



Your family is what makes your house a home. A Broan comfort system is the perfect fit for your home. And with a Broan high efficiency system, you'll have one less thing to worry about – high utility bills. And now you can receive up to a \$1,500 tax credit (limited to 30 percent of installed costs) when you purchase a high-efficiency Broan system. With a Broan comfort system families can focus on what matters most – each other.

Frequently Asked Questions on the 2009 and 2010 Federal Tax Credits for Energy Efficient Residential HVAC Equipment

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)” into law. This bill combines spending and tax incentives to move the American economy forward by investing in infrastructure and increasing energy efficiency of residential/commercial buildings in America.

Specifically for the HVAC business, this legislation makes a number of important changes to the existing tax incentives for homeowners who make qualified improvements on high efficiency HVAC products and equipment in their primary residences. Overall, the tax credits available have been increased up to 30% of the installed cost of those improvements, or up to a total of \$1,500 for residential HVAC products installed from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010.

The following information has been prepared to help answer those frequently asked questions on this complicated issue of tax credits for residential HVAC equipment. Before filling for tax credits on any of the listed models, it is always recommended that homeowners/taxpayers consult with a tax professional to review the provisions of the “American Recovery and Revitalization Act of 2009” (ARRA) and application in reference to Section 25C of the Internal Revenue Code. Taxpayers should keep copies of invoices and receipts for documenting their actual expenditures, but only need to file Form 5695 with their tax returns to get the tax credits.

Frequently Asked Questions Concerning the Revised Residential HVAC Tax Credits for 2009 and 2010

What are the qualifying criteria for residential equipment to get these tax credits?

The revised criteria for qualifying residential HVAC equipment under Section 1121 of the ARRA legislation are as follows.

- A natural gas, propane, or oil furnace rated at **95.0% AFUE or higher**.
- Any furnace equipped with an advanced main air circulating fan that uses no more than 2% of the total furnace total energy use.

- A central air conditioner that achieves the highest efficiency tier established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency as in effect on January 1, 2009 (which is 16 SEER or higher, 13 EER or higher rating). *Previously, the criteria were 15 SEER, 12.5 EER which is no longer valid.*
- An electric air source heat pump that achieves the highest efficiency tier established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency as in effect on January 1, 2009 (which is 15 SEER or higher, 12.5 EER or higher, 8.5 HSPF or higher rating). *Previously, the criteria were 15 SEER, 13 EER, 9 HSPF as stated in the text of the legislation rather than being tied to the CEE highest efficiency tier level for electric air source heat pumps.*

ENERGY DEFINITIONS

AFUE

Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency

It measures the amount of heat actually delivered to your house compared to the amount of fuel that you supply to the furnace. Thus, a furnace that has an 80% AFUE rating converts 80% of the fuel that you supply to heat - the other 20% is lost out of the chimney.

As ratings increase, so does unit efficiency.

HSPF

Heating Seasonal Performance Factor

is a measure of the average number of Btu's of heat delivered for every Watt-hour of electricity used by the heat pump over the heating season.

SEER

Seasonal Energy Efficiency Rating

Measures the cooling performance on air conditioners, heat pumps, and gas/electric package products.

What is an "advanced main air circulating fan?"

An advanced main air circulating fan is a blower/fan used in a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace originally placed in service by the taxpayer during the taxable year, and which has an annual electricity use of no more than two percent of the total annual energy use of the furnace (as determined in the standard Department of Energy test procedures). This criteria and tax credits do not apply to air handlers with variable speed motors, as the benefit of the advanced main air circulating fan has already been included in the energy efficiency ratings of the outdoor products.

What's the difference between a tax credit and a tax deduction?

A tax credit applies directly against the taxpayers' liability. A tax deduction applies against a taxpayer's income, lowering the adjusted gross income and possibly moving the taxpayer to a lower tax bracket. Tax credits have a greater benefit to a taxpayer than a tax deduction. There are two categories of tax credits: Refundable and Non-Refundable. **Residential Energy Tax Credits for 2009 and 2010 are considered to be Non-Refundable tax credits** under the IRS regulations, just as the previous tax credits were for 2006 and 2007.

