



### Schedule LP Credit for Removing or Covering Lead Paint on Residential Premises

2013 Massachusetts Department of

Revenue

Social Security number(s)

**a.** Did this credit originate from a pass-through entity?  $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No

b. If Yes, enter name and ID number of the pass-through entity (see instructions).

#### Part 1. Interim Control Deleading. Attach letter(s) of interim control.

1	a. Address(es) of Massachusetts unit(s) under an emergency lead management plan. Include unit or apartment number, if applicable	b. License number of risk assessor	c. Date of compliance or payment, which- ever is later	d. Total cost of qualified interim control measures	e. Enter 50% of col. d	f. Enter the lesser of col. e or \$500
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#### Part 2. Full Compliance Deleading. Attach letter(s) of compliance.

final deleading	or payment, whichever is later	removal or covering	whichever is less	in Part 1, col. f or any entry from 2006 through 2012 Sch. LP, Part 1, col. f
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Total amounts qualifying for full compliance deleadi	Total amounts gualifying for full compliance deleading. Add all amounts	Total amounts gualifying for full compliance deleading. Add all amounts in col. f	Total amounts qualifying for full compliance deleading. Add all amounts in col. f	Total amounts gualifying for full compliance deleading. Add all amounts in col. f



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### Part 3. Current Year Credit

### Part 4. Unused Lead Paint Carryover

10 Complete only if line 7 is greater than line 8, or if you have unused credits from prior years.

Year	a. Unused credits from prior years and current year credit		b. Portion used this year	<b>c. Unused credit available</b> Subtract col. b from col. a	
				Amount	For
2007	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014
2008	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2015
2009	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2016
2010	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2017
2011	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2018
2012	(2012 Sch. LP, line 11, col. c)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2019
2013	(2013 Sch. LP, line 5)	\$	\$	\$	2014-2020
11 Totals		\$	\$	\$	

#### **General Information** What Is the Lead Paint Credit?

The Lead Paint Credit is a credit provided for covering or removing materials on residential premises in Massachusetts that have been established as containing dangerously high levels of lead. The credit for each residence is equal to the cost of the deleading expenses, or \$1,500, whichever is less. In addition, a credit for interim controls — abatement measures taken pending complete deleading — is allowed for up to \$500 per residence. This \$500 amount applies toward the \$1,500 limit.

# What Kinds of Properties Qualify for the Lead Paint Credit?

Only "residential premises" qualify for the lead paint removal credit. Among the residential premises that qualify for the credit are:

- single family homes;
- · individual units in an apartment building;
- · condominium units; or
- individual units in multi-family homes.

# Which Taxpayers Are Qualified to Take the Credit?

The credit may only be claimed by the owner of a residential premise.

# What If My Lead Paint Credit Originated from a Pass-Through Entity?

If this credit originated from a pass-through entity, for example, a partnership, you must enter the name and identification number of that pass-through entity and begin completing this schedule at Part 3, line 5.

### What Type of Work Is Covered by the Credit?

A tax credit is only given for work done actually deleading the contaminated areas. Deleading refers to the removal or covering of paint, plaster or other materials that could be readily accessible to children under the age of six. Only costs that are incurred for legally required deleading qualify for the tax credit.

#### What Are Interim Control Measures?

Interim control measures are deleading activities undertaken to address urgent lead hazards pursuant to an emergency lead management plan pending the issuance of a Letter of Compliance.

#### What Steps Must Be Taken to Claim the Credit?

To claim the Lead Paint Credit, the following steps must be completed:

• The residential unit must be inspected by an inspector (for purposes of full compliance) or by a risk assessor (for purposes of interim control) licensed by the Department of Public Health (Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program) who establishes the presence of dangerous levels of lead.

• The contaminated areas must be deleaded or interim control measures instituted by a licensed deleader or authorized person.

• The property must be reinspected by a licensed risk assessor who issues a Letter of Interim Control or by a licensed inspector who issues a Letter of Compliance.

# When Does the Taxpayer Become Entitled to the Credit?

You are entitled to claim a Lead Paint Credit in the taxable year in which compliance is certified or in the year in which the payment for the deleading occurs, whichever is later.

You **must** complete and **enclose** Schedule LP with your return. Failure to do so will result in this credit being disallowed on your tax return and an adjustment of your reported tax. Taxpayers must retain a copy of the Letter of Interim Control and/or Letter of Compliance.

# What If I Am Taking the Lead Paint Credit and Another Credit On My Tax Return?

If you are taking another credit in addition to the Lead Paint Credit on your tax return, you must reduce the amount of tax reported in line 8 of Schedule LP (from Form 1, line 28 or Form 1-NR/PY, line 32 or Form 2, line 41) by any Limited Income Credit and/or Credit for Taxes Paid to Other Jurisdiction and any other credits you may be eligible for. These include, but are not limited to: the Energy Credit, Economic Opportunity Area Credit, Septic Credit, Brownfields Credit, Low Income Housing Credit, Historic Rehabilitation Credit, Film Incentive Credit, Medical Device Credit and Employer Wellness Program Credit.

**Note:** It is more advantageous to use the credit(s) that is going to expire first.

# What If My Lead Paint Credit Is Larger Than My Tax Liability?

If the credit you derive from deleading a residential dwelling amounts to more than the amount you owe in income taxes for the year, the balance may be carried over into the next tax year. You may carry over an unused portion of the original credit for up to seven years.