

# Update on Federal Tax Credits for Thermal Batteries

---

SEPTEMBER 17, 2025



# Agenda

Energy Demand & The Built Environment

---

Thermal Energy Storage

---

Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

---

One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA)

---

Case Studies

---

Questions



**Presented by Alan Clayton**

*Sustainable Systems and  
Commercialization Leader*

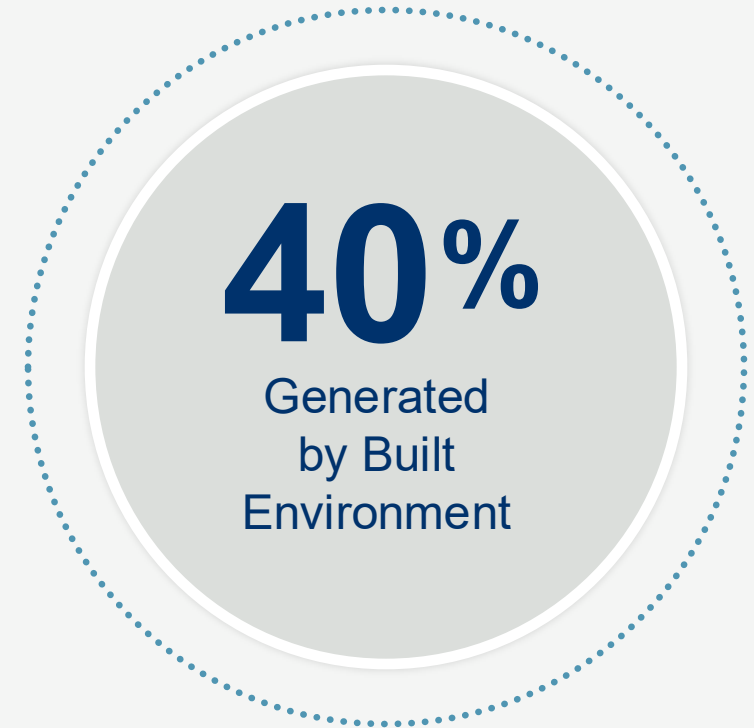
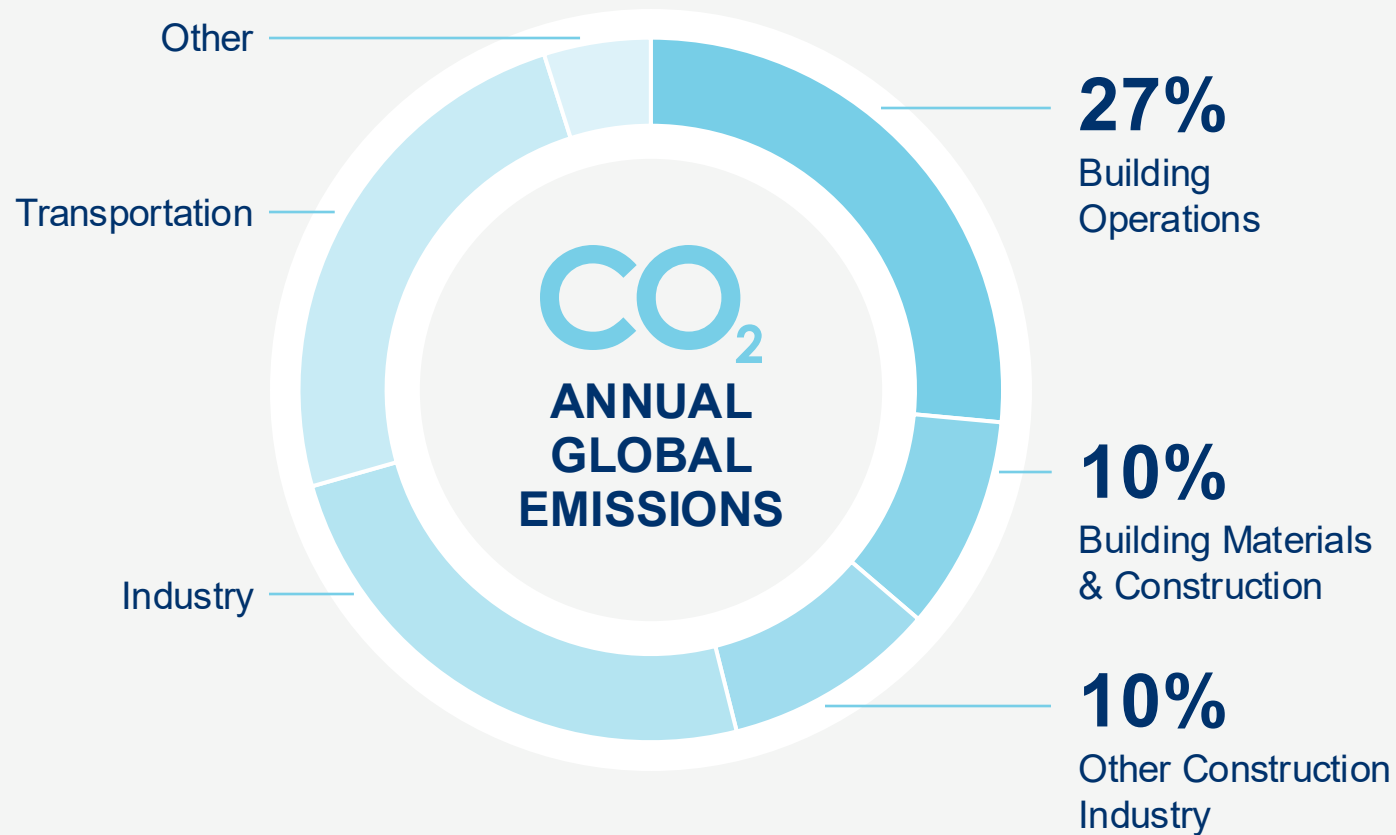