What is the difference between Non-Refundable and Refundable Tax Credits?

Most, but not all, tax credits are referred to as non-refundable credits. A non-refundable credit is a tax credit that can reduce your tax liability to zero (0), but not below. You must have tax liability on line 46 of Form 1040, line 18 of Form 1040A, or line 43 of Form 1040NR to claim a non-refundable tax credit. A refundable tax credit is a tax credit that can reduce your tax liability below zero (0). Because it is possible to receive a refund based on these types of credits, the credits are referred to as refundable.

Can a homeowner claim \$1500 in tax credits for improvements made in 2009, and then again claim tax credits for more improvements made in 2010?

No, taxpayers are eligible for a total of \$1500 in tax credits for improvements made over the combined two year period.

Can a homeowner use the \$1500 tax credit towards a single appliance installation?

Yes, since the per appliance caps have been removed by this new legislation, a homeowner may use the entire \$1500 in tax credits for installing a single qualified appliance, such as a furnace, air conditioner, heat pump, etc. up to 30% of the installed cost of that one appliance.

What happens if the 30% of the installed cost is less than the \$1500 limit?

The homeowner can “bank” the remaining amount of the available tax credit towards the cost of other qualified improvements during the two year period. Any single item that the installed cost is more than \$5000 will instantly reach the \$1500 limit.

Does the tax credit apply to the cost of the equipment or equipment plus labor?

The tax credit applies to the installed cost of the equipment that qualifies for the tax credits, which includes labor for that specific installation.

Can a homeowner claim credits for improvements to a second home, such as a vacation home?

No, the tax credit program is only available for improvements made to the taxpayer’s primary residence or home, and may not be used for second or vacation homes.

Can a small business that operates out of a townhouse and installs residential equipment in a commercial setting claim the credit?

No. The tax credit may only be claimed by taxpayers on their personal income taxes for improvements to their primary residence.

Do “ENERGY STAR” Certified products meet the requirements for these tax credits?

Because there are different equipment definitions and product tiers used by the “Energy Star” program, note that most “ENERGY STAR” products do meet the criteria for these tax credits, but not all of them do. Refer to the qualifying criteria as shown on the “Energy Star” website and the criteria for the federal tax credits.

What if a taxpayer had made claims for tax credits on improvements made during 2006 or 2007 tax years?

The “lifetime caps” that placed limits on the total tax credits available to any taxpayer have been removed. Any previous claims do not count against the current \$1500 tax credit limit.

What other types of energy efficiency improvements qualify for the tax credits?

Homeowners may be able to qualify for the tax credits if they make qualified improvements to windows and doors including skylights, storm windows and storm doors; roofing including metal and asphalt roofs; and insulation. All of these improvements qualify, but homeowner may only claim \$1500 in total for any improvements. The exception to this is for geothermal heat pump applications and installations, where there is no limit on the tax credit amount.

How do homeowners claim the tax credits and receive their money?

Before filling for tax credits on any listed models, it is always recommended that homeowners/consumers consult with a tax professional to review the provisions of the "American Recovery and Revitalization Act of 2009" (ARRA) in reference to Section 25C of the Internal Revenue Code. Previously, the IRS has directed taxpayers to use Form 5695, Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit. Taxpayers should keep copies of invoices and receipts to document their actual expenditures, but only need to file Form 5695 with their tax returns to get the tax credits.

Should a contractor promise a homeowner that they will qualify for the tax credit?

No, as each taxpayer's situation may be different. The contractor may not know if the taxpayer has already made other improvements that qualify, or if their tax situation will change by the end of the tax year. But to be safe, the contractor can always say "by installing qualified equipment, the taxpayer may be qualified to claim of 30% of the installed costs (up to a \$1,500 limit) in tax credits." And the contractor should always advise the homeowner to refer to the applicable IRS forms and regulations.

What if a homeowner/taxpayer had already completed energy improvements under the provisions of the "Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008" for 2009 that no longer qualify for tax credits under this new bill?

The "American Recovery and Revitalization Act of 2009" replaces all of the provisions of the previous tax incentives for these products. Refer to the appropriate IRS rules, regulations, and information on this topic.

