

Commercial Buildings Tax Deduction

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Provides for energy efficient systems deduction up to \$1.80 per square foot for whole buildings using 50% less energy on a cost basis than a building designed to ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2001, as of April 2001. Or \$0.60 per square foot for systems improvements proportional to 50% energy savings for a whole building. Systems include lighting, HVAC/water heating, and building envelope. There is a special provision for federal, state or local government owned buildings

- Asset owner gets the deduction
- Allowable for assets placed in service from 1/1/06 through 12/31/07
- For government buildings, the person primarily responsible for the design gets the deduction
- Lighting systems have an interim provision, so that design doesn't have to wait on IRS regulations
- Certified designers, software, and inspectors must be used



Tax Rule Schedule

- IRS Notice 2006-52 includes self certification concept for design, software, inspection; forms showing technical basis to be retained by taxpayer, but not sent in with return
- Government buildings rules to be included in another Notice
- "Regulation" to be done later to include detailed rules
- "Certified" software likely to be available soon
- Interim lighting rules enable work to be done before regulations done
- Stakeholders need to review IRS work for potential comments



IRS Clarified Issues

- International Revenue Service Notice 2006-52 contains guidance; corrected version in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2006-26 dated June 26, 2006
- Certifier and inspector may be professional engineer or contractor licensed in the building's jurisdiction
- Software to be self-certified, to be listed on DOE website
- Inspector cannot be an employee of asset owner



Alternatives for Deduction

- 1. Whole building 50% energy cost reduction
- 2. Partial Deduction Lighting Target
- 3. Partial Deduction HVAC Target
- 4. Partial Deduction Envelope Target
- 5. Interim Lighting Rules* using ASHRAE prescriptive lighting tables (9.3.1.1 and 9.3.1.2)
 - *Interim Lighting Rules only in effect until final regulations are published in Federal Register, NEMA has requested that "interim" rule alternative be made permanent



Whole Buildings

- Reference Building meets Standard 90.1 minimum requirements in the manner specified
- Performance Rating Method (PRM) used to determine energy and power cost reduction percentage of proposed building compared to reference building (50% and 16.7% targets)
- Baseline reference building performance uses PRM in Appendix G of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004
- California Title 24 "ACM" requirements:
 - Internal loads (Tables N2-2 and N2-3)
 - Infiltration modeling (Section 2.4.1.6)
 - Luminaire power from Appendix NB (or manufacturers data)



50% Below 90.1-2001 Buildings

- Achieved for a small number of existing buildings
- Additional systems in the Technical Explanation of the legislation are not in the IRS guidance (renewable on-site generation, daylighting, efficient wiring, and others)
- A high degree of systems integration; and careful site selection and orientation needed



Typical Design Features

- Efficient envelope systems
- High performance glazing and selective orientation with solar control
- Daylighting
- High efficiency lighting and controls
- High efficiency HVAC and controls
- Ventilation control and heat recovery



PRM Information

- ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004 (on-line, read-only)
- 2005 California Title 24 Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method (ACM) Approval Manual http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2005standards/nonresidential-acm/index.html
- DOE list of approved software
 http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/info/tax_credit_2006.html
- NREL "Energy Savings Modeling and Inspection Guidelines for Commercial Building Federal Tax Deductions"



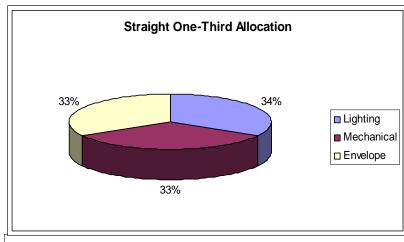
EPAct 2005 System Deduction

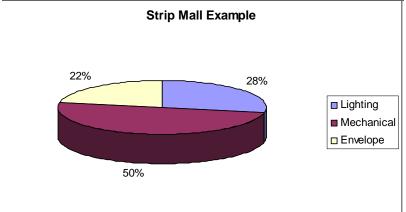
- Provides for partial deduction for 3 major systems (lighting, HVAC/water heating, building envelope) that correspond to 50% reduction in building energy use
- IRS Notice 2006-52 states that 16.7% whole building savings are the system goal for each system
- Requires building modeling using certified software
- Software will be listed on a DOE website
- NEMA has commented that the reference building, from a lighting perspective, need only be based on the space use, LPD and square feet; it is not necessary to develop site specific references for lighting





System Deduction





- IRS decision of 1/3 split means 16.7% energy cost reduction for each system (1/3 of 50%)
- Retail example using "custom targets":
 - Envelope: 22% of cost; 11% savings target
 - Lighting: 28% of cost; 14% savings target
 - Mechanical: 50% of cost;25% savings target
- One-third split targets may be hard to meet



Interim Lighting Provision

Until such time that final IRS rules are promulgated, lighting systems are eligible for a partial deduction.

Key provisions:

- Deduction is \$0.30 to \$0.60 for 25 to 40% under ASHRAE LPDs, respectively, from Table 9.3.1.1 or 9.3.1.2. "Use it or lose it" allowances are not to be considered in the LPD reduction
- Warehouses must be 50% under to get \$0.60 (no sliding scale)
- ASHRAE controls + "bi-level switching" required
- Industry has asked that provision be made permanent as the lighting system deduction



Continuing Actions

- Convene technical stakeholders group to resolve details of ASHRAE vs. California methods and reference building
- Extend tax provision (several bills already introduced in Congress)
- Determine if other provisions need legislative solutions
- Continue promotional program



Further Information

- http://www.efficientbuildings.org
- http://www.lightingtaxdeduction.org
- http://www.energytaxincentives.org/tiapcommercial-bldgs.html
- http://www.advancedbuildings.net/