

Overview and Status Update of the §1603 Program

July 31, 2016

This document provides a brief overview and status update of the §1603 *American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act (ARRTA)* program. The program began accepting applications seven years ago on July 31, 2009.

The §1603 program offers renewable energy project developers cash payments in lieu of investment tax credits (ITC).¹ The value of an award is equivalent to 30% of the project's total eligible cost basis in most cases.

Qualifying technologies include:

- biomass
- combined heat and power
- fuel cells
- geothermal
- incremental hydropower
- landfill gas
- marine hydrokinetic
- microturbine
- municipal solid waste
- solar
- wind

As of July 31, 2016

- total number of projects funded = **105,178**
- total §1603 funding = **\$24.9 Billion**
- total estimated private, regional, state, and federal investment in §1603 projects = **\$90.2 Billion**
- total installed capacity of funded projects = **33.3 GW**
- total estimated annual electricity generation from funded projects = **88.8 TWh**

Impact

- 88.8 TWh is the equivalent of the following:
 - Roughly 8,120,000 homes.²
 - The state of Colorado used 52.52 TWh in 2015³

¹ An additional provision of ARRA allows project developers who are eligible for the production tax credit (PTC) to instead elect to receive the ITC or an equivalent cash grant.

² US Energy Information Administration. "Average monthly residential electricity consumption, prices, and bills by state". In 2014, average residential consumption was 10,932 kWh per year. <http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=97&t=3>. 10/21/2015.

³ US Energy Information Administration. "Electricity Data Browsers". <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/> 5/5/2016.