What are the requirements for tax credits on package units used for residential applications and installations?

The information on the criteria for tax credits for packaged air conditioning and heating products is included in the reference material found at the end of this letter. Information for York packaged air conditioning products is available from the Commercial Product group since that product family falls under their responsibility.

What should be done with manufacturer's tax credit certificates already published for 2009 tax credits?

Please note that there are significant changes to the qualifying criteria for high efficiency products and to other *provisions* related to HVAC equipment under this new legislation. Because of these changes, previous versions of tax certificates which specify qualifying residential equipment are no longer valid and should not be used at this time.

Since the ARRA legislation is retroactive for all qualifying equipment installed in 2009, updated certificates showing qualifying equipment have been prepared. Certificates can also be downloaded from the AHRI and GAMA websites indicated at the end of this document if manufacturer's certificates are not yet available.

Need help obtaining an AHRI Certificate?

To obtain an AHRI certificate, contact your dealer or visit www.ahridirectory.org.

Additional Resources:

This document was prepared using information from a number of sources, including the following websites. Additional information may be found at:

ACEEE (American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy)
<http://aceee.org/energy/national/taxkey.htm/>

Air Conditioning Contractor of America (ACCA)
<http://www.acca.org/press/news.php?id=215>

AHRI (Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)
<http://www.ahrinet.org/Pages/ShowMeMore.aspx?src=single&lpk=741/>

CEE (Consortium for Energy Efficiency)
<http://www.ceehvacdirectory.org/>

ENERGY STAR
http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_tax_credits#s9/

Gama (Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association)
<http://www.gamanet.org/gama/inforesources.nsf/vContentEntries/Product+Directories?t/>

Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Distributors International (HARDI)
<http://www.hardinet.org>

Tax Incentive Assistance Project
<http://www.energytaxincentives.org/general/legislative.php>

Residential Energy Credits

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Name(s) shown on return

▶ See instructions.
▶ Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1040NR.

2009
Attachment
Sequence No. **158**

Your social security number

Before You Begin Part I: Figure the amount of any credit for the elderly or the disabled you are claiming.

Part I Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit (See instructions before completing this part.)

		1	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1 Were the qualified energy efficiency improvements or residential energy property costs for your main home located in the United States? (see instructions) ▶				
<i>Caution: If you checked the "No" box, you cannot claim the nonbusiness energy property credit. Do not complete Part I.</i>				
2 Qualified energy efficiency improvements (see instructions).				
a Insulation material or system specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of your home	2a			
b Exterior windows (including certain storm windows) and skylights	2b			
c Exterior doors (including certain storm doors)	2c			
d Metal roof with appropriate pigmented coatings, or asphalt roof with appropriate cooling granules, that are specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat gain of your home, and the roof meets or exceeds the Energy Star program requirements in effect at the time of purchase or installation	2d			
3 Residential energy property costs (see instructions).				
a Energy-efficient building property	3a			
b Qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler	3b			
c Advanced main air circulating fan used in a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace	3c			
4 Add lines 2a through 3c	4			
5 Multiply line 4 by 30% (.30)	5			
6 Maximum credit amount. (If you jointly occupied the home, see instructions)	6		\$1,500	
7 Enter the smaller amount of line 5 or line 6	7			
8 Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 46, or Form 1040NR, line 43	8			
9 Enter the total, if any, of your credits from Form 1040, lines 47 through 50, and Schedule R, line 24; or Form 1040NR, lines 44 through 46	9			
10 Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, stop . You cannot take the nonbusiness energy property credit	10			
11 Nonbusiness energy property credit. Enter the smaller of line 7 or line 10	11			

Before You Begin Part II:

Figure the amount of any of the following credits you are claiming.

- Credit for the elderly or the disabled.
- District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit.
- Alternative motor vehicle credit.
- Qualified plug-in electric vehicle credit.
- Qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle credit.

Part II Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit (See instructions before completing this part.)

