

20  
22 | Q2



CLEAN POWER QUARTERLY  
**Market Report**



# Table of Contents

<b>2022 Q2 Highlights</b>	4
<b>Clean Power Capacity Growth</b>	6
<b>Clean Power Procurement</b>	Members-Only
<b>Mergers and Acquisitions</b>	Members-Only
<b>Offshore Wind Activity</b>	Members-Only
<b>Land-Based Wind Activity</b>	Members-Only
<b>Utility-Scale Solar</b>	Members-Only
<b>Utility-Scale Battery Storage</b>	Members-Only
<b>Hybrid Projects</b>	50

# Clean Power Definitions & Acronyms

## Definitions

**Advanced development:** Projects not under construction, but with a PPA, firm equipment order, or moving forward with plans to be placed under utility ownership as of the end of the most recent quarter. For offshore wind, advanced development consists of projects that have secured offtake or have had successful bids in response to a state solicitation even if final offtake negotiations have not concluded.

**Capacity:** Project nameplate capacity. Unless otherwise stated, ACP reports capacity in MW-ac.

**Clean power:** For the purposes of this report, clean power includes land-based wind, offshore wind, utility-scale solar, and battery storage technology.

**Decommissioned:** Project is offline and is no longer delivering power to the grid on a permanent basis. Physical removal of equipment is not a requirement.

**Duration:** The amount of time, in hours, a battery can discharge its power capacity before depleting its energy capacity. For example, a 2 MW battery that has 4 MWh of energy capacity has a duration of 2 hours.

**Full repowering:** Full decommissioning of a utility-scale project. The original equipment is physically removed from the project site and replaced with new utility-scale equipment.

**Inverter Loading Ratio (ILR):** The ratio of installed DC capacity to the inverter's AC power rating. Also known as the AC-to-DC ratio.

**Online:** Project has reached commercial operation and is delivering electricity to the ultimate point of delivery.

**Partial repowering, nacelle replacement:** Complete replacement of a utility-scale wind turbine's nacelle, rotor, and blades. The tower and foundation are retained.

**Partial repowering, major retrofit:** Complete replacement of a utility-scale wind turbine's rotor and blades, along with the replacement of at least one major component within the nacelle, typically the gearbox or the generator.

**Pipeline:** Projects either under construction or in advanced development.

**Repowered:** Full or partial equipment replacement. Currently only wind repowering activity is tracked, but ACP will expand repowering activity tracked as the market progresses.

**Under construction:** Construction team has begun work on the ground at the project site. For offshore wind, under construction is defined as in-ocean construction.

## Acronyms

<b>AC</b>	Alternating Current
<b>C&amp;I</b>	Commercial & Industrial
<b>DC</b>	Direct Current
<b>GW</b>	Gigawatts
<b>GWh</b>	Gigawatt hours
<b>ILR</b>	Inverter Loading Ratio
<b>IOU</b>	Investor-Owned Utility
<b>MW</b>	Megawatts
<b>MWh</b>	Megawatt hours
<b>OEM</b>	Original Equipment Manufacturer
<b>PPA</b>	Power Purchase Agreement





# 2022 Q2 Highlights

# 2022 Q2 Highlights

## Clean Power Project Installations

- In the second quarter of the year the clean power industry installed 3,188 MW of new clean power capacity, bringing total 2022 installations to 9,795 MW. Installations this quarter can power the equivalent of 1.9 million American homes with clean energy and represent a sizable capital investment of \$4.3 billion.
- Compared to deployments in the first half of 2021, installations in the first six months of 2022 are down by 25%. This is the largest drop in installations over a six-month period the industry has experienced since 2018.
- Spread across 27 states, clean power developers brought 60 project phases online this quarter. California installed the most capacity, 825 MW, this quarter. Texas installed the second most capacity at 618 MW, followed by Florida (277 MW), and Georgia (236 MW).
- By technology, 1,575 MW of new solar capacity was brought online this quarter, bringing 2022 solar installations to 4,558 MW. Five land-based wind projects came online this quarter with a total capacity of 620 MW. Total 2022 wind installations now sit at 3,485 MW. Lastly, the battery storage industry had a record second quarter with 992 MW coming online, bringing year-to-date (YTD) volumes to 1,751 MW.

## Clean Power Under Construction and in Advanced Development

- The clean power pipeline is now 128,889 MW, comprised of 1,155 project phases. Of that total, 40,656 MW are under construction and 88,233 MW are in advanced development.
- The clean power pipeline is growing at a slower rate than previous quarters. This quarter the pipeline grew by 3% compared to last quarter. Last quarter, the pipeline grew by 4% compared to the end of 2021. This growth rate is significantly slower than the 12% quarterly growth rate the pipeline experienced in 2021.
- New capacity entering the pipeline dropped 7% compared to last quarter. Between April and June, 3,964 MW of projects began construction, and 7,000 MW entered advanced development, compared to 4,477 MW starting construction and 7,298 MW entering advanced development last quarter. The

drop is even more drastic when compared to the last quarter of 2021, with 43% and 53% less capacity starting construction and entering advanced development, respectively.

- Texas leads all states in development activity with 23,665 MW underway, representing 18% of the total pipeline. California makes up 11% of the pipeline with 13,710 MW. Other prominent states with clean power in development include New York (10,809 MW), Indiana (7,099 MW), and Virginia (6,456 MW).
- Solar projects make up 57% of the pipeline with 50,938 MW under construction and 22,765 MW in advanced development. 18% of the pipeline is land-based wind, 14% offshore wind, and finally 11% battery storage projects.
- Policy and supply chain challenges caused project delays to grow this quarter. More than 8 GW of capacity expected to come online this quarter has been delayed out through 2026. Additionally, more than 11 GW of capacity expected online between July 2022 and the end of 2023 experienced delays. In total, since the end of 2021 more than 32 GW of capacity has been delayed and not yet achieved commercial operation.

## Clean Power Procurement Activity

- Between April and June of 2022, 8,502 MW of new power purchase agreements (PPAs) were announced. Compared to the first quarter, PPA announcements were up by 35%, and compared to the same period last year announcements are up 27%. Amazon's announcement of 3.2 GW of new PPAs makes up nearly 40% of the quarterly total.
- Corporate buyers represented 67% (5,654 MW) of PPA announcements in the quarter, and utilities made up an additional 13% (1,095 MW). Compared with the same period last year, commercial & industrial (C&I) PPA announcements were up by 66%. The increase in announced capacity is primarily due to the large Amazon announcement. In the first half of 2022 C&I PPA announcements are up by 20% compared to 2021.
- In the first half of the year, utility PPA announcements have decreased by 15% compared the first six months of 2021, and 57% compared to last quarter.
- Solar accounted for 71% of announced PPA capacity this quarter, land-based wind 11%, and battery storage 5%. Thus far in 2022, 78% of PPA announcements have been for solar capacity.

Solar capacity is reported in MWac units.





# Clean Power Capacity Growth

# Lowest quarterly clean power installations since 2019

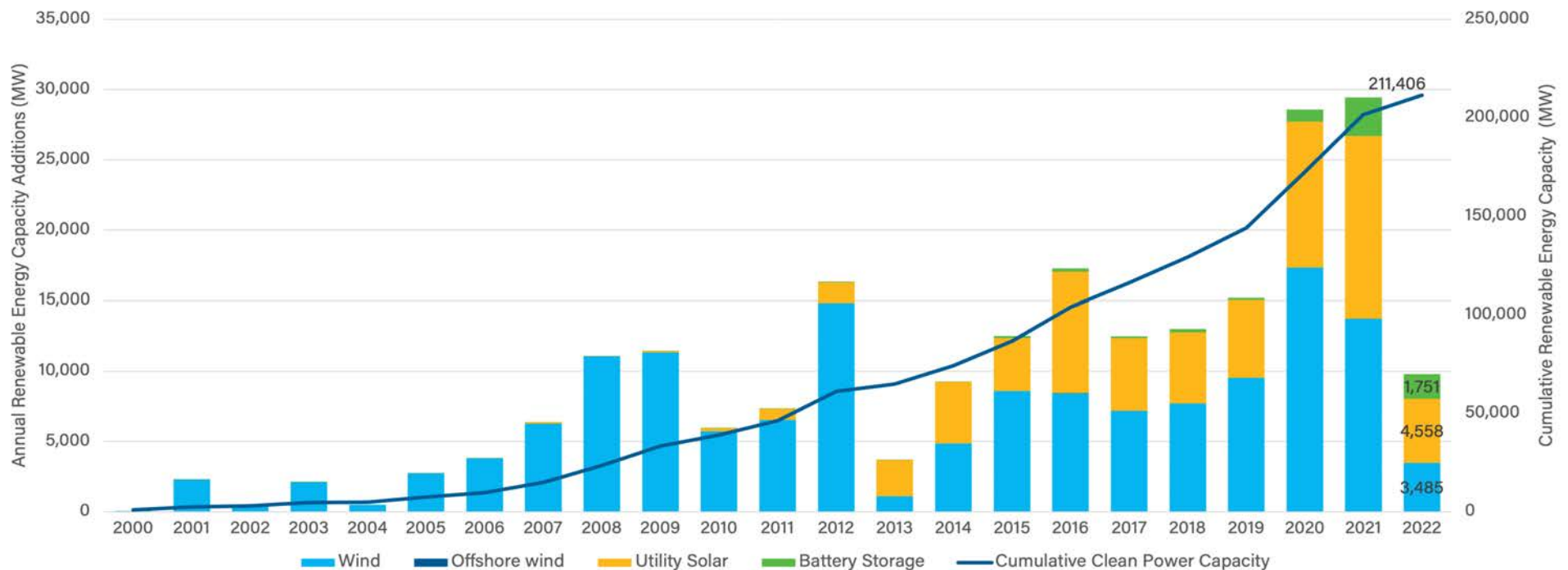
## 2022 Q2 installs

- Clean power installations slowed dramatically in the second quarter of the year, with 3,188 MW of new clean power capacity commissioned. This marks a 55% decline from the same period last year.
- The industry installed 41 solar projects, 14 storage projects, and five wind projects across 27 states.
- Solar was the only technology to install more than 1 GW of new capacity this quarter, with 1,575 MW commissioned, accounting for 49% of total installations this quarter. Land-based wind installations totaled 620 MW, 19% of quarterly installations. Battery storage captured the remaining 31% of Q2 installations with 992 MW/2,468 MWh.

