

Federal Incentives for Wind Power

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Wind Program works to accelerate the deployment of wind power. This document lists some of the major federal incentives for wind power. This list is current as of April 2014.

Research and Development (R&D) Cooperative Agreements

The DOE **Wind Program** periodically posts competitive solicitations for R&D cooperative agreements to improve the performance and lower the cost of wind energy, or to reduce barriers to deployment. energy.gov/eere/wind/financial-opportunities

DOE's **Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)** sponsors R&D grants for earlier-stage, high-potential, high-impact energy technologies. arpa-e.energy.gov/?q=programs/apply-for-funding

DOE's **Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR)** Program offers periodic solicitations for small businesses. science.energy.gov/sbir/funding-opportunities/

While DOE's R&D Programs generally do not fund the purchase or installation of wind energy systems by individuals or companies, there are a number of government-sponsored deployment incentives as outlined in this publication.

Additional resources for information on financial incentives:

DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy eere.energy.gov/financing/consumers.html

Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy dsireusa.org



By the end of 2012, the United States had 60,007 MW of installed wind capacity.
Photo from Moe Vetter, NREL 16204

Tax Incentives

The federal government uses several policy incentives to stimulate the deployment of renewable energy. The Department of the Treasury's Internal Revenue Service (IRS) administers these activities.

The federal **Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC)**, established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, allows owners of qualified renewable energy facilities to receive tax credits for each kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity generated by the facility over a 10-year period. Qualified wind power projects are eligible to receive 2.3 cents per kWh for the production of electricity from utility-scale wind turbines (indexed for inflation). dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US13F

The federal **Business Energy Investment Tax Credit (ITC)** is a corporate tax incentive that allows for owners of

new wind energy systems of any size to receive tax credits worth 30% of the value of the facility. dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US02F

Project owners must choose between the one-time Investment Tax Credit, tied to the total value of the facility, and the Production Tax Credit, tied to the energy produced over a ten year period. To qualify for either the PTC or the ITC, projects must have begun construction by December 31, 2013—which is defined as either starting physical work of a significant nature or the taxpayer incurring 5% of the total project cost. In addition, projects have different reporting requirements to qualify depending on when they are placed into service:

- Projects placed into service by December 31, 2015 are not required to demonstrate continuous work.

- Projects that are projected to go into service after 2015 must demonstrate continuous work up to the point of the project going online.

irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-13-29.pdf
irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-13-60.pdf

Commercial owners of small wind turbines (100 kilowatts (kW) or less) placed in service prior to December 31, 2016 are also eligible for the ITC.

Homeowners who purchase and install a qualifying residential small wind electric system (100 kW or less) by December 31, 2016 may claim the **Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit**. This credit is worth 30% of the value of the system with no upper limit. dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US37F

Incentives for Tax-Exempt Entities

Several incentives are available to stimulate the deployment of wind power by certain tax-exempt entities that cannot take advantage of tax credits.

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (QEGBs) allow qualified state, tribal and local government issuers to borrow money at attractive rates to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. A QEGB is among the lowest-cost public financing tools because the U.S. Department of Treasury subsidizes the issuer's borrowing costs. Issuers may choose between structuring QEGBs as tax credit bonds or as direct subsidy bonds. Both tax credit and direct payment bonds subsidize borrowing costs—most QEGBs are expected to be issued as direct subsidy bonds due to the current lack of investor appetite for

tax credit bonds. QEGB proceeds can be used to fund capital expenditures on wind power projects that spur rural development. irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-29.pdf

In addition, DOE's Tribal Energy Program provides financial and technical assistance, education and training to tribes for the evaluation and development of renewable energy resources on tribal lands. eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy

Other Deployment Incentives

DOE offers loan guarantees to help companies secure financing to deploy innovative, clean energy technologies that reduce, avoid or sequester carbon dioxide and other emissions. While all new or significantly improved renewable energy technologies may be considered, advanced grid integration and storage, and retrofitting existing wind turbines are identified as a catalytic area of interest in the 2014 draft solicitation.

lpo.energy.gov

The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides farmers and ranchers with grants for renewable energy development assistance through its Rural Energy for America Program (REAP). Certain entities, such as state, local, and tribal governments, educational institutions, and rural electric cooperatives, are also eligible for these grants. www.rurdev.usda.gov/bcp_reap.html



The Department of Agriculture provides grants to farmers and ranchers for renewable energy development. Photo from Native Energy, Inc., NREL 17589

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

For more information, visit:
eere.energy.gov
wind.energy.gov

DOE/EE-1071 • April 2014

Printed with a renewable-source ink on paper containing at least 50% wastepaper, including 10% post consumer waste.