Figure 1: Number of Projects by Type⁴

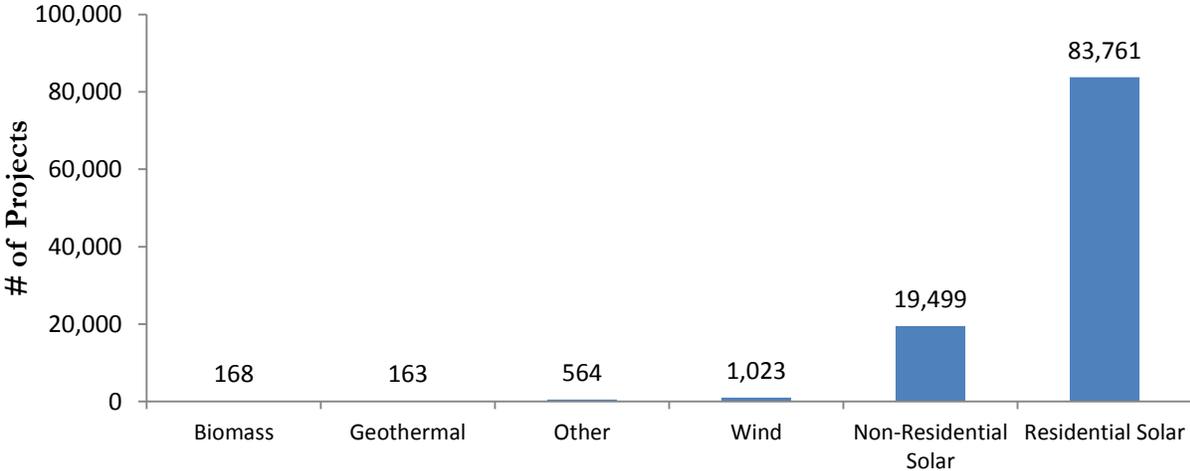
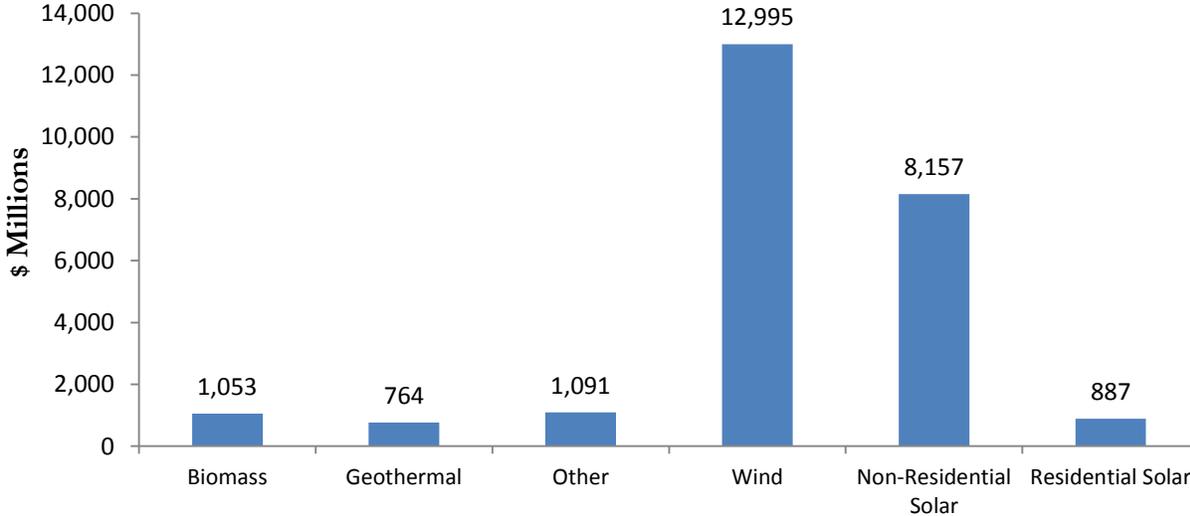
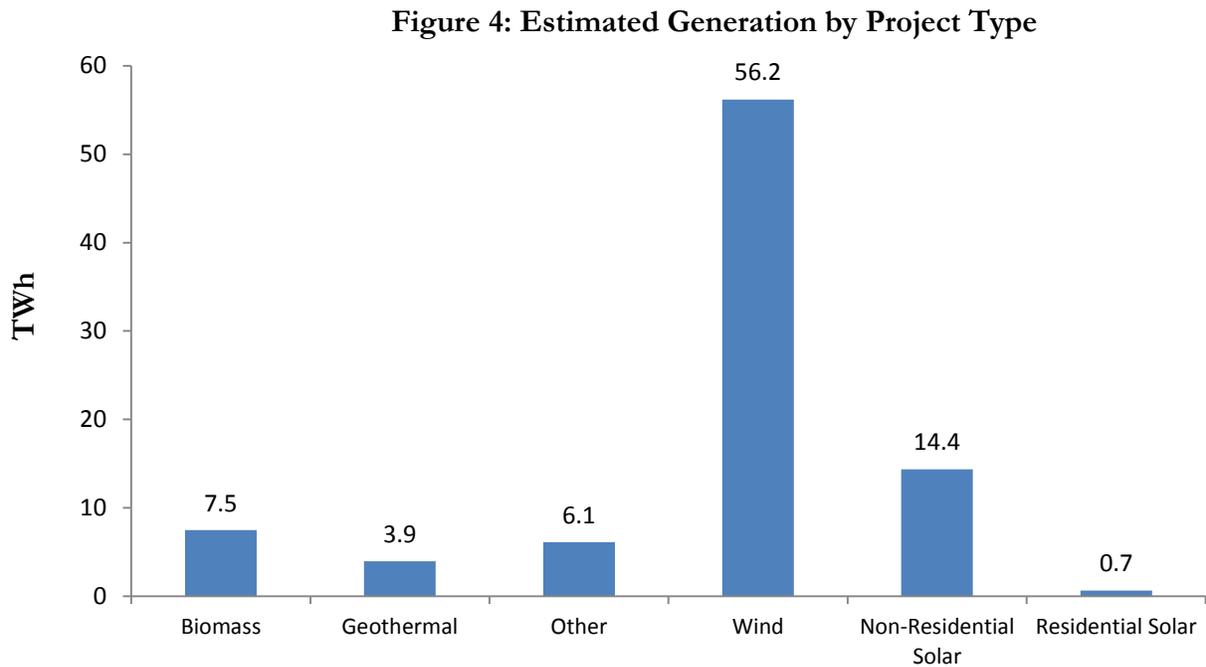
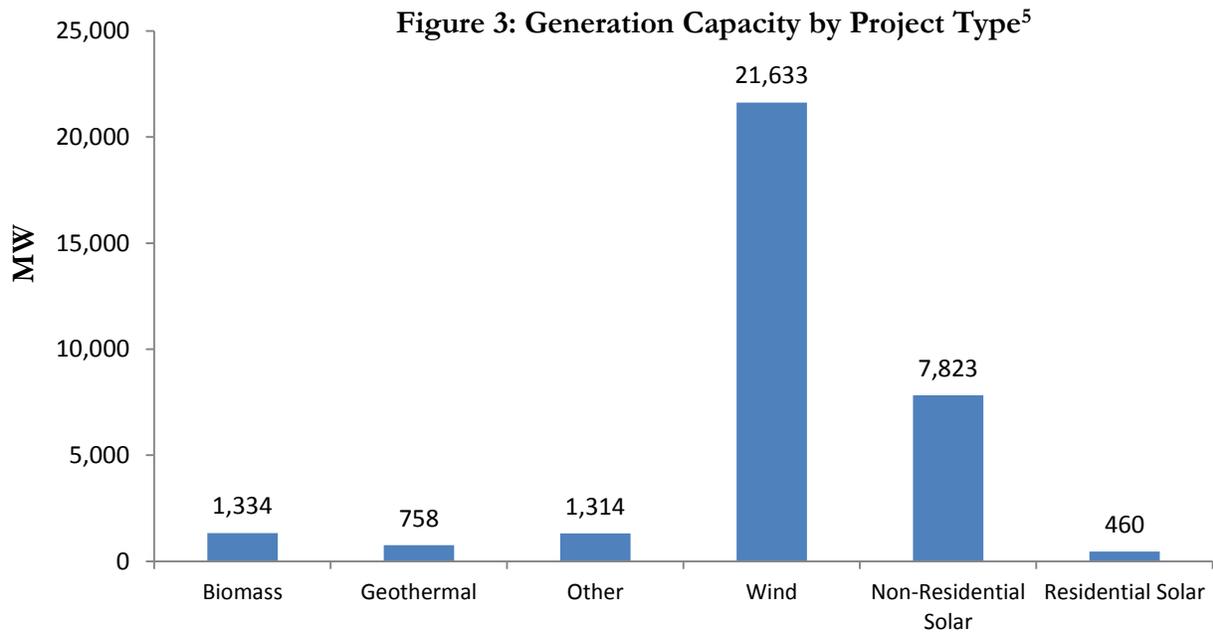