## Cumulative operating clean power capacity

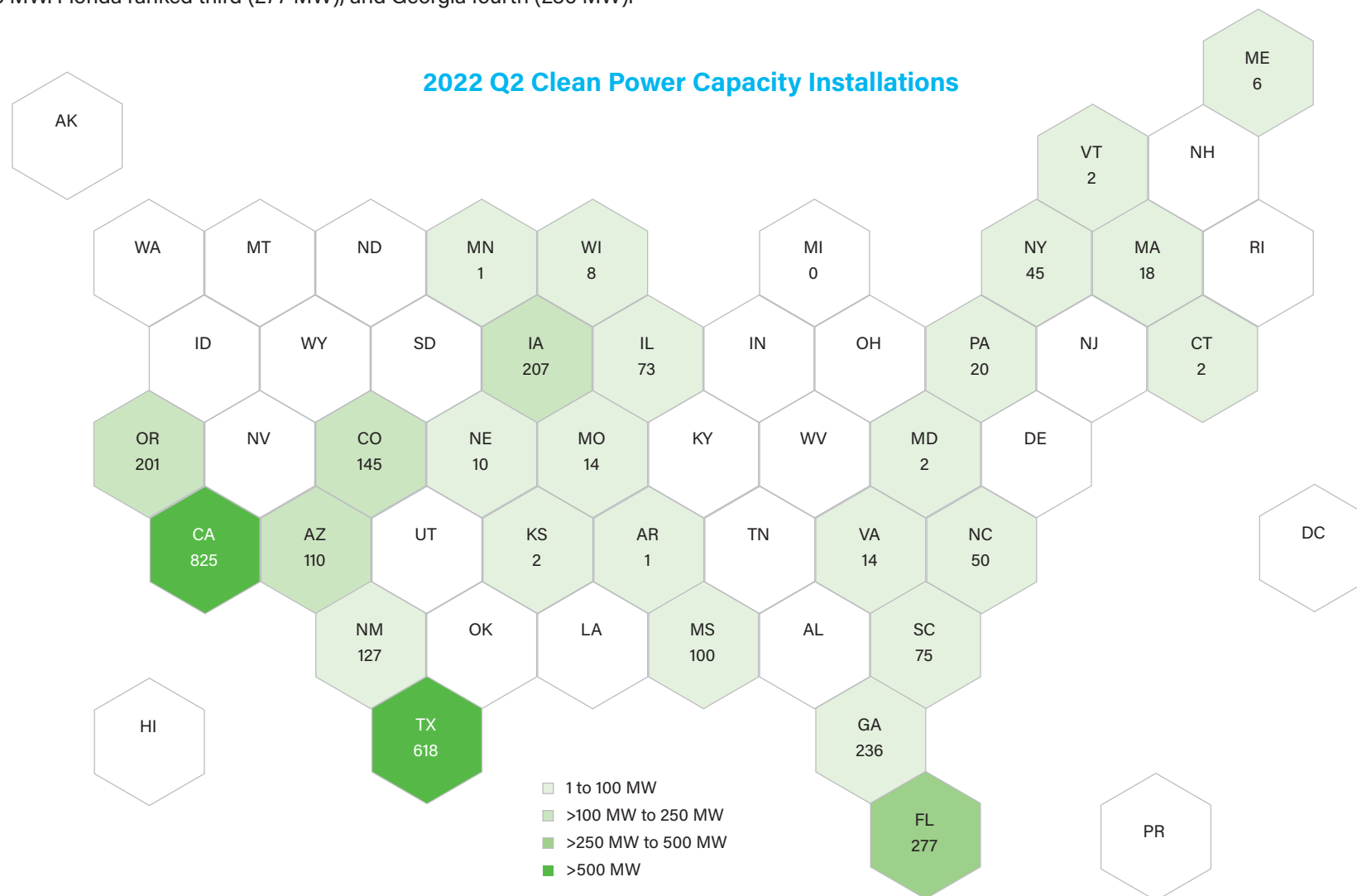
- Operating clean power capacity in the U.S. is now 211,406 MW, sufficient capacity to power approximately 58 million American homes.
- Broken down by technology, operating clean power capacity is made up of 139,143 MW of land-based wind, 65,749 MW of solar, 42 MW of offshore wind, and 6,471 MW/16,792 MWh of battery storage capacity.

## U.S. Annual and Cumulative Clean Energy Capacity Growth



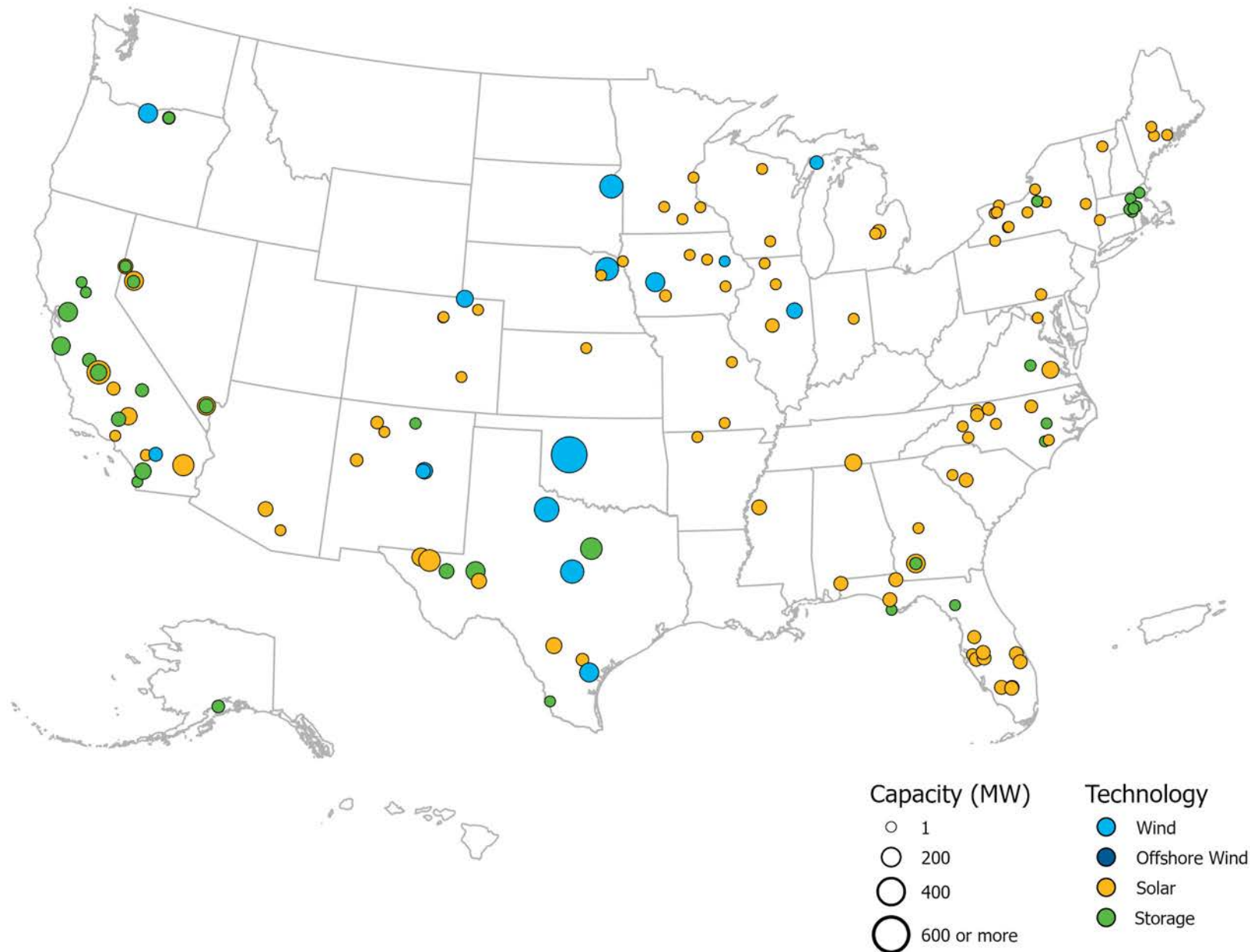
## No states break 1 GW of quarterly installs

- Across 27 states, 60 project phases were installed this quarter with a total capacity of 3,188 MW.
- California took the ranking of top installer this quarter with 825 MW of new clean power capacity added to the grid. Texas was the second highest installer with 618 MW. Florida ranked third (277 MW), and Georgia fourth (236 MW).
- Within the top ten states this quarter, only four, California, Iowa, Oregon, and Colorado, installed new wind capacity. With the exception of California, these states were the only ones in the top ten to not install any new solar capacity this quarter.