Note. Skip lines 12 through 21 if you only have a **credit carryforward from 2008.**

12	Qualified solar electric property costs	12		
13	Qualified solar water heating property costs	13		
14	Qualified small wind energy property costs	14		
15	Qualified geothermal heat pump property costs	15		
16	Add lines 12 through 15	16		
17	Multiply line 16 by 30% (.30)	17		
18	Qualified fuel cell property costs	18		
19	Multiply line 18 by 30% (.30)	19		
20	Kilowatt capacity of property on line 18 above ▶ _____ x \$1,000	20		
21	Enter the smaller of line 19 or line 20	21		
22	Credit carryforward from 2008. Enter the amount, if any, from your 2008 Form 5695, line 28	22		
23	Add lines 17, 21, and 22	23		
24	Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 46, or Form 1040NR, line 43	24		
25	<p>1040 filers: Enter the total, if any, of your credits from Form 1040, lines 47 through 50; line 11 of this form; line 12 of the Line 11 worksheet in Pub. 972 (see instructions); Form 8396, line 11; Form 8839, line 18; Form 8859, line 11; Form 8834, line 22; Form 8910, line 21; Form 8936, line 14; and Schedule R, line 24.</p> <p>1040NR filers: Enter the amount, if any, from Form 1040NR, lines 44 through 46; line 11 of this form; line 12 of the Line 11 worksheet in Pub. 972 (see instructions); Form 8396, line 11; Form 8839, line 18; Form 8859, line 11; Form 8834, line 22; Form 8910, line 21; and Form 8936, line 14.</p>	25		
26	Subtract line 25 from line 24. If zero or less, enter -0- here and on line 27	26		
27	Residential energy efficient property credit. Enter the smaller of line 23 or line 26	27		
28	Credit carryforward to 2010. If line 27 is less than line 23, subtract line 27 from line 23	28		

Part III Current Year Residential Energy Credits

29	Add lines 11 and 27. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 52, or Form 1040NR, line 48, and check box c on that line	29		
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

What's New

Nonbusiness energy property credit. The nonbusiness energy property credit has been reinstated for qualified property placed in service after 2008. The credit is limited to a total of \$1,500 for tax years 2009 and 2010. The credit has also been expanded to include certain biomass fuel stoves and asphalt roofs. For more details, see *Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit* below.

Residential energy efficient property credit. The annual maximum credit limits have been eliminated for qualified solar, small wind energy, and geothermal heat pump property costs. For more details, see *Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit* on this page.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 5695 to figure and take your residential energy credits. The residential energy credits are:

- The nonbusiness energy property credit, and
- The residential energy efficient property credit.

Also use Form 5695 to take any residential energy efficient property credit carryforward from 2008.

Who Can Take the Credits

You may be able to take the credits if you made energy saving improvements to your home located in the United States in 2009. For credit purposes, costs are treated as being paid when the original installation of the item is completed, or in the case of costs connected with the construction or reconstruction of your home, when your original use of the constructed or reconstructed home begins. If less than 80% of the use of an item is for nonbusiness purposes, only that portion of the costs that are allocable to the nonbusiness use can be used to determine the credits.

Home. A home is where you lived in 2009 and can include a house, houseboat, mobile home, cooperative apartment, condominium, and a manufactured home that conforms to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

You must reduce the basis of your home by the amount of any credits allowed.

Main home. Your main home is generally the home where you live most of the time. A temporary absence due to special circumstances, such as illness, education, business, military service, or vacation, will not change your main home.

Special rules. If you are a member of a condominium management association for a condominium you own or a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation, you are treated as having paid your proportionate share of any costs of such association or corporation.



If you received a subsidy from a public utility for the purchase or installation of an energy conservation product and that subsidy was not included in your gross income, you must reduce your cost for the product by the amount of that subsidy before you compute your credit. This rule also applies if a third party (such as a contractor) receives the subsidy on your behalf.

Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit

You may be able to take a credit of 30% of the costs paid or incurred in 2009 for any qualified energy efficiency improvements and any residential energy property. The credit is limited to a total of \$1,500 for tax years 2009 and 2010.

Qualified energy efficiency improvements. Qualified energy efficiency improvements are the following building envelope components installed on or in your main home that you owned during 2009 located in the United States if the original use of the component begins with you and the component can be expected to remain in use at least 5 years.