# Energy Demand & The Built Environment





# Global Emissions

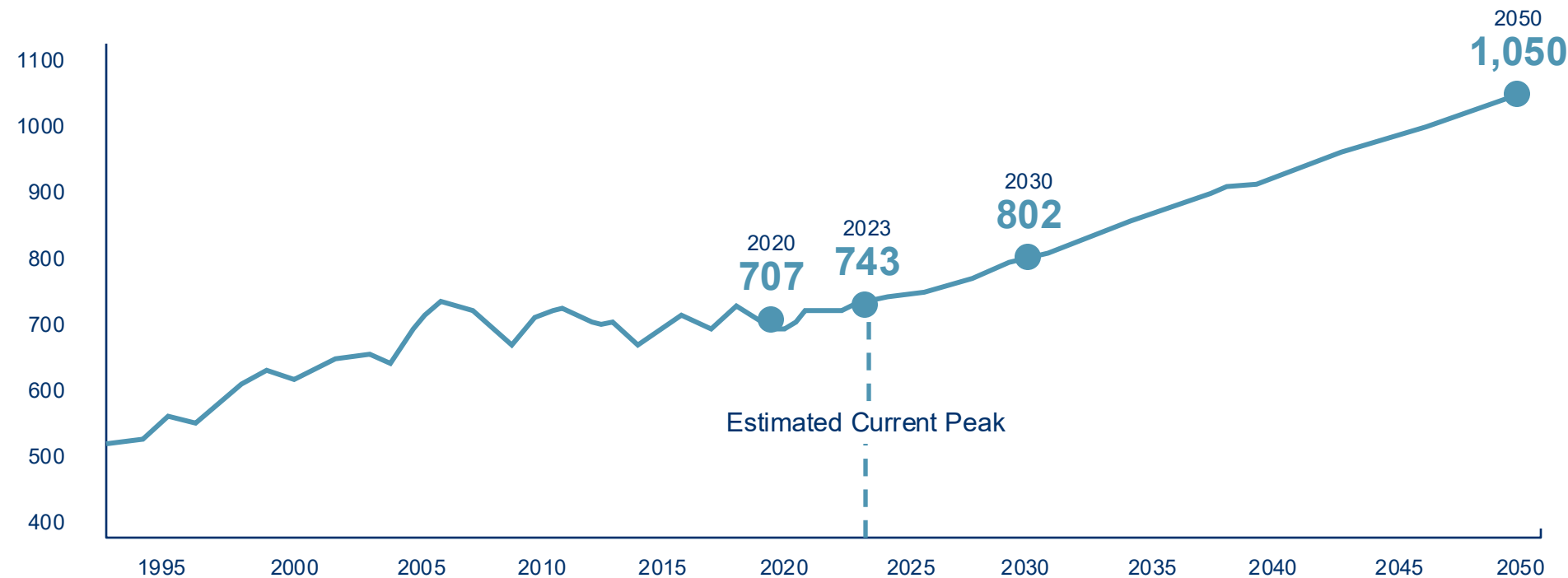


Source: <https://architecture2030.org/why-the-building-sector/>



# Energy Demand is Rising

U.S. SYSTEM PEAK DEMAND, HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED, GW (1995–2050E)



Note: National coincident peak demand is based on sum of peaks across FERC regions.  
Source: Historical energy demand sourced from AEO. Coincident peak demand (point-in-time peak, not total energy consumption) estimated by The Brattle Group (2023) based on forecasted total energy consumption sourced from OP-NEMS mid-case scenario. This mid-case scenario includes increasing consumption from industrial electrification and electrification of HVAC; however, the EVs contribute the most demand to coincident peak according to estimated hourly consumption patterns that will vary by region.



