

**DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL TAX
PROVISIONS RELATING TO ENERGY**

Scheduled for Public Hearings
Before the
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
On July 10, 2001, and July 11, 2001

Prepared by the Staff
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INTRODUCTION

The Senate Committee on Finance has scheduled public hearings on July 10, 2001, and July 11, 2001, on the role of Federal tax incentives in energy and energy policy. This document,¹ prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, describes selected Federal tax provisions that may affect energy and energy policy.

¹ This document may be cited as follows: Joint Committee on Taxation, *Description of Federal Tax Provisions Relating to Energy* (JCX-57-01), July 9, 2001.

I. INCOME TAX RULES RELATING TO DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

A. Depletion

In general

Depletion, like depreciation, is a form of capital cost recovery. In both cases, the taxpayer is allowed a deduction in recognition of the fact that an asset--in the case of depletion for oil or gas interests, the mineral reserve itself--is being expended in order to produce income. Certain costs incurred prior to drilling an oil or gas property are recovered through the depletion deduction. These include costs of acquiring the lease or other interest in the property and geological and geophysical costs (in advance of actual drilling).

Depletion is available to any person having an economic interest in a producing property. An economic interest is possessed in every case in which the taxpayer has acquired by investment any interest in minerals in place, and secures, by any form of legal relationship, income derived from the extraction of the mineral, to which it must look for a return of its capital.² Thus, for example, both working interests and royalty interests in an oil- or gas-producing property constitute economic interests, thereby qualifying the interest holders for depletion deductions with respect to the property. A taxpayer who has no capital investment in the mineral deposit does not possess an economic interest merely because it possesses an economic or pecuniary advantage derived from production through a contractual relation.

Cost depletion

Two methods of depletion are currently allowable under the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"): (1) the cost depletion method, and (2) the percentage depletion method (secs. 611-613). Under the cost depletion method, the taxpayer deducts that portion of the adjusted basis of the depletable property which is equal to the ratio of units sold from that property during the taxable year to the number of units remaining as of the end of taxable year plus the number of units sold during the taxable year. Thus, the amount recovered under cost depletion may never exceed the taxpayer's basis in the property.

Percentage depletion and related income limitations

The Code generally limits the percentage depletion method for oil and gas properties to independent producers and royalty owners.³ Generally, under the percentage depletion method 15 percent of the taxpayer's gross income from an oil- or gas-producing property is allowed as a deduction in each taxable year (sec. 613A(c)). The amount deducted generally may not exceed 100 percent of the net income from that property in any year (the "net-income limitation") (sec. 613(a)). By contrast, for any other mineral qualifying for the percentage depletion deduction, such deduction may not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's taxable income from the depletable property. A similar 50-percent net-income limitation applied to oil and gas properties for taxable

² Treas. Reg. sec. 1.611-1(b)(1).

³ Sec. 613A.

years beginning before 1991. Section 11522(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 prospectively changed the net-income limitation threshold to 100 percent only for oil and gas properties, effective for taxable years beginning after 1990. The 100-percent net-income limitation for marginal wells has been suspended for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, and before January 1, 2002.

Additionally, the percentage depletion deduction for all oil and gas properties may not exceed 65 percent of the taxpayer's overall taxable income (determined before such deduction and adjusted for certain loss carrybacks and trust distributions) (sec. 613A(d)(1)).⁴ Because percentage depletion, unlike cost depletion, is computed without regard to the taxpayer's basis in the depletable property, cumulative depletion deductions may be greater than the amount expended by the taxpayer to acquire or develop the property.

A taxpayer is required to determine the depletion deduction for each oil or gas property under both the percentage depletion method (if the taxpayer is entitled to use this method) and the cost depletion method. If the cost depletion deduction is larger, the taxpayer must utilize that method for the taxable year in question (sec. 613(a)).

Limitation on oil and gas percentage depletion to independent producers and royalty owners

As stated above, percentage depletion of oil and gas properties generally is not permitted, except for independent producers and royalty owners, certain fixed-price gas contracts, and natural gas from geopressed brine.⁵ For purposes of the percentage depletion allowance, an independent producer is any producer that is not a "retailer" or "refiner." A retailer is any person that directly, or through a related person, sells oil or natural gas (or a derivative thereof):

- (1) through any retail outlet operated by the taxpayer or related person, or
- (2) to any person that is obligated to market or distribute such oil or natural gas (or a derivative thereof) under the name of the taxpayer or the related person, or that has the authority to occupy any retail outlet owned by the taxpayer or a related person (sec. 613A(d)(2)).

Bulk sales of crude oil and natural gas to commercial or industrial users, and bulk sales of aviation fuel to the Department of Defense, are not treated as retail sales. Further, if the combined gross receipts of the taxpayer and all related persons from the retail sale of oil, natural gas, or any product derived therefrom do not exceed \$5 million for the taxable year, the taxpayer will not be treated as a retailer.

⁴ Amounts disallowed as a result of this rule may be carried forward and deducted in subsequent taxable years, subject to the 65-percent taxable income limitation for those years.

⁵ The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 (the "1975 Act") repealed the deduction for percentage depletion with respect to other oil and gas production.

A refiner is any person that directly or through a related person engages in the refining of crude oil in excess of 50,000 barrels per day on any day during the taxable year (sec. 613A(d)(4)).

Percentage depletion for eligible taxpayers is allowed only for up to 1,000 barrels of average daily production of domestic crude oil or an equivalent amount of domestic natural gas (sec. 613A(c)).⁶ For producers of both oil and natural gas, this limitation applies on a combined basis. All production owned by businesses under common control and members of the same family must be aggregated (sec. 613A(c)(8)); each group is then treated as one producer for application of the 1,000-barrel limitation.

In addition to independent producers and royalty owners, certain sales of natural gas under a fixed contract in effect on February 1, 1975, and certain natural gas from geopressured brine,⁷ are eligible for percentage depletion, at rates of 22 percent and 10 percent, respectively. These exceptions apply without regard to the 1,000-barrel-per-day limitation and regardless of whether the producer is an independent producer or an integrated oil company.

Before enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (the "1990 Act"), if an interest in a proven oil or gas property was transferred (subject to certain exceptions), the production from such interest did not qualify for percentage depletion.⁸ The 1990 Act repealed the limitation on claiming percentage depletion on transferred properties effective for property transfers occurring after October 11, 1990.

Percentage depletion on marginal production

The 1990 Act also created special percentage depletion provisions for oil and gas production from so-called marginal properties held by independent producers or royalty owners (sec. 613A(c)(6)). Under this provision, the statutory percentage depletion rate is increased (from the general rate of 15 percent) by one percent for each whole dollar that the average price of crude oil for the immediately preceding calendar year⁹ is less than \$20 per barrel. In no event may the rate of percentage depletion under this provision exceed 25 percent for any taxable year. The increased rate applies for the taxpayer's taxable year that immediately follows a calendar year for which the average crude oil price falls below the \$20 floor. To illustrate the application

⁶ As originally enacted, the depletable oil quantity was 2,000 barrels of average daily production. This was phased down to 1,000 barrels of average daily production for 1980 and thereafter. The 1975 Act also phased down the percentage depletion rate from 22 percent in 1975 to 15 percent in 1984 and thereafter.

⁷ This exception is limited to wells the drilling of which began between September 30, 1978 and January 1, 1984.

⁸ The exceptions to this rule included transfers at death, certain transfers to controlled corporations, and transfers between controlled corporations or other business entities.

⁹ This price is determined under the provisions of the nonconventional fuels production credit of section 29 of the Code.

of this provision, the average price of a barrel of crude oil for calendar year 1999 (the most recent year for which a determination is available) was \$15.56.¹⁰ Thus, the percentage depletion rate for production from marginal wells was increased to 19 percent for taxable years beginning in 2000.

The Code defines the term "marginal production" for this purpose as domestic crude oil or domestic natural gas which is produced during any taxable year from a property which (1) is a stripper well property for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, or (2) is a property substantially all of the production from which during such calendar year is heavy oil (i.e., oil that has a weighted average gravity of 20 degrees API or less, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit) (sec. 613A(c)(6)(D)). A stripper well property is any oil or gas property which produces a daily average of 15 or less equivalent barrels of oil and gas per producing oil or gas well on such property in the calendar year during which the taxpayer's taxable year begins (sec. 613A(c)(6)(E)).¹¹

The determination of whether a property qualifies as a stripper well property is made separately for each calendar year. The fact that a property is or is not a stripper well property for one year does not affect the determination of the status of that property for a subsequent year. Further, a taxpayer makes the stripper well property determination for each separate property interest (as defined under section 614) held by the taxpayer during a calendar year. The determination is based on the total amount of production from all producing wells that are treated as part of the same property interest of the taxpayer. A property qualifies as a stripper well property for a calendar year only if the wells on such property were producing during that period at their maximum efficient rate of flow.

If a taxpayer's property consists of a partial interest in one or more oil- or gas-producing wells, the determination of whether the property is a stripper well property or a heavy oil property is made with respect to total production from such wells, including the portion of total production attributable to ownership interests other than the taxpayer's interest. If the property satisfies the requirements of a stripper well property, then that person receives the benefits of this provision with respect to its allocable share of the production from the property. The deduction is allowed for the taxable year that begins during the calendar year in which the property so qualifies.

The allowance for percentage depletion on production from marginal oil and gas properties is subject to the 1,000-barrel-per-day limitation discussed above. Unless a taxpayer elects otherwise, marginal production is given priority over other production for purposes of utilization of that limitation.

¹⁰ IRS Notice 2000-23, 2000-17 I.R.B. 952.

¹¹ The amount of equivalent barrels is computed as the sum of (1) the number of barrels of crude oil produced, and (2) the number of cubic feet of natural gas produced divided by 6,000. If a well produced 10 barrels of crude oil and 12,000 cubic feet of natural gas, its equivalent barrels produced would equal 12 barrels (i.e., $10 + (12,000 / 6,000)$).

B. Intangible Drilling and Development Costs

In general

In general, costs that benefit future periods must be capitalized and recovered over those periods for income tax purposes, rather than being expensed in the period the costs are incurred. Special rules are provided, however, for the treatment of intangible drilling and development costs ("IDCs"). Under these special rules, an operator or working interest owner¹² that pays or incurs IDCs in the development of an oil or gas property located in the United States may elect either to expense or capitalize those costs (sec. 263(c)).

