

HYDROGEN TAX CREDIT AMENDMENTS

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Douglas V. Sagers

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill creates tax credit provisions related to hydrogen energy.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ creates a nonrefundable gross receipts tax credit for certain commercial energy systems that use hydrogen electrolysis systems;
- ▶ provides a process for a taxpayer, including a lessee, to obtain a written certification to claim a gross receipts tax credit;
- ▶ authorizes the Office of Energy Development and the State Tax Commission to make rules to administer the written certification process to claim a gross receipts tax credit;
- ▶ creates nonrefundable corporate and individual income tax credits for certain commercial energy systems that use hydrogen electrolysis systems;
- ▶ provides a process for a lessee to obtain a written certification to claim a commercial renewable energy system income tax credit;
- ▶ defines "infrastructure" to include a hydrogen fuel production or distribution project for purposes of qualifying for a high cost infrastructure development tax credit; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None



Other Special Clauses:

This bill provides a special effective date.

This bill provides retrospective operation.

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

59-7-614, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 247

59-10-1014, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 247

63M-4-602, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 501

ENACTS:

59-8-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **59-7-614** is amended to read:

59-7-614. Renewable energy systems tax credits -- Definitions -- Certification -- Rulemaking authority.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Active solar system" means a system of equipment that is capable of:

(A) collecting and converting incident solar radiation into thermal, mechanical, or electrical energy; and

(B) transferring a form of energy described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A) by a separate apparatus to storage or to the point of use.

(ii) "Active solar system" includes water heating, space heating or cooling, and electrical or mechanical energy generation.

(b) "Biomass system" means a system of apparatus and equipment for use in:

(i) converting material into biomass energy, as defined in Section **59-12-102**; and

(ii) transporting the biomass energy by separate apparatus to the point of use or storage.

(c) "Commercial energy system" means a system that is:

(i) (A) an active solar system;

(B) a biomass system;

(C) a direct use geothermal system;

(D) a geothermal electricity system;

- 59 (E) a geothermal heat pump system;
- 60 (F) a hydroenergy system;
- 61 (G) a hydrogen electrolysis system;
- 62 [~~(G)~~] (H) a passive solar system; or
- 63 [~~(H)~~] (I) a wind system;
- 64 (ii) located in the state; and
- 65 (iii) used:
- 66 (A) to supply energy to a commercial unit; or
- 67 (B) as a commercial enterprise.
- 68 (d) "Commercial enterprise" means an entity, the purpose of which is to produce
- 69 electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy for sale from a commercial energy system.
- 70 (e) (i) "Commercial unit" means a building or structure that an entity uses to transact
- 71 business.
- 72 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(e)(i):
- 73 (A) with respect to an active solar system used for agricultural water pumping or a
- 74 wind system, each individual energy generating device is considered to be a commercial unit;
- 75 or
- 76 (B) if an energy system is the building or structure that an entity uses to transact
- 77 business, a commercial unit is the complete energy system itself.
- 78 (f) "Direct use geothermal system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that
- 79 enables the direct use of geothermal energy to meet energy needs, including heating a building,
- 80 an industrial process, and aquaculture.
- 81 (g) "Geothermal electricity" means energy that is:
- 82 (i) contained in heat that continuously flows outward from the earth; and
- 83 (ii) used as a sole source of energy to produce electricity.
- 84 (h) "Geothermal energy" means energy generated by heat that is contained in the earth.
- 85 (i) "Geothermal heat pump system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that:
- 86 (i) enables the use of thermal properties contained in the earth at temperatures well
- 87 below 100 degrees Fahrenheit; and
- 88 (ii) helps meet heating and cooling needs of a structure.
- 89 (j) "Hydroenergy system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that is capable

of:

(i) intercepting and converting kinetic water energy into electrical or mechanical

energy; and

(ii) transferring this form of energy by separate apparatus to the point of use or storage.

(k) "Hydrogen electrolysis system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that:

(i) is separate or in conjunction with a renewable energy source; and

(ii) uses electricity from a renewable energy source to create hydrogen gas from water.

~~[(k)]~~ (l) "Office" means the Office of Energy Development created in Section

[63M-4-401](#).