# Thermal Energy Storage







**Stored  
Energy**



**Energy**

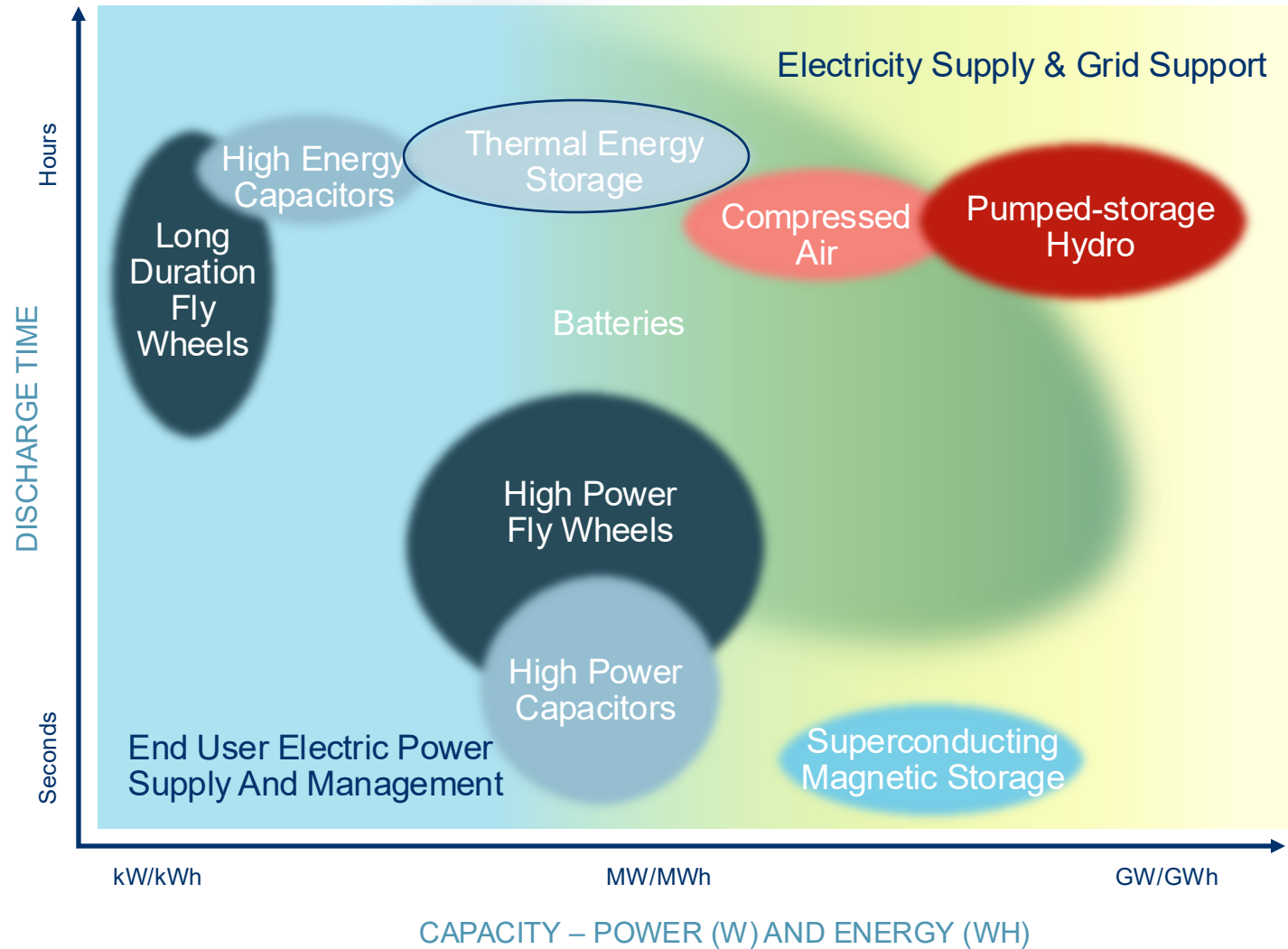
**Where is the storage?**

# Energy Storage Types



Grid energy storage in commercial use as of the end of 2022 for electricity generation

