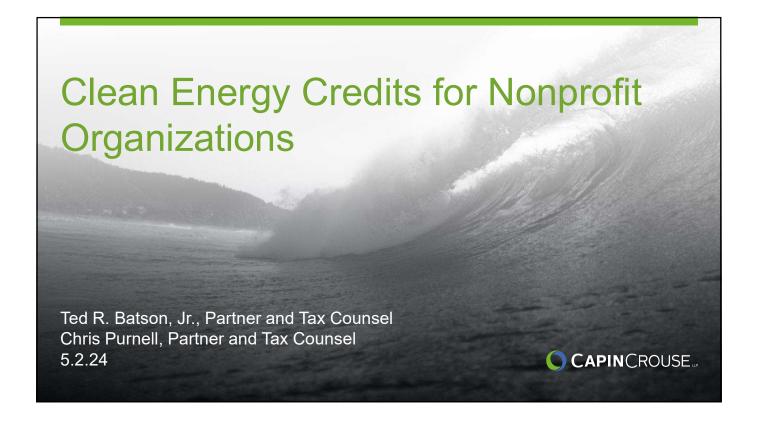
The webcast will start at 1:00 p.m. Eastern

- Visit <u>capincrouse.com/energy-credits</u> to access these resources from today's webcast:
 - Handout
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Agenda

- Overview of the Inflation Reduction Act
- Types of Projects That Qualify
- Types of Clean Energy Credits
- Investment Tax Credits vs. Production Tax Credits
- Credit Enhancements
- Most Relevant Clean Energy Credits

Agenda (continued)

- Credit Process
- Credit Timeline
- Considerations for Organizations
- Vendor Contract Considerations
- Filing IRS Form 990-T

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Polling Question 1

Do you want CPE credit?

- Yes
- No

What is the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)?

- Legislation passed in August 2022
- Expands existing credits and creates new tax credits around clean and renewable energy
 - Originally estimated at \$370 billion in incentives for clean energy investments
 - The credits are generally not capped, although certain enhancements are
- This is a 10-year program that will end in 2032
- Key feature: Direct Pay (a/k/a Elective Pay)

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What types of projects qualify?

- Solar panels
- · Windmill projects
- Geothermal energy property
- Qualified fuel cell property
- Qualified microturbine property
- Biogas property

- · Waste energy recovery systems
- Energy storage technology systems
- Microgrid controllers
- Combination heat and power systems
- Alternative fuel vehicle refueling stations

Types of Clean Energy Credits

Section	Type of Technology	Types of Enhancement	Direct Pay Eligible?
30C	Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling	PWA	YES
45	Production Tax Credit	PWA, DC, EC	YES
45Q	Carbon Oxide Sequestration	PWA	YES
45U	Zero Emissions Nuclear Power Production	PW (no apprenticeship)	YES
45V	Clean Hydrogen Production	PWA	YES
45W	Qualified Commercial Clean Vehicles	N/A	YES
45X	Advanced Manufacturing Production	N/A	YES
45Y	Clean Electricity Production Credit (effective January 1, 2025)	PWA, DC, EC	YES
45Z	Clean Fuel Production	PWA	YES
48	Investment Tax Credit	PWA, DC, EC, EJ	YES
48C	Qualifying Advanced Energy Project	PWA	YES
48E	Clean Electricity Investment Credit (effective January 1, 2025)	PWA, DC, EC, EJ	YES

Polling Question 2

Does your organization have any capital projects coming up that you think may have an opportunity for a clean energy credit?

