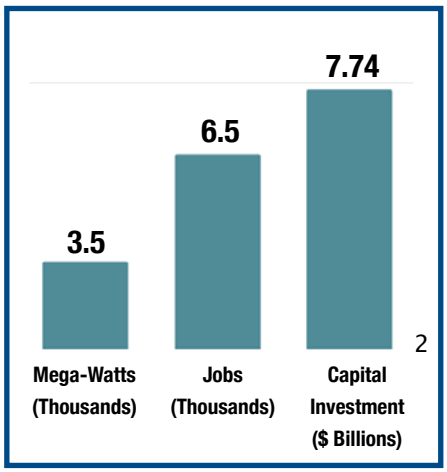
Renewable Northwest

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN WASHINGTON

Between 1998 and 2017, renewable energy has been empowering Washington communities through public revenue and job creation, while reducing environmental impacts.[1]



[2]

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED OVER

$210 MILLION

IN PUBLIC REVENUE TO RURAL COUNTIES, WHILE ALSO

- INSTALLING CLEAN ELECTRICITY CAPACITY
- INVESTING CAPITAL IN COMMUNITIES
- CREATING JOBS THAT BUILD, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

BENEFITING WASHINGTONIANS LOCALLY AND STATEWIDE

Payments from renewable energy projects support public services such as: public education, fire protection, and health care. These payments can also help reduce the tax burdens on local residents.

NUMBERS BY RESOURCE

WIND [3]

- **$6.74 billion** in capital investments [4]
- **$141.3 million** in public revenue [5]
- **3,074 MW** installed [6]
- **Over 2,150** construction and **215** permanent jobs for operations and maintenance [7]

Tucannon River Wind in Columbia County

SOLAR [8]

- **$398.2 million** in capital investments
- **$69 million** in public revenue
- **315 MW** installed
- **Over 3,433 jobs** created, of which 1,800 are installation, 700 are manufacturing, and 1,000+ are sales and project development.[9]

Wild Horse Wind & Solar Project Kittitas County

BIOENERGY [10]

- **$634 million** in capital investments [2]
- **20 installations across Washington**
- **208.9 MW** installed
- **Over 418** permanent jobs [11]

SOURCES:

*All dollar values presented in inflation adjusted 2017 dollars (2017$)
1. Cumulative totals spanning the years 1998 through the fourth quarter of 2017.
2. Investment data either sourced directly from project reports, news feeds, or based on estimates from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's April 2014 report, Updated Capital Cost Estimates for Utility Scale Electricity Generating Plants and NREL's November 2013 report Cost and Performance Assumptions for Modeling Electricity Generation Technologies.
3. Wind refers to wind energy, in which wind turbines convert the kinetic energy of wind into mechanical power, which a generator then converts into electricity.
4. American Wind Energy Association
5. Cumulative Revenue paid, as of the 2016-2017 tax year, to state and local governments from wind farm projects through property taxes. Data obtained directly from state & county assessors & treasurers.
6. Installation and capacity data sources from the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, county & state reports, directly from project developers, and news feeds.
7. Job creation was determined for both direct construction and permanent operations & maintenance positions only. Data was gathered either by directly sourcing information from project records and news feeds, or were estimated using The Jobs and Economic Development Impact Model (JEDI) developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).
8. Solar refers to solar energy, in which primarily photovoltaic technology harnesses radiant light and heat from the sun.
9. Solar capacity, job, and ranking data sources from Solar Energy Industries Association (June 2018), State Solar Policy - Solar Spotlight Washington Fact Sheet. Updated as of June 2018.
10. Bioenergy refers to energy derived from biological sources, such as plant matter or animal waste.
11. Job creation estimated based on the Biomass Power Association's fact sheet on "Helping Biopower Help America".

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