Distributed energy storage has been in commercial use as of the 1970's for cooling and heating





# Two Basic Systems

Water

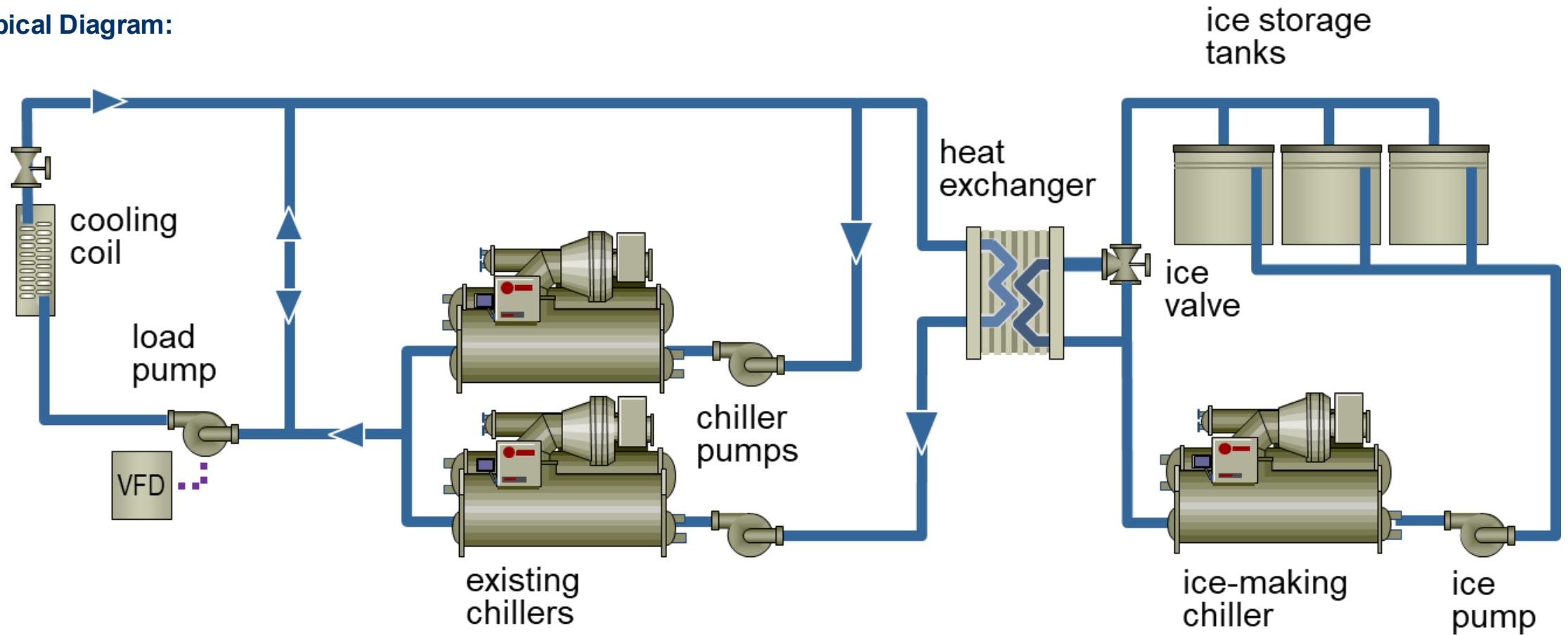


Ice



# Adding Thermal Storage to a Chiller Plant

Typical Diagram:

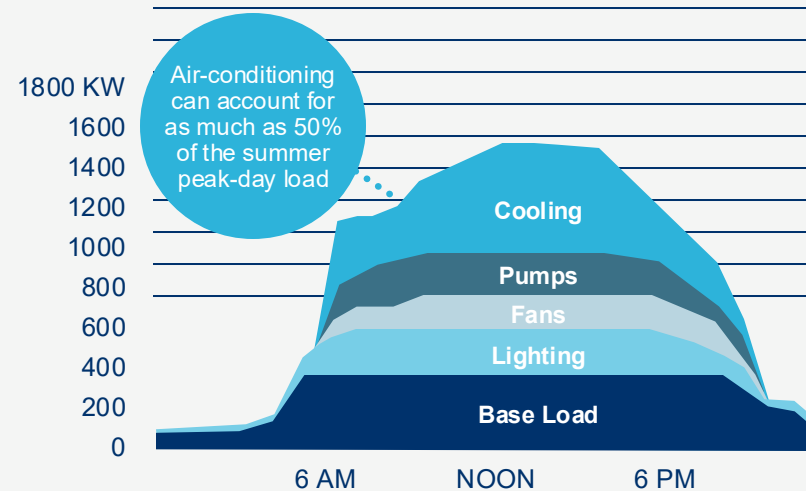


# Shift Building Demand by Cooling with Thermal Storage

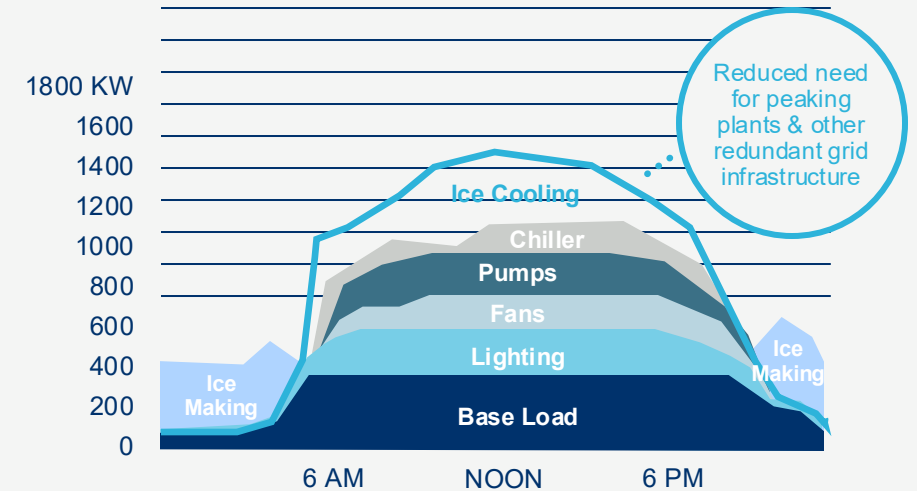


Comprehensive Solutions  
Completion Package

## Building Electric Load Profile...



## ...With Thermal Energy Storage



## Thermal Storage Meet Grid Challenges



Addressing critical  
utility/grid peaks



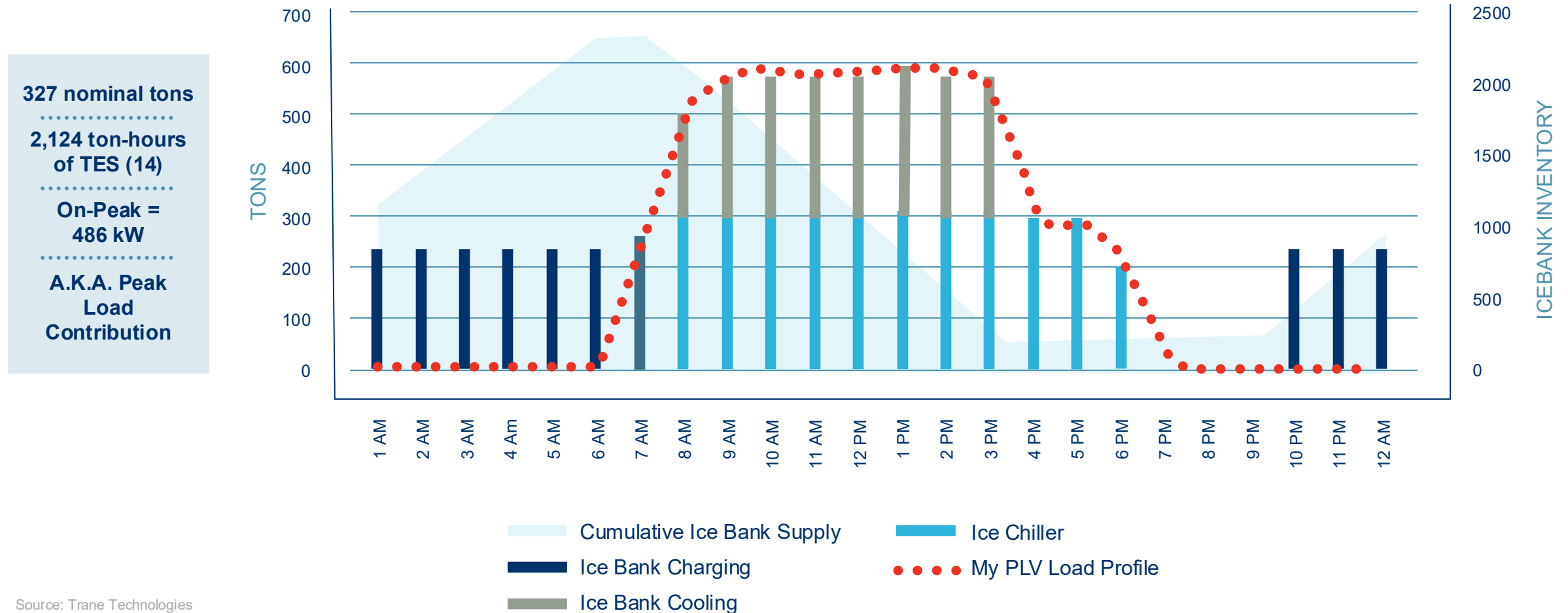
Avoid expensive and high-emission  
peaking plants



