farm real property. Commercial wind farm real property includes wind turbine generated generators or related wind energy appliances and equipment, including towers and tower foundations.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The valuation of real property used for the purpose of wind-energy generation will utilize the income capitalization approach to value.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must provide relevant, nonproprietary lease and lease-income information to county assessors by September 1 of each year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

42.02 Pennsylvania state property tax assessment for enrolled land devoted to onsite alternative energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Pennsylvania provides a property tax assessment for enrolled land. *Act of Dec. 19, 1974 (P.L. 973, No. 319) (Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act of 1974); Act of Oct. 27, 2010 (P.L. 866, No. 88).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer owners of land enrolled under the Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act of 1974 that is devoted to agricultural use, agricultural reserve use, or forest reserve use, including land devoted to the development and operation of an alternative energy system.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own enrolled land devoted to agricultural use, agricultural reserve, or forest reserve. Land devoted to the development and operation of an alternative energy system may qualify within these land use categories if a majority of the energy annually generated is utilized on the tract. An Alternative energy system is a facility or energy system that utilizes a Tier I energy source to generate alternative energy. The term includes a facility or system that generates alternative energy for utilization onsite or for delivery of the energy generated to an energy distribution company or to an energy transmission system operated by a regional transmission organization.

1. Alternative energy which is electricity, heat or other usable form of energy generated from a Tier I energy source, which includes: (a) solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy; (b) wind power; (c) low-impact hydropower; (d) geothermal energy; (e) biologically derived methane gas; (f) Fuel cells; (g) biomass energy; and (h) coal mine methane.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount is preferential amount based on the value of the land.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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44. Rhode Island State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

44.01 Rhode Island state sales tax exemption for renewable energy systems and equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy systems and equipment. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-18-30(57); Rhode Island Ruling Request No. 2018-01; Rhode Island Ruling Request No. 2019-02 H.B. 5900 (2015).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of renewable energy systems and equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase renewable energy systems and equipment. Renewable energy systems and equipment include solar photovoltaic modules or panels, or any module or panel that generates electricity from light; solar thermal collectors, including those manufactured with flat glass plates, extruded plastic, sheet metal and/or evacuated tubes; geothermal heat pumps, including both water-to-water and water-to-air type pumps; wind turbines; towers used to mount wind turbines if specified by or sold by a wind turbine manufacturer; DC to AC inverters that interconnect with utility power lines; manufactured mounting racks and ballast pans for solar collector, module or panel installation.

1. Renewable energy systems and equipment include components that are specified and/or sold by the same manufacturer of the renewable energy products and are consumed in and/or incorporated into the construction or assembly of the renewable energy products.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.02 Rhode Island state property tax exemption for renewable-energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides a property tax exemption in varying amount of the tax on renewable-energy systems. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-3-21.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy system property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy system property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount varies upon the local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The local jurisdiction must adopt local laws to grant the property tax exemption.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.03 Rhode Island state income tax credit for hydroelectric power installation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides an income tax credit, in the amount of 10% of the installation cost of small hydroelectric power facilities. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-30-20 et seq.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations and individuals installing small hydroelectric power facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a small hydroelectric power facility. A small hydroelectric power facility is any in-state hydroelectric power project that uses the water power potential of an existing dam, and that has no more than 15,000 kW of installed capacity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the installation cost of the small hydroelectric power facility.

1. Installation costs include all expenditures related to the design, construction, installation, or repair of all facilities necessary for hydroelectric power production in Rhode Island.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $50,000. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.04 Rhode Island state income tax credit for residential renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% of the cost of residential renewable energy systems. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-57-1, et seq.; H.B. 6332 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to corporate Taxpayer owners, renters, contract buyers or speculative sellers of residences incorporating renewable energy systems and Taxpayer purchasers of residential renewable energy systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the RI Office of Energy Resources.

2. Taxpayer members or partners of pass-through entities divide the tax credit in the same manner as income.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own, rent or sell residences incorporating renewable energy systems or purchase residential renewable energy systems. Renewable energy systems include photovoltaic systems (on-grid and off-grid), solar hot-water systems, active solar-heating systems, wind-energy systems and geothermal-energy systems.

1. Qualifying photovoltaic systems must have a minimum module size of 24 square feet, and must either be connected to the grid or to a battery-storage system.

2. Qualifying solar domestic hot water system is a configuration of solar collectors, pump, heat exchanger, and storage tank designed to heat water. Solar domestic hot water system include forced circulation, integral collector storage, thermosyphon, and self-pumping. Solar domestic hot water system is considered a new system if changes occur in type or size of collectors, heat exchanger type or effectiveness, size of storage tank or system type. Solar domestic hot water systems must have a minimum collector area of 34 square feet and must include a storage tank that holds at least 80 gallons.

3. Qualifying active solar-heating systems must have a minimum collector area of 125 square feet, and must include a system for storing and/or distributing heat to the living area of a house.

4. Qualifying wind energy system is a system that produces electricity through the use of wind generators or wind turbines. The electricity produced must be used directly, as in water pumping applications, or stored in batteries for household usage. Wind energy systems can be used alone or used as part of a hybrid system, in which their output is combined with photovoltaics and/or a fossil fuel generator. Wind energy systems must have a rotor diameter of at least 44 inches and a minimum factory-rated output of at least 250 watts at 28 miles per hour.

5. Qualifying geothermal system is a system that produces and stores energy to heat buildings, cool buildings or produces hot water. Geothermal systems must have either a minimum coefficient of performance of 3.4, or an efficiency ratio of 16 or greater. Geothermal systems must have a commissioning sign-off by the manufacturer or distributor of the equipment to verify the proper installation and performance of the system. Geothermal systems must meet the following standards: ARI/ASHRAE/ISO-13256-1 for water-to-air geothermal systems; ARI/ASHRAE/ISO-13256-2 for water-to-water geothermal systems; ARI/ASHRAE/ISO-13256 GWHP for groundwater heat pumps; ARI/ASHRAE/ISO-13256 GLHP for closed-loop heat pumps.

6. Qualifying renewable energy systems do not include passive solar space-heating systems, passive solar hot-water systems, sunspaces, solar greenhouses, photovoltaic and wind systems on boats or recreational vehicles, solar collectors for pools, existing renewable-energy systems, used renewable-energy equipment, and repairs and replacements of existing renewable-energy systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of the renewable energy system.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit allowed to be claimed is 100% of the excess of the tax due above the minimum tax due. The maximum tax credit amounts are the tax credit amount for $15,000 of PV, wind-energy and active solar-heating systems and $7,000 of solar hot-water and geothermal systems.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit may be claimed in the tax year in which the qualifying renewable energy system is placed into service or the tax year in which the qualifying renewable energy system purchased, if the system is placed in service by April 1 of the following tax year. Unused tax credit may not be carried over.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.05 Rhode Island state property tax exemption for residential solar property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on residential solar property. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-57-4(a)(6).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of residential solar property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own residential solar property. Residential solar property includes PV systems, solar hot-water systems and active solar space-heating systems.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is an amount to which the residential solar-energy system is assessed at not more than the value of a conventional heating system, a conventional water-heating system or energy production capacity that otherwise could be necessary to install in a building.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.06 Rhode Island state property tax exemption for residential or manufacturing renewable energy resources

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy resources in residential systems or employed by a manufacturer. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-3-3(a)(48) and (49); H.B. 8354 (2016).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy resources. Taxpayer must either: (i) own the renewable energy resource in a residential system, or (ii) employ the renewable energy resource as a manufacturer.

1. A qualifying manufacturer is a person that uses any premises, room or place in it primarily for the purpose of transforming raw materials into a finished product for trade through any or all of the following operations: adapting, altering, finishing, making and ornamenting.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy resource property. Renewable energy resources are generation units in the NEPOOL control area using (a) direct solar radiation; (b) the wind; (c) movement or the latent heat of the ocean; (d) the heat of the earth; (e) small hydro facilities; (f) biomass facilities using eligible biomass fuels and maintaining compliance with current air permits; eligible biomass fuels may be co-fired with fossil fuels, provided that only the renewable energy fraction of production from multi-fuel facilities shall be considered eligible; or (g) fuel cells using the renewable resources referenced above in this section.

1. Waste-to-energy combustion of any sort or manner shall in no instance be considered eligible except for eligible biomass fuel which include: brush, stumps, lumber ends and trimmings, wood pallets, bark, wood chips, shavings, slash and other clean wood that is not mixed with other solid wastes; agricultural waste, food and vegetative material; energy crops; landfill methane; biogas; or neat bio-diesel and other neat liquid fuels that are derived from such fuel source.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

44.07 Rhode Island state land use change tax exemption for farmland used for renewable energy systems.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Rhode Island provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the land use change tax on land withdrawn from classification for commercial renewable energy production. *R.I. Gen. Laws §44-27-10.1; H.B. 6095 (2017).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer transferors of farmlands classified in the farm, forest or open-space program.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must transfer no more than 20% of the total acreage of land that is actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use to install a renewable energy system. Renewable energy systems include not only the generating equipment but also any associated buffers, access roads and supporting infrastructure.

1. Any acreage used for a renewable-energy system that is designated for dual use and continues to be used for agriculture or horticulture alongside renewable energy generation shall not be included in the calculation of the 20% restriction.

2. Land that is actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use shall be defined by rules and regulations established by the RI Department of Environmental Management in consultation with the Office of Energy Resources.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the land use change tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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45. South Carolina State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

45.01 South Carolina state income tax credit for solar energy, geothermal or small hydropower systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Carolina provides an income tax credit in the amount of 25% the cost of solar energy, geothermal and small hydropower systems. *S.C. Code Ann. §12-6-3587; §12-6-3775; South Carolina Information Letter 09-16, 09/09/2009; H.B. 3874 (2016); S.B. 329 (2019); S.B. 463 (2021); S.C. Dep't of Revenue. Revenue Ruling 24-2.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing and installing a solar energy, geothermal or small hydropower system.