IDCs include all expenditures made by an operator for wages, fuel, repairs, hauling, supplies, etc., incident to and necessary for the drilling of wells and the preparation of wells for the production of oil and gas. In addition, IDCs include the cost to operators of any drilling or development work done by contractors under any form of contract, including a turnkey contract. Such work includes labor, fuel, repairs, hauling, and supplies which are used (1) in the drilling, shooting, and cleaning of wells; (2) in the clearing of ground, draining, road making, surveying, and geological works as necessary in preparation for the drilling of wells; and (3) in the construction of such derricks, tanks, pipelines, and other physical structures as are necessary for the drilling of wells and the preparation of wells for the production of oil and gas. Generally, IDCs do not include expenses for items that have a salvage value (such as pipes and casings) or items that are part of the acquisition price of an interest in the property.¹³ They also do not include the cost to operators (1) payable only out of production or gross or net proceeds from production, if the amounts are depletable income to the recipient, and (2) amounts properly allocable to the cost of depreciable property.

If an election to expense IDCs is made, the taxpayer deducts the amount of the IDCs as an expense in the taxable year the cost is paid or incurred. Generally, if IDCs are not expensed, but are capitalized, they may be recovered through depletion or depreciation, as appropriate. In the case of a nonproductive well ("dry hole"), IDCs may be deducted at the election of the operator.¹⁴ For an integrated oil company that has elected to expense IDCs, 30 percent of the IDCs on productive wells must be capitalized and amortized over a 60-month period (sec. 291(b)(1)(A)).¹⁵

¹² An operator or working interest owner is defined as a person that holds a working or operating interest in any tract or parcel of land either as a fee owner or under a lease or any other form of contract granting working or operating rights.

¹³ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.612-4(a).

¹⁴ Treas. Reg. sec. 1.612-4(b)(4).

¹⁵ The IRS has ruled that, if a company that has capitalized and begun to amortize IDCs over a 60-month period pursuant to section 291 ceases to be an integrated oil company, it may not immediately write off the unamortized portion of the capitalized IDCs, but instead must continue to amortize the IDCs so capitalized over the 60-month amortization period. Rev. Rul. 93-26, 1993-1 C.B. 50.

Notwithstanding the fact that a taxpayer has made the election to deduct IDCs, the Code provides an additional election under which the taxpayer is allowed to capitalize and amortize certain IDCs over a 60-month period beginning with the month the expenditure was paid or incurred (sec. 59(e)(1)). This rule applies on an expenditure-by-expenditure basis; that is, for any particular taxable year, a taxpayer may deduct some portion of its IDCs and capitalize the rest under this provision. This allows the taxpayer to reduce or eliminate the IDC adjustments or preferences under the alternative minimum tax.

The election to deduct IDCs applies only to those IDCs associated with domestic properties.¹⁶ For this purpose, the United States includes certain wells drilled offshore.¹⁷

Exemption from uniform capitalization rules

The uniform capitalization rules, which were enacted as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, require certain direct and indirect costs allocable to property to be included in inventory or capitalized as part of the basis of such property (sec. 263A). In general, the uniform capitalization rules apply to real and tangible personal property produced by the taxpayer or acquired for resale. Pursuant to a special exception, these rules do not apply to IDCs incurred with respect to oil or gas wells that are otherwise deductible under the Code (sec. 263A(c)(3)).

C. Geological and Geophysical Costs

In general

Geological and geophysical expenditures ("G&G costs") are costs incurred by a taxpayer for the purpose of obtaining and accumulating data that will serve as the basis for the acquisition and retention of mineral properties by taxpayers exploring for minerals. A key issue with respect to the tax treatment of such expenditures is whether or not they are capital in nature. Capital expenditures are not currently deductible as ordinary and necessary business expenses, but are allocated to the cost of the property.¹⁸

¹⁶ In the case of IDCs paid or incurred with respect to an oil or gas well located outside of the United States, the costs, at the election of the taxpayer, are either (1) included in adjusted basis for purposes of computing the amount of any deduction allowable for cost depletion or (2) capitalized and amortized ratably over a 10-year period beginning with the taxable year such costs were paid or incurred (sec. 263(i)).

¹⁷ The term "United States" for this purpose includes the seabed and subsoil of those submarine areas that are adjacent to the territorial waters of the United States and over which the United States has exclusive rights, in accordance with international law, with respect to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources (i.e., the Continental Shelf area) (sec. 638).

¹⁸ Under section 263, capital expenditures are defined generally as any amount paid for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate. Treasury regulations define capital expenditures to include amounts paid or incurred (1) to add to the value, or substantially prolong the useful life, of property owned by the taxpayer or (2) to adapt property to a new or different use. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.263(a)-1(b).

Courts have held that G&G costs are capital, and therefore are allocable to the cost of the property¹⁹ acquired or retained.²⁰ The costs attributable to such exploration are allocable to the cost of the property acquired or retained. As described further below, IRS administrative rulings have provided further guidance regarding the definition and proper tax treatment of G&G costs.

Revenue Ruling 77-188

In Revenue Ruling 77-188²¹ (hereinafter referred to as the "1977 ruling"), the IRS provided guidance regarding the proper tax treatment of G&G costs. The ruling describes a typical geological and geophysical exploration program as containing the following elements:

- It is customary in the search for mineral producing properties for a taxpayer to conduct an exploration program in one or more identifiable project areas. Each project area encompasses a territory that the taxpayer determines can be explored advantageously in a single integrated operation. This determination is made after analyzing certain variables such as (1) the size and topography of the project area to be explored, (2) the existing information available with respect to the project area and nearby areas, and (3) the quantity of equipment, the number of personnel, and the amount of money available to conduct a reasonable exploration program over the project area.
- The taxpayer selects a specific project area from which geological and geophysical data are desired and conducts a reconnaissance-type survey utilizing various geological and geophysical exploration techniques. These techniques are designed to yield data that will afford a basis for identifying specific geological features with sufficient mineral potential to merit further exploration.
- Each separable, noncontiguous portion of the original project area in which such a specific geological feature is identified is a separate "area of interest." The original project area is subdivided into as many small projects as there are areas of interest located and identified within the original project area. If the circumstances permit a detailed exploratory survey to be conducted without an initial reconnaissance-type survey, the project area and the area of interest will be coextensive.

¹⁹ "Property" means an interest in a property as defined in section 614 of the Code, and includes an economic interest in a tract or parcel of land notwithstanding that a mineral deposit has not been established or proved at the time the costs are incurred.

²⁰ See, e.g., *Schermerhorn Oil Corporation v. Commissioner*, 46 B.T.A. 151 (1942). By contrast, section 617 of the Code permits a taxpayer to elect to deduct certain expenditures incurred for the purpose of ascertaining the existence, location, extent, or quality of any deposit of ore or other mineral (but not oil and gas). These deductions are subject to recapture if the mine with respect to which the expenditures were incurred reaches the producing stage.

²¹ 1977-1 C.B. 76.

- The taxpayer seeks to further define the geological features identified by the prior reconnaissance-type surveys by additional, more detailed, exploratory surveys conducted with respect to each area of interest. For this purpose, the taxpayer engages in more intensive geological and geophysical exploration employing methods that are designed to yield sufficiently accurate sub-surface data to afford a basis for a decision to acquire or retain properties within or adjacent to a particular area of interest or to abandon the entire area of interest as unworthy of development by mine or well.

The 1977 ruling provides that if, on the basis of data obtained from the preliminary geological and geophysical exploration operations, only one area of interest is located and identified within the original project area, then the entire expenditure for those exploratory operations is to be allocated to that one area of interest and thus capitalized into the depletable basis of that area of interest. On the other hand, if two or more areas of interest are located and identified within the original project area, the entire expenditure for the exploratory operations is to be allocated equally among the various areas of interest.

If no areas of interest are located and identified by the taxpayer within the original project area, then the 1977 ruling states that the entire amount of the G&G costs related to the exploration is deductible as a loss under section 165. The loss is claimed in the taxable year in which that particular project area is abandoned as a potential source of mineral production.

A taxpayer may acquire or retain a property within or adjacent to an area of interest, based on data obtained from a detailed survey that does not relate exclusively to any discrete property within a particular area of interest. Generally, under the 1977 ruling, the taxpayer allocates the entire amount of G&G costs to the acquired or retained property as a capital cost under section 263(a). If more than one property is acquired, it is proper to determine the amount of the G&G costs allocable to each such property by allocating the entire amount of the costs among the properties on the basis of comparative acreage.

If, however, no property is acquired or retained within or adjacent to that area of interest, the entire amount of the G&G costs allocable to the area of interest is deductible as a loss under section 165 for the taxable year in which such area of interest is abandoned as a potential source of mineral production.

In 1983, the IRS issued Revenue Ruling 83-105,²² which elaborates on the positions set forth in the 1977 ruling by setting forth seven factual situations and applying the principles of the 1977 ruling to those situations. In addition, Revenue Ruling 83-105 explains what constitutes "abandonment as a potential source of mineral production."

²² 1983-2 C.B. 51.

D. Depreciation Rules Applicable to Oil and Gas Property

In general

Under present law, a taxpayer generally must capitalize the cost of property used in a trade or business and recover such cost over time through annual deductions for depreciation or amortization. Tangible property generally is depreciated under the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS), which determines depreciation by applying specific recovery periods, placed-in-service conventions, and depreciation methods to the cost of various types of depreciable property (sec. 168).

Personal property

Classification of assets and recovery periods

Personal property is classified under MACRS based on the property's "class life" unless a different classification is specifically provided in section 168. The class life applicable for personal property is the asset guideline period (midpoint class life as of January 1, 1986). Based on the property's classification, a recovery period is prescribed under MACRS. In general, there are six classes of recovery periods to which personal property can be assigned. For example, personal property that has a class life of four years or less has a recovery period of three years, whereas personal property with a class life greater than four years but less than 10 years has a recovery period of five years. The class lives and recovery periods for most property are contained in Rev. Proc. 87-56²³ (as clarified and modified by Rev. Proc. 88-22²⁴).

Depreciation methods

The cost of personal property with a recovery period of ten years or less is recovered using the 200-percent declining balance method. The cost of personal property included in the 15-year or 20-year class is recovered using the 150-percent declining balance method. Under both methods, a taxpayer switches to the straight-line method for the first taxable year for which using the straight line method will yield a larger deduction. In addition, a taxpayer may elect to use the straight-line method over the applicable MACRS recovery period or an alternative depreciation system based on class lives for property that is otherwise eligible for MACRS.