## Projects online in 2022 Q1-Q2

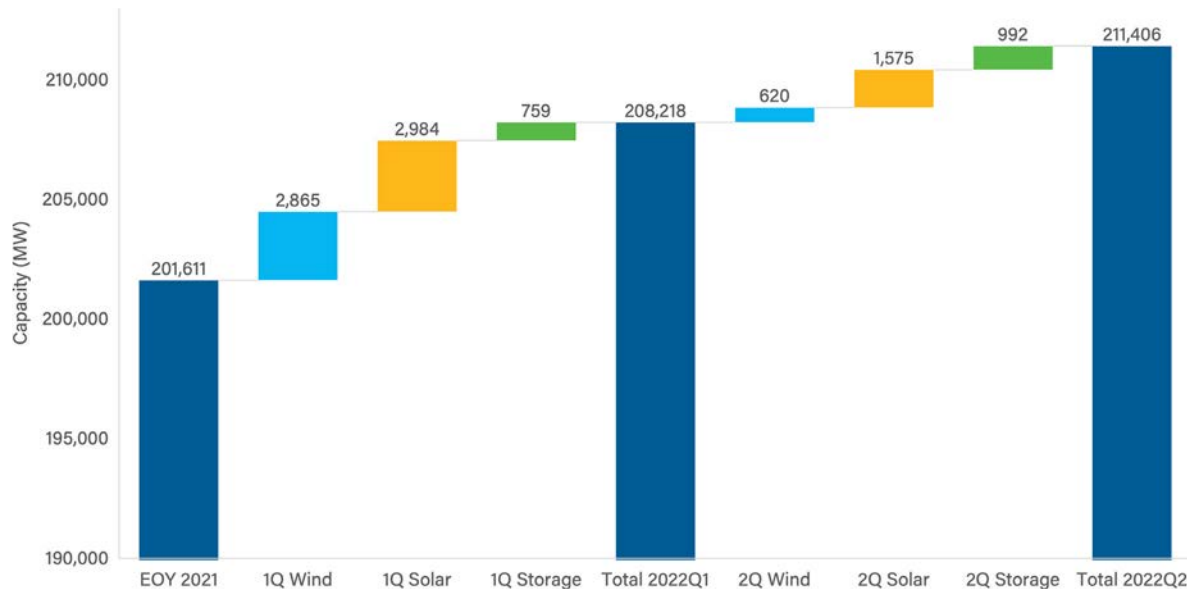


## CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH

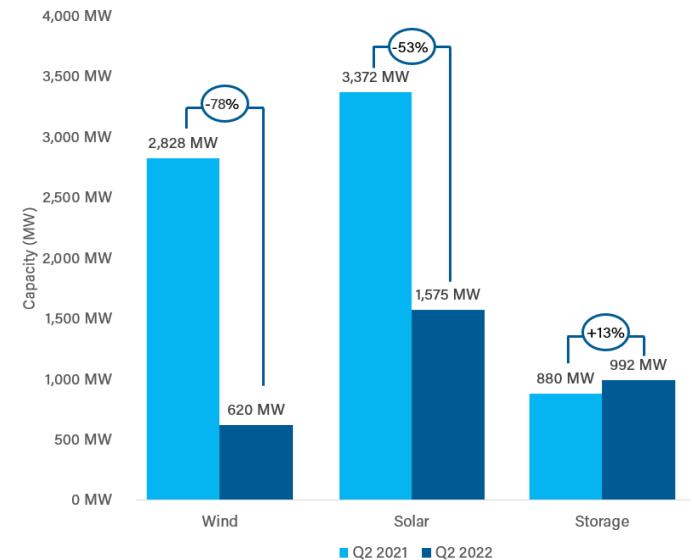
# Second quarter installs drop 55%

- Compared with the second quarter of 2021, Q2 2022 installations decreased by 55%. Battery storage was the only technology to experience growth, a 13% increase. Solar installations were down 53% compared to the same quarter in 2021. Similarly, land-based wind installations were 78% lower than Q2 2021.
- The 3,188 MW installed this quarter is the lowest quarterly volume the industry has experienced since the third quarter of 2019. Many projects continue to face supply chain-related challenges. Availability of solar modules has significantly delayed schedules for projects following the Department of Commerce's decision to investigate duty circumventions claims.
- Thus far in 2022, 9,795 MW of clean power has been commissioned, compared to more than 13 GW in the first half of 2021.
- Hybrid projects continue to be increasingly popular. Of the 14 projects installed this quarter, seven were standalone and seven were paired with solar.
- The industry installed 41 solar projects this quarter with a total capacity of 1,575 MW. Five wind projects with a capacity of 620 MW came online, and 14 battery storage projects were installed this quarter with a capacity of 992 MW/2,468 MWh.
- Vistra Corporation installed the most capacity this quarter, 418 MW of solar and storage capacity. SB Energy installed 250 MW of new solar capacity, and NextEra Energy commissioned 249 MW of new wind and solar capacity.

Clean Power Quarterly Capacity Growth



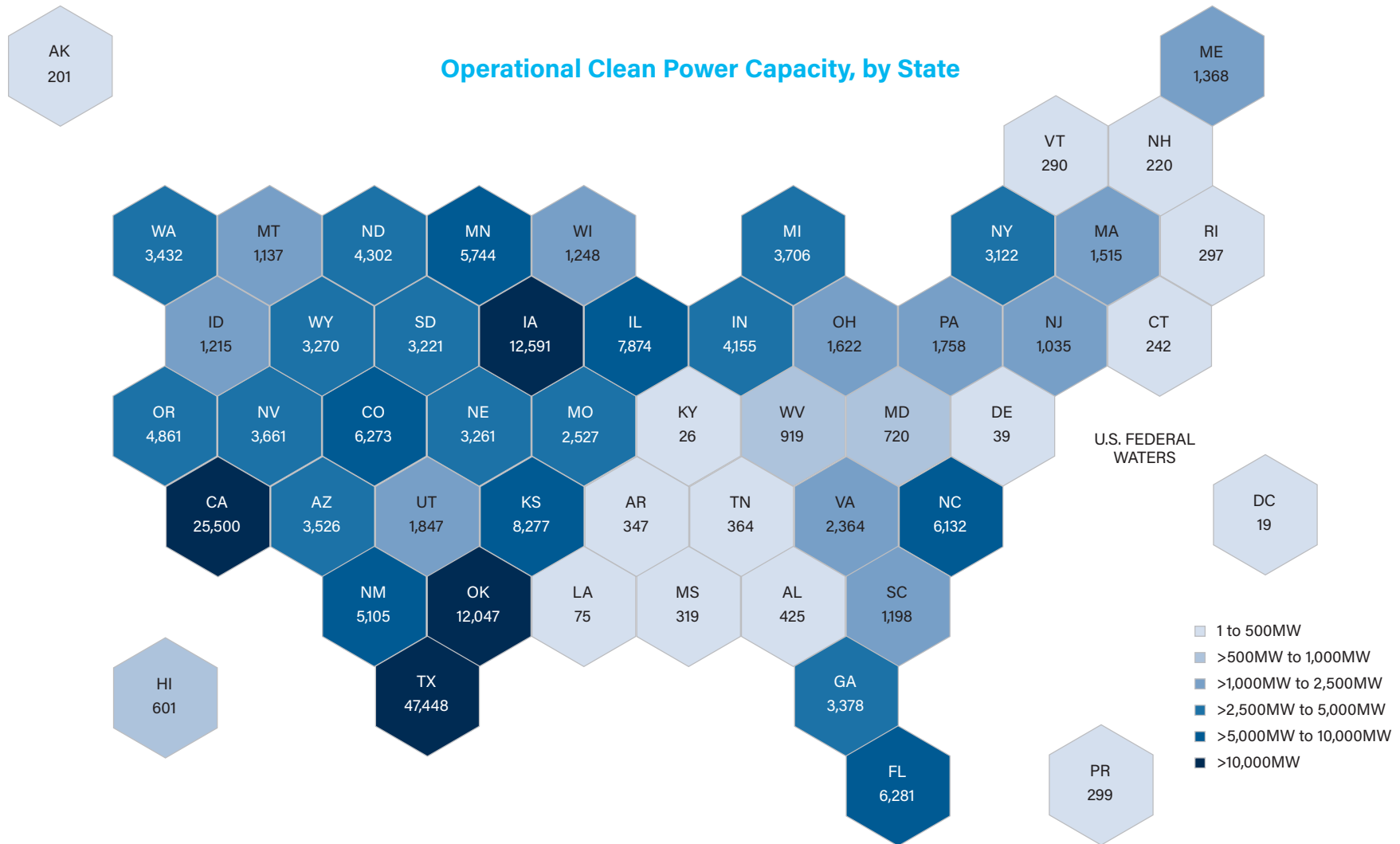
Q2 Clean Power Installations Comparison



## CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH

# 211 GW now operating across the country

- There is clean power operating and powering American homes and businesses in all 50 states, as well as DC and Puerto Rico.
- Cumulative operating capacity increased 2% this quarter to 211,406 MW, enough to power 58 million American homes.
- Texas leads the nation in operating clean power by more than 20 GW, with 47,448 MW. California has 25,500 MW operating, followed by Iowa with 12,591 MW and Oklahoma with 12,047 MW. Kansas rounds out the top five states with 8,277 MW online.





