

Estimate of Renewable Energy Jobs Created by Section 1603 Grant

Since its inception in 2009 the Section 1603 Grant program has been very successful, stimulating the U.S. economy and creating jobs. The below chart was compiled utilizing the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) Job and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) models. The models allow US PREF to estimate the impact of the Section 1603 Grant program in terms of jobs created to-date, summarized below.

	Scale Factor	Construction Phase Impacts			Operational Phase Impacts		
	Estimated Total Capacity (MW)	Project Development and Onsite Labor Impacts	Equipment and Supply Chain Impacts	Induced Impacts	Onsite Labor Impacts	Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	Induced Impacts
Utility-scale Wind	10,800	11,506	72,771	30,151	648	3,222	3,628
Solar PV	630.12	5,706	9,657	5,724	62	17	16
Solar CSP	154.5	1,083	922	1,027	54	42	64
Solid biomass*	116.86	3,000	Not Estimated (N/E)	(N/E)	300	750	(N/E)
Geothermal*	102.81	1,200	(N/E)	(N/E)	96	(N/E)	(N/E)
Segmented Total		22,495	83,350	36,902	1,160	4,031	3,708
						Total Jobs	115,646

Source: US PREF, estimated using NREL JEDI¹ models and data from US Treasury²

*Due to unavailable JEDI models, solid biomass and geothermal estimates were based on real projects that had known impact data.

Impact Terms Defined

Project Development and Onsite Labor Impacts - The changes that occur in the onsite construction industries and project development related industries to which the direct final demand (i.e., spending on construction labor and services) change is made.

Equipment and Supply Chain Impacts - The changes in inter-industry purchases resulting from the direct final demand (i.e., construction and development spending on materials and wind farm equipment and other purchases of goods and offsite services) changes.

Induced Impacts - The changes that occur in household spending as household income increases or decreases as a result of the direct and indirect effects from final demand changes (i.e., purchases of goods and services).

Onsite Labor Impacts - The final demand changes that occur in the onsite spending for wind farm workers (i.e., spending on field technicians, administration and management).

Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts - Includes property tax and landowner leases as well as any return on investment paid to local owners; Supply chain impacts include all components and off-site labor for the wind project.

¹ National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). (2011). *About JEDI Models*. Retrieved 09 2011, from Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) Models: http://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/about_jedi.html

² U.S. Department of Treasury. (2011). *U.S. Department of Treasury*. Retrieved 09 2011, from 1603 Program: Payments for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits: <http://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/recovery/Pages/1603.aspx>

ABOUT US PREF

The objective of the US Partnership for Renewable Energy Finance (US PREF) is to unlock capital flows to renewable energy projects in the United States. To achieve this objective, a balanced and credible group of highly experienced renewable energy financiers from financial institutions, investors, professional services firms, utilities and others have convened as US PREF. US PREF, founded in 2009, is a program of the American Council On Renewable Energy (ACORE), a Washington, DC-based 501 (c)(3) non-profit organization whose mission is to bring renewable energy into the mainstream of the US economy and lifestyle through research, education, convening, and communications.