Placed in service conventions

A half-year convention applies under which all personal property placed in service or disposed of during a taxable year is treated as placed in service or disposed of at the midpoint of such year. As a result, a half-year of depreciation is allowed for the first year the property is placed in service, regardless of when the property is placed in service during the year, and a half-year of depreciation is allowed for the year in which property is disposed of or is otherwise retired from service.

²³ 1987-2 C.B. 674.

²⁴ 1988-1 C.B. 785.

A mid-quarter convention is applied to all personal property if more than 40 percent of all depreciable personal property placed in service by a taxpayer during a taxable year is placed in service during the last three months of the taxable year. The mid-quarter convention treats all property placed in service during any quarter of a taxable year as placed in service on the midpoint of such quarter.

Real property

The cost of residential rental property is recovered using the straight-line method of depreciation, and a recovery period of 27.5 years. The cost of nonresidential real property is recovered using the straight-line method of depreciation, and a recovery period of 39 years.

Placed in service convention

In the case of both residential rental property and nonresidential real property, a mid-month convention applies. Under the mid-month convention, the depreciation allowance for the first year property is placed in service is based on the number of months the property was in service, and property placed in service at any time during a month is treated as having been placed in service in the middle of the month.

Alternative depreciation system

An alternative depreciation system is provided for property that is predominantly foreign-use property, tax-exempt use property, financed tax-exempt bond financed property, or with respect to which a taxpayer elects to apply the alternative depreciation system. In these cases, depreciation allowances are computed under the alternative depreciation system, which provides for straight-line recovery and use of the placed in service conventions described above.

Unless specifically prescribed by section 168, the recovery period under the alternative system generally is equal to the property's class life (12 years for personal property with no ADR midpoint life, and 40 years for real property).

Rules Governing Cost Recovery Deductions for Oil and Gas Property

The applicable recovery periods for oil and gas property generally follow the MACRS rules described above with recovery periods ranging from seven years to 15 years. Rev. Proc. 87-56, 1987-2 CB 674 (as clarified and modified by Rev. Proc. 88-22, 1988-1 CB 785) prescribes recovery periods for oil and gas property used in the following activities.

Offshore drilling

Depreciable assets used in offshore drilling are assigned a five-year recovery period. Assets used in offshore drilling for oil and gas include floating, self-propelled, and other drilling vessels, barges, platforms, and drilling equipment, and support vessels such as tenders, barges, towboats, and crewboats. It does not include oil and gas production assets.

Drilling of oil and gas wells

Depreciable assets used in drilling of oil and gas wells are assigned a five-year recovery period. It includes assets used in the drilling of onshore oil and gas wells and the provision of geophysical and other exploration services, and the provision of such oil and gas field services as chemical treatment, plugging and abandoning of wells, and cementing or perforating well casings. It does not include assets used in the performance of any of these activities and services by integrated petroleum and natural gas producers for their own account.

Exploration for, and production of petroleum and natural gas deposits

Depreciable assets used in the exploration for, and production of petroleum and natural gas deposits are assigned a seven-year recovery period. It includes assets used by petroleum and natural gas producers for drilling wells and production of petroleum and natural gas, including gathering pipelines and related storage facilities. It also includes petroleum and natural gas offshore transportation facilities used by producers and others, consisting of platforms (other than offshore drilling platforms), compression or pumping equipment, and gathering and transmission lines to the first onshore transshipment facility. The assets used in the first onshore transshipment facility are also included and consist of separation equipment (used for separation of natural gas, liquids, and solids), compression or pumping equipment (other than equipment included in the category Natural Gas Production Plant), and liquid holding or storage facilities (other than those included in the category Liquefied Natural Gas Plant). It does not include support vessels.

Natural gas gathering lines owned by non-producers of natural gas could be described in this category or, alternatively, in pipeline transportation (discussed below). The uncertainty regarding the appropriate recovery period has resulted in litigation between taxpayers and the IRS. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals held that natural gas gathering lines owned by non-producers fall within the scope of this category (i.e., seven-year recovery period).²⁵

Petroleum refining

Depreciable assets used in petroleum refining are assigned a 10-year general recovery period. It includes assets used for the distillation, fractionation, and catalytic cracking of crude petroleum into gasoline and its other components.

Pipeline transportation

Depreciable assets used in pipeline transportation are assigned a 15-year general recovery period. It includes assets used in the private, commercial, and contract carrying of petroleum, gas, and other products by means of pipes and conveyors. The trunk lines and related storage facilities of integrated petroleum and natural gas producers are included in this class. It excludes

²⁵ *Duke Energy v. Commissioner*, 172 F.3d 1255 (10th Cir. 1999), rev.'g 109 TC 416 (1997). See also *True v. Commissioner*, 97-2 U.S. Tax Cas. (CCH) par. 50,946 (D. Wyo. 1997).

initial clearing and grading improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403,²⁶ but includes all other related land improvements.

Substitute natural gas-coal gasification

Depreciable assets used in substitute natural gas-coal gasification are assigned 10-year general recovery period. It includes assets used in the manufacture and production of pipeline-quality gas from coal using the basic Lurgi process with advanced methanation. It includes all process plant equipment and structures used in this coal gasification process and all utility assets such as cooling systems, water supply and treatment facilities, and assets used in production and distribution of electricity and steam for use by the taxpayer in a gasification plant and attendant coal mining but not for assets used in the production and distribution of electricity and steam for sale to others. It also includes all other related land improvements. It does not include assets used in the direct mining and treatment of coal prior to the gasification process itself.

Natural gas production plant

Depreciable assets used in a natural gas production plant are assigned a seven-year general recovery period.

Gas utility trunk pipelines and related storage facilities

Depreciable assets used in gas utility trunk pipelines and related storage facilities are assigned a 15-year general recovery period. It excludes initial clearing and grading land improvements as specified in Rev. Rul. 72-403.²⁷

Liquefied natural gas plant

Depreciable assets used in a liquefied natural gas plant are assigned a 15-year general recovery period. It includes assets used in the liquefaction, storage, and regasification of natural gas including loading and unloading connections, instrumentation equipment and controls, pumps, vaporizers and odorizers, tanks, and related land improvements. It also includes pipeline interconnections with gas transmission lines and distribution systems and marine terminal facilities.

E. Credit for Producing Fuels From Nonconventional Sources

Taxpayers that produce certain qualifying fuels from nonconventional sources are eligible for a tax credit ("the section 29 credit") equal to \$3 per barrel or Btu oil barrel equivalent.²⁸ Fuels qualifying for the credit must be produced domestically from a well drilled, or a facility

²⁶ 1972-2 C.B. 102.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ A barrel-of-oil equivalent generally means that amount of the qualifying fuel that has a Btu (British thermal unit) content of 5.8 million.

treated as placed in service, before January 1, 1993. The section 29 credit generally is available for qualified fuels sold to unrelated persons before January 1, 2003.

A facility that produces gas from biomass or produces liquid, gaseous, or solid synthetic fuels from coal (including lignite) placed in service by the taxpayer before July 1, 1998, pursuant to a written binding contract in effect before January 1, 1997, generally is treated as being placed in service before January 1, 1993. If a facility that qualifies for this binding contract exception is originally placed in service after December 31, 1992, production from the facility may qualify for the credit if sold to an unrelated person before January 1, 2008.

For purposes of the section 29 credit, qualified fuels include: (1) oil produced from shale and tar sands; (2) gas produced from geopressured brine, Devonian shale, coal seams, a tight formation, or biomass (i.e., any organic material other than oil, natural gas, or coal (or any product thereof)); and (3) liquid, gaseous, or solid synthetic fuels produced from coal (including lignite), including such fuels when used as feedstocks. Production attributable to a property from which gas from Devonian shale, coal seams, geopressured brine, or a tight formation was produced in marketable quantities before 1980 does not qualify for the credit.

The amount of the section 29 credit generally is adjusted by an inflation adjustment factor for the calendar year in which the sale occurs. The inflation adjustment factor for the 2000 taxable year was 2.0454. Therefore, the inflation-adjusted amount of the credit for that year was \$6.14 per barrel or barrel equivalent.²⁹ There is no adjustment for inflation in the case of the credit for sales of natural gas produced from a tight formation. The credit begins to phase out if the annual average unregulated wellhead price per barrel of domestic crude oil exceeds \$23.50 multiplied by the inflation adjustment factor.³⁰ For 2000 (the most recent year for which a determination is available), the inflation adjusted threshold for onset of the phase out was \$48.07 (\$23.50 x 2.0454), and the average wellhead price for 2000 was substantially lower than the indexed threshold.

The amount of the section 29 credit allowable with respect to a project is reduced by any unrecaptured business energy tax credit (sec. 48) or enhanced oil recovery credit (sec. 43) claimed with respect to such project.

As with most other credits, the section 29 credit may not be used to offset alternative minimum tax liability. Any unused section 29 credit generally may not be carried back or forward to another taxable year; however, a taxpayer, under section 53, receives a credit for prior year minimum tax liability to the extent that a section 29 credit is disallowed as a result of the operation of the alternative minimum tax (sec. 53). The credit is limited to what would have been the regular tax liability but for the alternative minimum tax.

²⁹ IRS Notice 2001-31, 2001-17 I.R.B. 1093.

³⁰ *Id.*

F. Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit

Taxpayers are permitted to claim a general business credit for a taxable year, which consists of several different components (sec. 38(a)). One component of the general business credit is the enhanced oil recovery credit (sec. 43). The general business credit for a taxable year may not exceed the excess (if any) of the taxpayer's net income over the greater of (1) the tentative minimum tax, or (2) 25 percent of so much of the taxpayer's net regular tax liability as exceeds \$25,000. Any unused general business credit generally may be carried back one taxable year and carried forward 20 taxable years.

The enhanced oil recovery credit for a taxable year is equal to 15 percent of certain costs attributable to qualified enhanced oil recovery ("EOR") projects undertaken by the taxpayer in the United States during the taxable year. To the extent that a credit is allowed for such costs, the taxpayer must reduce the amount otherwise deductible or required to be capitalized and recovered through depreciation, depletion, or amortization, as appropriate, with respect to these costs. A taxpayer may elect not to have the enhanced oil recovery credit apply for a taxable year.