~~[(h)]~~ (m) (i) "Passive solar system" means a direct thermal system that utilizes the structure of a building and ~~[its]~~ the structure's operable components to provide for collection, storage, and distribution of heating or cooling during the appropriate times of the year by utilizing the climate resources available at the site.

(ii) "Passive solar system" includes those portions and components of a building that are expressly designed and required for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy.

~~[(m)]~~ (n) "Photovoltaic system" means an active solar system that generates electricity from sunlight.

~~[(n)]~~ (o) (i) "Principal recovery portion" means the portion of a lease payment that constitutes the cost a person incurs in acquiring a commercial energy system.

(ii) "Principal recovery portion" does not include:

(A) an interest charge; or

(B) a maintenance expense.

(p) "Renewable energy source" means the same as that term is defined in Section

[54-17-601](#).

~~[(o)]~~ (q) "Residential energy system" means the following used to supply energy to or for a residential unit:

(i) an active solar system;

(ii) a biomass system;

(iii) a direct use geothermal system;

(iv) a geothermal heat pump system;

(v) a hydroenergy system;

- 121 (vi) a passive solar system; or
122 (vii) a wind system.
- 123 ~~[(p)]~~ (r) (i) "Residential unit" means a house, condominium, apartment, or similar
124 dwelling unit that:
- 125 (A) is located in the state; and
126 (B) serves as a dwelling for a person, group of persons, or a family.
- 127 (ii) "Residential unit" does not include property subject to a fee under:
- 128 (A) Section 59-2-405;
129 (B) Section 59-2-405.1;
130 (C) Section 59-2-405.2;
131 (D) Section 59-2-405.3; or
132 (E) Section 72-10-110.5.
- 133 ~~[(q)]~~ (s) "Wind system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that is capable of:
- 134 (i) intercepting and converting wind energy into mechanical or electrical energy; and
135 (ii) transferring these forms of energy by a separate apparatus to the point of use, sale,
136 or storage.
- 137 (2) A taxpayer may claim an energy system tax credit as provided in this section
138 against a tax due under this chapter for a taxable year.
- 139 (3) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (3), a taxpayer may claim a
140 nonrefundable tax credit under this Subsection (3) with respect to a residential unit the taxpayer
141 owns or uses if:
- 142 (i) the taxpayer:
- 143 (A) purchases and completes a residential energy system to supply all or part of the
144 energy required for the residential unit; or
- 145 (B) participates in the financing of a residential energy system to supply all or part of
146 the energy required for the residential unit;
- 147 (ii) the residential energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January
148 1, 2007; and
- 149 (iii) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with
150 Subsection ~~[(7)]~~ (8).
- 151 (b) (i) Subject to Subsections (3)(b)(ii) through (iv) and, as applicable, Subsection

(3)(c) or (d), the tax credit is equal to 25% of the reasonable costs of each residential energy system installed with respect to each residential unit the taxpayer owns or uses.

(ii) A tax credit under this Subsection (3) may include installation costs.

(iii) A taxpayer may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) for the taxable year in which the residential energy system is completed and placed in service.

(iv) If the amount of a tax credit under this Subsection (3) exceeds a taxpayer's tax liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the taxpayer may carry forward the amount of the tax credit exceeding the liability [~~may be carried forward~~] for a period that does not exceed the next four taxable years.

(c) The total amount of tax credit a taxpayer may claim under this Subsection (3) for a residential energy system, other than a photovoltaic system, may not exceed \$2,000 per residential unit.

(d) The total amount of tax credit a taxpayer may claim under this Subsection (3) for a photovoltaic system may not exceed:

(i) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2018, but on or before December 31, 2020, \$1,600;

(ii) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2021, but on or before December 31, 2021, \$1,200;

(iii) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2022, but on or before December 31, 2022, \$800;

(iv) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2023, but on or before December 31, 2023, \$400; and

(v) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2024, \$0.

(e) If a taxpayer sells a residential unit to another person before the taxpayer claims the tax credit under this Subsection (3):

(i) the taxpayer may assign the tax credit to the other person; and

(ii) (A) if the other person files a return under this chapter, the other person may claim the tax credit under this section as if the other person had met the requirements of this section to claim the tax credit; or

(B) if the other person files a return under Chapter 10, Individual Income Tax Act, the other person may claim the tax credit under Section 59-10-1014 as if the other person had met

the requirements of Section 59-10-1014 to claim the tax credit.