1. The tax credit, including any unused tax credit amount carried forward, may be passed through to the partners or members of Taxpayer and may be allocated among any of its partners or members on an annual basis including, an allocation of the entire tax credit or unused carryforward to any partner or member who was a member or partner at any time in the year in which the tax credit or unused carryforward is allocated.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase and install a solar energy, geothermal or small hydropower system property. Solar energy, geothermal or small hydropower system must be used for heating water, space heating, air cooling, energy-efficient daylighting, heat reclamation, energy-efficient demand response or the generation of electricity in a building owned by the Taxpayer. Solar energy property is any nonresidential solar energy equipment with a nameplate capacity of at least one thousand nine hundred kW (1,900 kw AC) 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. The term also includes related devices necessary for collecting, storing, exchanging, conditioning or converting solar energy to other useful forms of energy. Geothermal machinery and equipment is machinery and equipment for use at the Taxpayer's residence that either: (a) is a heat pump that uses the ground or groundwater as a thermal energy source to heat a structure or as a thermal energy sink to cool a structure; or (b) uses the internal heat of the earth as a substitute for traditional energy for water heating or active space heating or cooling. Small hydropower system is new generation capacity on a non-impoundment or on an existing impoundment that: (a) meets licensing standards as defined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC); (b) is a run-of-the-river facility with a capacity not to exceed 5MW; or (c) consists of a turbine in a pipeline or in an irrigation canal. Solar energy, geothermal or small hydropower system property includes all controls, tanks, pumps, heat exchangers, and other equipment used directly and exclusively for the solar-energy system. System property does not include any land or structural elements of the building, such as walls and roofs, or other equipment ordinarily contained in the structure.

1. Qualifying solar-thermal systems must be certified by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation or a comparable entity endorsed by the SC Energy Office.

2. Qualifying geothermal machinery and equipment must meet or exceed applicable federal Energy Star requirements.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of solar energy system property and 25% of the cost of small hydropower system property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit allowed to be claimed is $3,500 for each facility or 50% of the Taxpayer's tax liability for that taxable year, whichever is less.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period for solar energy property is 5 years. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 10 years. The tax credit for geothermal machinery and equipment expires December 31, 2031.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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45.02 South Carolina state sales tax exemption for hydrogen and fuel cell equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Carolina provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on hydrogen and fuel cell equipment. *S.C. Code Ann. §12-36-2120(71).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of hydrogen and fuel cell equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase hydrogen and fuel cell equipment. Fuel cell is a device that directly or indirectly creates electricity using hydrogen (or hydrocarbon-rich fuel) and oxygen through an electro-chemical process. Hydrogen and fuel cell equipment is any device, equipment or machinery: (1) operated by hydrogen or fuel cells; (2) used to generate, produce, or distribute hydrogen and designated specifically for hydrogen applications or for fuel cell applications; or (3) used predominantly for the manufacturing of, or research and development involving hydrogen or fuel cell technologies.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

45.03 South Carolina state corporate income tax credit for alternative motor vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Carolina provides an income tax credit in the amount of 20% of the federal tax credit allowed for alternative motor vehicles. *S.C. Code Ann. §12-6-3600; S.C. Code Ann. §12-6-3377.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer who is eligible for and claims a federal alternative motor vehicle tax credit.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must be eligible for and claim the new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit, the new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle credit, the new qualified hybrid motor vehicle credit based on the combined city/highway metric or standard set by federal Internal Revenue Code Section 30B, or the new qualified alternative fuel motor vehicle credit allowed pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 30B.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 20% of the federal credit allowed pursuant to IRC §30B for alternative motor vehicles.

1. The tax credit amount is calculated without regard to the phaseout period limits of Internal Revenue Code Section 30B(f). The provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 30(B) are deemed permanent law.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit is not refundable.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

45.04 South Carolina state corporate income tax credit for alternative fuel distribution, processing and dispensing property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Carolina provides an income tax credit over 3 years in the amount of 25% of the cost of purchasing, constructing, or installing alternative fuel distribution, storing and dispensing property. *S.C. Code Ann. §12-6-3695; S.B. 1122 (2016).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer corporations placing in service in South Carolina property for distributing, storing or dispensing alternative fuel.

1. Taxpayer may include the State or any agency or instrumentality, authority, or political subdivision, including municipalities.

2. Taxpayer government agencies may transfer the tax credit to a Taxpayer.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase, construct and install and place in service property for distributing, storing or dispensing alternative fuel. Alternative fuel is liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas product, or a combination of liquefied petroleum gas and a compressed natural gas product used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine or mechanical contrivance.

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Property for distributing, storing or dispensing alternative fuel includes pumps, compressors, storage tanks, and related equipment that is directly and exclusively used for distribution, dispensing or storing alternative fuel. The equipment used to store, distribute or dispense alternative fuel must be labeled for this purpose and clearly identified as associated with alternative fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 25% of the cost of purchasing, constructing, or installing property for distributing, storing or dispensing alternative fuel.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit must be taken over 3 years. Taxpayer must apply for the tax credit by January 31 of the year following the year in which the qualifying property is placed in service. The tax credit expires December 31, 2025. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 10 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may be discontinued if within the 3-year period the property is disposed of or taken out of service and not replaced.

45.05 South Carolina state property tax exemption for renewable energy resource properties

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Dakota provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of property tax due for renewable energy resource properties. *S.C. Code Ann. §12-37-220(B)(53); H.B. 3354 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of renewable energy resource properties.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy resource properties. A renewable energy resource is solar photovoltaic and solar thermal resources, wind resources, hydroelectric resources, geothermal resources, tidal and wave energy resources, recycling resources, hydrogen fuel derived from renewable resources, combined heat and power derived from renewable resources, and biomass resources.

1. Qualifying property must have a nameplate capacity of and operating at no greater than 20 kW, as measured in alternating current.

2. Qualifying property includes all components that enhance the operational characteristics of the generating equipment, such as an advanced inverter or battery storage device, and equipment required to meet all applicable safety, performance, interconnection and reliability standards established by the commission, the National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Underwriters Laboratories, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and any local governing authorities.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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46. South Dakota State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

46.01 South Dakota state property tax exemption for small renewable energy facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. South Dakota provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 70% of the project costs of small renewable energy facilities. *S.D. Codified Laws §10-4-44; S.B. 58 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of small renewable energy facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own renewable energy facilities that generate up to 5 MW of nameplate capacity. A renewable energy facility is a facility that uses a renewable resource as its energy source for the purpose of producing electricity or energy. A renewable resource is a resource that generates electricity or energy from facilities using one or more of the following sources: (a) wind that uses wind as the source of energy to produce electricity; (b) solar that uses the sun as the source of energy to produce electricity or energy; (c) hydroelectric that uses water as the source of energy to produce electricity; (d) hydrogen that is generated from one of the sources listed in this section; (e) biomass that uses agricultural crops and agricultural wastes and residues, wood and wood wastes and residues, animal and other degradable organic wastes, municipal solid waste, or landfill gas as the fuel to produce electricity; or (f) geothermal that uses energy contained in heat that continuously flows outward from the earth as the source of energy to produce electricity or energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is the greater of the first $50,000 in project costs or 70% of all project costs.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

1. The tax exemption period for qualifying geothermal renewable energy facilities that produce energy, but not electricity, is 4 years for residential geothermal renewable energy facilities and 3 years for commercial geothermal renewable energy facilities.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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47. Tennessee State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

47.01 Tennessee state sales and use tax credit for green energy production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Tennessee provides a sales and use tax credit in the amount of 100% of tax on green production facility machinery. *Tenn. Code Ann. §67-6-346; Tenn. Code Ann. §67-4-2004.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of green energy production facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Environment and Conservation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase machinery and equipment used to produce or store electricity in certified green energy production facilities. A green energy production facility is a facility certified by the TN Department of Environment and Conservation as producing electricity for storage, use and consumption off the premises using clean energy technology. Clean energy technology is technology used to generate energy from geothermal, hydrogen, solar and wind sources, facilities which utilize natural gas in a combined heat and power configuration (CHP) for production of heat and electricity for consumption onsite, and alternative motor vehicle fueling stations that utilizes natural gas in compressed or liquid form for the purpose of fueling motor vehicles and that is projected to displace more than 6,000 gallons of petroleum annually.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 100% of sales or use taxes paid.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

47.02 Tennessee state property tax exemption for green energy production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Tennessee provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 67-87.5% of the tax on green energy production facilities. *Tenn. Code Ann. §67-5-601(e); Tenn. Code Ann. §67-4-2004; S.B.1000 (2013); S.B.2350 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer public utilities, businesses or industrial facilities owning green energy production facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Department of Environment and Conservation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own commercial and industrial property, or public utility property, that is a green energy production facility. A green energy production facility is a facility certified by the TN Department of Environment and Conservation as producing electricity for storage, use and consumption off the premises using clean energy technology. Clean energy technology is technology used to generate energy from geothermal, hydrogen, solar and wind sources, facilities which utilize natural gas in a combined heat and power configuration (CHP) for production of heat and electricity for consumption onsite, and alternative motor vehicle fueling stations that utilizes natural gas in compressed or liquid form for the purpose of fueling motor vehicles and that is projected to displace more than 6,000 gallons of petroleum annually.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 70% of the property tax due. The tax exemption amount is 67% of the property tax due for wind property and 87.5% of the property tax due for solar property.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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47.03 Tennessee state franchise tax exemption for green energy production facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Tennessee provides a franchise tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on green energy production facilities. *Tenn. Code Ann. §67-4-2108(a)(5); Tenn. Code Ann. §67-4-2004.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer public utilities, businesses or industrial facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own commercial and industrial property, or public utility property, that is a green energy production facility. A green energy production facility is a facility certified by the TN Department of Environment and Conservation as producing or storing electricity for use and consumption off the premises using clean energy technology. Clean energy technology is technology used to generate energy from geothermal, hydrogen, solar and wind sources, and facilities which utilize natural gas in a combined heat and power configuration (CHP) for production of heat and electricity for consumption onsite, and alternative motor vehicle fueling stations that utilizes natural gas in compressed or liquid form for the purpose of fueling motor vehicles and that is projected to displace more than 6,000 gallons of petroleum annually.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the franchise tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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48. Texas State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

48.01 Texas state property tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax the appraised value of property that arises from the installation or construction of a renewable energy systems. *Tex. Tax Code §11.27; Form 50-123, "Exemption Application for Solar or Wind-Powered Energy Devices"; H.B. 706 (2015); Sunnova AP5 Conduit LLC v. Hunt County Appraisal District, Tex. Ct. App. (5th Dist.), No. 05-18-00995, 08/19/2019; S.B. 63 (2021).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of property which value is increased by the installation of solar or wind-powered energy device property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the chief appraiser of the appraisal district where the property is located.