# Solar pipeline increases; wind and storage flat

### Wind

- Land-based wind, the largest source of operational clean power, accounts for 18%, or 23,185 MW of the pipeline. Offshore wind accounts for an additional 14% (17,502 MW) of the pipeline.
- The last time the land-based wind pipeline grew was in Q3 2021, when it increased by 8% from the prior quarter. Between Q3 2021 and Q4 2021 the capacity in the pipeline decreased by 7%, between the end of 2021 and Q1 2022 the land-based wind pipeline decreased 2%, and this quarter the pipeline decreased by 1%.
- Texas hosts the most wind capacity in development, with 3,478 MW in advanced development and 3,655 MW under construction. Texas also had the largest amount of land-based wind capacity enter the pipeline in the quarter at 531 MW.
- Wyoming has the second most land-based wind capacity in the pipeline at 3,000 MW, followed by Illinois (2,247 MW), and New York (1,538 MW).
- Several states along the coasts have offshore wind projects in development located in federal waters. Based on the state of power delivery, New York is leading the nation with 4,362 MW in development. New Jersey has 3,758 MW in development. Massachusetts is in third with 3,242 MW, and Virginia in fourth (2,587 MW).

### Solar

- Solar projects account for 57% of capacity in the pipeline, including 22,765 MW under construction and 50,938 MW in advanced development.
- Solar capacity in the pipeline increased 5% compared to last quarter, consistent with the growth rate between the end of 2021 and Q1 2022, though slower than the 10% average quarterly growth rate the solar pipeline experienced in the second half of 2021.
- Across the U.S., there are solar projects in development in 47 states and the District of Columbia. At 14,117 MW in development, Texas is the top solar development state in the country, accounting for 19% of total solar development. California follows Texas with 7,679 MW of solar in the pipeline, and Indiana sits in third with 6,325 MW of solar in development.

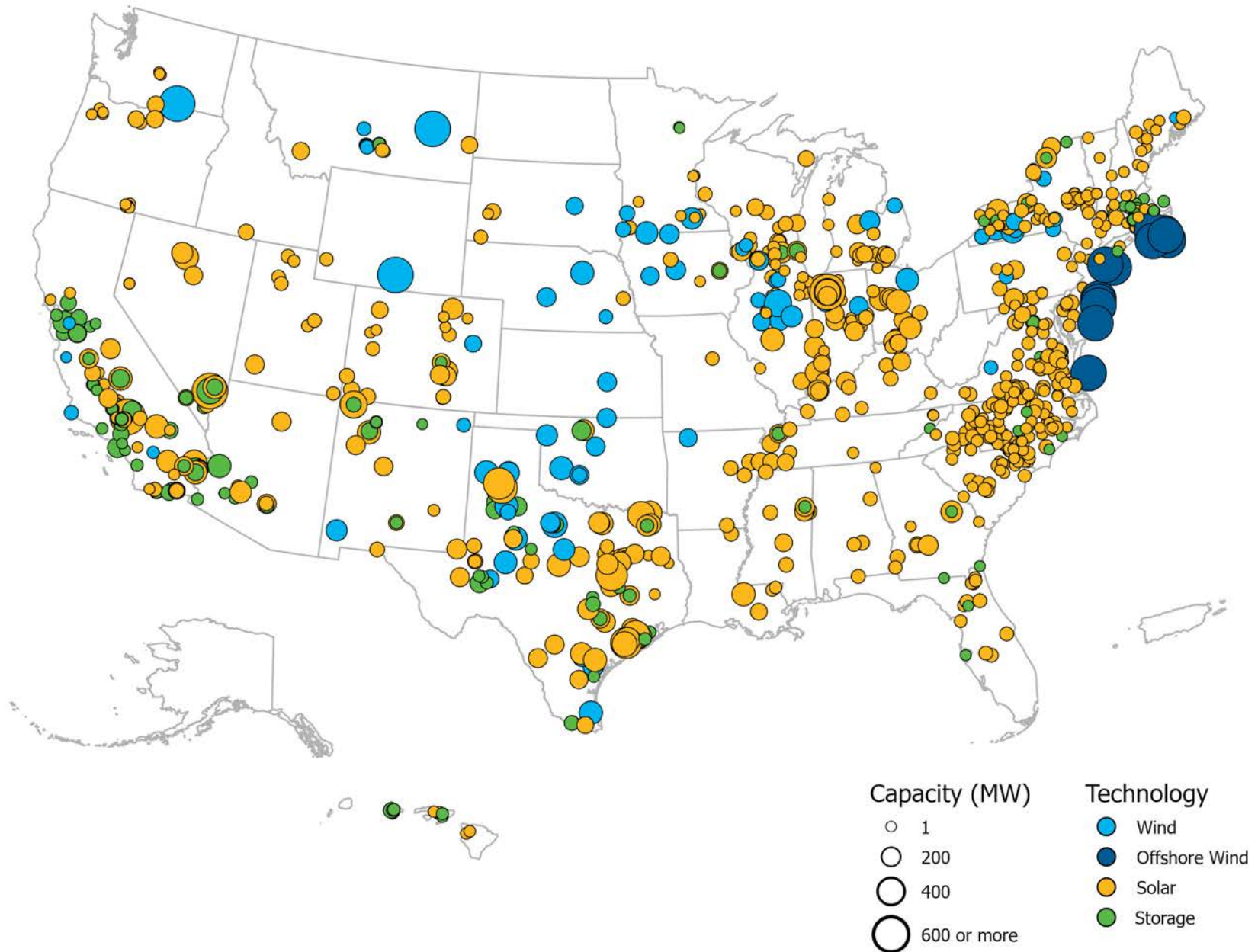
### Battery Storage

- As of the end of the quarter there is 14,499 MW/36,200 MWh of storage capacity in development. The pipeline has decreased by 1% (in terms of MW capacity) since the first quarter, down from an 18% increase between Q4 2021 and Q1 2022.
- Both standalone and hybrid battery storage projects are in the pipeline. 31% of battery storage capacity (MW) in the pipeline is standalone, and the remaining 69% is paired with wind or solar.
- California has the most battery storage capacity in development at 5,773 MW, accounting for 41% of the total storage pipeline. Texas ranks second with 2,415 MW in development, and Nevada third with 1,473 MW. The only other state with more than 1 GW of storage in development is Arizona at 1,116 MW.