The amount of the enhanced oil recovery credit is reduced in a taxable year following a calendar year during which the annual average unregulated wellhead price per barrel of domestic crude oil exceeds \$28 (adjusted for inflation since 1990).³¹ For calendar year 2000, this amount was \$33.84 (\$28 x 1.2087).³² If the average unregulated wellhead price exceeds this amount, the credit would be reduced ratably over a \$6 phase out range.

For purposes of the credit, qualified enhanced oil recovery costs include the following costs which are paid or incurred with respect to a qualified EOR project: (1) the cost of tangible property which is an integral part of the project and with respect to which depreciation or amortization is allowable; (2) IDCs with respect to which a taxpayer may make an election to deduct under section 263(c),³³ and (3) the cost of tertiary injectants with respect to which a deduction is allowable for the taxable year. Purchased and self-produced injectants are treated the same for purposes of the enhanced oil recovery credit.

A qualified EOR project means any project that is located within the United States and involves the application (in accordance with sound engineering principles) of one or more tertiary recovery methods as defined under section 193(b)(3) which can reasonably be expected to result in more than an insignificant increase in the amount of crude oil which ultimately will be recovered. The tertiary recovery methods referred to in section 193(b)(3) generally include

³¹ The average per-barrel price of crude oil for this purpose is determined under the same manner as it is for purposes of the section 29 credit.

³² The inflation adjustment factor for 2000 is 1.2087. IRS Notice 2000-51, 2000-38 I.R.B. 291.

³³ In the case of an integrated oil company, the credit base includes those IDCs which the taxpayer is required to capitalize under section 291(b)(1).

the following nine methods:³⁴ miscible fluid displacement, steam-drive injection, microemulsion flooding, *in situ* combustion, polymer-augmented water flooding, cyclic-steam injection, alkaline flooding, carbonated water flooding, and immiscible non-hydrocarbon gas displacement, or any other method approved by the IRS. In addition, for purposes of the EOR credit, immiscible non-hydrocarbon gas displacement generally is considered a qualifying tertiary recovery method, even if the gas injected is not carbon dioxide.

A project is not considered a qualified EOR project unless the project's operator submits to the IRS a certification from a petroleum engineer that the project meets the requirements set forth in the preceding paragraph.

The enhanced oil recovery credit is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990, with respect to costs paid or incurred in EOR projects begun or significantly expanded after that date.

G. Alternative Minimum Tax

In general

A taxpayer is subject to an alternative minimum tax ("AMT") to the extent that its tentative minimum tax exceeds its regular income tax liability (sec. 55(a)). A corporate taxpayer's tentative minimum tax generally equals 20 percent of its alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI") in excess of an exemption amount. (The AMT rate for a noncorporate taxpayer is 26 or 28 percent, depending on the amount of its AMTI above an exemption amount.) Alternative minimum taxable income is the taxpayer's taxable income increased by certain tax preferences and adjusted by determining the tax treatment of certain items in a manner that negates the deferral of income resulting from the regular tax treatment of those items.

The AMTI of a corporation is increased by an amount equal to 75 percent of the amount by which adjusted current earnings ("ACE") of the corporation exceed AMTI (as determined before this adjustment) (sec. 56(g)). In general, ACE means AMTI with additional adjustments that generally follow the rules presently applicable to corporations in computing their earnings and profits.

AMT treatment of depletion

Since the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 became fully effective, there has been no AMT preference for oil and gas percentage depletion. Before enactment of that Act, oil and gas percentage depletion deductions in excess of the taxpayer's basis in the property were an AMT preference.

³⁴ See, section 212.78(c) of the June 1979 Department of Energy regulations.

AMT treatment of IDCs

As discussed above, in computing its regular tax, a taxpayer who pays or incurs IDCs in the development of domestic oil or gas properties may elect either to expense or capitalize these amounts. The difference between the amount of a taxpayer's IDC deductions and the amount which would have been currently deductible had IDCs been capitalized and recovered over a 10-year period may constitute an item of tax preference for the AMT to the extent that this amount exceeds 65 percent of the taxpayer's net income from oil and gas properties for the taxable year (the "excess IDC preference") (sec. 57(a)(2)).

For taxpayers other than integrated oil companies, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 repealed the excess IDC preference for IDCs related to oil and gas wells for taxable years beginning after 1992 (sec. 57(a)(2)(E)). The repeal of the excess IDC preference, however, may not result in the reduction of the amount of the taxpayer's AMTI by more than 40 percent of the amount that the taxpayer's AMTI would have been had the excess IDC preference not been repealed.

In addition, for purposes of computing an integrated oil company's ACE adjustment to the AMT, IDCs are capitalized and amortized over the 60-month period beginning with the month in which they are paid or incurred (sec. 56(g)(4)(D)(i)). The ACE preference does not apply to independent oil and gas producers since enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

AMT treatment of depreciation

Depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 and before January 1, 1999, must be computed by using the generally longer class lives prescribed by the alternative depreciation system of section 168(g) and either (a) the straight-line method in the case of property subject to the straight-line method under the regular tax, or (b) the 150-percent declining balance method in the case of other property. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provided that AMT depreciation on property placed in service after December 31, 1998, is computed by using the regular tax recovery periods and the AMT methods (i.e., straight line or 150% declining balance) described in the previous sentence. For property placed in service after 1980 and before 1987, the amount by which accelerated depreciation exceeds straight-line depreciation on real and leased personal property is treated as an AMT preference.

H. Passive Activity Loss and Credit Rules

A taxpayer's deductions from passive trade or business activities, to the extent they exceed income from all such passive activities of the taxpayer (exclusive of portfolio income), generally may not be deducted against other income (sec. 469).³⁵ Thus, for example, an individual taxpayer generally may not deduct losses from a passive activity against income from wages. Losses suspended under this "passive activity loss" limitation are carried forward and treated as deductions from passive activities in the following year, and thus may offset any income from passive activities generated in that later year. Suspended losses from a passive

³⁵ This provision applies to individuals, estates, trusts, personal service corporations, and certain closely held corporations.

activity may be deducted in full when the taxpayer disposes of its entire interest in that activity to an unrelated party in a transaction in which all realized gain or loss is recognized. An activity generally is treated as passive if the taxpayer does not materially participate in the activity. A taxpayer is treated as materially participating in an activity only if the taxpayer is involved in the operations of the activity on a basis, which is regular, continuous, and substantial.

A working interest in an oil or gas property generally is not treated as a passive activity, whether or not the taxpayer materially participates in the activities related to that property (sec. 469(c)(3) and (4)).³⁶ In addition, if a taxpayer has any loss for any taxable year from a working interest in an oil or gas property which is treated pursuant to this working interest exception as a loss which is not from a passive activity, then any net income from such property (or any property the basis of which is determined in whole or in part by reference to the basis of such property) for any succeeding taxable year is treated as income of the taxpayer which is not from a passive activity.

Similar limitations apply to the utilization of tax credits attributable to passive activities (sec. 469(a)(1)(B)). Thus, for example, the passive activity rules (and, consequently, the oil and gas working interest exception to those rules) apply to the nonconventional fuels production credit and the enhanced oil recovery credit. However, if a taxpayer has net income from a working interest in an oil and gas property that is treated as not arising from a passive activity, then any tax credits attributable to the interest in that property are treated as credits not from a passive activity (and, thus, not subject to the passive activity credit limitation). The amount of such credits may not exceed the regular tax liability of the taxpayer for the taxable year, which is allocable to such net income.

I. Sales and Exchanges of Property Interests

Under present law, individual taxpayers are subject to a maximum statutory income tax rate of 39.1 percent. If an individual recognizes long-term capital gains, however, the gains generally are subject to a maximum tax rate of 20 percent. There currently is no differential between the rates of taxation on capital gains and ordinary income in the case of corporate taxpayers.

Gain recognized from the disposition of an interest in an oil or gas property generally is characterized as capital gain. The Code contains a special recapture provision, however, which mandates that in certain cases a portion of any gain is to be treated as ordinary income and not as capital gain (sec. 1254). Specifically, the Code provides that if a taxpayer disposes of "section 1254 property" that was placed in service after 1986, then the lesser of (1) the gain recognized on the disposition, or (2) the aggregate amount of (a) depletion deductions which resulted in a reduction in the basis of the property disposed of and (b) IDCs deducted pursuant to an election under section 263(c), and which, but for the deduction, would have been included in the adjusted

³⁶ This exception from the passive activity rules does not apply if the taxpayer holds the working interest through an entity which limits the liability of the taxpayer with respect to the interest.

basis of the property, is characterized as ordinary income.³⁷ For this purpose, the term "section 1254 property" means any property (within the meaning of sec. 614) if any IDCs are properly chargeable to such property or the adjusted basis of such property includes adjustments for depletion deductions.

J. Net Operating Losses

A net operating loss ("NOL") is generally the amount by which business deductions of a taxpayer exceed business gross income. In general, an NOL may be carried back two years and carried forward 20 years to offset taxable income in such years.³⁸ A carryback of an NOL results in the refund of Federal income tax paid for the carryback year. A carryforward of an NOL reduces Federal income tax liability for the carryforward year. Special NOL carryback rules apply to (1) casualty and theft losses of individual taxpayers, (2) Presidentially declared disasters for taxpayers engaged in a farming business or a small business, (3) real estate investment trusts, (4) specified liability losses, (5) excess interest losses, and (6) farm losses.

³⁷ For dispositions of property placed in service before 1987, taxpayers are not required to recapture depletion deductions and are required to recapture IDC deductions only in excess of the amounts which would have been deductible as depletion if the IDCs had been capitalized.

³⁸ A taxpayer could elect to forgo the carryback of an NOL.

II. FOREIGN TAX RULES RELATING TO OIL AND GAS INCOME

In general, the United States taxes the U.S. 10-percent shareholders of a controlled foreign corporation (“CFC”) on their pro rata shares of certain income of the CFC (referred to as “subpart F income”), without regard to whether the income is distributed to the shareholders.³⁹ Subpart F income includes, among other things, foreign base company oil-related income. Foreign base company oil-related income generally includes all oil-related income derived from foreign sources (as defined in sec. 907(c)(2) and (3) and described below) other than income derived from a source within a foreign country in connection with either (1) oil or gas which was extracted from a well located in that foreign country, or (2) oil, gas, or a primary product of oil or gas which is sold by the foreign corporation or a related person for use or consumption within that foreign country, or is loaded in that country on a vessel or aircraft as fuel for that vessel or aircraft (sec. 954(g)). An exception is available for any foreign corporation that, together with related persons, does not constitute a large oil producer.