- Yes
- No

Investment Tax Credits vs. Production Tax Credits

- Two principal credits: Investment Tax Credits (ITC) and Production Tax Credits (PTC)
 - ITCs have the following characteristics:
 - Based on the qualified cost of the eligible property
 - The credit percentage is dependent on meeting requirements and can range from a base of 6% to as high as 70% with various enhancements
 - In most cases, the eligible credit amount will be 30%
 - Credit is available in tax year when project is placed in service
 - · Five-year recapture period

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Investment Tax Credits vs. Production Tax Credits (continued)

- Two principal credits (continued):
 - PTCs have the following characteristics:
 - Tax credits based on production and sale of manufactured product to an unrelated third party, with some exceptions
 - Credit earned annually over a 10-year period and based on the production and sale of energy or production and sale of renewable energy property components
 - · No recapture, as credit is earned based on production and sale each year

Credit Enhancements

- Both the ITC and the PTC require some enhancements to maximize the percentage of the credit
- ITCs have the following enhancements:
 - Prevailing Wage/Qualified Apprenticeship Labor (PWA)
 - Increases the base credit percentage from 6% to 30%
 - Small projects of < 1 MW or its BTU equivalent are exempt from this requirement
 - Domestic Content: 10% enhancement
 - Energy Community: 10% enhancement
 - Environmental Justice Allocation (affordable housing and/or lowincome or tribal land): 10% enhancement

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Credit Enhancements (continued)

- PTCs have the following enhancements:
 - Prevailing Wage/Qualified Apprenticeship Labor (PWA)
 - Small projects of < 1 MW or its BTU equivalent are exempt from this requirement
 - Domestic Content
 - Energy Community

Most Relevant Clean Energy Credits

- Some of the most relevant credits for tax-exempt organizations relate to:
 - Investment Tax Credit (48)
 - Production Tax Credit (45)
 - New Energy-Efficient Homes (45L)
 - Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling (30C)

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Credit Process

Receiving the Direct Pay Benefit requires the following steps:

- 1. Construct and implement the project that will generate the credit
 - · Verify eligibility
 - · Verify the required enhancements
 - · Verify the project costs
 - Place project in service

Credit Process (continued)

2. Register

- Register using the <u>IRS/CHIPS Pre-Filing Registration Tool</u>
- Receive a unique registration number
- · Must be done prior to filing a return
- The number should be included on the tax return
- See IRS Publication 5884 for more information

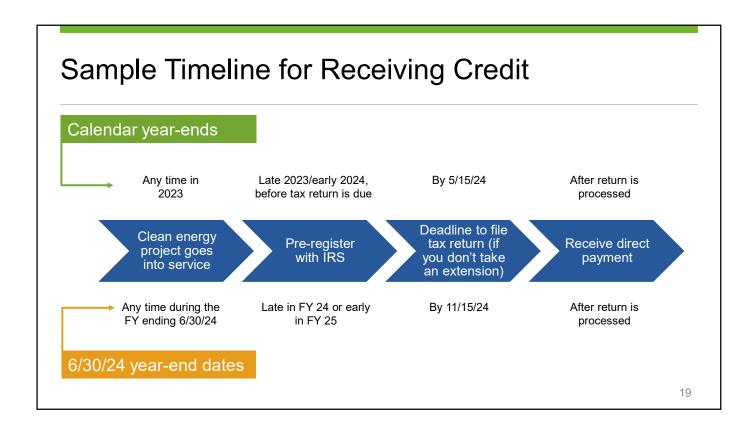
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Credit Process (continued)

3. Claim the credit

- Determine the tax year, which is based on accounting period
- File the applicable tax return (Form 990-T for nonprofits)
- Must be a timely filed return

4. Receive the refund that can be used for future operations



Polling Question 3

You must place your project in service before you claim a clean energy credit.