# Solar pipeline increases; wind and storage flat (continued)



## Projects in pipeline

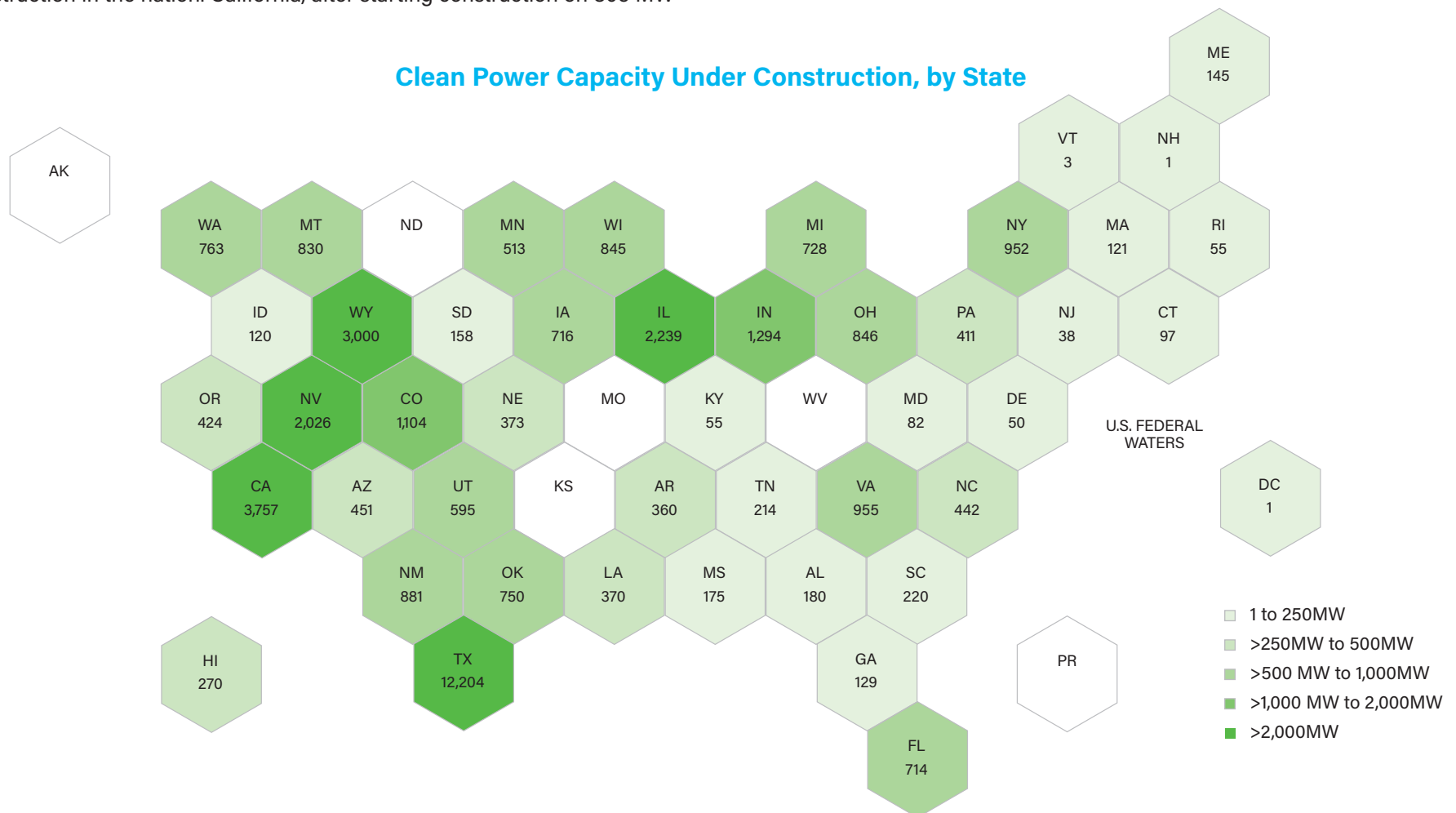




# Industry starts construction on 3,964 MW

- As of the close of the second quarter, 40,656 MW of clean power capacity is currently under construction. This includes 22,765 MW of solar capacity, 13,678 MW of land-based wind, and 4,213 MW of battery storage. Currently, no offshore wind projects meet ACP's under construction definitions (in-water construction commenced).
- Construction activity is occurring at 433 project phases across 45 states and DC. Texas, with 12,204 MW under construction, has the most capacity under construction in the nation. California, after starting construction on 805 MW this quarter, has the second most clean power capacity under construction at 3,757 MW. Rounding out the top three states is Wyoming (3,000 MW).
- This quarter the industry started construction on 51 project phases with a total capacity of 3,964 MW. Texas had the most capacity start construction this quarter (1,021 MW).

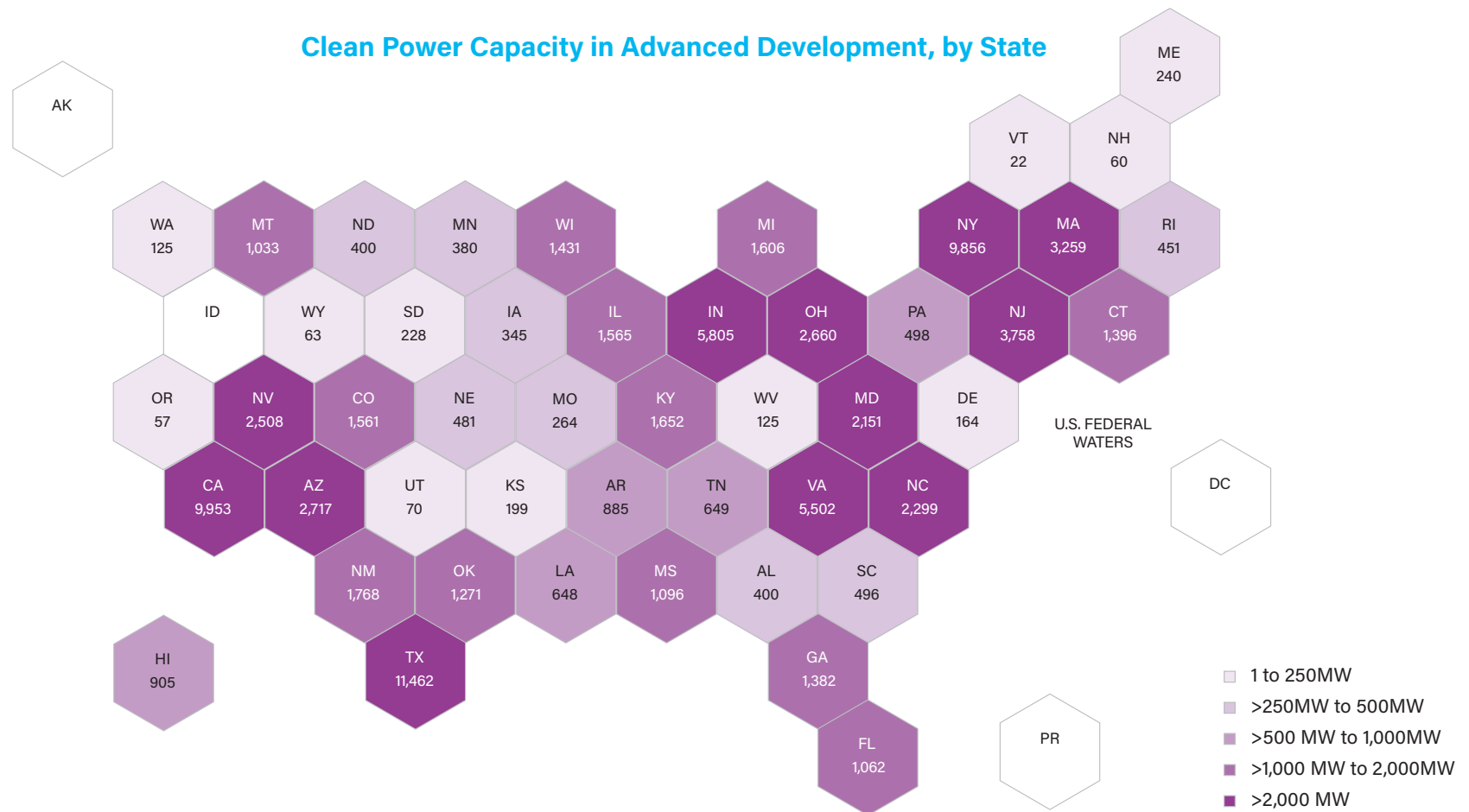
Clean Power Capacity Under Construction, by State



## CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH

# Advanced development activity increases 4%

- The advanced development pipeline of 88,233 MW spans 48 states and 723 project phases.
- Since the end of the first quarter clean power capacity in advanced development has increased by 4%.
- While New York had the most capacity enter advanced development this quarter (2,087 MW), Texas remains the top state with capacity in advanced development (11,462 MW). Texas is the top state for solar and wind capacity in advanced development (7,119 MW and 3,478 MW, respectively), but California steals the top spot for battery storage capacity in advanced development (4,478 MW).
- By technology, the advanced development pipeline is comprised of 50,938 MW (58%) of solar capacity, 17,502 MW (20%) offshore wind, 9,507 MW (11%) land-based wind, and 10,285 MW (12%) battery storage.

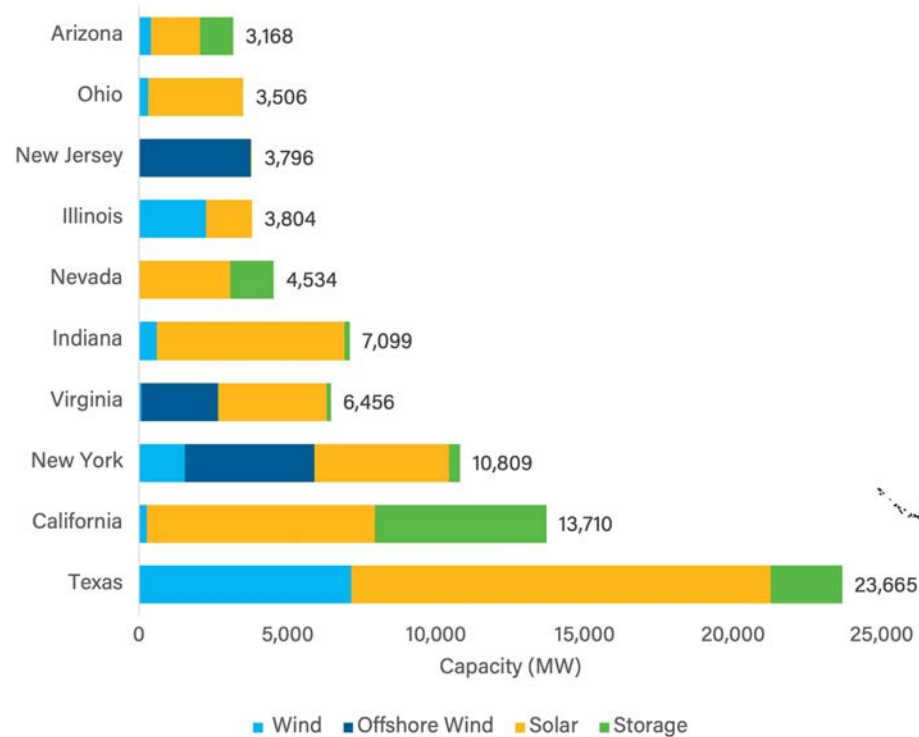


ACP is not able to confirm the location of projects representing 1,326 MW.  
Offshore wind capacity is attributed to states based on the state that awarded ORECs or PPAs to the projects.