(4) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (4), a taxpayer may claim a refundable tax credit under this Subsection (4) with respect to a commercial energy system if:

(i) the commercial energy system does not use:

(A) wind, geothermal electricity, solar, or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kilowatts of electricity; or

(B) solar equipment capable of producing 2,000 or more kilowatts of electricity;

(ii) the taxpayer purchases or participates in the financing of the commercial energy system;

(iii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the taxpayer; or

(B) the taxpayer sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iv) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2007; and

(v) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection ~~[(7)]~~ (8).

(b) (i) Subject to Subsections (4)(b)(ii) through ~~[(v)]~~ (iv), the tax credit is equal to 10% of the reasonable costs of the commercial energy system.

(ii) A tax credit under this Subsection (4) may include installation costs.

(iii) A taxpayer may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (4) for the taxable year in which the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service.

~~[(iv) A tax credit under this Subsection (4) may not be carried forward or carried back.]~~

~~[(v)]~~ (iv) The total amount of tax credit a taxpayer may claim under this Subsection (4) may not exceed \$50,000 per commercial unit.

(c) (i) Subject to Subsections (4)(c)(ii) and (iii), a taxpayer that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (4) if the taxpayer ~~[confirms that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit]~~ obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (8).

(ii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (4)(c)(i) may claim as a tax credit under this Subsection (4) only the principal recovery portion of the lease payments.

(iii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (4)(c)(i) may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (4) for a period that does not exceed seven taxable years after the ~~[date]~~ day on which the lease begins, as stated in the lease agreement.

(5) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (5), a taxpayer may claim a refundable tax credit under this Subsection (5) with respect to a commercial energy system if:

(i) the commercial energy system uses wind, geothermal electricity, or biomass equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kilowatts of electricity;

(ii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the taxpayer; or

(B) the taxpayer sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iii) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2007; and

(iv) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection ~~(7)~~ (8).

(b) (i) Subject to ~~[Subsections]~~ Subsection (5)(b)(ii) ~~[and (iii)]~~, a tax credit under this Subsection (5) is equal to the product of:

(A) 0.35 cents; and

(B) the kilowatt hours of electricity produced and used or sold during the taxable year.

(ii) A tax credit under this Subsection (5) may be claimed for production occurring during a period of 48 months beginning with the month in which the commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.

~~[(iii) A tax credit under this Subsection (5) may not be carried forward or carried back.]~~

(c) A taxpayer that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (5) if the taxpayer ~~[confirms that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit]~~ obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (8).

(6) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Subsection (6), a taxpayer may claim a refundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (6) if:

(i) the taxpayer owns a commercial energy system that uses solar equipment capable of producing a total of 660 or more kilowatts of electricity;

(ii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the taxpayer; or

(B) the taxpayer sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iii) the taxpayer does not claim a tax credit under Subsection (4);

(iv) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2015; and

(v) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection ~~[(7)]~~ (8).

(b) (i) Subject to ~~[Subsections]~~ Subsection (6)(b)(ii) ~~[and (iii)]~~, a tax credit under this Subsection (6) is equal to the product of:

(A) 0.35 cents; and

(B) the kilowatt hours of electricity produced and used or sold during the taxable year.

(ii) A tax credit under this Subsection (6) may be claimed for production occurring during a period of 48 months beginning with the month in which the commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.

~~[(iii) A tax credit under this Subsection (6) may not be carried forward or carried back.]~~

(c) A taxpayer that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (6) if the taxpayer ~~[confirms that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit.]~~ obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (8).

(7) (a) A taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (7) if:

(i) the taxpayer owns a commercial energy system that uses a hydrogen electrolysis system having a rated capacity of two megawatts or greater;

(ii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the taxpayer; or

(B) the taxpayer sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iii) the taxpayer does not claim a credit under Subsection (4);

(iv) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after

January 1, 2015; and

(v) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (8).

(b) (i) Subject to Subsection (7)(b)(ii), a tax credit under this Subsection (7) is equal to the product of:

(A) 12 cents; and

(B) the kilograms of hydrogen produced and stored, used, or sold during the taxable year.