2. The tax exemption applies to the property until it changes ownership or the Taxpayer's qualification for the exemption changes.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own property which value is increased by the installation of a solar or wind-powered energy device. Solar or wind-powered energy device must be primarily for the production and distribution of thermal, mechanical or electrical energy for on-site use, or devices used to store that energy. Solar energy device is an apparatus designed or adapted to convert the radiant energy from the sun, including energy imparted to plants through photosynthesis employing the bioconversion processes of anaerobic digestion, gasification, pyrolysis or fermentation, but not including direct combustion, into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy; to store the converted energy, either in the form to which originally converted or another form; or to distribute radiant solar energy or the energy to which the radiant solar energy is converted. Wind-powered energy device is an apparatus designed or adapted to convert the energy available in the wind into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy; to store the converted energy, either in the form to which originally converted or another form; or to distribute the converted energy.

1. Qualifying property may be owned by third parties.

2. Qualifying solar energy devices include a range of biomass technologies.

INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due that arises from the installation or construction of qualifying solar or wind-powered energy device.

D. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

E. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

F. MISCELLANEOUS.

48.02 Texas state franchise tax deduction for solar and wind energy devices

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a franchise tax deduction in the amount of 10% of the cost of solar and wind energy devices. *Tex. Tax Code §171.107; Texas Comptroller's Letter No. 200901463L.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer owners of solar and wind energy devices.

1. Taxpayer must file with the TX Comptroller an amortization schedule showing the period in which a deduction is to be made.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a solar energy device. Solar energy devices are systems or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating or cooling or to produce electrical or mechanical power by collecting and transferring solar-generated energy. Solar energy devices include mechanical or chemical devices that have the ability to store solar-generated energy for use in heating or cooling or in the production of power. Solar energy devices include wind energy technology. Wind energy technology is an apparatus designed or adapted to convert the energy available in the wind into thermal, mechanical or electrical energy.

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1. Qualifying solar energy devices must be amortized for a period of at least 60 months.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 10% of the amortized cost of the system.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax deduction may not be carried forward.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

48.03 Texas state franchise tax exemption for solar and wind energy businesses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a franchise tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy businesses. *Tex. Tax Code §171.056; Tex. Tax Code Ann. §171.088.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer corporations manufacturing, selling or installing solar energy devices.

1. A Taxpayer that is not a corporation but that, because of its activities, would qualify for this exemption if it were a corporation, qualifies for the exemption and is exempt from the tax in the same manner and under the same conditions as a corporation.

2. Taxpayer must be certified by the Texas Comptroller.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must manufacture, sell or install solar energy devices, or their component parts. Solar energy device is a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating or cooling or to produce electrical or mechanical power by collecting and transferring solar-generated energy. Solar energy devices include a mechanical or chemical device that has the ability to store solar-generated energy for use in heating or cooling or in the production of power. Solar energy devices include wind energy technology. Component parts are parts that are essential to the operation of a qualifying device, cannot be used for any other purpose and must be sold or installed only for incorporation into qualifying devices.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the franchise tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

48.04 Texas state sales tax exemption for energy-efficient Energy Star products

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on energy-efficient products. *Tex. Tax Code §151.333; Tex. Admin. Code 34 §3.369(b); Sales Tax Holidays for Water-Efficient and ENERGY STAR® Products Set for May 25-27, Tex. Comptroller of Public Accounts, 05/16/2024.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of Energy Star energy-efficient products.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase Energy Star energy-efficient products, WaterSense products or water-conserving products. Energy Star energy-efficient products include air conditioners with a sales price of less than $6,000, refrigerators with a sales price of less than $2,000, clothes washers, dishwashers, dehumidifiers, ceiling fans, incandescent or fluorescent light bulbs, and programmable thermostats. Water conserving products are personal property that is used on private residential property and is not used for business or trade, when used or planted in an outdoor residential property, may result in water conservation or groundwater retention, water table recharge, or a decrease in ambient air temperature that limits water evaporation. Water conserving products include a soaker or drip-irrigation hose, a moisture control for a sprinkler or irrigation system, mulch, a rain barrel or an alternative rain and moisture collection system, a permeable ground cover surface that allows water to reach underground basins, aquifers, or water collection points.

1. Energy Star energy-efficient products include installation and delivery charges for these products.

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D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is the Saturday preceding the last Monday in May (Memorial Day) and ending on that same Monday.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

48.05 Texas state property tax exemption for energy storage systems in air quality nonattainment areas

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax the appraised value of energy storage systems installed in areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. *Tex. Tax Code §11.315.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of energy storage systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the chief appraiser of the appraisal district where the property is located.

2. The tax exemption applies to the property until it changes ownership or the Taxpayer's qualification for the exemption changes.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own property energy storage systems installed in areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Energy storage systems must be used, constructed, acquired, or installed to meet or exceed air pollution laws, rules, and regulations. The energy storage system must have a capacity of at least 10 MW.

1. Qualifying devices may store energy through chemical, mechanical, or thermal processes.

2. Nonattainment area is a region designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as failing to meet the national ambient air quality standard for a pollutant for which a standard exists.

3. Qualifying property must be within a municipality with at least 100,000 inhabitants that is adjacent to another municipality with at least 2 million inhabitants.

4. The local jurisdiction must provide for the exemption by official action.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

48.06 Texas state franchise tax credit for qualified clean energy project facilities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Texas provides a franchise tax credit in the amount of 10% of cost of qualified clean energy project facilities. *Tex. Tax Code §171.602; H.B. 2446 (2013); S.B. 1296 (2015); Texas Comptroller's Letter No. 202203008L.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer developing qualified clean energy project facilities.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Texas Comptroller and the Railroad Commission.

2. The tax credit is assignable to one or more taxable entities but cannot be reassigned.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must develop qualified clean energy project facilities. A qualified clean energy project is a project to construct a coal-fueled, natural gas-fueled, or petroleum coke-fueled electric generating facility, including a facility in which the fuel is gasified before combustion, that will: (a) have a capacity of at least 200 MW; (b) meet the emissions profile for an advanced clean energy project under Section 382.003(1-a)(B), Health and Safety Code; (c) capture at least 70% of the carbon dioxide resulting from or associated with the generation of electricity by the facility; (d) be capable of permanently sequestering in a geological formation the carbon dioxide captured; and (e) be capable of supplying the carbon dioxide captured for purposes of an enhanced oil recovery project.

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The project must be capable of sequestering at least 70% of the carbon dioxide from electricity generation. Sequester means to inject carbon dioxide into a geological formation in a manner and under conditions that create a reasonable expectation that at least 99% of the carbon dioxide injected will remain sequestered from the atmosphere for at least 1,000 years.

1. The facility must be certified by the Bureau of Economic Geology of The University of Texas at Austin.

2. Nonattainment area is a region designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as failing to meet the national ambient air quality standard for a pollutant for which a standard exists.

3. Qualifying property must be within a municipality with at least 100,000 inhabitants that is adjacent to another municipality with at least 2 million inhabitants.

4. The local jurisdiction must provide for the credit by official action.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the total capital cost of the project.

1. The capital costs of the project include design, engineering, permitting, construction, land, water, equipment, fees, taxes and commissions, but excludes financing costs.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount is $100 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit may be carried forward 20 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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49. Utah State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

49.01 Utah state income tax credit for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides an income tax credit in amounts ranging from 10-25% of the cost of renewable energy systems. *Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614; Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(3) and (4); Utah Code Ann. §59-10-1014(2)(a); Utah Code Ann. §59-10-1106(2)(a); Utah Code Ann. §59-10-1024; §63M-4-503 Utah Admin. R. R638-2; Utah Admin. R. R362-1-1 et seq.; Utah Admin. R. R357-9; S.B. 14 (2015); H.B. 23 (2017); S.B. 141 (2018); H.B. 241 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers installing residential or commercial renewable energy systems.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the UT Office of Energy Development.

2. Taxpayer may be a non-business entity that leases a residential renewable energy system and may use the tax credit for no more than 7 years from the initiation of the lease.

3. Taxpayer may be a business entity that leases a commercial renewable energy system.

4. Taxpayer may be a builder for the installation of a renewable energy system on a residential unit.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install a residential or commercial renewable energy system. Residential renewable energy systems include active and passive solar thermal systems; wind turbines; hydro (water) energy; geothermal heat pumps; direct-use geothermal; and biomass. Commercial renewable energy system is any active solar, passive solar, geothermal electricity, direct-use geothermal, geothermal heat-pump system, wind, hydro-energy, or biomass system used to supply energy to a commercial unit or as a commercial enterprise. Commercial renewable energy system may be used to supply energy to a commercial unit or as a commercial enterprise selling the energy. Commercial renewable energy systems include active and passive solar thermal systems; solar electric systems; wind turbines; hydro (water) energy; geothermal heat pumps; direct-use geothermal; and geothermal electricity; and biomass systems. The PV system is an active solar system that generates electricity from sunlight.

1. Commercial energy systems cannot use wind, geothermal electricity, solar, or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kW of electricity or solar equipment capable of producing 2,000 or more kW of electricity.

2. Renewable energy system includes biomass systems that produce either fuel or electricity.

3. Renewable energy system does not include biomass heating systems.

4. Qualifying wind turbine must be certified by Small Wind Certification Council.

5. Commercial unit is a building or structure, other than a residence, that an entity uses to transact business.

6. A qualifying commercial energy system using wind must include adequate energy storage unless such project had a position in an interconnection queue or a signed agreement with a transmission provider before January 1, 2025.