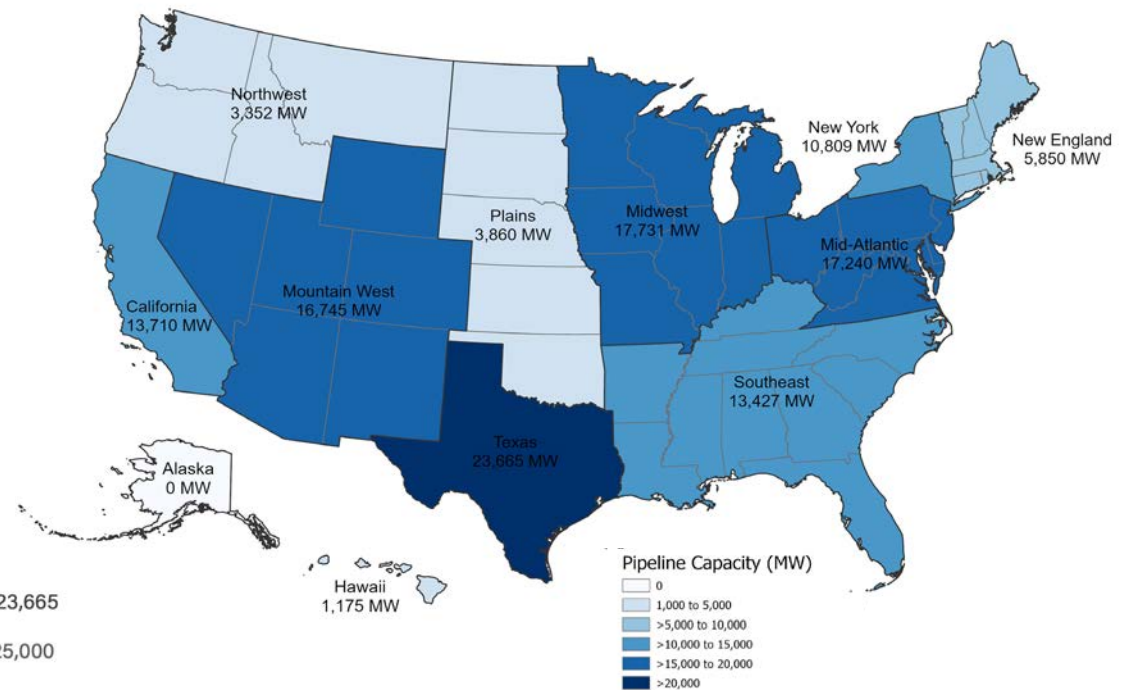
# Texas leads all states and regions in project development

- The clean power pipeline encompasses all but one state, Alaska, with 128,889 MW in development.
- At the state level, Texas and California continue to lead the nation with 23,665 MW and 13,710 MW, respectively, either under construction or in advanced development. There are 29 states with more than 1 GW in the pipeline, and five states with more than 5 GW in development.
- Regionally, Texas and the Midwest have the most capacity in development, and Hawaii the least, though Alaska currently has no capacity in development. The wind-rich Plains, which has the third most capacity online, ranks 9th in the pipeline.