- True
- False

Considerations for Organizations

If you have not begun your capital project:

- · Assess whether a clean energy credit component could be added to it
- Evaluate the costs and benefits of adding a component, along with various credit enhancements that may be involved
- Evaluate fundraising and other financing implications
- Work with a trusted tax professional

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Considerations for Organizations (continued)

If you have already begun your capital project:

- Evaluate whether there is still time to add a clean energy component
- Evaluate whether you are still able to take advantage of some of the credit enhancements
- Depending on your timeline for placing in service, begin preparing for your pre-registration and/or Form 990-T filing

Considerations for Organizations (continued)

- If you have completed your capital project:
 - Work with a trusted tax professional on pre-registration
 - Begin gathering documentation from the relevant parties for your
 Form 990-T filing, and work with a tax professional on the filing itself

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Vendor Contract Considerations

- The applicable eligibility requirements are your responsibility, not the vendor's
- Does the contract warrant that all expected credit requirements will be met?
 - Prevailing wage and qualifying apprenticeship labor
 - · Domestic content

Vendor Contract Considerations (continued)

- How will you defend an audit if the vendor is out of business?
 - Will the vendor provide contemporaneous copies of records or escrow copies supporting its:
 - · Payment of prevailing wages;
 - · Use of qualifying apprenticeship labor; and
 - Use of domestic content (if applicable)?

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Vendor Contract Considerations (continued)

- What remedies are provided for in the event of a breach?
- How will the vendor pay monetary remedies if it isn't in business?

Polling Question 4

For tax-exempt entities, a Form 990-T must be used to claim the clean energy credits that have been discussed.

- True
- False

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Filing IRS Form 990-T

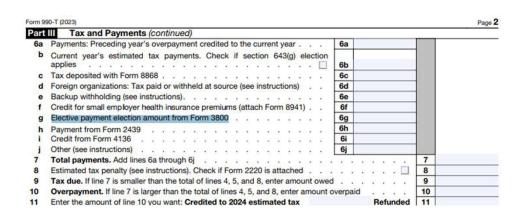
- The IRS has created a streamlined filing process for filers solely filing IRS Form 990-T to make a direct payment claim
 - · Limits the portion of the form that must be completed
- IRS Form 3800, General Business Credit must be attached
- IRS Form 3468, Investment Credit must be filed to claim the ITC
- IRS Form 8835, Renewable Electricity Production Credit
- IRS Form 8911, Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit

Filing IRS Form 990-T (continued)

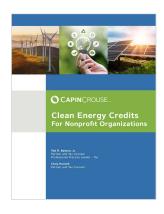
- Form 990-T is due four months and 15 days after the end of the fiscal year
 - · For December 31 fiscal year-ends, this is May 15 of the following year
 - For June 30 fiscal year-ends, this is the following November 15
- A six-month extension is available
- The Clean Energy Credits are required to be claimed on an original Form 990-T
- Clean Energy Credits must be applied against any unrelated business income tax due before a refund is paid

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Filing IRS Form 990-T (continued)

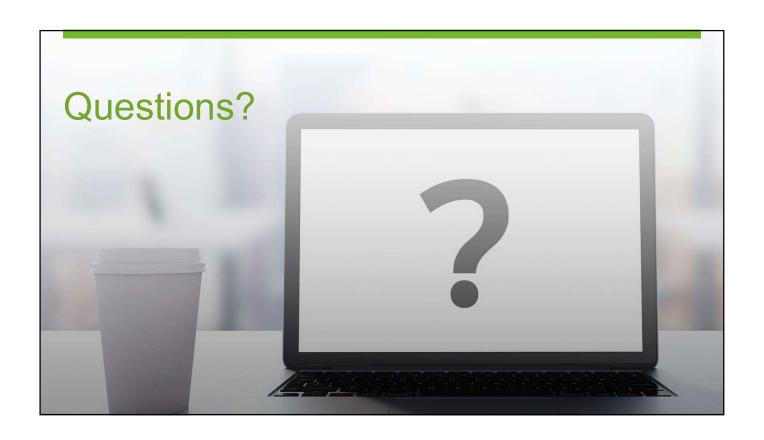


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Ted Batson, Partner and Tax Counsel Professional Practice Leader − Tax CapinCrouse LLP

tbatson@capincrouse.com

505.50.CAPIN ext. 1105

CAPINCROUSE...

Chris Purnell, Partner and Tax Counsel CapinCrouse LLP

CapinCrouse LLP

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