A credit against U.S. tax on foreign-source income generally is allowed for foreign taxes paid or accrued (or deemed paid). The amount of foreign tax credits that a taxpayer may claim is subject to a limitation that prevents taxpayers from using foreign tax credits to offset U.S. tax on U.S.-source income. The foreign tax credit limitation is calculated on an overall basis and separately for specific categories of income.

Special foreign tax credit rules apply in the case of foreign oil and gas income. Under a special limitation, taxes on foreign oil and gas extraction income are creditable only to the extent that they do not exceed a specified amount (e.g., 35 percent of such income in the case of a corporation) (sec. 907(a)). For this purpose, foreign oil and gas extraction income is income derived from foreign sources from the extraction of minerals from oil or gas wells or the sale or exchange of assets used by the taxpayer in such extraction. A taxpayer must have excess limitation under the special rules applicable to foreign extraction taxes and excess limitation under the general foreign tax credit provisions in order to utilize excess foreign oil and gas extraction taxes in a carryback or carryforward year.

In the case of taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country with respect to certain foreign oil-related income, discriminatory foreign taxes are not treated as creditable foreign taxes (sec. 907(b)). For this purpose, foreign oil-related income is income derived from foreign sources from (1) the processing of minerals extracted by the taxpayer or any other person from oil or gas wells into their primary products, (2) the transportation of such minerals or primary products, (3) the distribution or sale of such minerals or primary products, (4) the disposition of assets used by the taxpayer in such processing, transportation, or distributions or sales, or (5) the performance of any other related service (sec. 907(c)(2)).

³⁹ In general, a foreign corporation is a CFC if U.S. 10-percent shareholders own more than 50 percent of such corporation’s stock (measured by vote or value) (sec. 957).

III. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR VESSELS

In determining taxable income for regular tax purposes, a qualified taxpayer who owns or leases a qualified vessel (an "agreement vessel") is allowed a deduction for certain amounts contributed to a fund established under section 607 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (a "capital construction fund") (sec. 7518). In addition, the investment earnings on amounts contributed to a capital construction fund are excluded from gross income for regular tax purposes.

If a withdrawal from a capital construction fund is used to acquire, construct, or reconstruct a qualified vessel, the amount withdrawn generally is not included in gross income and the basis of the qualified vessel generally is reduced by the amount withdrawn to the extent attributable to amounts previously deducted or excluded from income. In the case of any other withdrawal from a capital construction fund, the amount withdrawn generally is included in gross income to the extent attributable to amounts previously deducted or excluded from income and interest on the tax liability attributable to such inclusion generally must be paid from the date of the deduction or exclusion.

Under section 607(k) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as in effect as of the date of enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, a qualified vessel generally is a vessel constructed or reconstructed in the United States (the "U.S.-build requirement") and documented under the laws of the United States (the "U.S.-flag requirement"). In addition, the person maintaining the capital construction fund must agree with the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of Transportation that the vessel will be operated in the United States foreign trade, Great Lakes trade, or noncontiguous domestic trade or in the fisheries of the United States.

IV. CREDITS FOR PRODUCING ELECTRICITY FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES

A. Production of Electricity from Wind, Closed Loop Biomass, and Poultry Litter

An income tax credit is allowed for the production of electricity from either qualified wind energy, qualified “closed-loop” biomass, or qualified poultry waste facilities (sec. 45).

The credit applies to electricity produced by a wind energy facility placed in service after December 31, 1993, and before January 1, 2002, to electricity produced by a closed-loop biomass facility placed in service after December 31, 1992, and before January 1, 2002, and to a poultry waste facility placed in service after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2002. The credit is allowable for production during the 10-year period after a facility is originally placed in service. In order to claim the credit, a taxpayer must own the facility and sell the electricity produced by the facility to an unrelated party. In the case of a poultry waste facility, the taxpayer may claim the credit as a lessee/operator of a facility owned by a governmental unit.

Closed-loop biomass is plant matter, where the plants are grown for the sole purpose of being used to generate electricity. It does not include waste materials (including, but not limited to, scrap wood, manure, and municipal or agricultural waste). The credit also is not available to taxpayers who use standing timber to produce electricity. Poultry waste means poultry manure and litter, including wood shavings, straw, rice hulls, and other bedding material for the disposition of manure.

The credit for electricity produced from wind, closed-loop biomass, or poultry waste is a component of the general business credit (sec. 38(b)(8)). The credit, when combined with all other components of the general business credit, generally may not exceed for any taxable year the excess of the taxpayer's net income tax over the greater of (1) 25 percent of net regular tax liability above \$25,000, or (2) the tentative minimum tax. For credits arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, an unused general business credit generally may be carried back one year and carried forward 20 years (sec. 39). To coordinate the carryback with the period of application for this credit, the credit for electricity produced from closed-loop biomass facilities may not be carried back to a tax year ending before 1993 and the credit for electricity produced from wind energy may not be carried back to a tax year ending before 1994 (sec. 39).

B. Investment in Solar and Geothermal Energy Property

A nonrefundable, 10-percent investment tax credit (“business energy credit”) is allowed for the cost of new property that is equipment (1) that uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool a structure, or to provide solar process heat, or (2) that is 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 the electric transmission stage (sec. 48).

The business energy tax credits are components of the general business credit (sec. 38(b)(1)). The business energy tax credits, when combined with all other components of the general business credit, generally may not exceed for any taxable year the excess of the taxpayer's net income tax over the greater of (1) 25 percent of net regular tax liability above

\$25,000, or (2) the tentative minimum tax. For credits arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, an unused general business credit generally may be carried back one year and carried forward 20 years (sec. 39).

A taxpayer may exclude from income the value of any subsidy provided by a public utility for the purchase or installation of an energy conservation measure. An energy conservation measure means any installation or modification primarily designed to reduce consumption of electricity or natural gas or to improve the management of energy demand with respect to a dwelling unit (sec. 136).

V. INCOME TAX CREDIT AND PARTIAL EXCISE TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN RENEWABLE FUELS

In general

Ethanol and methanol derived from renewable sources (e.g., biomass) are eligible for an income tax credit (the "alcohol fuels credit") under present law equal to 53 cents per gallon (ethanol) and 60 cents per gallon (methanol). These tax credits are provided to blenders of the alcohol with other taxable fuels, or to retail sellers of unblended alcohol fuels. Typically, ethanol is blended with gasoline subject to Highway Trust Fund excise tax to produce "gasohol." The 53-cents-per-gallon income tax credit rate is scheduled to decline to 51 cents per gallon during the period 2003 through 2007. The credit is scheduled to expire after December 31, 2007.

The alcohol fuels tax credit may be claimed either against income tax or as a reduction in Federal excise tax imposed on gasoline or other highway motor fuels. Most of the benefit of the alcohol fuels credit is claimed through the excise tax system.

Small producer credit

In addition to the general alcohol fuels credit, small producers of ethanol are entitled to a 10-cents-per-gallon income tax credit. Eligible small producers are defined as persons whose production capacity does not exceed 30 million gallons and whose annual production does not exceed 15 million gallons. This credit is scheduled to expire after December 31, 2007.

VI. SPECIAL COST RECOVERY PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRIC AND CLEAN-FUEL VEHICLES

A 10-percent tax credit is provided for the cost of a qualified electric vehicle, up to a maximum credit of \$4,000 (sec. 30). A qualified electric vehicle is a motor vehicle that is powered primarily by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current, the original use of which commences with the taxpayer, and that is acquired for the use by the taxpayer and not for resale. The full amount of the credit is available for purchases prior to 2002. The credit phases down in the years 2002 through 2004, and is unavailable for purchases after December 31, 2004.

Certain costs of qualified clean-fuel vehicle property and clean-fuel vehicle refueling property may be expensed and deducted when such property is placed in service (sec. 179A).⁴⁰ Qualified clean-fuel vehicle property includes motor vehicles that use certain clean-burning fuels (natural gas, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, electricity and any other fuel at least 85 percent of which is methanol, ethanol, any other alcohol or ether). The maximum amount of the deduction is \$50,000 for a truck or van with a gross vehicle weight over 26,000 pounds or a bus with seating capacities of at least 20 adults; \$5,000 in the case of a truck or van with a gross vehicle weight between 10,000 and 26,000 pounds; and \$2,000 in the case of any other motor vehicle. Qualified electric vehicles do not qualify for the clean-fuel vehicle deduction.

Clean-fuel vehicle refueling property comprises property for the storage or dispensing of a clean-burning fuel, if the storage or dispensing is the point at which the fuel is delivered into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle. Clean-fuel vehicle refueling property also includes property for the recharging of electric vehicles, but only if the property is located at a point where the electric vehicle is recharged. Up to \$100,000 of such property at each location owned by the taxpayer may be expensed with respect to that location.

The deduction phases down in the years 2002 through 2004, and is unavailable for purchases after December 31, 2004.

⁴⁰ The amount the taxpayer may claim as a depreciation deduction for any passenger automobile is limited (sec. 280F). In the case of a qualified clean-burning fuel vehicle, the limitation of sec. 280F applies only to that portion of the vehicle's cost not represented by the installed qualified clean-burning fuel property. The taxpayer may claim an amount otherwise allowable as a depreciation deduction on the installed qualified clean-burning fuel property, without regard to the limitation. In the case of a passenger vehicle designed to be propelled primarily by electricity and built by an original equipment manufacturer, the otherwise applicable limitation amounts are tripled. These exceptions from sec. 280F apply to vehicles placed in service prior to January 1, 2005.

VII. EXCLUSION FOR CERTAIN ENERGY SUBSIDIES PROVIDED BY A PUBLIC UTILITY

Present law⁴¹ provides an exclusion from the gross income of a customer of a public utility for the value of any subsidy provided by the utility for the purchase or installation of an energy conservation measure with respect to a dwelling unit (as defined by sec. 280A(f)(1)).⁴² For purposes of section 136, an energy conservation measure is any installation or modification primarily designed to reduce consumption of electricity or natural gas or to improve the management of energy demand with respect to property.

