

HVAC Tax Credits in 2009 Stimulus

Here's a summary of important HVAC-related tax credits included in the 2009 stimulus package, along with answers to frequently asked questions.

On February 16, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) into law. The bill combined spending and tax incentives designed to get the American economy moving again by investing in our nation's road and energy infrastructure, and increasing the energy efficiency and performance of America's homes and commercial buildings.

Residential Tax Credit Details

Larger Tax Credit

For qualified improvements, homeowners may be able to claim tax credits equal to 30% of the installed costs (up to \$1,500).

Longer Term

The new tax credits are retroactive to January 1, 2009, and expire on December 31, 2010. The \$1,500 limit is for all improvements made during the two-year term, not \$1500 each year.

Per-Appliance Caps Removed

Homeowners may use the entire \$1,500 tax credit limit on a single qualifying improvement.

Lifetime Limit Removed

Homeowners that previously claimed tax credits in 2006 or 2007 are eligible for the full \$1,500 limit.

Expanded Geothermal Tax Credits

Homeowners who install geothermal heat pump systems may be able to claim up to 30% of the installed costs in tax credits in the year the system is placed into service. The \$2,000 tax credit limit has been removed. The geothermal tax credit has a longer term, from January 1, 2009 and expires December 31, 2016.

Frequently Asked Questions About The New Tax Credits

Question: *Can a homeowner use the entire \$1500 limit as a credit toward the installation of one appliance?*

Answer: Yes. A homeowner may use the entire \$1500 in tax credits for installing a single appliance, such as a qualified furnace, air conditioner, heat pump, or hot water heater.

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

Answer: The tax credit applies to the installed costs of the qualified equipment, which includes labor.

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

Answer: As a tax credit applies 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. Example: With a tax credit, if the taxpayer owes \$2000, in taxes, their liability is reduced to \$500. If they owe nothing, they can expect a \$1500 refund.

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

Answer: 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.