Figure 2: Awards by Project Type



⁴ Residential Solar comprises projects under 10kW. Residential Solar projects must be owned by an eligible applicant and used in a trade or business or for the production of income.



⁵ Previous reports have included total hydroelectric capacity under the “Other” category. This figure has been updated to only include incremental hydroelectric capacity additions and turbine replacements.

Table 1: Summary of the Section 1603 Program by State

State	Sum of Total Funding [\$ Millions]	# of Projects	Installed Capacity [MW]
Alabama	2.4	24	5.31
Alaska	24.6	9	25.59
Arizona	1,393.1	12,722	1,322.89
Arkansas	0.3	12	0.13
California	6,498.8	48,975	7,778.76
Colorado	546.0	6,741	667.73
Connecticut	139.0	1,586	100.40
Delaware	102.2	135	47.68
District of Columbia	3.5	134	1.27
Florida	381.4	1,466	211.38
Georgia	197.5	178	248.19
Hawaii	251.8	3,033	218.22
Idaho	498.5	80	899.66
Illinois	1,262.4	122	2,092.34
Indiana	372.9	55	637.61
Iowa	571.8	172	997.77
Kansas	109.8	44	212.00
Kentucky	2.8	28	2.51
Louisiana	31.4	3,689	33.89
Maine	328.7	67	457.36
Maryland	146.0	1,556	231.03
Massachusetts	387.0	3,790	357.78
Michigan	301.4	205	506.52
Minnesota	438.7	288	677.19
Mississippi	0.6	19	0.64
Missouri	252.6	646	352.14
Montana	150.4	29	190.67
Nebraska	134.2	23	183.85
Nevada	652.3	344	753.73
New Hampshire	171.7	46	261.70
New Jersey	1,007.6	9,265	757.09
New Mexico	230.8	128	327.74
New York	746.8	3,018	1,058.96
North Carolina	328.0	314	338.09
North Dakota	263.2	18	483.55
Ohio	332.0	370	526.26
Oklahoma	407.0	49	684.47
Oregon	1,058.9	1,897	1,782.61
Pennsylvania	772.3	1,170	1,009.08
Puerto Rico	121.9	59	167.87
Rhode Island	45.6	45	42.91
South Carolina	44.7	72	80.74
South Dakota	257.2	14	469.83
Tennessee	54.8	331	62.24
Texas	2,001.7	738	3,406.27
Utah	279.0	470	368.91
Vermont	84.5	462	87.60
Virgin Islands	9.5	39	11.01
Virginia	95.3	90	139.96
Washington	975.7	160	1,469.67
West Virginia	203.1	7	256.13
Wisconsin	161.8	241	115.31
Wyoming	110.8	3	200.02
Total	24,946.2	105,178	33,322.28