(ii) A taxpayer may claim a tax credit for production occurring during a period of 48 months beginning with the month in which the commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.

(c) If the amount of a tax credit under this Subsection (7) exceeds a taxpayer's tax liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the taxpayer may carry forward the amount of the tax credit exceeding the liability for a period that does not exceed the next four taxable years.

(d) (i) Subject to Subsections (7)(d)(ii) and (iii), a taxpayer that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (7) if the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (8).

(ii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (7)(d)(i) may claim as a tax credit under this Subsection (7) only the principal recovery portion of the lease payments.

(iii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (7)(d)(i) may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (7) for a period that does not exceed seven taxable years after the day on which the lease begins, as stated in the lease agreement.

[~~(7)~~] (8) (a) Before a taxpayer, including a lessee under Subsection (4), (5), (6), or (7), may claim a tax credit under this section, the taxpayer shall obtain a written certification from the office.

(b) The office shall issue a taxpayer that is not a lessee a written certification if the office determines that:

(i) the taxpayer meets the requirements of this section to receive a tax credit; and

(ii) the residential energy system or commercial energy system with respect to which the taxpayer seeks to claim a tax credit:

(A) has been completely installed;

(B) is a viable system for saving or producing energy from renewable resources; and

(C) is safe, reliable, efficient, and technically feasible to ensure that the residential energy system or commercial energy system uses the state's renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in an appropriate and economic manner.

(c) The office shall issue a taxpayer that is a lessee a written certification if the office receives:

(i) a copy of the lessor's written certification or other proof, in a form established by the office, that the lessor qualified for a tax credit under Subsection (4), (5), (6), or (7); and

(ii) proof that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit for which the lessor qualified.

~~[(e)]~~ (d) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the office may make rules:

(i) for determining whether a residential energy system or commercial energy system meets the requirements of Subsection ~~[(7)]~~ (8)(b)(ii); and

(ii) for purposes of a tax credit under Subsection (3) or (4), establishing the reasonable costs of a residential energy system or a commercial energy system, as an amount per unit of energy production.

~~[(d)]~~ (e) A taxpayer, including a lessee, that obtains a written certification from the office shall retain the written certification for the same time period a person is required to keep books and records under Section 59-1-1406.

~~[(e)]~~ (f) The office shall submit to the commission an electronic list that includes:

(i) the name and identifying information of each taxpayer or lessee to which the office issues a written certification; and

(ii) for each taxpayer or lessee:

(A) the amount of the tax credit listed on the written certification; and

(B) the date the renewable energy system was installed.

~~[(8)]~~ (9) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the commission may make rules to address the certification of a tax credit under this section.

~~[(9)]~~ (10) A tax credit under this section is in addition to any tax credits provided under

the laws or rules and regulations of the United States.

Section 2. Section **59-8-201** is enacted to read:

Part 2. Nonrefundable Tax Credits

59-8-201. Nonrefundable commercial renewable energy system tax credit.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Commercial energy system" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(b) "Commercial enterprise" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(c) "Commercial unit" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(d) "Hydrogen electrolysis system" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(e) "Office" means the Office of Energy Development created in Section 63M-4-401.

(2) (a) A taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable tax credit against a tax due under this chapter if:

(i) the taxpayer owns a commercial energy system that uses a hydrogen electrolysis system having a rated capacity of two megawatts or higher;

(ii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the taxpayer; or

(B) the taxpayer sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iii) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2015; and

(iv) the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (3).

(b) (i) Subject to Subsection (2)(b)(ii), a tax credit under this Subsection (2) is equal to the product of:

(A) 12 cents; and

(B) the kilograms of hydrogen produced and stored, used, or sold during the taxable year.

(ii) A taxpayer may claim a tax credit for production occurring during a period of 48

months beginning with the month in which the commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.

(c) If the amount of a tax credit under this section exceeds a taxpayer's tax liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the taxpayer may carry forward the amount of the tax credit exceeding the liability for a period that does not exceed the next four taxable years.

(d) (i) Subject to Subsections (2)(d)(ii) and (iii), a taxpayer that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this section if the taxpayer obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (3).

(ii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (2)(d)(i) may claim as a tax credit under this Subsection (2) only the principal recovery portion of the lease payments.

