Comparison of Major Elements in Two Studies

The Economic Benefits of Kansas Wind Energy	**The Economic Impact of the Kansas Renewable Portfolio Standard**
Polsinelli Shughart/KEIN	*Beacon Hill/Kansas Policy Institute*

Findings Related to the Cost of Wind

New Kansas wind generation is cost-effective when compared to other sources of new intermittent or peaking electricity generation.	The Kansas RPS law will raise the cost of electricity by $644 mllion through 2020.
Wind generation provides a hedge against future cost volatility of fossil fuels.	Kansas' electricity prices will rise 45% by 2020 due to the RPS law.

Findings Related to Impacts

Based on the 19 wind projects in operation or under construction as of November 2012, wind:	As a result of increased energy prices, in 2020 the RPS will:
- created 12,316 jobs	- lower employment by an average of 12,110 jobs
- produces annual landowner lease payments of $13.7 million - provides annual community contributions of approximately $10.4 million.	- reduce real disposable income by $1.483 billion
- the RPS attracts new businesses to the state.	- decrease investment by $191 million
	- increase the average household electricity bill by $660/year, commercial businesses by an average of $3,915/year, and industrial businesses by an average of $25,516/year.

The studies are not using the same metrics or approach.

Polsinelli study compares the cost of new Kansas wind to new Kansas natural gas.	Beacon Hill calculates the effect on rates of adding more wind to the current Kansas energy mix.
Polsinelli study bases impacts on outcomes from 19 Kansas wind projects. It cites benefits only, and primarily related to those most directly affected.	Beacon Hill study treats the cost increase in electricity as a tax and evaluates it through their model designed to capture the principal effects of tax changes on the economy.