7. Adequate energy storage is an energy storage system that (a) is capable of storing electrical energy produced by a commercial energy system; (b) can provide at least six hours of the commercial energy system's expected peak daily generation; and (c) enables the commercial energy system to meet the requirements of being dispatchable and reliable.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount for residential systems is 25% of the reasonable installed system costs. The tax credit amount for commercial systems is 10% of the reasonable installed system costs.

1. The eligible cost of a geothermal heat pump system is considered to be no higher than $6,500 per ton of output capacity for residential systems and $5,500 per ton of output capacity for commercial systems.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount for residential systems is $2,000 per residential unit. The maximum tax credit amount for commercial systems that is not wind,

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geothermal electricity, or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kW of electricity, is $50,000 per commercial unit. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 4 years. A Taxpayer non-business entity that leases a residential system may use the tax credit for no more than 7 years from the initiation of the lease.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit may not be claimed or carried forward in a taxable year in which the Taxpayer claims or carries forward an alternative energy development tax credit. The tax credit is not available if Taxpayer claims a tax credit under Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(7).

49.02 Utah state income tax credit for commercial renewable energy production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides an income tax credit in amount of $0.0035 per kWh of electricity produced and sold from commercial renewable energy systems. *Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(5) and (6); §63M-4-503; UAC R638-2; Utah Admin. R. R362-1-1 et seq; R357-9; S.B. 224 (2014) ; H.B.241 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers producing and selling electricity from a commercial renewable energy system.

1. Taxpayers must be certified by the UT Office of Energy Development.

2. Taxpayer may be a business entity that leases a commercial renewable energy system.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce and sell electricity from a commercial renewable energy systems. Commercial renewable energy system is solar, wind, geothermal electricity or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kW of electricity.

1. Renewable energy system includes biomass systems that produce either fuel or electricity.

2. Renewable energy system does not include biomass heating systems.

3. Commercial renewable energy system may be used to supply energy to a commercial unit or as a commercial enterprise selling the energy.

4. Commercial unit is a building or structure, other than a residence, that an entity uses to transact business.

5. A qualifying commercial renewable energy system using solar or wind must include adequate energy storage unless such project had a position in an interconnection queue or a signed agreement with a transmission provider before January 1, 2025.

6. Adequate energy storage is an energy storage system that (a) is capable of storing electrical energy produced by a commercial energy system; (b) can provide at least six hours of the commercial energy system's expected peak daily generation; and (c) enables the commercial energy system to meet the requirements of being dispatchable and reliable.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.0035/kWh of electricity produced and used or sold during the taxable year. Electricity that is stored and later sold may only be counted at the time the electricity is sold from storage.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027. The tax credit period is 4 years. The tax credit may be refundable.

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit is not available if the Taxpayer claims a tax credit under Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(4) or (7).

49.03 Utah state income tax credit for hydrogen production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides an income tax credit in amount of $0.12 per kg of hydrogen produced and sold from hydrogen production system. *Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(7).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners of hydrogen production system.

1. Taxpayers must be certified by the UT Office of Energy Development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce hydrogen from a hydrogen production system. Taxpayer must sell as a commercial

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enterprise, or supplies for the Taxpayer's own use in commercial units, the hydrogen produced from the hydrogen production system. Hydrogen production system is a system of apparatus and equipment, located in this state, that uses: (a) electricity from a clean energy source to create hydrogen gas from water, regardless of whether the clean energy source is at a separate facility or the same facility as the system of apparatus and equipment; or (b) uses renewable natural gas to produce hydrogen gas.

1. Commercial unit is a building or structure, other than a residence, that an entity uses to transact business.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.12 per kg of hydrogen produced and used or sold during the taxable year.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is the amount of tax credit for 5,600 metric tons of hydrogen.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires December 31, 2027. The tax credit period is 4 years. The tax credit may be refundable.

1. The hydrogen production system must be completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2022

G. MISCELLANEOUS. The tax credit is not available if the Taxpayer claims a tax credit under Utah Code Ann. §59-7-614(4), (5) or (6).

49.04 Utah state sales tax exemption for renewable resource electricity generation equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable resource electricity generation equipment. *Utah Code Ann. §59-12-104(55), (98).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of equipment used to generate electricity from renewable resources.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease equipment used to generate electricity from renewable resources. Renewable resources include wind, solar, fuel cell, biomass, landfill gas, anaerobic digestion, hydroelectricity and geothermal energy. Qualifying equipment includes wind turbines, generating equipment, control and monitoring systems, power lines, substation equipment, lighting, fencing, pipes and other equipment for locating power lines and poles. Fuel cell is a device in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel and an oxidant is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy. Qualifying equipment includes equipment or a device that stores and discharges energy at the qualifying energy storage manufacturing facility.

1. Qualifying equipment must use renewable energy to produce electricity and must have a minimum capacity of 20 kW.

2. Qualifying equipment includes equipment that expands an existing facility by 1 or more MW (MW).

3. Qualifying equipment has an economic life of 5 or more years.

4. Qualifying equipment does not include tools and other equipment used in construction of a new facility, contracted services required for construction, and routine maintenance activities and equipment utilized or acquired after the project is operational.

5. Qualifying leases must be made for at least 7 years.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

49.05 Utah state income tax credit for alternative fuel heavy duty vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides an income tax credit in the various amounts of the cost of an alternative fuel heavy duty vehicle. *Utah Code Ann. §59-7-618.1; Utah Admin. Code §§R307-121; Notice, Utah Division of Air Quality, 10/01/2008; H.B. 70 (2010); H.B. 74 (2014); S.B. 156 (2015); H.B. 15 (2015); H.B. 406 (2015); H.B. 87 (2016).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing or leasing an alternative fuel heavy duty vehicle.

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1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Air Quality Board.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease a new qualifying heavy duty vehicle.

Qualifying heavy duty vehicle is a commercial category 7 or 8 vehicle that has never been titled or registered and has been driven less than 7,500 miles and is fueled by natural gas, 100% electric, or hydrogen-electric drivetrain. Fifty percent (50%) of the miles that the heavy duty vehicle will travel annually must be within the state.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $7,500 for 2026, $6,000 for 2027, $4,500 for 2028, $3,000 for 2029 and $1,500 for 2030).

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide annual maximum tax credit amount is $500,000. No more than ten purchases per Taxpayer per year unless aggregate cap is not met.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires June 30, 2029. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

49.06 Utah state sales tax exemption for alternative energy research and development

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on alternative fuel research and development. *Utah Code Ann. §59-12-102; Utah Code Ann. §59-12-104(62)(a)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of equipment used for alternative fuel research and development.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease equipment used for alternative fuel research and development. Research and development is the process of inquiry or experimentation aimed at the discovery of facts, devices, technologies or applications and the process of preparing those devices, technologies, or applications for marketing. Alternative energy includes biomass energy, geothermal energy, hydroelectric energy, solar energy, and wind energy. Biomass energy is any of the following that is used as the primary source of energy to produce fuel or electricity: material from a plant or tree or other organic matter that is available on a renewable basis including slash and brush from forests and woodlands; animal waste; methane or synthetic gas produced at landfills as a byproduct of the treatment of wastewater residuals or through the conversion of waste material through a non-incineration thermal conversion process; aquatic plants; agricultural products; and waste vegetable oil. Geothermal energy is energy contained in heat that continuously flows outward from the earth that is used as the sole source of energy to produce electricity. Hydroelectric energy is water used as the sole source of energy to produce electricity. Solar energy is the sun used as the sole source of energy for producing electricity. Wind energy is wind used as the sole source of energy to produce electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

49.08 Utah state income tax credit for high cost infrastructure development

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Utah provides a corporate or individual income tax credit in the amount of 30% of the new state revenues generated by a high cost infrastructure project. *Utah Code Ann. §79-6-601 et seq.; Utah Code Ann. §59-7-619; Utah Code Ann. §59-10-1034; H.B. 124 (2024)*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers developing a high cost infrastructure project.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the UT Office of Energy Development.

2. Taxpayer may be a pass-through entity.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must develop a high cost infrastructure project. High cost infrastructure project means, for an energy delivery project, a project (a): (i) that expands or

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creates new industrial, mining, manufacturing, or agriculture activity in the state, not including a retail business; (ii) that involves new investment of at least $50,000,000 made by an existing industrial, mining, manufacturing, or agriculture entity located within a county of the first or second class; (iii) that involves new investment of at least $25,000,000 made by an existing industrial, mining, manufacturing or agriculture entity located within a county of the third, fourth, fifth or sixth class, or a municipality with a population of 10,000 or less located within a county of the second class; or (iv) for the construction of a plant or other facility for the storage or production of fuel used for transportation, electricity generation, or industrial use; (b) that requires or is directly facilitated by infrastructure construction; and (c) for which the cost of infrastructure construction to the entity creating the project is greater than: (i) 10% of the total cost of the project; or (ii) $10,000,000.

1. Energy delivery project is a project that is designed to: (a) increase the capacity for the delivery of energy to a user of energy inside or outside the state; (b) increase the capability of an existing energy delivery system or related facility to deliver energy to a user of energy inside or outside the state; or (c) increase the production and delivery of geothermal energy through horizontal drilling to create injection and production wells.

2. Energy delivery project includes: (a) a hydroelectric energy storage system; (n) a utility-scale battery storage system; or (c) a nuclear power generation system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 30% of the new state revenues generated.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit may be claimed annually until the Taxpayer has received credits totaling 50% of the cost of infrastructure construction.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period for tax credits based on state revenues generated is the lesser of: (a) the economic life of the high cost infrastructure project; (b) 20 years; or (c) a time period, the first taxable year of which is the taxable year when the construction of the high cost infrastructure project begins and the last taxable year of which is the taxable year in which the infrastructure cost-burdened entity has recovered, through the tax credit, an amount equal to 50% of the cost of the infrastructure construction associated with the high cost infrastructure project.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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50. Vermont State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

50.01 Vermont state property tax exemption for alternate energy source systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Vermont provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on alternate energy source systems. *Vt. Stat. Ann. 32 §3845.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of alternate energy source system property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the town in which the property is located.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own alternate energy sources system property. Alternate energy sources system property includes any plant, structure or facility used for the generation of electricity or production of energy used on the premises for private, domestic, or agricultural purposes. Alternate energy sources systems include windmills, facilities for the collection of solar energy or the conversion of organic matter to methane, and net-metered systems.