Present law denies a deduction or credit to a taxpayer (or requires a reduction in the adjusted basis of property of a taxpayer in appropriate cases) for any expenditure to the extent that a subsidy related to the expenditure was excluded from the gross income of the taxpayer. The exclusion does not apply to payments made to or from a qualified cogeneration facility or a qualifying small power production facility pursuant to section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978.

⁴¹ Sec. 136, added by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

⁴² For subsidies received after 1994 and before 1997, section 136 provided a partial exclusion from gross income for the value of any subsidy provided by a utility for the purchase or installation of an energy conservation measure with respect to property that was not a dwelling unit. The amount of the partial exclusion was 40 percent of the value for subsidies received in 1995, and 50 percent of the value for subsidies received in 1996. Sec. 136 would have provided an exclusion for 65 percent of the value for subsidies received after 1996 with respect to property other than a dwelling unit, but the exclusion with respect to property that was not a dwelling unit was repealed by Pub. L. No. 104-188.

VIII. OVERVIEW OF HIGHWAY AND AIR TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAXES⁴³

A. Highway Trust Fund Excise Taxes

Present Law

In general

Six separate excise taxes are imposed to finance the Federal Highway Trust Fund program. Three of these taxes are imposed on highway motor fuels. The remaining three are a retail sales tax on heavy highway vehicles, a manufacturers' excise tax on heavy vehicle tires, and an annual use tax on heavy vehicles. The six taxes are summarized below.

Highway motor fuels taxes

The Highway Trust Fund⁴⁴ motor fuels tax rates are as follows:

Gasoline	18.3 cents per gallon
Diesel fuel and kerosene	24.3 cents per gallon
Special motor fuels	18.3 cents per gallon generally ⁴⁵

⁴³ A General Fund tax that produces smaller amounts of revenue is imposed on diesel fuel used in trains. In addition, excise taxes are imposed on fuels used in inland waterway barges and on motorboat gasoline and special motor fuels. Receipts of those taxes are divided between the General Fund and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund and Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (except for \$1 million annual that is deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund), respectively.

⁴⁴ These fuels are subject to an additional 0.1-cent-per-gallon excise tax to fund the Leaking Underground Storage Tank ("LUST") Trust Fund. See, secs. 4041(d) and 4081(a)(2)(B). That tax is imposed as an "add-on" to other existing taxes and could be affected by changes to the structure of the fuels taxes.

⁴⁵ The statutory rate for certain special motor fuels is determined on an energy equivalent basis, as follows:

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane)	13.6 cents per gallon
Liquefied natural gas	11.9 cents per gallon
Methanol derived from petroleum or natural gas	9.15 cents per gallon
Compressed natural gas	48.54 cents per MCF

Gasoline and diesel fuel that is blended with ethanol or methanol derived from renewable sources receives a rate reduction of 5.3 cents per gallon⁴⁶ (6.0 cents per gallon for methanol), with volume being determined by reference to the blended fuel. The 5.3 cents-per-gallon and 6 cents-per-gallon rate reductions are based on a blend of 90 percent gasoline or diesel fuel and 10 percent alcohol. Reductions in tax rates are allowed, at proportionately reduced amounts, for 92.3 percent/7.7 percent and 94.3 percent/5.7 percent blends. "Neat" alcohol fuels comprised of at least 85 percent ethanol or renewable source methanol receive the same reduced rates. A portion of the Highway motor fuels tax rates on fuel that is blended with ethanol (e.g., "gasohol") and renewable source methanol is retained in the General Fund (2.5 cents per gallon before October 1, 2005) (sec. 9503(b)(4)).

Collection of taxes

Gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene.--Gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene are taxed when the fuels are removed from a refinery or registered pipeline or barge terminal (sec. 4081(a)(1)). Typically, these fuels are transferred by pipeline or barge in large quantities ("bulk") to terminal storage facilities that geographically are located closer to destination retail markets. A fuel is taxed when it "breaks bulk," i.e., when it is removed from the refinery or terminal, typically by truck or rail car, for delivery to a smaller wholesale facility or a retail outlet. The party liable for payment of the taxes is the "position holder," i.e., the person shown on the records of the terminal facility as owning the fuel.

All persons owning these motor fuels before tax is paid must be registered with the IRS (sec. 4101). Additionally, terminal facilities must register with the IRS as a condition of storing untaxed (or undyed) motor fuels (including motor fuels that are not owned by the terminal operator). Sale or other transfer of fuel to an unregistered party or removal to an unregistered facility before the fuel breaks bulk results in imposition of tax on that transaction. If the fuel subsequently is transferred into and removed from a registered terminal, a second tax is imposed. Refund claims are allowed to prevent double taxation.

In general, all fuel removed from a registered terminal facility is subject to tax, without regard to whether the ultimate use of the fuel is taxable (e.g., non-taxable use for heating or other off-highway business use such as farming). Exceptions are provided allowing diesel fuel and kerosene to be removed for use in a non-taxable use or in an intercity bus or a train eligible for a

See, sec. 4041(a)(2) and (3) and 4041(m).

The compressed natural gas tax rate is equivalent only to 4.3 cents-per-gallon of the rate imposed on gasoline and other special motor fuels rather than the full 18.3 cents-per-gallon rate. The tax rate for the other special motor fuels is equivalent to the full 18.3 cents-per-gallon gasoline and special motor fuels tax rate.

⁴⁶ The 5.3 cents-per-gallon rate is for the period 2001 and 2002. The rate is scheduled to decline to 5.2 cents per gallon for the period 2003-2004, and to 5.1 cents per gallon for the period 2005-2007.

reduced tax rate if the fuel is indelibly dyed at the time of removal.⁴⁷ All gasoline removals are subject to tax.

Refunds or income tax credits may be claimed (generally by consumers) for fuels on which tax is paid and which ultimately are used in a non-taxable use. The rules governing how and by whom a refund is claimed differ by type of fuel, by end use, and by dollar amount of the claim. Except in the case of "gasohol" (gasoline blended with ethanol) and kerosene sold from certain "blocked pumps" for which weekly claims are allowed, no more than one claim per quarter may be filed. Refund claims may be filed only if prescribed dollar thresholds are satisfied. If the dollar amounts are not satisfied in a calendar year, refunds must be claimed as credits on income tax returns. Unlike income tax refunds, excise tax refunds generally do not bear interest if they are not paid within set periods. However, interest does accrue on gasohol and kerosene "blocked pump" refunds if not paid within 20 days.

Finally, as stated above, most refunds must be claimed by consumers (who are deemed to bear the burden of the tax). Exceptions are provided for fuels sold to States and local governments and farmers, and for kerosene sold from blocked pumps for heating purposes. Those refunds must be claimed by actual taxpayers, wholesale distributors, or ultimate vendors.

Special motor fuels.--The special motor fuels tax is imposed on retail sale of the fuel, or on use if the fuel is consumed before a retail sale occurs.

Exemptions and reduced rates

Numerous exemptions (and partial exemptions) for specified uses of taxable fuels (or for specified fuels) are provided under present law. Typically, these exemptions are for

⁴⁷ As a condition of registering to store untaxed fuels, terminals that store kerosene must offer for sale both dyed and undyed kerosene, and terminals that offer for sale diesel fuel must offer both dyed and undyed diesel fuel. This requirement was enacted in 1997 (Pub. L. No. 105-277), to be effective on July 1, 1998. Subsequently, the effective date was extended to July 1, 2000, and then to January 1, 2002 (Pub. L. No. 105-178 and Pub. L. No. 106-170). A parallel fuel dyeing regime exists under the Clean Air Act. Those provisions require dyeing of "high sulfur" diesel fuel as a method of enforcing a Clean Air Act prohibition on using high sulfur fuel on the highway. The ability of partially exempt inter-city buses to use high sulfur diesel fuel and kerosene dyed under tax rules identical to those of the Clean Air Act could result in illegal on-highway use of high-sulfur diesel fuel in violation of that Act. Similar Clean Air Act compliance issues arise in connection with other exempt highway uses such as State and local government and certain private transit vehicles using diesel fuel or kerosene. Most aviation jet fuel is a special grade of kerosene. The Code allows undyed aviation-grade kerosene to be removed from terminals without payment of the Highway Trust Fund tax if (1) the kerosene is removed by pipeline to an airport, or (2) the fuel is removed for aviation use by or on behalf of a registered aviation fuel dealer. The dealer in turn is responsible for payment of any Airport and Airway Trust Fund tax that may be due on the kerosene.

governments or for uses not involving use of (and thereby damage to) the highway system. These exempt uses include:

- (1) use in State or local government and nonprofit educational organization vehicles;
- (2) use in certain buses engaged in transporting students and employees of schools;
- (3) use in private local mass transit buses having a seating capacity of at least 20 adults (not including the driver) when the buses operate under contract with (or are subsidized by) a State or local governmental unit;
- (4) use of gasoline or special motor fuels in an off-highway business use or of diesel fuel or kerosene in an off-highway use (whether or not a business use).

Diesel fuel and kerosene used in certain inter-city buses is taxed at a special, reduced rate of 7.3 cents per gallon.

Ethanol and methanol derived from renewable sources (e.g., biomass) are eligible for an income tax credit (the "alcohol fuels credit") equal under present law to 53 cents per gallon (ethanol)⁴⁸ and 60 cents per gallon (methanol).⁴⁹ These tax credits are provided to blenders of the alcohols with other taxable fuels, or to retail sellers of unblended alcohol fuels. Part or all of the benefits of the income tax credit may be claimed through reduced excise taxes paid, either in reduced-tax sales or by expedited blender refunds on fully taxed sales of gasoline.

Non-fuels excise taxes

Retail sales tax on tractors, heavy trucks, and heavy trailers

A 12-percent retail sales tax is imposed on the first retail sale of tractors, heavy trucks (over 33,000 pounds) and trailers (over 26,000 pounds).⁵⁰ The taxable weight is the "gross vehicle weight," which is the fully loaded, certified weight. In general, this tax is imposed on the price of a fully equipped highway vehicle. However, the price of certain equipment unrelated to the highway transportation function of the vehicle is excluded from the tax base (sec. 4053). Additionally, a credit against the tax is allowed for the amount of tire excise tax imposed on manufacturers of new tires installed on the vehicle.

⁴⁸ The 53 cents-per-gallon credit is scheduled to decline to 51 cents per gallon over the period 2001 through 2007. The credit is scheduled to expire after the earlier of (1) expiration of the Highway Trust Fund excise taxes, or (2) December 31, 2007.