**Top States of Projects Under Construction and in Advanced Development**



**Capacity Under Construction and in Advanced Development by Region**

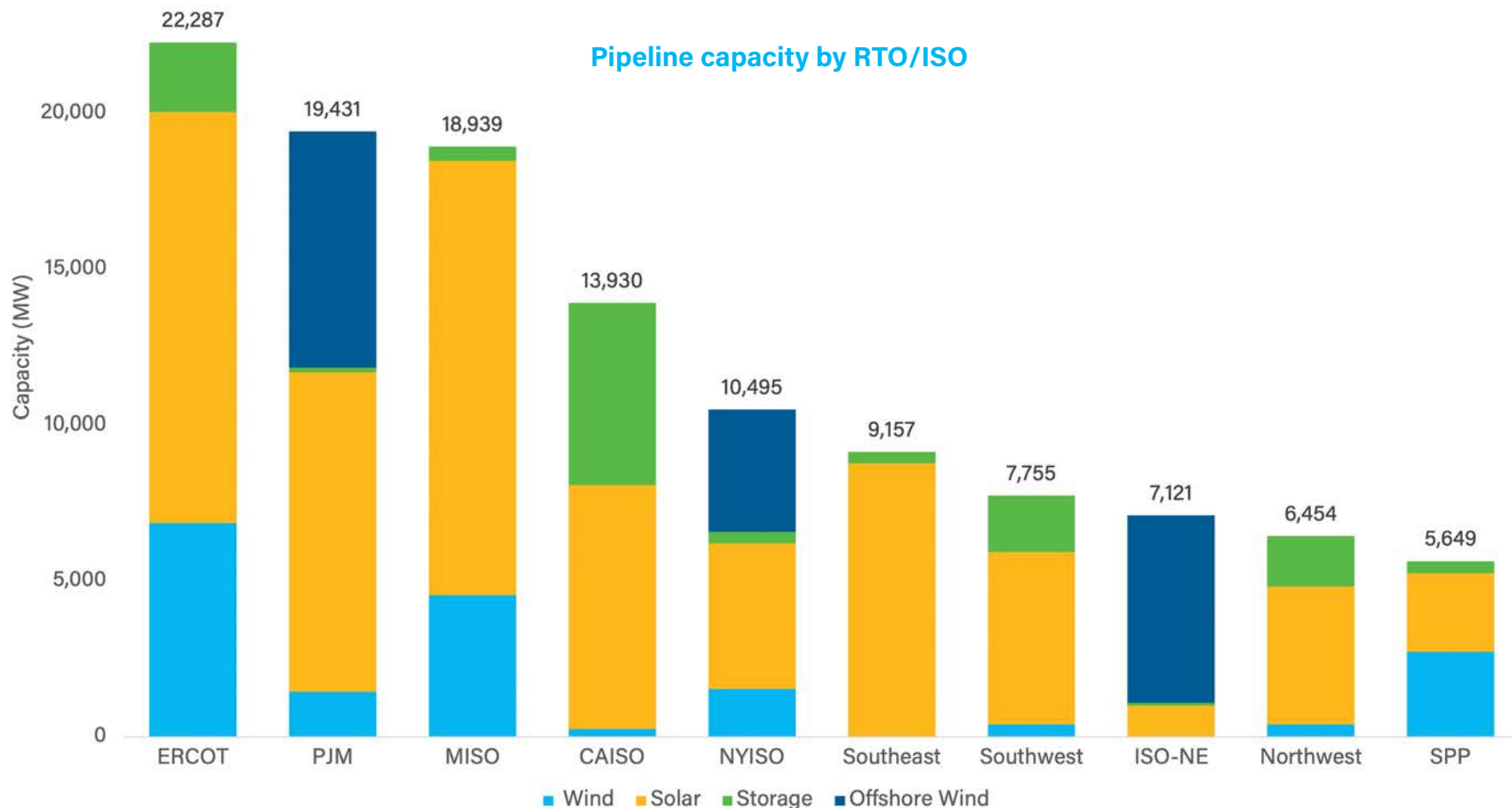




## CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH

# ERCOT, PJM, and MISO lead regional activity

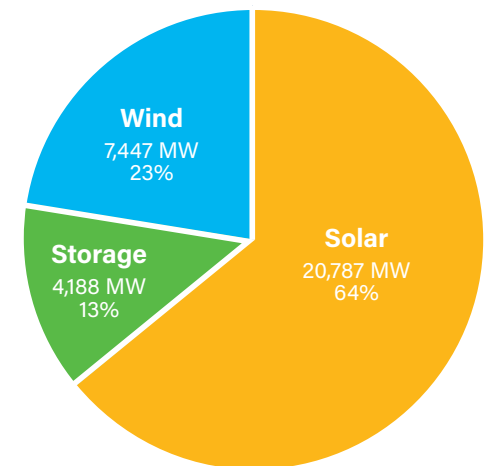
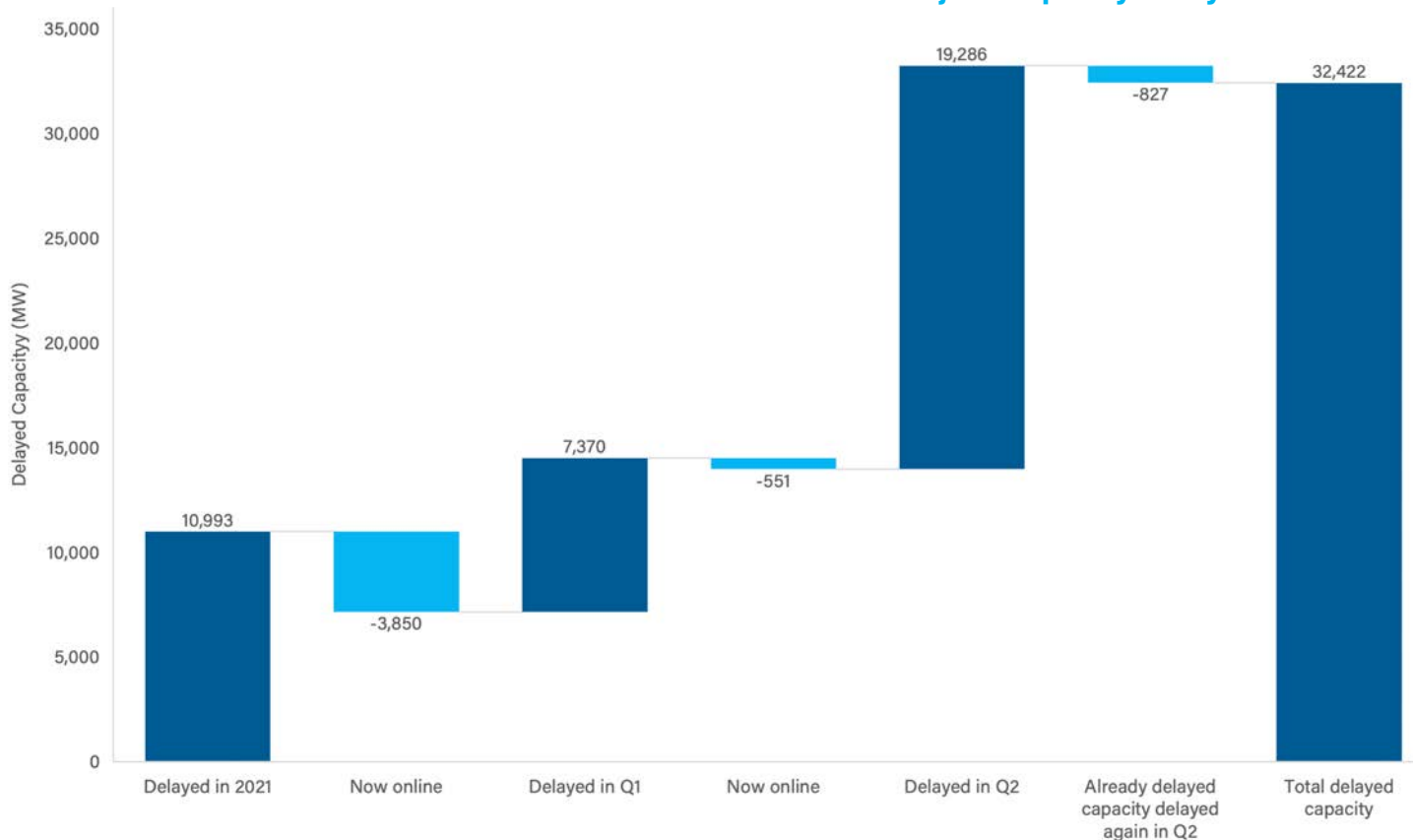
- ERCOT leads regional markets with 22,287 MW of clean power in development. 59% of that capacity is solar, 31% wind, and the remaining 10% battery storage.
- PJM, NYISO, and ISO New England all have more than 3.5 GW of offshore wind capacity in development. Offshore wind makes up 85% of capacity in development in ISO New England, 39% in PJM, and 37% in NYISO.
- Solar makes up the largest portion of the pipeline in MISO (74%), followed by ERCOT (59%), and CAISO (56%). In the non-ISO Southeast region, solar makes up 96% of the pipeline, 71% in the non-ISO Southwest, and 69% of the pipeline in non-ISO Northwest.
- SPP is the only region where nearly half of the pipeline is land-based wind capacity.



# Project delays now exceed 32 GW

- Project delays continue to mount. Developers reported 19,286 MW of projects experienced delays in the second quarter, including 8,116 MW expected online this quarter. Multiple projects, totaling 827 MW, have had more than one delay in their expected online dates.
- These delays add to previous slowdowns. At the end of 2021, 10,993 MW of clean power capacity experienced delays, of which only 3,850 MW has since come online. Additionally, in the first quarter of 2022, the industry saw 7,370 MW of capacity delayed, of which 551 MW came online this quarter. In total, since the end of 2021 more than 32.4 GW of capacity has been delayed and has not yet achieved commercial operation.
- Of the 8,166 MW expected online this quarter but delayed, 5,782 MW are now expected online by the end of the year. The remaining 2.4 GW of capacity are now expected online between 2023 and 2026 or have been delayed indefinitely.
- Solar makes up the majority, 64%, of capacity that has been delayed. Land-based wind accounts for 23% of delayed capacity, and storage the remaining 13%. Battery storage accounts for a higher portion, 21%, of capacity expected online this quarter that was delayed, and wind projects account for a smaller portion of the delays, 17%.

Clean Power Project Capacity Delayed

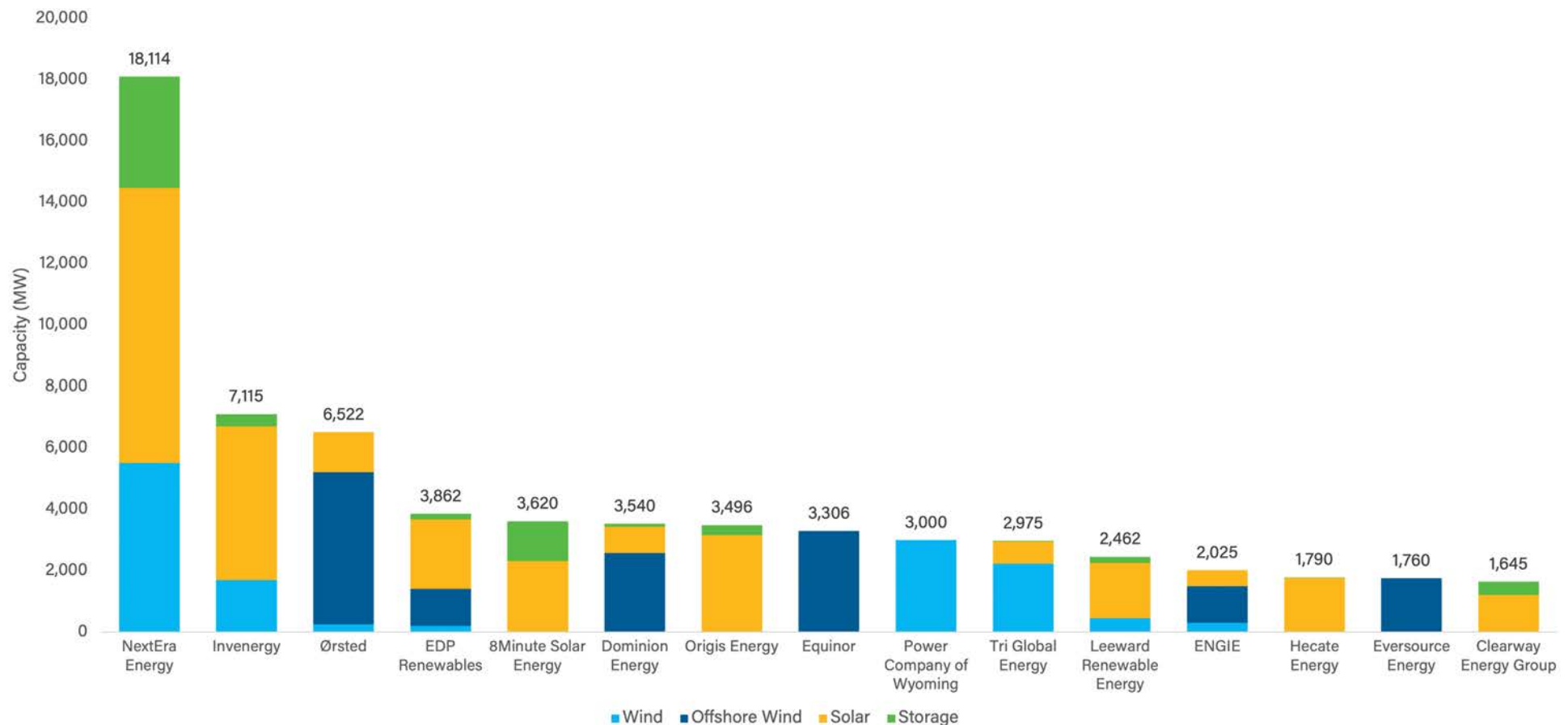


## CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH

# Over 30 developers pursuing 1 GW or more clean power capacity

- Overall, the top developer with capacity in the pipeline remains NextEra Energy at 18,114 MW, accounting for 14% of the total pipeline. NextEra is the top developer across every technology except for offshore wind, which is led by Ørsted.
- The top 15 developers shown below account for just over half (51%) of the total development pipeline.
- Eight of the top 15 developers have more solar capacity in development than any other clean technology, while five are offshore wind dominant, and two land-based wind.
- There are 30 developers that have more than 1,000 MW of capacity in development, and 45 with more than 500 MW in development.