1. Qualifying alternate energy sources system property does not include any property for sale or exchange to the public.

2. Qualifying alternate energy sources includes all component parts and land upon which a facility is located, not to exceed 1/2 acre.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

50.02 Vermont state sales tax exemption for renewable-energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Vermont provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable-energy systems. *Vt. Stat. Ann. 32 §9741(46); Vt. Stat. Ann. 30 §8002(17); Vermont Sales and Use Tax Applied on Renewable Energy Generation Facilities, FS-1182, 05/01/2018.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of renewable-energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase renewable-energy systems. Renewable-energy systems include: (a) systems which generate electricity using eligible renewable energy resources up to 500 kW in capacity; (b) micro-combined heat and power systems up to 20 kW in capacity; and (c) solar water-heating systems. Renewable energy is energy produced using a technology that relies on a renewable energy resource that is being consumed at a harvest rate at or below its natural regeneration rate.

1. Qualifying renewable energy resource includes methane gas and other flammable gases produced by the decay of sewage treatment plant wastes or landfill wastes and anaerobic digestion of agricultural products, byproducts, or wastes.

2. Qualifying renewable energy resource does not include solid waste.

3. Qualifying renewable energy resource does include agricultural or silvicultural waste.

4. Qualifying renewable energy resource does not include nuclear fuel.

5. Qualifying renewable energy resource does not include hydroelectric facility with a generating capacity of greater than 200 MW.

6. Qualifying renewable energy resource does not include coal, oil, propane and natural gas.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

50.03 Vermont state sales tax exemption for advanced wood boilers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Vermont provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on advanced wood boilers. *Vt. Stat. Ann. 32 §9741(52).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of advanced wood boilers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase advanced wood boilers. Advanced wood boiler is a boiler or furnace that (a) is installed as a primary central heating system, (b) is rated as high-efficiency (at least 85% efficiency higher heating value) (c) has a fuel feed system with at least one week of fuel-storage and automated startup and shutdown, and (d) meets any additional efficiency and emissions standards set by the Vermont Dept. of Environmental Conservation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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51. Virginia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

51.01 Virginia state property tax exemption for solar energy property and energy storage systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 60-100% of the tax on solar energy property and energy storage systems. *Constitution of Va. §6(d); Va. Code Ann. §58.1-3660; H.B. 1239 (2014); H.B. 1305 (2016) ; S.B. 743 (2016); S.B. 902 (2018); H.B. 1434 (2020) ; H.B. 2006 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of solar energy equipment, energy storage systems or recycling equipment incorporated into residential, commercial or industrial property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the local building department.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own solar energy equipment, energy storage systems or recycling equipment incorporated into residential, commercial or industrial property. Solar energy equipment is equipment which is designed and used primarily for the purpose of collecting, generating, transferring, or storing thermal or electric energy. Recycling equipment is equipment which is integral to the recycling process and for use primarily for the purpose of abating or preventing pollution of the atmosphere or waters. Energy storage system is equipment, facilities or devices that are capable of absorbing energy, storing it for a period of time and redelivering that energy after it has been stored.

1. Qualifying property must be certified by the local building department or the VA Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy.

2. Qualifying property includes solar energy equipment, facilities, or 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 of Taxation by a state certifying authority.

3. Qualifying solar photovoltaic (electric energy) systems that equal 20 MW or less must: (a) be interconnected on or before 2018; or (b) serve public or private universities.

4. Qualifying solar photovoltaic (electric energy) systems that equal 5 MW or less must be interconnected on or before 2019.

5. Qualifying energy storage systems must be greater than five MW and less than 150 MW.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due. The tax exemption amount is 80% for the first 5 years, 70% for the second 5 years and 60% for the remaining years of the property tax due for qualifying solar photovoltaic systems: (a) greater than 20 MW and less than 150 MW; or (b) greater than 5 MW and less than 150 MW, interconnected on or after 2019. The tax exemption amount is 80% for the first 5 years, 70% for the second 5 years and 60% for the remaining years of the property tax due for qualifying energy storage systems.

1. If a locality adopts an energy revenue share ordinance for an energy storage system, the tax exemption amount is 100%.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires on June 30, 2029 for projects greater than 5 MW.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.02 Virginia state income tax credit for biodiesel and green diesel production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides an income tax credit in the amount of $0.01 per gallon of biodiesel and green diesel produced. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-439.12:02; Virginia Ruling of the Commissioner PD 09-21.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer producers of biodiesel and green diesel.

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1. Taxpayer must be certified by the VA Department of Energy.

2. Taxpayer partners, shareholders or members of a pass-through entity are allocated the tax credit in proportion to their ownership or interest in the business entity.

3. Taxpayer may transfer unused tax credit to third parties.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must produce biodiesel or green diesel fuels. Biodiesel fuel is fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of ASTM D6751. Green diesel fuel is fuel produced from nonfossil renewable resources including agricultural or silvicultural plants, animal fats, residue and waste generated from the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products, silvicultural products and other renewable resources, and meeting applicable ASTM specifications.

1. Taxpayer must produce in Virginia 2 million gallons of biodiesel or green diesel fuels using feedstock originating domestically within the United States.

2. Feedstock is the agricultural or other renewable resources, whether plant or animal derived, used to produce biodiesel or green diesel fuels.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is $0.01 per gallon of biodiesel and green diesel produced during the first 3 years of production.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax credit amount is $5,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit period is first 3 years of production. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 3 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.03 Virginia state income tax credit for clean-fuel vehicle and refueling property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides an income tax credit in the amount of 10% of the deduction allowed under IRC §179A and 10-20% the costs used to compute the IRC §30 federal credit for electric vehicles. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-438.1.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers purchasing clean-fuel vehicles, clean-fuel refueling property and electric vehicles.

1. Tax credits granted to a partnership or S corporation may be passed through to the partners or shareholders.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase clean-fuel vehicles, clean-fuel refueling property or electric vehicles.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 10% of the deduction allowed under IRC §179A and 10% the costs used to compute the IRC §30 federal credit for electric vehicles. The tax credit amount is 20% the costs of equipment certified by the VA Department of Environmental Quality when it is located in a municipality where an enhanced vehicle emissions inspections program is implemented.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Unused tax credit can be carried forward 5 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.04 Virginia state property tax assessment for energy efficient buildings

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax assessment in various amount of the tax on energy efficient buildings. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-3221.2.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer owners of energy efficient buildings.

1. Energy-efficient building certification is determined by: (a) the granting of a certification under one of the programs that certifies the building meets or exceeds the performance standards or guidelines of the program, or (b) a qualifying architect or professional engineer designated by the county, city, or town who shall determine whether the building meets or exceeds the performance standards or guidelines under any program described.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own an energy-efficient building. An energy-efficient building is any building that exceeds

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the energy efficiency standards of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code by 30%; meets performance standards of the Green Globes Green Building Rating System, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) System or the EarthCraft House Program; or qualifies as an Energy Star home under federal Energy Star criteria.

1. Qualifying energy-efficient buildings do not include the real estate or land on which it is located.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount of property tax due varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.05 Virginia state income tax deduction for sales and use tax paid on energy conservation personal property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 20% the sales and use tax paid on energy conservation personal property. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-322.03(12).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer purchasers of energy conservation personal property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase energy conservation personal property. Energy conservation personal property which includes: (a) any clothes washers, room air conditioners, dishwashers, and standard size refrigerators that meet or exceed the applicable energy star efficiency requirements developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy; (b) any fuel cell that (i) generates electricity using an electrochemical process, (ii) has an electricity-only generation efficiency greater than 35%, and (iii) has a generating capacity of at least two kW; (c) any gas heat pump that has a coefficient of performance of at least 1.25 for heating and at least 0.70 for cooling; (d) any electric heat pump hot water heater that yields an energy factor of at least 1.7; (e) any electric heat pump that has a heating system performance factor of at least 8.0 and a cooling seasonal energy efficiency ratio of at least 13.0; (f) any central air conditioner that has a cooling seasonal energy efficiency ratio of at least 13.5; (g) any advanced gas or oil water heater that has an energy factor of at least 0.65; (h) any advanced oil-fired boiler with a minimum annual fuel-utilization rating of 85; (i) any advanced oil-fired furnace with a minimum annual fuel-utilization rating of 85; and (j) programmable thermostats.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 20% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum annual tax deduction amount is $500.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.06 Virginia state property tax assessment for renewable energy manufacturing

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax assessment in various amounts on real property improvements. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-3221.4; Va. Code Ann. §56-576; S.B. 656 (2010).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer manufacturers using renewable energy.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own manufacturing property using renewable energy. Renewable energy is energy derived from sunlight, wind, falling water, biomass, sustainable or otherwise, (the definitions of which shall be liberally construed), energy from waste, municipal solid waste, wave motion, tides, geothermal power, and the proportion of the thermal or electric energy from a facility that results from the co-firing of biomass.

1. Renewable energy does not include energy derived from coal, oil, natural gas or nuclear power.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount of property tax due varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

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G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.07 Virginia state sales tax exemption for solar and wind energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on solar and wind energy equipment. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-609.3(2)(v); H.B. 1305 (2016).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of machinery, tools and equipment used to generate energy derived from sunlight or wind.