⁴⁹ Ethanol produced by certain "small producers" is eligible for an additional 10 cents-per-gallon producer tax credit. Eligible small producers are defined as persons whose production capacity does not exceed 30 million gallons and whose annual production does not exceed 15 million gallons.

⁵⁰ Sec. 4051.

The term first retail sale includes the first sale of a "remanufactured" vehicle (sec. 4052(a)). Whether modifications to a vehicle constitute a "repair" or the manufacture of a new (remanufactured) vehicle involves significant factual determinations and is the subject of frequent disputes between the IRS and taxpayers.

Manufacturers tax on heavy vehicle tires

Tires designed for use on heavy highway vehicles are subject to a graduated tax, based on the weight of the tire (sec. 4071).

40 pounds or less	No tax
40-70 pounds	15 cents per pound over 40 pounds
70-90 pounds	\$4.50 plus 30 cents per pound over 70 pounds
Over 90 pounds	\$10.50 plus 50 cents per pound over 90 pounds

Retread tires are not subject to tax except when the retreading covers the entire outer surface of the tire (i.e., is "bead to bead").

Annual use tax for heavy vehicles

An annual use tax is imposed on heavy highway vehicles, at the rates below.⁵¹

Under 55,000 pounds	No tax
55,000-75,000 pounds	\$100 plus \$22 per 1,000 pounds over 55,000
Over 75,000 pounds	\$550

The annual use tax is imposed for a taxable period of July 1 through June 30. Generally, the tax is paid by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered. In certain cases, taxpayers are allowed to pay the tax in quarterly installments. Exemptions and reduced rates are provided for certain "transit-type buses," trucks used for fewer than 5,000 miles on public highways (7,500 miles for certain agricultural vehicles), and logging trucks.⁵²

B. Airport and Airway Trust Fund Excise Taxes

Present Law

In general

Four separate excise taxes are imposed to finance the Federal Airport and Airway Trust Fund program of which two relate to fuels used in aviation. The four taxes are:

⁵¹ Sec. 4081.

⁵² See generally, sec. 4483.

- (1) ticket taxes imposed on commercial passenger transportation;
- (2) a waybill tax imposed on freight transportation; and
- (3) two separate fuels taxes imposed on gasoline and jet fuel used in commercial aviation and non-commercial aviation.⁵³

The aviation fuels taxes are summarized below.

Aviation fuels taxes

Both aviation gasoline and jet fuel are subject to excise taxes. The tax rates are lower for commercial aviation (also subject to the non-fuels taxes described above) than for non-commercial aviation (subject only to fuels taxes). The fuels tax rates are shown below.⁵⁴

Aviation gasoline --

Commercial aviation	4.3 cents per gallon
Non-commercial aviation	19.3 cents per gallon

Jet fuel --

Commercial aviation	4.3 cents per gallon
Non-commercial aviation	21.8 cents per gallon

The aviation gasoline tax is collected in the same manner as the Highway Trust Fund excise tax on gasoline. That is, tax is imposed on all gasoline removed from a registered pipeline or barge terminal in a transaction where the fuel "breaks bulk." (Typically, fuel breaks bulk when it is loaded into a rail car or a truck from the pipeline or barge terminal.) The person liable for the tax is the owner of the fuel on the terminal records (the "position holder"). All parties owning non-tax-paid gasoline must be registered with the Internal Revenue Service. Exemptions generally are realized by refunds of tax previously paid.

⁵³ The tax rates vary both by fuel and by the type of aviation in which the fuel is used. Commercial aviation is defined as transportation "for hire" of passengers or freight. All other air transportation is defined as non-commercial aviation. Because these definitions are based on whether an amount is paid for the transportation, it is possible for the same aircraft to be used at times in commercial aviation and at times in non-commercial aviation. This determination is made on a flight-by-flight basis. For example, a corporate-owned aircraft transporting employees of the corporation is engaged in non-commercial aviation (and subject only to fuels excise tax) while the same aircraft when transporting non-employees is engaged in commercial aviation (and subject to a mix of ticket and fuels taxes).

⁵⁴ Aviation fuels are subject to an additional 0.1-cent-per-gallon tax to fund the Leaking Underground Storage Tank ("LUST") Trust Fund.

The aviation jet fuel tax is imposed when the fuel is sold by a wholesale distributor. Most jet fuel is kerosene. The Highway Trust Fund provisions generally require payment of the highway excise tax on kerosene when the fuel is removed from a terminal unless the kerosene is dyed. A special exception to the dyeing requirement applies to aviation-grade kerosene. Aviation-grade kerosene may be removed from terminals without payment of the Highway Trust Fund excise taxes and without being dyed if it is removed for use as airplane fuel (1) by pipeline connected to an airport, or (2) by or on behalf of a registered aviation fuel dealer.

IX. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSALS⁵⁵

Several energy-related tax proposals have recently been introduced in the Senate in the 107th Congress.⁵⁶ On February 26, 2001, Senator Murkowski introduced S. 389, the “National Energy Security Act of 2001”. Title IX of the bill offers many energy-related tax credits and deductions. On March 22, 2001, Senator Bingaman introduced S. 596, the “Energy Security and Tax Incentive Policy Act of 2001”. The following list highlights the tax proposals related to issues within the scope of this document that are contained in S. 389 and S. 596.

Oil and gas proposals

- Provide a new income tax credit for domestic oil and gas production from marginal wells. The credit would be \$3 per barrel of oil produced and 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of qualified natural gas produced. The credit could be claimed against both regular income tax and the alternative minimum tax. The credit would phase out if oil and gas prices exceed prescribed levels but those phase-out points also would be increased by an inflation adjustment. (S. 389, sec. 901; S. 596, sec. 602).
- Expand the enhanced oil recovery tax credit to include the costs of certain nontertiary recovery methods. (S. 389, sec. 902).
- Provide a crude oil and natural gas development credit for qualified investments for the purposes of drilling and equipping crude oil and natural gas wells, or performing secondary or tertiary recovery techniques. (S. 596, sec. 606).
- Allow refiners with average daily refinery runs for the taxable year that do not exceed 50,000 barrels to qualify as independent producers. (Under present law, refining activities of an independent producer may not exceed 50,000 barrels per day on any day during the taxable year.) (S. 389, sec. 913).
- Reinstated the section 29 credit for producing fuel from a nonconventional source for wells drilled and facilities placed in service after date of enactment and before January 1, 2011. (S. 389 sec. 903). S. 596 would expand the credit only for natural gas produced in Alaska’s North Slope through 2009. (S. 596, sec. 609).
- Provide a 10-year carryback for percentage depletion for oil and gas property. (S. 389, sec. 911).
- Repeal the net income limitation on percentage depletion for oil and gas property. (S. 389, sec. 912).

⁵⁵ This listing does not include proposals that address tax issues arising from the restructuring of the electric power industry or that relate to clean coal technology.

⁵⁶ See, Appendix.

- Allow geological and geophysical costs incurred in domestic oil and gas exploration to be deducted currently. (Under present law, these costs are capitalized and recovered as part of deductions generally available for producing wells, or deducted when a field is abandoned as nonproductive.). (S. 389, sec. 916; S. 596, sec. 604).
- Allow delay rental payments to be deducted in the year paid. (S. 389, sec. 916; S. 596, sec. 603).
- Provide a production tax credit for the re-refining of used lubricating oil. (S. 596, sec. 601).
- Treat oil and gas pipelines, petroleum storage facilities and refineries, and certain oil and gas vessels as seven-year property. (S. 389, secs. 921, 922, 923, 931). S. 596 includes only natural gas pipelines. (S. 596, sec. 605).
- Permit full expensing of heating oil, natural gas, and propane storage facilities under section 179 without limitation. (S. 389, sec. 922). S. 596 does not include natural gas storage facilities. (S. 596, sec. 501).
- Expand the types of property that qualify for the energy tax credit to include certain vessels constructed or reconstructed in the United States for use in exploration, drilling, or producing oil and gas. (S. 389, sec. 932).
- Expand the type of vessels for which capital construction funds are allowed to include vessels for operation as an oil and gas-drilling vessel in the United States foreign or domestic commerce. (S. 389, sec. 933).
- Provide a credit for the capture of coalmine methane gas. (S. 596, sec. 607).
- Exclude long-term pre-paid utility contracts for natural gas and other commodities from application of the arbitrage rules for higher yielding investments. (S. 389, sec. 951; S. 596, sec. 502).

Alternative fuel proposals

- Provide an income tax credit for alternative fuel vehicles. (S. 389, sec. 981).
- Increase the present-law credit for qualified electric vehicles meeting certain requirements. (S. 389, sec. 982).
- Provide a tax credit for retail sales of alternative fuels as motor fuels. (S. 389, sec. 983).
- Extend the present-law deduction for clean-fuel vehicle refueling property through 2007. (S. 389, sec. 984).
- Allow an additional deduction for the cost of installing alternative fueling stations. (S. 389, sec. 985).

Energy efficiency and renewable energy proposals

- Provide an investment tax credit for certain energy-efficient property used in a business, including solar energy property, geothermal energy property, combined heat and power systems, low core loss distribution transformers, anaerobic digester property, wind energy systems equipment property, fuel cells, heat pumps, central air conditioners, and advanced natural gas water heaters, furnaces and cooling equipment. (S. 596, sec. 101).
- Provide an income tax credit for distributed power and combined heat and power system property used in a business. (S. 389, sec. 971). S. 596 would allow distributed power property to be treated as seven-year property. (S. 596, sec. 301).
- Provide deductions for energy efficient commercial building property. (S. 596, sec. 102).
- Provide a \$50 or \$100 income tax credit for energy efficient clothes washers and refrigerators. (S. 389, sec. 974; S. 596, sec. 103).
- Provide an income tax credit of up to \$2,000 (up to \$2,500 for S.596) for construction of new energy efficient homes. (S. 389, sec. 973; S. 596, sec. 201).
- Provide a 20 percent income tax credit (up to \$2,000) for energy efficiency improvements to existing homes. (S. 389, sec. 972; S. 596, sec. 202).
- Provide a 15 percent income tax credit for residential photovoltaic property expenditures, solar water heating property expenditures, and wind energy property expenditures. (S. 389, sec. 992). S. 596 would provide an income tax credit for residential photovoltaic property expenditures (15 percent), solar water heating property expenditures (15 percent), wind energy property expenditures (30 percent), and fuel cell property expenditures (20 percent). (S. 596, sec. 203).
- Expand the energy resources qualifying for the current income tax credit for renewable resources to electricity produced with the following fuels: biomass, municipal solid waste, incremental hydropower, geothermal, landfill gas, and steel cogeneration. Extend the expiration date of the credit until 2011. (S. 389, sec. 991; S. 596, sec. 302). In addition, S. 596 would increase the base credit from 1.5 cents to 1.8 cents per kilowatt hour, expand the credit from poultry waste to include all types of animal waste, and also include electricity produced from solar technologies. (S. 596, sec. 302).
- Extend tax-exempt bond financing authority for solid waste disposal facilities using bagasse to manufacture ethanol. (S. 389, sec. 993). S. 596 would limit the extension to Hawaiian facilities. (S. 596, sec. 303).
- Provide an income tax credit for energy-efficient (hybrid) motor vehicles. (S. 389, sec. 975).
- Permit allocation of alcohol fuels credit to patrons of a cooperative. (S. 596, sec. 608).