Supporting advanced grid services  
and demand response

# Load Profile for School with Partial Storage

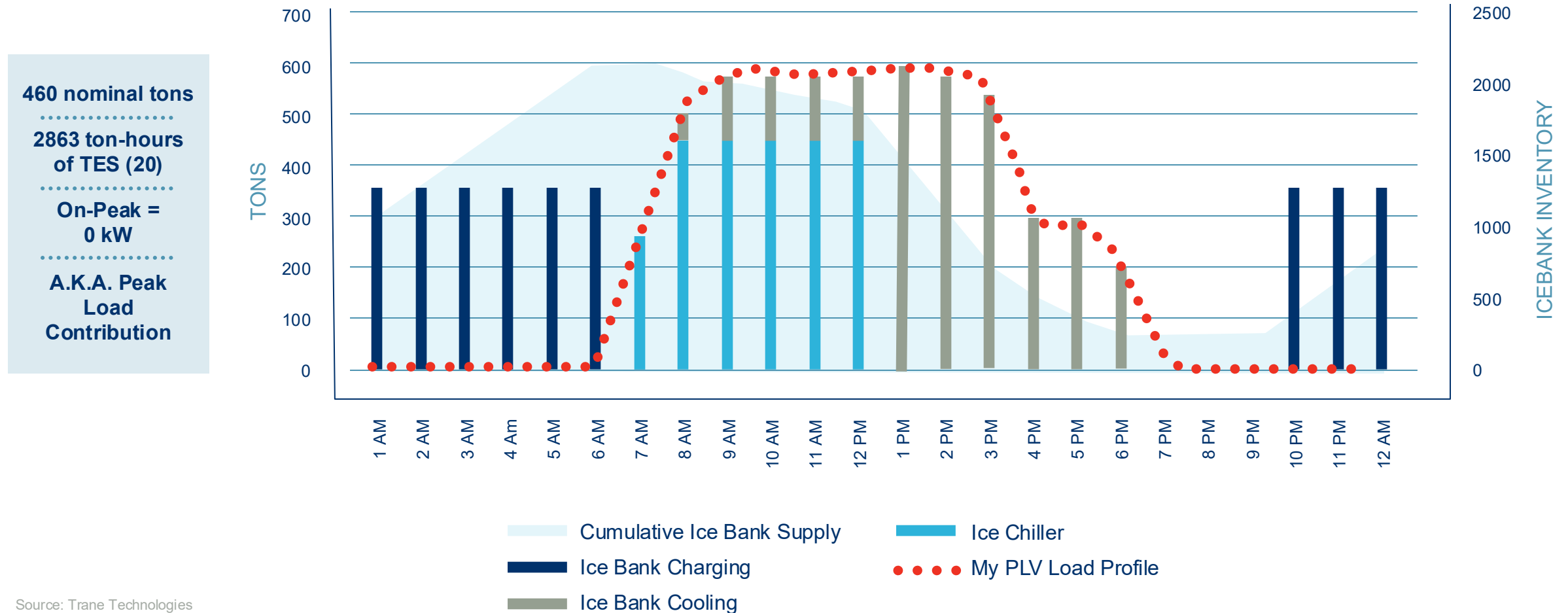
## EXAMPLE:



Source: Trane Technologies

# Load Profile for School with Full Storage 1PM–9PM

## EXAMPLE:



Source: Trane Technologies





# Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit (ITC)



# Section 48E

Long-standing **tax credit**  
for **private** and **non-taxable**  
entities

Historically for qualified “energy property,”  
*(Including solar, geothermal heat pumps, combined heat  
and power, and more)*



## Key Details About the ITC

**Tax credits of up to 50% of the cost** for energy property projects

Expanded to addt'l technologies, incl. **thermal energy storage property**—  
defined as property comprising a system which:

- is directly connected to a heating, ventilation, or air conditioning system,
- removes heat from, or adds heat to, a storage medium for subsequent use, and
- provides energy for the heating/cooling of the interior of a residential/commercial building

**New Rules being added in 2025** from One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)

Timeframe base credit rates apply: **Thermal energy storage available through 2032** with phase down thereafter.