1. Taxpayer may not be a public service corporation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase machinery, tools and equipment used to generate energy derived from sunlight or wind. Eligible equipment includes solar panels, inverters, wires, cables and step-up transformers used directly in manufacturing electricity for sale or resale.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption is 100% of sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2027.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.08 Virginia state property tax exemption for solar facility.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax exemption for solar facilities. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-3661(A); S.B. 686 (2022).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayers owners of qualifying solar facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own a qualifying solar facility. A qualifying solar facility is a solar facility with a nameplate rated electrical generating capacity measured in direct current kW of not more than 25 kW on the roof of a residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or mixed-use building or buildings to serve the electricity or thermal needs of the building or property.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.09 Virginia state sales tax exemption for Energy Star and WasterSense Qualified Products

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% the tax on qualifying energy efficient products. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-639.1; Virginia's 3-Day Sales Tax Holiday Reminder, Va. Dept. of Taxation.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of qualifying energy efficient products.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase qualifying energy efficient products under $2,500. Qualifying energy efficient products are certified Energy Star or WaterSense Products. An Energy Star qualified product is any dishwasher, clothes washer, air conditioner, ceiling fan, light bulb, dehumidifier, programmable thermostat or refrigerator, the energy efficiency of which has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy as meeting or exceeding each such agency's requirements under the Energy Star program. A WaterSense qualified products are those that have been recognized as being water efficient by the WaterSense program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as indicated by a WaterSense label.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum purchase amount is $2,500 per item.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption is in effect from the first Friday in August and ends the following Sunday. The sales tax exemption expires June 30, 2030.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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51.10 Virginia state property tax assessment for machinery and tools used in renewable energy production

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax assessment in various amounts on machinery and tools used in renewable energy production. *Va. Code Ann. § 58.1-3508.6.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer owners of machinery and tools used in renewable energy production.

1. Taxpayer may not be a public service corporation.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own machinery and tools used in renewable energy production. Renewable energy is energy derived from sunlight, wind, falling water, biomass, sustainable or otherwise, (the definitions of which shall be liberally construed), energy from waste, municipal solid waste, wave motion, tides, geothermal power, and the proportion of the thermal or electric energy from a facility that results from the co-firing of biomass.

1. Renewable energy does not include energy derived from coal, oil, natural gas or nuclear power.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount of property tax due varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.11 Virginia state property tax exemption for certified solar energy and recycling equipment.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides a property tax exemption for certified solar energy and recycling equipment. *Va. Code Ann. §58.1-3661(B) and (E).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. Taxpayers owners of certified solar energy equipment, facilities, or devices.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own certified solar energy equipment, facilities, or devices. A qualifying certified solar energy equipment, facilities, or device is any property, including real or personal property, equipment, facilities or devices (excluding any portion of such property that is exempt under §58.1-3660), certified by the local certifying authority to be designed and used primarily for the purpose of collecting, generating, transferring, or storing thermal or electric energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount of property tax due varies by local jurisdiction.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

51.12 Virginia state income tax deduction for qualifying upgrades required to interconnect triggering projects

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Virginia provides an income tax deduction in the amount of 100% the cost of qualifying upgrades. *Va. Code Ann. §56-596.5.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deduction is available to Taxpayer installers of qualifying upgrades required to interconnect triggering projects.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install qualifying upgrades required to interconnect triggering projects. Qualifying upgrades are systems upgrades that increase the hosting capacity of the utility's distribution system. Triggering project is a project application in the interconnection queue at a given substation or feeder that requires a qualifying upgrade to successfully interconnect the project to the electric distribution system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deduction amount is 100% of costs paid.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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53. Washington State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

53.01 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for renewable energy equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount ranging from 50 - 100% for renewable energy equipment. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.962; Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.963(1); Wash. Rev. Code §82.12.962 Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.02567; Wash. Admin. Code §458-20-263; Washington Tax Determination No. 16-0091; Washington Tax Determination No. 16-0276; Washington Tax Determination No. 16-0277; S.B. 5939 (2017); Washington Special Notice No. 09/25/2017; Washington Special Notice No. 06/01/2018 (Solar Systems); E2SSB 5116 (2019); Washington Special Notice No. 06/21/2019; Washington Special Notice No. 07/18/2019.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of renewable energy equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase machinery and equipment used to generate electricity using fuel cells, wind, sun, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, or geothermal. Machinery and equipment include industrial fixtures, devices, and support facilities that are integral and necessary to the generation of electricity using fuel cells, wind, sun or landfill gas as the principal source of power. Qualifying use is providing any part of the process that captures the energy of the wind or sun, converts that energy to electricity, and stores, transforms or transmits that electricity for entry into or operation in parallel with electric transmission and distribution systems.

1. Qualifying systems must have a generating capacity of at least 1 kW.

2. Qualifying solar systems must have a generating capacity of at least 100 kW but no more than 200 kW.

3. Qualifying machinery and equipment include labor and services related to the installation of the equipment.

4. Qualifying machinery and equipment does not include: (a) hand-powered tools; (b) property with a useful life of less than one year; (c) repair parts required to restore machinery and equipment to normal working order; (d) replacement parts that do not increase productivity, improve efficiency, or extend the useful life of machinery and equipment; (e) buildings; or (f) building fixtures that are not integral and necessary to the generation of electricity that are permanently affixed to and become a physical part of a building.

5. Fuel cell is an electrochemical reaction that generates electricity by combining atoms of hydrogen and oxygen in the presence of a catalyst.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is generally 50% sales and use tax due. The tax exemption amount is 75% sales and use tax due if the project complies with prevailing wage rates, and 100% of sales and use tax due if the project is developed under a community workforce agreement.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Taxpayer must pay sales tax to the seller and then apply for a partial refund from the Department of Revenue, instead of receiving a full sales tax exemption at the point of sale for solar energy systems that produce more than 10 kW of electricity.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.02 Washington state business and occupation tax abatement for solar equipment and silicon manufacturers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides business and occupation tax abatement in the amount of 43% of the tax on solar equipment manufacturers. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.04.294; Wash. Admin. Code §458-20-267; Washington Special Notice No. 09/27/2013; S.B. 5977 (2017).*

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B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer manufacturers and wholesale marketers of solar-electric modules or silicon components.

1. Taxpayers are required to file annual reports with the WA Department of Revenue, detailing employment, wages, and health and retirement benefits.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must manufacture or wholesale market photovoltaic modules, stirling converters, solar grade silicon, silicon solar wafers, silicon solar cells, thin film solar devices or compound semiconductor solar wafers to be used exclusively in solar energy systems.

1. Qualifying solar energy systems are devices or a combination of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.

2. Qualifying solar grade silicon is high-purity silicon used exclusively in components of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules to capture direct sunlight.

3. Compound semiconductor solar wafers is a semiconductor solar wafer composed of elements from two or more different groups of the periodic table.

4. Module is the smallest nondivisible self-contained physical structure housing interconnected photovoltaic cells and providing a single direct current electrical output.

5. Photovoltaic cell is a device that converts light directly into electricity without moving parts.

6. Silicon solar cells is a photovoltaic cell manufactured from a silicon solar wafer.

7. Silicon solar wafers is a silicon wafer manufactured for solar conversion purposes.

8. Solar energy system is any device or combination of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.

9. Solar grade silicon is high-purity silicon used exclusively in components of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules to capture direct sunlight. "Solar grade silicon" does not include silicon used in semiconductors.

10. Stirling converter is a device that produces electricity by converting heat from a solar source utilizing a stirling engine.

11. Thin film solar devices is a nonparticipating substrate on which various semiconducting materials are deposited to produce a photovoltaic cell that is used to generate electricity.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 43% of business and occupation tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement expires on June 30, 2032.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.03 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for residential energy efficiency property

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount 100% of the tax on residential energy efficiency property. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.998; Wash. Rev. Code §82.12.998; H.B. 2847 (2008); Washington Special Notice 05/22/2008; Washington Tax Determination No. 14-0253, 08/07/2014.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of residential energy efficiency property.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Department of Commerce weatherization assistance program.

2. Taxpayer must provide the seller with an exemption certificate.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase residential energy efficiency property. Residential efficiency property includes insulation, sealants, and parts for air infiltration and heating and cooling systems.

1. Qualifying residences must be under Washington's weatherization assistance program.

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2. Qualifying property does not include labor charges for installation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.04 Washington state business and occupations tax credit for clean alternative fuel commercial vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a business tax credit in the amount of 75% of the incremental cost of, or 30% the conversion cost to, clean alternative fuel commercial vehicles. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.04.4496; Washington Special Notice No. 12/19/2015; Washington Special Notice No. 05/11/2016; H.B. 1809; H.B. 2042 (2019); Washington Tax Determination No. 20-0163, 06/10/2020, 41 WTD 196.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayer owners or lessees of clean alternative fuel commercial vehicles.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase or lease clean alternative fuel commercial vehicles.

1. Clean alternative fuel is electricity, dimethyl ether, hydrogen, methane, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas or propane.

2. A qualifying commercial vehicle is commercial vehicle that is purchased by a private business and that is used exclusively in the provision of commercial services or transportation of commodities, merchandise, produce, refuse, freight, animals, or passengers and that is displaying a Washington state license plate.

3. Qualifying commercial vehicle that provides transportation to passengers must be operated by an auto transportation company.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 75% of the incremental cost of a clean alternative fuel commercial vehicle or 30% of the cost of a conversion to a clean alternative fuel commercial vehicle.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum tax credit amount per vehicle is: (a) $25,000 for vehicles up to 14,000 lbs, (b) $50,000 for vehicles from 14,001 to 26,500 lbs, and (c) $100,000 for vehicles above 26,500 lbs. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount per vehicle class is $2 million. The annual maximum tax credit for a conversion is the lesser of $250,000 or the amount for 25 vehicles. The statewide maximum annual tax credit amount is $6 million. The cumulative statewide maximum tax credit amount is $32.5 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires when the cumulative statewide maximum tax credit amount is reached. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 1 year.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.05 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for biofuel materials

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on hog fuel. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.956; Wash. Dept. of Rev., Regs. §§ 458-20-121, and -134; S.B. 5882 (2013), H.B. 1018 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of hog fuel.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase hog fuel. Hog fuel is wood waste and other wood residuals used to produce electricity, steam, heat or biofuel.