APPENDIX: ENERGY TAX BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE⁵⁷

A. S. 94

On January 22, 2001, Senator Dorgan introduced S. 94. The bill would provide a 5-year extension of the credit for electricity produced from wind.

B. S. 173, the “Consumer Utilities Turnback (CUT) Trust Fund Act of 2001”

On January 24, 2001, Senator Boxer introduced S. 173, the “Consumer Utilities Turnback (CUT) Trust Fund Act of 2001”. The bill would impose a windfall profits adjustment on the production of domestic electricity and use the resulting revenues to fund rebates for individual and business electricity consumers.

C. S. 188

On January 25, 2001, Senator Collins, for herself and Senator Boxer, introduced S. 188. The bill would modify the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable sources to include all biomass, rather than just closed-loop biomass.

D. S. 196

On January 29, 2001, Senator Boxer introduced S. 196. The bill would provide a refundable personal credit for energy conservation expenditures.

E. S. 207

On January 30, 2001, Senator Bob Smith, for himself and Senators Feinstein, Snowe, Collins, Kerry, Helms, and Leahy, introduced S. 207. The bill would provide temporary deductions and credits for commercial and residential properties using specified energy efficient construction or reconstruction materials or technologies, including solar energy.

F. S. 249, the “Renewable Energy Development Incentives Act”

On February 6, 2001, Senator Reid introduced S. 249, the “Renewable Energy Development Incentives Act”. The bill would expand the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable sources to include solar, biomass, incremental hydropower and geothermal energy.

G. S. 293, the “Home Energy Assistance Tax Act”

On February 8, 2001, Senator Harkin, for himself and Senators Durbin, Clinton, Dorgan, and Kennedy, introduced S. 293 the “Home Energy Assistance Tax Act”. The bill would provide a refundable tax credit against increased residential energy costs.

⁵⁷ This listing does not include proposals that address tax issues arising from the restructuring of the electric power industry, or that relate to clean coal technology.

H. S. 312, the “Tax Empowerment and Relief for Farmers and Fisherman (TERFF) Act”

On February 13, 2001, Senator Grassley, for himself and 11 other Senators, introduced S. 312, the “Tax Empowerment and Relief for Farmers and Fisherman (TERFF) Act”. The bill would make modifications to the small ethanol producer credit.

I. S. 389, the “National Energy Security Act of 2001”

On February 26, 2001, Senator Murkowski, for himself and 12 other Senators, introduced S. 389, the “National Energy Security Act of 2001”. The bill provides various energy tax incentives (described in section IX of this pamphlet, above).

J. S. 465, the “Residential Solar Energy Tax Credit Act”

On March 6, 2001, Senator Allard introduced S. 465, the “Residential Solar Energy Tax Credit Act”. The bill would allow a credit for residential solar energy property.

K. S. 530, the “Bipartisan Renewable Efficient Energy with Zero Effluent (BREEZE) Act”

On March 14, 2001, Senator Grassley, for himself and 12 other Senators, introduced S. 530, the “Bipartisan Renewable Efficient Energy with Zero Effluent (BREEZE) Act”. The bill would provide a 5-year extension of credit for electricity produced from wind.

L. S. 593

On March 22, Senator Nickles introduced S. 593. The bill would clarify that natural gas gathering lines are seven-year property for purposes of depreciation.

M. S. 596, the “Energy Security and Tax Incentive Policy Act of 2001”

On March 22, 2001, Senator Bingaman, for himself and 13 other Senators, introduced S. 596, the “Energy Security and Tax Incentive Policy Act of 2001”. The bill provides various energy tax incentives (described in section IX of this pamphlet, above).

N. S. 613

On March 26, 2001, Senator Fitzgerald introduced S. 613. The bill would amend the small ethanol producer credit to (1) authorize credit allocation among a cooperative’s patrons, (2) increase the gallon capacity for eligible producers, (3) make the credit a non-passive income credit, and (4) remove the credit from the alcohol fuel credit gross income inclusion.

O. S. 661, the “Transportation Tax Equity and Fairness Act”

On March 29, 2001, Senator Thompson, for himself and Senators Breaux, Murkowski, Jeffords, Gramm, Nickles, and Lincoln, introduced S. 661, the “Transportation Tax Equity and Fairness Act”. The bill would repeal the 4.3-cents motor fuel excise tax on railroads and inland waterway transportation and would subject diesel fuel used in trains to the additional tax for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.

P. S. 686, the “Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act”

On April 4, 2001, Senator Lincoln, for herself and Senators Allard and Grassley, introduced S. 686, the “Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act”. The bill would establish a limited credit, for a limited time period, for producers of qualified energy efficient clothes washers and energy efficient refrigerators.

Q. S. 726, the “Municipal Utility Natural Gas Supply Act of 2001”

On April 6, 2001, Senator Breaux, for himself and Senators Thompson, Miller, Cleland, Landrieu, Shelby, Bunning, and Frist, introduced S. 726, the “Municipal Utility Natural Gas Supply Act of 2001”. The bill would exclude from the definition of the term “investment property,” as such term is used in defining “higher yield investments,” any prepayment on a supply contract for the purpose of obtaining a supply of natural gas reasonably expected to be used by a utility which is owned and operated by a State or local government, political subdivision, or instrumentality. The exclusion would permit municipal gas systems to use their tax-exempt borrowing authority to fund the purchase of long-term, prepaid supplies of natural gas.

R. S. 741, the “Nuclear Renewal Act of 2001”

On April 6, 2001, Senator Sessions introduced S. 741, the “Nuclear Renewal Act of 2001”. The bill would provide limited business tax credits for qualified nuclear power facilities and facility upgrades through 2001 and would extend such credits to certain tax-exempt public utilities and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The bill would also classify property used in the generation of electricity (property used in any qualified nuclear power facility or facility upgrade) as seven-year depreciable property (with a ten-year class life for alternative depreciation purposes).

S. S. 756, the “Growing Renewable Energy for Emerging Needs (GREEN) Act”

On April 23, 2001, Senator Grassley introduced S. 756, the “Growing Renewable Energy for Emerging Needs (GREEN) Act”. The bill would amend the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources to (1) extend the credit, (2) expand the scope of qualifying closed-loop facilities, and (3) make qualifying biomass (other than closed-loop biomass) and biomass facilities eligible for the credit.

T. S. 760, the “Clean Efficient Automobiles Resulting From Advanced Car Technologies (CLEAR ACT) Act of 2001”

On April 24, 2001, Senator Hatch, for himself and Senators Rockefeller, Jeffords, Kerry, Collins, Lieberman, Chafee, Crapo, and Smith, introduced S. 760, the “Clean Efficient Automobiles Resulting From Advanced Car Technologies (CLEAR ACT) Act of 2001”. The bill would allow an alternative motor vehicle credit equal to the sum of: (1) the new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit; (2) the new qualified hybrid motor vehicle credit; and (3) the new qualified alternative fuel motor vehicle credit. The bill also would extend and revise the credit for qualified electric vehicles and would make leased vehicles eligible for the credit. Additionally, it would extend and revise the deduction for certain clean fuel vehicles and

refueling property. The bill would also allow, through 2007, an alternative fuel retail sale credit of 50 cents per gallon to qualifying retailers and a credit for the installation of residential or retail clean-fuel vehicle refueling property.

U. S. 828

On May 3, 2001, Senator Lieberman, for himself and 13 other Senators, introduced S. 828. The bill would allow, through 2006, a limited credit for energy-efficient building property. Such property would be defined as a stationary fuel cell power plant that (1) generates electricity using an electrochemical process, and (2) has an electricity-only generation efficiency greater than 30 percent. The bill would also allow, through 2006, a limited credit to an individual for nonbusiness energy-efficient building property expenditures.

V. S. 845

On May 8, 2001, Senator Crapo, for himself and Senators Hutchinson and Helms, introduced S. 845. The bill would include agricultural and animal waste sources as a renewable energy resource.

W. S. 875, the “Fuel Tax Equalization Credit for Substantial Power Takeoff Vehicles Act”

On May 14, 2001, Senator Breaux, for himself and Senator Ensign, introduced S. 875, the “Fuel Tax Equalization Credit for Substantial Power Takeoff Vehicles Act”. The bill would provide a \$250 credit for each qualified commercial power takeoff vehicle (certain highway vehicles designed to deliver a ready mixed concrete or collect refuse or recyclables) owned by a taxpayer at the end of the year. Such credit would not be available for a vehicle used during the year by a governmental entity or a tax-exempt organization.

X. S. 907, the “Investment in Value-Added Agriculture Act”

On May 17, 2001, Senator Carnahan introduced S. 907, the “Investment in Value-Added Agriculture Act”. The bill would extend the ethanol motor fuel excise tax exemption, revise the small ethanol producer credit, and provide a credit for farmer investment in value-added agricultural property.

Y. S. 1058, the “Biodiesel Renewable Fuels Act”

On June 19, 2001, Senator Hutchinson, for himself and Senator Dayton, introduced S. 1058, the “Biodiesel Renewable Fuels Act”. The bill would provide a credit for biodiesel used as fuel and would provide a reduction of motor fuel excise taxes on biodiesel mixtures.

Z. S. 1106

On June 26, 2001, Senator Domenici introduced S. 1106. The bill would provide a tax credit for the production of oil or gas from deposits held in trust for, or held with restrictions against alienation by, Indian tribes and Indian individuals.