(iii) A taxpayer described in Subsection (2)(d)(i) may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (2) for a period that does not exceed seven taxable years after the day on which the lease begins, as stated in the lease agreement.

(3) (a) Before a taxpayer, including a lessee, may claim a tax credit under this section, the taxpayer shall obtain a written certification from the office.

(b) The office shall issue a taxpayer that is not a lessee a written certification if the office determines that:

(i) the taxpayer meets the requirements of this section to receive a tax credit; and

(ii) the commercial energy system with respect to which the taxpayer seeks to claim a tax credit:

(A) has been completely installed;

(B) is a viable system for saving or producing energy from renewable resources; and

(C) is safe, reliable, efficient, and technically feasible to ensure that the commercial energy system uses the state's renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in an appropriate and economic manner.

(c) The office shall issue a taxpayer that is a lessee a written certification if the office receives:

(i) a copy of the lessor's written certification or other proof, in a form established by the office, that the lessor qualified for a tax credit under this section; and

(ii) proof that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit for which the

lessor qualified.

(d) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the office may make rules for determining whether a commercial energy system meets the requirements of Subsection (3)(b)(ii).

(e) A taxpayer, including a lessee, that obtains a written certification from the office shall retain the written certification for the same time period a person is required to keep books and records under Section 59-1-1406.

(4) The office shall submit to the commission an electronic list that includes:

(a) the name and identifying information of each taxpayer or lessee to which the office issues a written certification; and

(b) for each taxpayer or lessee:

(i) the amount of the tax credit listed on the written certification; and

(ii) the date the renewable energy system was installed.

Section 3. Section 59-10-1014 is amended to read:

59-10-1014. Nonrefundable renewable energy systems tax credits -- Definitions -- Certification -- Rulemaking authority.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Active solar system" means a system of equipment that is capable of:

(A) collecting and converting incident solar radiation into thermal, mechanical, or electrical energy; and

(B) transferring a form of energy described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A) by a separate apparatus to storage or to the point of use.

(ii) "Active solar system" includes water heating, space heating or cooling, and electrical or mechanical energy generation.

(b) "Biomass system" means a system of apparatus and equipment for use in:

(i) converting material into biomass energy, as defined in Section 59-12-102; and

(ii) transporting the biomass energy by separate apparatus to the point of use or storage.

(c) "Commercial energy system" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(d) "Commercial enterprise" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-614.

(e) "Commercial unit" means the same as that term is defined in Section [59-7-614](#).

~~(f)~~ (f) "Direct use geothermal system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that enables the direct use of geothermal energy to meet energy needs, including heating a building, an industrial process, and aquaculture.

~~(g)~~ (g) "Geothermal electricity" means energy that is:

(i) contained in heat that continuously flows outward from the earth; and

(ii) used as a sole source of energy to produce electricity.

~~(h)~~ (h) "Geothermal energy" means energy generated by heat that is contained in the earth.

~~(i)~~ (i) "Geothermal heat pump system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that:

(i) enables the use of thermal properties contained in the earth at temperatures well below 100 degrees Fahrenheit; and

(ii) helps meet heating and cooling needs of a structure.

~~(j)~~ (j) "Hydroenergy system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that is capable of:

(i) intercepting and converting kinetic water energy into electrical or mechanical energy; and

(ii) transferring this form of energy by separate apparatus to the point of use or storage.

(k) "Hydrogen electrolysis system" means the same as that term is defined in Section [59-7-614](#).

~~(l)~~ (l) "Office" means the Office of Energy Development created in Section [63M-4-401](#).

~~(m)~~ (m) (i) "Passive solar system" means a direct thermal system that utilizes the structure of a building and ~~its~~ the structure's operable components to provide for collection, storage, and distribution of heating or cooling during the appropriate times of the year by utilizing the climate resources available at the site.

(ii) "Passive solar system" includes those portions and components of a building that are expressly designed and required for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy.

~~(n)~~ (n) "Photovoltaic system" means an active solar system that generates electricity from sunlight.

462 ~~[(k)]~~ (o) (i) "Principal recovery portion" means the portion of a lease payment that
463 constitutes the cost a person incurs in acquiring a residential energy system.

464 (ii) "Principal recovery portion" does not include:

465 (A) an interest charge; or

466 (B) a maintenance expense.