### Section 48E Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

Base Rate **6%**

Increased Credit Amount\* **5X multiplier**

Meets Domestic Content Requirements\*\* **2% or 10%**

Meets Energy Communities Requirements\*\*\* **2% or 10%**

**Total Potential Credit Value** **Up to 50% with Bonuses**

\*Increase Credit Amount: must be less than 284 tons (OR) meet prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. \*\*Domestic Content: i.e., materials/components made in the USA

\*\*\*Energy Communities: See most recent map at <https://arcgis.netl.doe.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=a2ce47d4721a477a8701bd0e08495e1d>

Trane does not provide tax, legal, or accounting advice. This material is for informational purposes only and it should not be relied on for tax, legal, or accounting advice. Tax law is subject to continual change. All decisions are your responsibility, and you should consult your own tax, legal, and accounting advisors. Trane disclaims any responsibility for actions taken on the material presented



# One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA)



# Key Takeaways

Updates as of 7/9/2025

## IRA/BIL Funding Rescinded

*(only unobligated \$)*

Impacts minimal - most \$ already flowing to recipients

## Substantial Tax Incentives for Our Energy Storage Still Available

- Incl. solar, TES, GSHPs + geothermal (**up to 50-70% of costs**)
- Government, Education and Healthcare industry can still benefit from Direct Pay (**\$ reimbursement**)
- Some credits expire after 1/1/2028; plenty of time to leverage – **begin construction ASAP**
- Updated regs (for domestic content, construction start/end + foreign entity ownership); **requires close CPA collaboration**

## Program Clarifications Anticipated

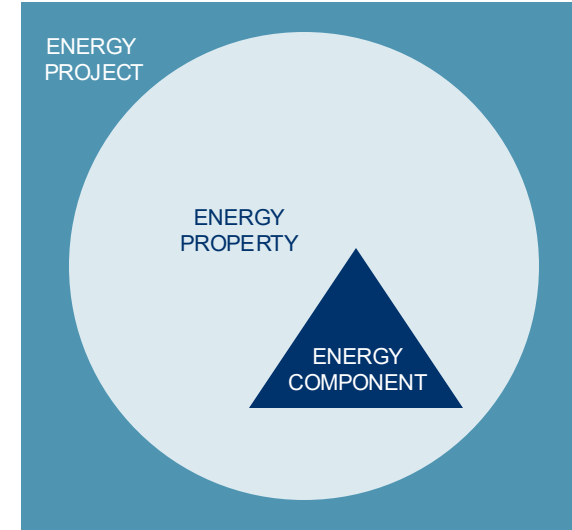


## 55 Water Street

- New York City, NY
- Commercial Real Estate
- Repurposed 134 existing thermal energy storage tanks; Installed new chillers and heat pumps
- **Secured 14.5M in tax credits and utility rebates**

# New 48E ITC Eligibility Requirements

Updates as of 7/9/2025



## Domestic Content

*(Made in USA)*

- Determined by component **AND** system
- 2026 on – required for MUSH entities to be eligible (unless <1MW)
- **NEW** Compliance Value Timeline:
  - BoC 6/16/2025 – 12/31/2025:  $\geq 45\%$
  - BoC 1/1/2026 – 12/31/2026:  $\geq 50\%$
  - BoC after 12/31/2026:  $\geq 55\%$

## NEW Prohibited Foreign Entities (PFE)

After 7/4/25, eligible projects must not benefit from either ownership or material assistance from a PFE

- **Ownership:** Highly complex; any gov't, individual or business operated by a FEOC (China, Russia, Iran + N. Korea)
- **Mat. Asst.:** legally defined – complex; property can't be predominantly produced or made of materials made in a FEOC

## PENDING New Definitions of BOC

- EO to redefine before September
- Currently defined per 2 tests:
  - **Physical work test:** requires physical work of a “significant nature” (on-site or off-site); excludes designing, planning, etc.
  - **5% Safe Harbor:** requires the taxpayer to pay or incur >5% of the total cost of the energy property. Taxpayer must take possession of, and capitalize, qualifying property.