1. Hog fuel includes forest derived biomass.

2. Hog fuel does not include firewood or wood pellets.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2034.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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53.06 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for anaerobic digesters and biogas processing equipment

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on anaerobic digester equipment and biogas processing equipment. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.900; S.B. 5275 (2015); S.B. 2580 (2017); Washington Special Notice No. 06/01/2018.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of anaerobic digester equipment and biogas processing equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must (a) purchase equipment necessary to process biogas from a landfill into marketable coproducts, including but not limited to biogas conditioning, compression, and electrical generation equipment, or to services rendered in respect to installing, constructing, repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving equipment necessary to process biogas from a landfill into marketable coproducts or (b) establish or operate an anaerobic digester or to render services in respect to installing, constructing, repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving an anaerobic digester, or sell of tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of the anaerobic digester. Anaerobic digester is a facility that processes organic material into biogas and digestate using microorganisms in a decomposition process within a closed, oxygen-free container as well as the equipment necessary to process biogas or digestate produced by an anaerobic digester into marketable coproducts, including but not limited to biogas conditioning, compression, nutrient recovery, and electrical generation equipment. The anaerobic digester must be used primarily (more than 50% by volume or weight) to treat livestock manure.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires December 31, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.07 Washington state business and occupation tax abatement for wood biomass fuel manufacturing

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a business and occupation tax abatement in the various amounts for use in wood biomass fuel manufacturing. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.04.260(1)(e); S.B. 2580 (2017); Washington Special Notice No. 06/01/2018.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer manufacturers of wood biomass fuel.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must manufacture biomass fuel. Wood biomass fuel is a liquid or gaseous fuel that is produced from lignocellulosic feedstocks, including wood, forest, field residue, and dedicated energy crops, and that does not include wood treated with chemical preservations such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount varies as a percent of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax abatement expires December 31, 2028.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.08 Washington state public utility tax credit for energy efficiency incentive payments

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a public utility tax credit in the amount 100% of the energy efficiency incentive payments made. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.16.185, Wash. Rev. Code §19.27A.220; Washington Special Notice No. 12/08/2020.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to light and power business Taxpayers making energy efficiency incentive payments.

1. Taxpayer must be a consumer-owned or investor-owned gas or electric utility that serves more than 25,000 customers in Washington.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must make energy efficiency incentive payments to eligible building owners under the Early

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adoption incentive program for the State energy performance standard.

1. An eligible building owner that demonstrates early compliance with the applicable energy efficiency standards may receive a base incentive payment of $0.85 per gross square foot of floor area, excluding parking, unconditioned, or semi-conditioned spaces.

2. A qualifying building is a building where the sum of nonresidential, hotel, motel, and dormitory floor areas exceeds 50,000 gross square feet, excluding the parking garage area.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 100% of the energy efficiency incentive payments made and documented administrative costs not to exceed 8% of incentive payments.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit is not refundable. The cumulative statewide maximum tax credit is $75 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit expires June 30, 2032. The tax credit may be carried forward 2 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.09 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount of 50-100% of the tax on hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.993; Wash. Rev. Code §82.12.817; S.B. 5000 (2021); Washington Tax Determination No. 21-0082, 04/23/2021, 41 WTD 389, released 10/26/2022.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must buy or lease new and used electric passenger cars, light duty trucks and medium duty passenger vehicles that are powered by a fuel cell. Fuel cell is a technology that uses an electrochemical reaction to generate electric energy by combining atoms of hydrogen and oxygen in the presence of a catalyst.

1. Qualifying vehicles must be listed on the State Department of Licensing list of all vehicle models qualifying for the tax exemption.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 50% of the sales and use tax due on new vehicles and 100% of the sales and use tax due on used vehicles.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The maximum price for new vehicles is $45,000 and for used vehicles is $30,000. The maximum amount eligible for the tax exemption for used vehicles is the lesser of $16,000 or the fair market value of the vehicle. The tax exemption for new vehicles expires after the last day of the calendar month immediately following the month that the limit of 650 exempt vehicles is reached.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2029.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.10 Washington state public utilities tax credit for community solar projects.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a state public utilities tax credit for community solar projects under the community solar incentive program administered by the Washington State University Extension Energy Program. *Wash. Rev. Code § 82.16.130*; *Wash. Rev. Code § 82.16.170; H.B. 1814 (2022); Washington Special Notice No. 07/01/2022 (Community Solar Project Tax Credit).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to light and power business Taxpayers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. The Taxpayer must make incentive payments for community solar projects. A community solar project is a solar energy system that: (a) has a direct current nameplate capacity that is more than 12 kW and no greater than 199 kW; (b) has at least two low-income subscribers or one low-income service provider; and (c) meets the eligibility requirements of the Community Solar Expansion Program.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is equal to: (a) Incentive payments made in any fiscal year under the Community

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Solar Expansion Program and (b) any fees a utility is allowed to recover under the Washington State University extension energy program.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The tax credit may not exceed the greater of (a) 1.5% of the business's taxable Washington power sales generated in calendar year 2014 or (b) $250,000.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The Taxpayer must submit an application for precertification on or after July 1, 2022. The tax credit expires June 30, 2036 and the tax credits may not be claimed after June 30, 2037.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.11 Washington state sales and use tax deferral for solar canopies at commercial centers.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax deferral for an approved amount for solar canopies installed in qualifying commercial centers. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.90.010 et seq.; S.B. 5714 (2022); Washington Special Notice No. 07/01/2022 (Solar Canopy Retail Sales and Use Tax Deferral).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deferral is available to Taxpayer owner of qualifying solar canopies.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue.
2. Taxpayer may be lessee of the qualifying property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must install qualified solar canopies. Qualified solar canopy is construction of a new solar canopy that has an area of at least 50,000 square feet infrastructure. Solar canopy is an elevated structure, or multiple structures, containing a solar energy system, with a nameplate capacity of at least one MW of alternating current. A solar energy system is any device or combination of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.

1. Qualifying commercial center is a property currently used for retail, industrial, office or other commercial purposes, containing a parking area or other area dedicated for both vehicle use and placement of a solar canopy.
2. Qualifying solar canopies include the solar energy system, power lines, and any equipment required to connect the solar canopy to the electrical grid.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deferral amount is for an approved amount by application. Taxpayer must repay: (a) 50% of the tax deferred if the eligible investment project includes procurement from and contracts with women, minority, or veteran-owned businesses, and other department of labor standards; (b) 75% of the tax deferred if the eligible investment project compensates workers at prevailing wage rates; and (c) 100% if the eligible investment project is developed under a community workforce agreement or project labor agreement.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deferral expires June 30, 2032. Taxpayer must begin paying the deferred taxes in the 2nd year after the project has been operationally completed.

1. Taxpayer must begin meaningful construction on an eligible investment project within 1 year of receiving a deferral certificate.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.12 Washington state sales and use tax deferral for clean energy investment.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax deferral for an approved amount for clean energy investment. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.89.010 et seq., S.B. 5714 (2022); Washington Special Notice No. 07/01/2022 (Sales and Use Tax Deferral Program for Clean Energy Investment).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax deferral is available to Taxpayer owner of clean energy investments.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by the Department of Revenue.
2. Taxpayer may be lessee of the qualifying property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must develop an eligible investment project. Qualifying eligible investment project is an investment project of at least $2,000,000 in either qualified buildings or qualified machinery and equipment, or both, for any

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of the following new, renovated or expanded: (a) manufacturing operations; (b) facilities to produce clean fuels, renewable hydrogen, green electrolytic hydrogen or green hydrogen carriers; or (c) storage facilities. Manufacturing operations is manufacturing tangible personal property exclusively incorporated as an ingredient or component of or used in the generation of: (a) passenger cars, light duty trucks, medium duty passenger vehicles, buses, commercial vehicles or motorcycles that emit no exhaust gas from the onboard source of power, other than water vapor; (b) charging and fueling infrastructure for electric, hydrogen or other vehicle types that emits no exhaust gas from the onboard source of power, other than water vapor; (c) renewable and green electrolytic hydrogen, including preparing renewable and green electrolytic hydrogen for distribution or converting it to a green hydrogen carrier; (d) clean fuel with associated greenhouse gas emissions not exceeding 80% of the 2017 levels established; (e) electricity from renewable resources; or (f) storage facilities. Storage facility is a facility that: (a) accepts electricity as an energy source and uses a chemical, thermal, mechanical or other process to store energy for subsequent delivery or consumption in the form of electricity; or (b) stores renewable hydrogen, green electrolytic hydrogen or green hydrogen carrier for subsequent delivery or consumption.

1. Green hydrogen carrier is a chemical compound, created using electricity or renewable resources as energy input and without use of fossil fuel as a feedstock, from renewable hydrogen or green electrolytic hydrogen for the purposes of transportation, storage, and dispensing of hydrogen.

2. Renewable resource is (a) water; (b) wind; (c) solar energy; (d) geothermal energy; (e) renewable natural gas; (f) renewable hydrogen; (g) wave, ocean or tidal power; (h) biodiesel fuel that is not derived from crops raised on land cleared from old growth or first growth forests; or (i) biomass energy.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax deferral amount is for an approved amount by application. The tax deferral amount may only be used on purchases of materials and equipment, labor, or services to be incorporated in the eligible investment project at the location listed on the certificate. Taxpayer must repay: (a) 50% of the tax deferred if the eligible investment project includes procurement from and contracts with women, minority or veteran-owned businesses, and other department of labor standards; (b) 75% of the tax deferred if the eligible investment project compensates workers at prevailing wage rates; and (c) 100% if the eligible investment project is developed under a community workforce agreement or project labor agreement.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax deferral expires June 30, 2032. Taxpayer must begin paying the deferred taxes in the second year after the project has been operationally completed.

1. Taxpayer must begin meaningful construction on an eligible investment project within 2 years of receiving a deferral certificate.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.13 Washington state property tax exemption for personal property generating renewable energy

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a property tax exemption in the amount 100% of the tax on personal property generating renewable energy. *Wash. Rev. Code §84.36.680 et seq.; H.B. 1756 (2023).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of personal property generating renewable energy.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own qualified personal property generating renewable energy. Qualified personal property is personal property that is used exclusively for the generation or storage of renewable energy in a facility.

1. Renewable energy is energy produced by a solar or wind facility with nameplate capacity sufficient to generate at least 10 MW of nameplate capacity of alternating current power.

2. Qualified renewable energy generating system is a set of devices whose primary purpose is to produce electricity by means of any combination of collecting, transferring or converting renewable energy.

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3. Renewable energy storage system is battery storage or battery energy storage system that can store renewable energy when production exceeds demand and release energy when energy demand increases.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. Taxpayer must pay an excise tax ranging from $80 - $150 per month per MW for qualified renewable energy generating systems and ranging from $14-19 per month per MW hour for renewable energy storage capacity.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption period is 10 or 15 years. The tax exemption applies starting for taxes levied for collection in 2025.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.14 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for electric vessel propulsion systems and infrastructure

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount 100% of the tax on electric vessel propulsion systems and infrastructure. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.996*.