467 ~~[(t)]~~ (p) "Residential energy system" means the following used to supply energy to or
468 for a residential unit:

469 (i) an active solar system;

470 (ii) a biomass system;

471 (iii) a direct use geothermal system;

472 (iv) a geothermal heat pump system;

473 (v) a hydroenergy system;

474 (vi) a passive solar system; or

475 (vii) a wind system.

476 ~~[(m)]~~ (q) (i) "Residential unit" means a house, condominium, apartment, or similar
477 dwelling unit that:

478 (A) is located in the state; and

479 (B) serves as a dwelling for a person, group of persons, or a family.

480 (ii) "Residential unit" does not include property subject to a fee under:

481 (A) Section 59-2-405;

482 (B) Section 59-2-405.1;

483 (C) Section 59-2-405.2;

484 (D) Section 59-2-405.3; or

485 (E) Section 72-10-110.5.

486 ~~[(n)]~~ (r) "Wind system" means a system of apparatus and equipment that is capable of:
487 (i) intercepting and converting wind energy into mechanical or electrical energy; and
488 (ii) transferring these forms of energy by a separate apparatus to the point of use or
489 storage.

490 (2) A claimant, estate, or trust may claim an energy system tax credit as provided in
491 this section against a tax due under this chapter for a taxable year.

492 (3) ~~[For a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a]~~ (a) A claimant, estate,

or trust may claim a nonrefundable tax credit under this ~~[section]~~ Subsection (3) with respect to a residential unit the claimant, estate, or trust owns or uses if:

~~[(a)]~~ (i) the claimant, estate, or trust:

~~[(i)]~~ (A) purchases and completes a residential energy system to supply all or part of the energy required for the residential unit; or

~~[(ii)]~~ (B) participates in the financing of a residential energy system to supply all or part of the energy required for the residential unit;

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) the residential energy system is installed on or after January 1, 2007; and

~~[(c)]~~ (iii) the claimant, estate, or trust obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (5).

~~[(4)(a)]~~ (b) For a residential energy system, other than a photovoltaic system, the tax credit described in this section is equal to the lesser of:

(i) 25% of the reasonable costs, including installation costs, of each residential energy system installed with respect to each residential unit the claimant, estate, or trust owns or uses; and

(ii) \$2,000.

~~[(b) Subject to Subsection (5)(d), for]~~ (c) For a residential energy system that is a photovoltaic system, the tax credit described in this section is equal to the lesser of:

(i) 25% of the reasonable costs, including installation costs, of each system installed with respect to each residential unit the claimant, estate, or trust owns or uses; or

(ii) (A) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2007, but on or before December 31, 2017, \$2,000;

(B) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2018, but on or before December 31, 2020, \$1,600;

(C) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2021, but on or before December 31, 2021, \$1,200;

(D) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2022, but on or before December 31, 2022, \$800;

(E) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2023, but on or before December 31, 2023, \$400; and

(F) for a system installed on or after January 1, 2024, \$0.

524 ~~[(e)]~~ (d) (i) The office shall determine the amount of the tax credit that a claimant,
525 estate, or trust may claim and list that amount on the written certification that the office issues
526 under Subsection (5).

527 (ii) The claimant, estate, or trust may claim the tax credit in the amount listed on the
528 written certification that the office issues under Subsection (5).

529 ~~[(d)]~~ (e) A claimant, estate, or trust may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) for
530 the taxable year in which the residential energy system is installed.

531 ~~[(e)]~~ (f) If the amount of a tax credit listed on the written certification exceeds a
532 claimant's, estate's, or trust's tax liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the claimant,
533 estate, or trust may carry forward the amount of the tax credit exceeding the liability for a
534 period that does not exceed the next four taxable years.

535 ~~[(f)]~~ (g) A claimant, estate, or trust may claim a tax credit with respect to additional
536 residential energy systems or parts of residential energy systems for a subsequent taxable year
537 if the total amount of tax credit the claimant, estate, or trust claims does not exceed \$2,000 per
538 residential unit.