# Notable Tax Changes

Updates as of 7/9/2025



## Applicable to most ITCs + PTCs

- Direct pay (cash refund to MUSH entities) – retained
- “Made in the U.S.A.” DC reqs – retained + modified
- NEW: Prohibited foreign entity (PFE) ownership + materials requirements
- PENDING: New definitions for “beginning of construction” due before October ’25

## 48E ITC

- Must comply with DC + PFE reqs
- TES, GSHPs + geothermal projects (through 2032)
- Solar – projects that:
  - Start construction before 7/04/2026 (+ place in service by 2030), or
  - Are placed in service by 12/31/2027

## 179D

- Long-standing tax deduction for retrofits worth up to \$5.81/sq ft
- Now expires after 6/30/2026\*

## Bonus Depreciation

- 100% depreciation of qualified property (incl. Controls, HVAC, lighting, etc.)
- Extended indefinitely

## 30C, 30D and 45W

- Credits for EVs + relevant infrastructure
- Repealed, now expire early



# Case Studies

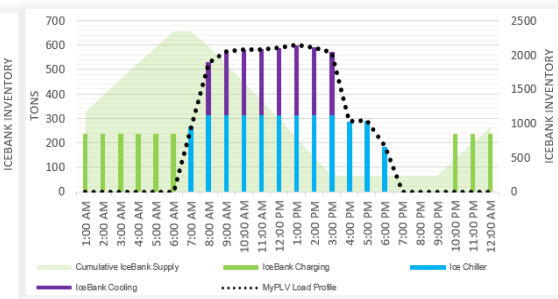
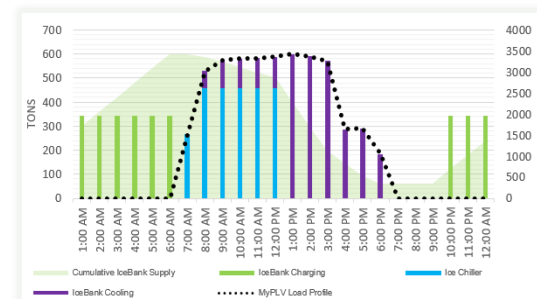


# New Construction Project

250,000 SQ. FT. BUILDING IN FLORIDA



	Conventional	Full Storage	Partial Storage
Chillers	(2) 300-ton AC	(1) 460-ton AC	(1) 320-ton AC
Ice Tanks	N/A	(20) \$693k	(14) \$485k
Utility Cost*	\$131k	\$43k	\$85k
First Cost	\$900k	\$1,360k	\$995k
<hr/>			
Tax Credit (40%)	\$0	\$(544k)	\$(398k)
Utility Rebate (FPL)	\$0	\$(468k)	\$(224k)
<hr/>			
<b>Revised First Cost</b>	<b>\$900k</b>	<b>\$348k</b>	<b>\$373k</b>



\* Annual electric utility costs for the chillers.

Trane does not provide tax, legal, or accounting advice. This material is for informational purposes only and it should not be relied on for tax, legal, or accounting advice. Tax law is subject to continual change. All decisions are your responsibility, and you should consult your own tax, legal, and accounting advisors. Trane disclaims any responsibility for actions taken on the material presented.



## CASE STUDY

# City of Melbourne



## CHALLENGE

- New resiliency center for those impacted by hurricane events including housing for emergency operations personnel.
- Category 5 hurricane resistance, wind speeds up to 250 mph

## SOLUTION

- Ice storage systems allow for cooling during blackouts with generators serving just pumps and fans, not chillers
- Generators and chillers encased in metal grating to prevent damage from wind debris
- Sized with ice storage systems to shift 180 tons of cooling to off-peak hours

## RESULTS

- Installation of ice storage was made possible through a \$120k FPL Rebate (\$600/kW)





# Questions

Trane does not provide tax, legal, or accounting advice. This material is for informational purposes only and it should not be relied on for tax, legal, or accounting advice. Tax law is subject to continual change. All decisions are your responsibility, and you should consult your own tax, legal, and accounting advisors. Trane disclaims any responsibility for actions taken on the material presented.

This presentation is protected by U.S. and international copyright laws. Reproduction, distribution, display, and use of the presentation without written permission of Trane is prohibited.

All trademarks referenced are the trademarks of their respective owners.

© 2025 Trane. All Rights Reserved.





# Thank you



Scan for additional  
opportunities to connect  
with Trane at AEE World