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of electric vessel propulsion systems and infrastructure.

1. Taxpayer must provide the seller with an exemption certificate.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase electric vessel propulsion systems and infrastructure for marine use. Electric vessel propulsion systems and infrastructure includes: (a) new electric propulsion systems (inboard or outboard motors) with continuous power >15 kW; (b) new vessels equipped with an eligible electric propulsion system; (c) batteries or battery packs used exclusively to power an electric or hybrid-electric vessel (and related installation services); or (d) shoreside battery infrastructure for vessel charging – including battery banks, charging units, related installation/construction services, and components of such infrastructure.

1. Battery-powered electric marine propulsion system is a fully electric propulsion motor whose sole power source is onboard batteries (including associated throttles, displays, etc.).

2. Shoreside batteries are batteries at a dock used to charge electric vessels.

3. Shoreside batteries infrastructure includes the battery bank, charging apparatus and backup generator equipment.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires June 30, 2030.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

53.15 Washington state sales and use tax exemption for zero-emission transit buses

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption in the amount 100% of the tax on zero-emission transit buses. *Wash. Rev. Code §82.08.994; Wash. Rev. Code §82.12.994.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of zero-emission transit buses. Taxpayer must be: (a) any Washington "transit agency" (including city transit systems, county authorities, metropolitan or regional transit authorities, and other public transportation benefit areas), or (b) any federally recognized Indian tribe purchasing buses to provide public transportation services.

1. Taxpayer may not be private entities or school districts.

2. Taxpayer must provide the seller with an exemption certificate.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must purchase zero-emission transit buses for use in providing public transportation. Qualifying buses typically are electric battery-powered or hydrogen fuel-cell buses that carry passengers in regular transit service.

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D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales and use tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The cumulative statewide maximum tax exemption amount is $14 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax exemption expires at the end of the month following the month in which the $14 million statewide tax savings cap is reached.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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54. West Virginia State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

54.01 West Virginia state business and operation tax abatement for wind energy generation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. West Virginia provides a business and operation tax abatement in the amount 88% of the value on wind energy generation. *W. Va. Code §11-13-2o.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of wind energy generation electricity production facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must generate, produce or sell electricity produced utilizing a turbine powered primarily by wind.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 88% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

54.02 West Virginia state property tax exemption assessment for wind energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. West Virginia provides a property tax exemption assessment in the amount of 21% of the value of qualifying property of wind energy systems. *W. Va. Code §11-6A-5a.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax assessment is available to Taxpayer utilities that own qualifying property of wind energy systems.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own qualifying property of wind energy systems. A wind energy system is a power project designed, constructed or installed to convert wind into electrical energy. Qualifying property includes the wind turbine and tower and is limited to: the rotor, consisting of the blades and the supporting hub; the drive train, which includes the remaining rotating parts such as the shafts, gearbox, coupling, a mechanical brake and the generator; the nacelle and main frame, including the wind turbine housing, bedplate and the yaw system; the turbine transformer; the machine controls; the tower; and the tower foundation.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax assessment amount is 79% of the effective tax rate on most other types of newly constructed electricity-generating units.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

54.03 West Virginia state business and operation tax abatement for solar photovoltaic generation

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. West Virginia provides a business and operation tax abatement in the amount 92% of the value on solar photovoltaic generation. *W. Va. Code §11-13-2o; S.B. 578 (2020).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax abatement is available to Taxpayer owners of solar photovoltaic generation electricity production facilities.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must generate, produce or sell electricity produced utilizing solar photovoltaic methods.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax abatement amount is 92% of the tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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55. Wisconsin State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

55.01 Wisconsin state property tax exemption for biogas, solar and wind-energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on biogas, solar and wind-energy systems. *Wis. Stat. §70.111(18) and (28); Wis. Adm. Code Tax 12.50.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of biogas, solar or wind-energy system property.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own biogas, solar or wind-energy system property. A biogas energy system is equipment which directly converts biomass, as defined under section 45K (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, into biogas or synthetic gas, equipment which generates electricity, heat or compressed natural gas exclusively from biogas or synthetic gas, equipment which is used exclusively for the direct transfer or storage of biomass, biogas or synthetic gas, and any structure used exclusively to shelter or operate such equipment. A solar-energy system is equipment which directly converts and then transfers or stores solar energy into usable forms of thermal or electrical energy. A wind-energy system is equipment which converts and then transfers or stores energy from the wind into usable forms of energy.

1. Qualifying energy systems must be certified by the WI Department of Commerce.

2. Qualifying solar-energy systems do not include equipment or components that would be present as part of a conventional energy system or a system that operates without mechanical means.

3. Qualifying biogas and wind-energy systems do not include equipment or components that would be present as part of a conventional energy system.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax exemption by April 1 immediately following the assessment date for which the exemption is claimed.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

55.02 Wisconsin state sales tax exemption for renewable energy systems

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on renewable energy systems. *Wis. Stat. §77.54(56); Wis. Stat. §77.54(30)(a)(1m); A.B. 40 (2011).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer purchasers of biomass fuel and wind, solar and anaerobic digester equipment.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must: (a) purchase biomass fuel or biofuel; (b) purchase wind, solar or anaerobic digester equipment; or (c) sell, store, use or otherwise consume electricity or energy produced by a qualifying system. Qualifying systems include biomass, wind and solar systems.

1. Biomass includes wood, energy crops, biological wastes, biomass residues and landfill gas. Biomass residues include harvesting of timber or the production of wood products, including slash, sawdust, shavings, edgings, slabs, leaves, wood chips, bark and wood pellets manufactured primarily from wood or primarily from wood residue.

2. Biofuel includes vegetable oil and animal fats that are converted into motor vehicle fuel.

3. Qualifying equipment must be capable of producing at least 200 watts of alternating current or 600 British thermal units per day.

4. Qualifying equipment does not include an uninterruptible power source that is designed primarily for computers.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

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E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

55.03 Wisconsin state income tax credit for vehicle and energy-efficiency research activities

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides an income tax credit in the amount of 11.5% of the increase in qualifying research expenses paid or incurred in the current taxable year over the base period research expenses. *Wis. Stat. §71.28(4m); Wis. Stat. §71.47; Wis. Stat. §71.07(4k); Wisconsin Dept. Rev. Tax Publication No. 131, 02/01/2014.*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax credit is available to Taxpayers paying or incurring qualifying research expenses.

1. Taxpayer may not be a pass-through entity, including partnerships, limited liability companies, and tax-option (S) corporations. Taxpayer may not be a partner, member or shareholder of a pass-through entity. Taxpayer may be a limited liability company or publicly traded partnership that is treated as a corporation under Wisconsin law.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must pay or incur qualifying research activities. Qualifying research activities consist of research into the design of energy efficient lighting systems, building automation and control systems, fuel cell, electric and hybrid drives for vehicles, including designing vehicles powered by fuel cell, electric and hybrid drives and improving the production processes for vehicles and fuel cell, electric and hybrid drives.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount is 11.5% of the increase in qualifying research expenses paid or incurred in the current taxable year over the base period research expenses. Qualifying research expenses are defined in IRC §41 as the sum of in-house research expenses and 65% of contract research expenses (75% for amounts paid to qualifying research consortia). The base amount is the product of Taxpayer's fixed-base percentage and the average annual gross receipts for the four tax years preceding the tax credit year.

1. Taxpayer may elect to calculate the research credit using the alternative computation method provided under IRC §41(c)(4).

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit must be claimed within 4 years after the unextended due date of the return to which it relates. Unused tax credit may be carried forward 15 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

55.04 Wisconsin state property tax exemption for electric bicycles

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides a property tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the tax on electric bicycles. *Wis. Stat. §70.111(1); Wis. Adm. Code Tax 12.50; A.B. 132 (2019).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer owners of electric bicycles.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must own electric bicycles. An electric bicycle is a bicycle that is equipped with fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power and an electric motor of 750 watts or less, and that meets the requirements of any of the following classifications: (a) Class 1 electric bicycle is an electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour; (b) Class 2 electric bicycle is an electric bicycle that may be powered solely by the motor and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour; or (c) Class 3 electric bicycle is an electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the property tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

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F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. Taxpayer must apply for the tax exemption by April 1 immediately following the assessment date for which the exemption is claimed.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

55.05 Wisconsin state sales tax exemptions for electricity delivered by EV chargers

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides a sales tax exemption in the amount of 100% of the sales tax on electricity delivered by electric vehicle chargers. *Wis. Stat. §77.54(71); S.B. 791 (2024).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to Taxpayer sellers of electricity delivered by electric vehicle chargers.

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must sell electricity delivered or placed by an electric vehicle charging station.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax exemption amount is 100% of the sales tax due.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

55.06 Wisconsin state income tax credit for an enterprise zone aviation biofuel manufacturing business

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. Wisconsin provides an income tax credit in various amounts for enterprise zone aviation biofuel manufacturer. *Wis. Stat. §238.399 et seq.; A.B. 619 (2026).*

B. ELIGIBLE TAXPAYERS. The tax exemption is available to a single Taxpayer manufacturer business.

1. Taxpayer must be certified by Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC).

C. QUALIFYING ACTIVITY. Taxpayer must manufacture aviation biofuel in a enterprise zone. Taxpayer must qualify for the enterprise zone tax credit program. Aviation biofuel is fuel created by converting organic matter derived from wood, at least 80 percent of which, measured by aggregate volume over a five-year period, has been sourced in Wisconsin that is used as aviation fuel.

D. INCENTIVE AMOUNTS. The tax credit amount varies and is determined by WEDC.

E. INCENTIVE LIMITS. The statewide maximum tax credit amount is determined $120 million.

F. INCENTIVE TIMEFRAME. The tax credit amount begins in taxable years starting after December 31, 2025. An enterprise zone may remain in effect for up to 20 years.

G. MISCELLANEOUS.

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56. Wyoming State Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy and Clean Technologies

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