539 ~~[(g)]~~ (h) (i) Subject to Subsections ~~[(4)(g)]~~ (3)(h)(ii) and (iii), a claimant, estate, or trust
540 that leases a residential energy system installed on a residential unit may claim a tax credit
541 under this Subsection (3) if the claimant, estate, or trust ~~[confirms that the lessor irrevocably~~
542 ~~elects not to claim the tax credit]~~ obtains a written certification from the office in accordance
543 with Subsection (5).

544 (ii) A claimant, estate, or trust described in Subsection ~~[(4)(g)]~~ (3)(h)(i) ~~[that leases a~~
545 ~~residential energy system]~~ may claim as a tax credit under this Subsection (3) only the principal
546 recovery portion of the lease payments.

547 (iii) A claimant, estate, or trust described in Subsection ~~[(4)(g)]~~ (3)(h)(i) ~~[that leases a~~
548 ~~residential energy system]~~ may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) for a period that
549 does not exceed seven taxable years after the ~~[date]~~ day on which the lease begins, as stated in
550 the lease agreement.

551 ~~[(h)]~~ (i) If a claimant, estate, or trust sells a residential unit to another person before the
552 claimant, estate, or trust claims the tax credit under this Subsection (3):

553 (i) the claimant, estate, or trust may assign the tax credit to the other person; and

554 (ii) (A) if the other person files a return under Chapter 7, Corporate Franchise and

Income Taxes, the other person may claim the tax credit as if the other person had met the requirements of Section 59-7-614 to claim the tax credit; or

(B) if the other person files a return under this chapter, the other person may claim the tax credit under this section as if the other person had met the requirements of this section to claim the tax credit.

(4) (a) A claimant, estate, or trust may claim a nonrefundable tax credit as provided in this Subsection (4) if:

(i) the claimant, estate, or trust owns a commercial energy system that uses a hydrogen electrolysis system having a rated capacity of two megawatts or greater;

(ii) (A) the commercial energy system supplies all or part of the energy required by commercial units owned or used by the claimant, estate, or trust; or

(B) the claimant, estate, or trust sells all or part of the energy produced by the commercial energy system as a commercial enterprise;

(iii) the claimant, estate, or trust does not claim a credit under Subsection 59-10-1106(3);

(iv) the commercial energy system is completed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2015; and

(v) the claimant, estate, or trust obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (5).

(b) (i) Subject to Subsection (4)(b)(ii), a tax credit under this Subsection (4) is equal to the product of:

(A) 12 cents; and

(B) the kilograms of hydrogen produced and stored, used, or sold during the taxable year.

(ii) A claimant, estate, or trust may claim a tax credit for production occurring during a period of 48 months beginning with the month in which the commercial energy system is placed in commercial service.

(c) If the amount of a tax credit under this Subsection (4) exceeds a claimant's, estate's, or trust's tax liability under this chapter for a taxable year, the claimant, estate, or trust may carry forward the amount of the tax credit exceeding the liability for a period that does not exceed the next four taxable years.

(d) (i) Subject to Subsections (4)(d)(ii) and (iii), a claimant, estate, or trust that is a lessee of a commercial energy system installed on a commercial unit may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (4) if the claimant, estate, or trust obtains a written certification from the office in accordance with Subsection (5).

(ii) A claimant, estate, or trust described in Subsection (4)(d)(i) may claim as a tax credit under this Subsection (4) only the principal recovery portion of the lease payments.

(iii) A claimant, estate, or trust described in Subsection (4)(d)(i) may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (4) for a period that does not exceed seven taxable years after the day on which the lease begins, as stated in the lease agreement.

(5) (a) Before a claimant, estate, or trust, including a lessee, may claim a tax credit under this section, the claimant, estate, or trust shall obtain a written certification from the office.

(b) The office shall issue a claimant, estate, or trust that is not a lessee a written certification if the office determines that:

(i) the claimant, estate, or trust meets the requirements of this section to receive a tax credit; and

(ii) the office determines that the residential energy system with respect to which the claimant, estate, or trust seeks to claim a tax credit:

(A) has been completely installed;

(B) is a viable system for saving or producing energy from renewable resources; and

(C) is safe, reliable, efficient, and technically feasible to ensure that the residential energy system uses the state's renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in an appropriate and economic manner.