- Any insulation material or system that is specifically and primarily designed to reduce heat loss or gain of a home when installed in or on such a home.
- Exterior windows (including certain storm windows and skylights).
- Exterior doors (including certain storm doors).

- Any metal roof with appropriate pigmented coatings, or asphalt roof with appropriate cooling granules, that are specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat gain of your home, and the roof meets or exceeds the Energy Star program requirements in effect at the time of purchase or installation.

For purposes of figuring the credit, do not include amounts paid for the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property.



To qualify for the credit, qualified energy efficiency improvements must meet certain energy efficiency requirements. See Lines 2a Through 2d on page 4 for details.

Residential energy property costs. Residential energy property costs are costs of new qualified energy property that is installed on or in connection with your main home that you owned during 2009 located in the United States. This includes labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property. Qualified residential energy property is any of the following.

- Certain electric heat pump water heaters; electric heat pumps; central air conditioners; natural gas, propane, or oil water heaters; and stoves that use biomass fuel.
- Qualified natural gas, propane, or oil furnaces; and qualified natural gas, propane, or oil hot water boilers.
- Certain advanced main air circulating fans used in natural gas, propane, or oil furnaces.



To qualify for the credit, qualified residential energy property must meet certain energy efficiency requirements. See Lines 3a Through 3c on page 5 for details.

Joint ownership of qualified property. If you and a neighbor shared the cost of qualifying property to benefit each of your main homes, both of you can take the nonbusiness energy property credit. You figure your credit on the part of the cost you paid. The limit on the amount of the credit applies to each of you separately.

Married taxpayers with more than one home. If both you and your spouse owned and lived apart in separate main homes, the limit on the amount of the credit applies to each of you separately. If you are filing separate returns, both of you would complete a separate Form 5695. If you are filing a joint return, figure your nonbusiness energy property credit as follows.

1. Complete Part I of a separate Form 5695 for each main home through line 5.
2. Figure the amount to be entered on line 5 of both forms (but not more than \$1,500 for each form) and enter the combined amount on line 5 of one of the forms.
3. On line 6 of the form with the combined amount on line 5, cross out the preprinted \$1,500 and enter \$3,000.
4. On the dotted line to the left of line 6, enter "More than one main home." Then, complete the rest of this form.
5. Attach both forms to your return.

Joint occupancy. If you owned your home jointly, each owner must complete his or her own Form 5695. Your credit is limited to the smaller of:

1. The amount you paid, or
2. \$1,500 multiplied by a fraction. The numerator is the amount you paid and the denominator is the total amount paid by you and all other owners.

These rules do not apply to married individuals filing a joint return.

Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit

You may be able to take a credit of 30% of your costs of qualified solar electric property, solar water heating property, small wind energy property, geothermal heat pump property, and fuel cell property. This includes labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property and for piping or wiring to interconnect such property to the home. The credit amount for costs paid for qualified fuel cell property is limited to \$500 for each one-half kilowatt of capacity of the property.

Qualified solar electric property costs. Qualified solar electric property costs are costs for property that uses solar energy to generate electricity for use in your home located in the United States. This includes costs relating to a solar panel or other property installed as a roof or a portion of a roof. The home does not have to be your main home.

Qualified solar water heating property costs. Qualified solar water heating property costs are costs for property to heat water for use in your home located in the United States if at least half of the energy used by the solar water heating property for such purpose is derived from the sun. This includes costs relating to a solar panel or other property installed as a roof or a portion of a roof. To qualify for the credit, the property must be certified for performance by the nonprofit Solar Rating Certification Corporation or a comparable entity endorsed by the government of the state in which the property is installed. The home does not have to be your main home.

Qualified small wind energy property costs. Qualified small wind energy property costs are costs for property that uses a wind turbine to generate electricity for use in connection with your home located in the United States. The home does not have to be your main home.

Qualified geothermal heat pump property costs. Qualified geothermal heat pump property costs are costs for qualified geothermal heat pump property installed on or in connection with your home located in the United States. Qualified geothermal heat pump property is any equipment that uses the ground or ground water as a thermal energy source to heat your home or as a thermal energy sink to cool your home. To qualify for the credit, the geothermal heat pump property must meet the requirements of the Energy Star program that are in effect at the time of purchase. The home does not have to be your main home.

Qualified fuel cell property costs. Qualified fuel cell property costs are costs for qualified fuel cell property installed on or in connection with your main home located in the United States. Qualified fuel cell property is an integrated system comprised of a fuel cell stack assembly and associated balance of plant components that converts a fuel into electricity using electrochemical means. To qualify for the credit, the fuel cell property must have a nameplate capacity of at least one-half kilowatt of electricity using an electrochemical process and an electricity-only generation efficiency greater than 30%.



Costs allocable to a swimming pool, hot tub, or any other energy storage medium which has a function other than the function of such storage do not qualify for the residential energy efficiency credit.

Joint occupancy. If you occupied your home jointly, each occupant must complete his or her own Form 5695. To figure the credit, the maximum qualifying costs that can be taken into account by all occupants for qualified fuel cell property costs is \$1,667 for each one-half kilowatt of capacity of the property. The amount allocable to you for qualified fuel cell property costs is the lesser of:

1. The amount you paid, or
2. The maximum qualifying cost of the property multiplied by a fraction. The numerator is the amount you paid and the denominator is the total amount paid by you and all other occupants.

These rules do not apply to married individuals filing a joint return.

Example. Taxpayer A owns a house with Taxpayer B where they both reside. In 2009, they installed qualified fuel cell property at a cost of \$20,000 with a kilowatt capacity of 5. Taxpayer A paid \$12,000 towards the cost of the property and Taxpayer B paid the remaining \$8,000. The amount to be allocated is \$16,670 ($\$1,667 \times 10$ (kilowatt capacity \times 2)). The amount of cost allocable to Taxpayer A is \$10,002 ($\$16,670 \times \$12,000/\$20,000$). The amount of cost allocable to Taxpayer B is \$6,668 ($\$16,670 \times \$8,000/\$20,000$).

Specific Instructions

Part I

Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit

Line 1

To qualify for the credit, any qualified energy efficiency improvements or residential energy property costs must have been for your main home located in the United States. See *Main home* on page 3. If you check the "No" box, you cannot take the nonbusiness energy property credit.

Lines 2a Through 2d

Note. Unless otherwise noted, any references to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) are treated as references to either the 2001 Supplement of the 2000 IECC or the 2004 Supplement of the 2003 IECC.



Do not include on lines 2a through 2d any amounts paid for the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the components.

Line 2a. Enter the amounts you paid for any insulation material or system (including any vapor retarder or seal to limit infiltration) that is specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of your home when installed in or on such home and may be taken into account in determining whether the building thermal envelope requirements established by the IECC are satisfied.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, the property must be specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of your home when installed on or in such home and must also meet the prescriptive criteria established by the 2009 IECC as in effect (with supplements) on February 17, 2009. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009.



A component is not specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of your home if it provides structural support or a finished surface (such as drywall or siding) or its principal purpose is to serve any function unrelated to the reduction of heat loss or gain.

Line 2b. Enter the amounts you paid for exterior windows (including any storm windows installed with such exterior windows) and skylights that meet or exceed the prescriptive criteria established by the IECC for the climate zone in which these components were installed.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, in addition to meeting the prescriptive criteria for such component established by the IECC, the property must have a U-factor of 0.30 or less and a solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of 0.30 or less. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009. In addition, for exterior windows and skylights purchased before June 1, 2009, you can rely on the Energy Star label, rather than a manufacturer's certification if the property is installed in the region identified on the label.

Line 2c. Enter the amounts you paid for exterior doors that meet or exceed the criteria established by the IECC for the climate zone in which such doors were installed. Also, enter the amounts you paid for any storm door that, in combination with a wood door assigned a default U-factor by the IECC, does not exceed the default U-factor requirement assigned to such combination by the IECC.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, in addition to meeting the prescriptive criteria for such component established by the IECC, the property must have a U-factor of 0.30 or less and a SHGC of 0.30 or less. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009.