(c) The office shall issue a claimant, estate, or trust that is a lessee a written certification if the office receives:

(i) a copy of the lessor's written certification or other proof, in a form established by the office, that the lessor qualified for a tax credit under this section; and

(ii) proof that the lessor irrevocably elects not to claim the tax credit for which the lessor qualified.

~~[(c)]~~ (d) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the office may make rules:

(i) for determining whether a residential energy system meets the requirements of Subsection (5)(b)(ii); and

(ii) for purposes of determining the amount of a tax credit that a claimant, estate, or trust may receive under Subsection ~~[(4)]~~ (3), establishing the reasonable costs of a residential energy system, as an amount per unit of energy production.

~~[(d)]~~ (e) A claimant, estate, or trust, including a lessee, that obtains a written certification from the office shall retain written the certification for the same time period a person is required to keep books and records under Section 59-1-1406.

~~[(e)]~~ (f) The office shall submit to the commission an electronic list that includes:

(i) the name and identifying information of each claimant, estate, ~~[or]~~ trust, or lessee to which the office issues a written certification; and

(ii) for each claimant, estate, ~~[or]~~ trust, or lessee:

(A) the amount of the tax credit listed on the written certification; and

(B) the date the renewable energy system was installed.

(6) A tax credit under this section is in addition to any tax credits provided under the laws or rules and regulations of the United States.

(7) A purchaser of one or more solar units that claims a tax credit under Section 59-10-1024 for the purchase of the one or more solar units may not claim a tax credit under this section for that purchase.

Section 4. Section **63M-4-602** is amended to read:

63M-4-602. Definitions.

As used in this part:

(1) "Applicant" means a person that conducts business in the state and that applies for a tax credit under this part.

(2) "Fuel standard compliance project" means a project designed to retrofit a fuel refinery in order to make the refinery capable of producing fuel that complies with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Tier 3 gasoline sulfur standard described in 40 C.F.R. Sec. 79.54.

(3) "High cost infrastructure project" means a project:

(a) (i) that expands or 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 in an existing industrial, mining, manufacturing, or agriculture entity, by the entity; or

(iii) for the construction of a plant or other facility, including a fueling station, for the storage, production, or distribution of hydrogen 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.

(4) "Infrastructure" means:

(a) an energy delivery project as defined in Section 63H-2-102;

(b) a railroad as defined in Section 54-2-1;

(c) a fuel standard compliance project;

(d) a road improvement project;

(e) a water self-supply project;

(f) a water removal system project;

(g) a solution-mined subsurface salt cavern; ~~or~~

(h) a project that is designed to:

(i) increase the capacity for water delivery to a water user in the state; or

(ii) increase the capability of an existing water delivery system or related facility to deliver water to a water user in the state~~[-];~~ or

(i) a hydrogen fuel production or distribution project.

(5) (a) "Infrastructure cost-burdened entity" means an applicant that enters into an agreement with the office that qualifies the applicant to receive a tax credit as provided in this part.

(b) "Infrastructure cost-burdened entity" includes a pass-through entity taxpayer, as defined in Section 59-10-1402, of a person described in Subsection (5)(a).

(6) "Infrastructure-related revenue" means an amount of tax revenue, for an entity creating a high cost infrastructure project, in a taxable year, that is directly attributable to a high cost infrastructure project, under:

(a) Title 59, Chapter 7, Corporate Franchise and Income Taxes;

(b) Title 59, Chapter 10, Individual Income Tax Act; and

(c) Title 59, Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act.

(7) "Office" means the Office of Energy Development created in Section 63M-4-401.

(8) "Tax credit" means a tax credit under Section 59-7-619 or 59-10-1034.

(9) "Tax credit certificate" means a certificate issued by the office to an infrastructure cost-burdened entity that:

(a) lists the name of the infrastructure cost-burdened entity;

(b) lists the infrastructure cost-burdened entity's taxpayer identification number;

(c) lists, for a taxable year, the amount of the tax credit authorized for the infrastructure cost-burdened entity under this part; and

(d) includes other information as determined by the office.

Section 5. Effective date.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), this bill takes effect on May 5, 2021.

(2) The enactment of Section 59-8-201 takes effect for a taxable year beginning on or after July 1, 2021.

Section 6. Retrospective operation.

The changes to Sections 59-7-614, 59-10-1014, and 63M-4-602 have retrospective operation for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021.