Line 2d. Enter the amounts you paid for a metal roof with the appropriate pigmented coatings or an asphalt roof with the appropriate cooling granules, that are specifically and primarily designed to reduce the heat gain of your home, and the roof meets or exceeds the Energy Star program requirements in effect at the time of purchase or installation.

Manufacturer's certification. For purposes of taking the credit, you can rely on a manufacturer's certification in writing that a building envelope component is an eligible building envelope component. Do not attach the certification to your return. Keep it for your records.

Lines 3a Through 3c



Also include on lines 3a through 3c any labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property.

Line 3a. Enter the amounts you paid for energy-efficient building property. Energy-efficient building property is any of the following.

- An electric heat pump water heater that yields an energy factor of at least 2.0 in the standard Department of Energy test procedure.
- An electric heat pump that has a heating seasonal performance factor (HSPF) of at least 9, a seasonal energy efficiency rating (SEER) of at least 15, and an energy efficiency rating (EER) of at least 13.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, the property must achieve the highest efficiency tier established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) as in effect on January 1, 2009. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009.

- A central air conditioner that achieves the highest efficiency tier that has been established by the CEE as in effect on January 1, 2006.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, the property must achieve the highest efficiency tier established by the CEE as in effect on January 1, 2009. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009.

- A natural gas, propane, or oil water heater that has an energy factor of at least 0.80 or a thermal efficiency of at least 90%.

For property placed in service after February 17, 2009, the property must have an energy factor of at least 0.82 or a thermal efficiency of at least 90%. However, if you purchased property before June 1, 2009, you can still take the credit if you relied on the manufacturer's certification issued before February 18, 2009, that the property met the standards in effect before February 18, 2009.

- A stove that uses the burning of biomass fuel to heat your home or heat water for your home that has a thermal efficiency rating of at least 75% as measured by using a lower heating value. Biomass fuel is any plant-derived fuel available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood waste and residues (including wood pellets), plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, residues, and fibers.

Line 3b. Enter the amounts you paid for a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace or hot water boiler that achieves an annual fuel utilization efficiency rate of at least 95.

For a natural gas, propane, or oil hot water boiler or oil furnace placed in service after February 17, 2009, the annual fuel utilization efficiency rate is reduced to 90.

Line 3c. Enter the amounts you paid for an advanced main air circulating fan used in a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace that has an annual electricity use of no more than 2% of the total annual energy use of the furnace (as determined in the standard Department of Energy test procedures).

Manufacturer's certification. For purposes of taking the credit, you can rely on a manufacturer's certification in writing that a product is qualified residential energy property. Do not attach the certification to your return. Keep it for your records.

Line 6

If the rules on page 3 for joint occupancy apply, cross out the preprinted \$1,500 on line 6 and enter on line 6 the smaller of:

1. The amount on line 4, or
2. \$1,500 multiplied by a fraction. The numerator is the amount on line 4. The denominator is the total amount from line 4 for all owners.

For more details, see *Joint occupancy* on page 3.

Part II

Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit



Also include on lines 12 through 15, and 18, any labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property and for piping or wiring to interconnect such property to the home.

Line 12

Enter the amounts you paid for qualified solar electric property. See *Qualified solar electric property costs* on page 4.

Line 13

Enter the amounts you paid for qualified solar water heating property. See *Qualified solar water heating property costs* on page 4.

Line 14

Enter the amounts you paid for qualified small wind energy property. See *Qualified small wind energy property costs* on page 4.

Line 15

Enter the amounts you paid for qualified geothermal heat pump property. See *Qualified geothermal heat pump property costs* on page 4.

Line 18

Enter the amounts you paid for qualified fuel cell property. See *Qualified fuel cell property costs* on page 4.

Line 25

If you are claiming the child tax credit for 2009, include on this line the amount from line 12 of the Line 11 Worksheet in Pub. 972.



If you are not claiming the child tax credit for 2009, you do not need Pub. 972.

Manufacturer's certification. For purposes of taking the credit, you can rely on the manufacturer's certification in writing that a product is qualifying property for the credit. Do not attach the certification to your return. Keep it for your records.

Line 28

If you cannot use all of the credit because of the tax liability limit (line 26 is less than line 23), you can carry the unused portion of the credit to 2010.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For the estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.