### Top Renewable Energy Developers with Projects Under Construction and in Advanced Development

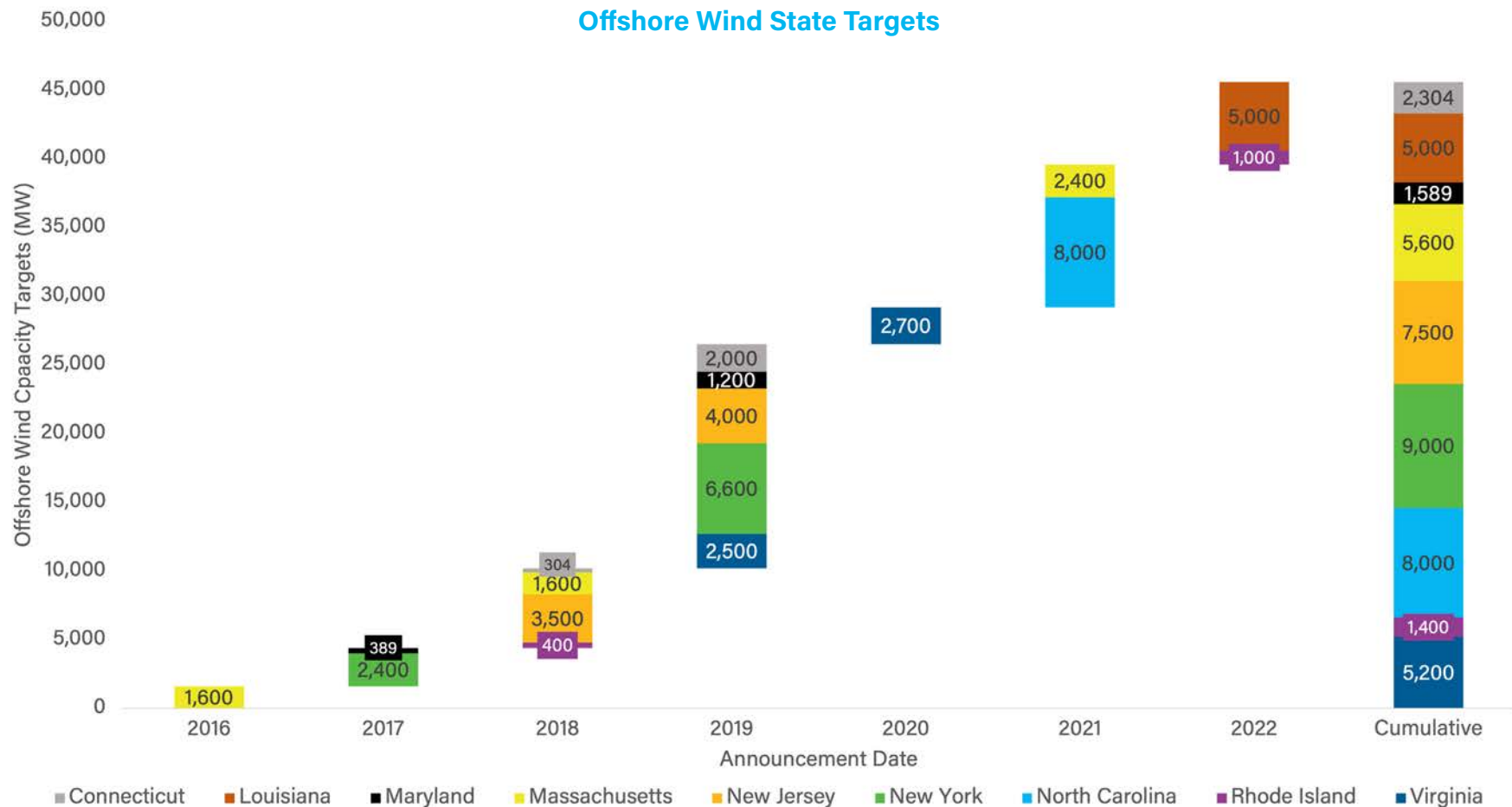




## OFFSHORE WIND ACTIVITY

# State Updates

- States continue to be the main driver of offshore wind procurement. To date, nine states have set offshore wind procurement targets totaling nearly 46 GW.
- In early May, the California Energy Commission (CEC) released draft goals recommending that 3 GW of offshore capacity be built off the coast of California by 2030, increasing to 10 to 15 GW by 2045. Final goals are expected to be released soon.
- In June, Rhode Island lawmakers passed legislation requiring the state's primary utility company to procure between 600 and 1,000 MW of offshore wind power. A procurement must be issued by October 15. This procurement is in addition to the 400 MW procured from the Revolution Wind project, bringing Rhode Island's total procurement target to between 1,000 and 1,400 MW. The governor signed the legislation in early July.

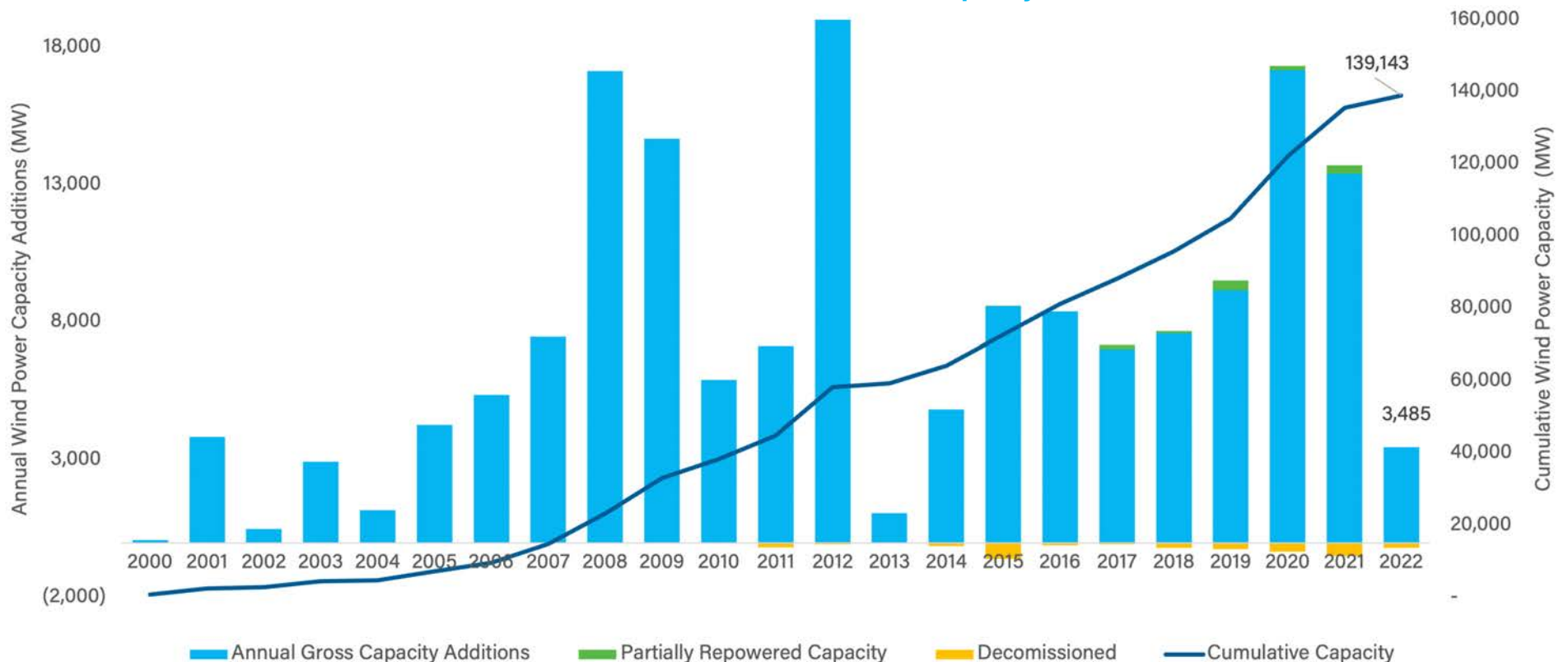


## LAND-BASED WIND ACTIVITY

# 620 MW of land-based wind power added to the grid

- During the second quarter, five land-based wind projects were installed with a total capacity of 620 MW.
- Compared to the second quarter of 2021, installations were down 78%. This is partially due to supply chain-induced project delays and delays in grid interconnections.
- The average size of project phases installed in the first half of 2022 was 520 MW, up significantly from an average size of 312 MW in 2021, and 255 MW in 2020. Traverse Wind, which came online last quarter and has a capacity of over 997 MW, drives up this average.
- The largest project to start commercial operation this quarter was the 201 MW Golden Hills project in Oregon. Avangrid developed and owns the project. The project is powered by Vestas and GE Renewable Energy turbines.

U.S. Annual and Cumulative Wind Power Capacity Growth

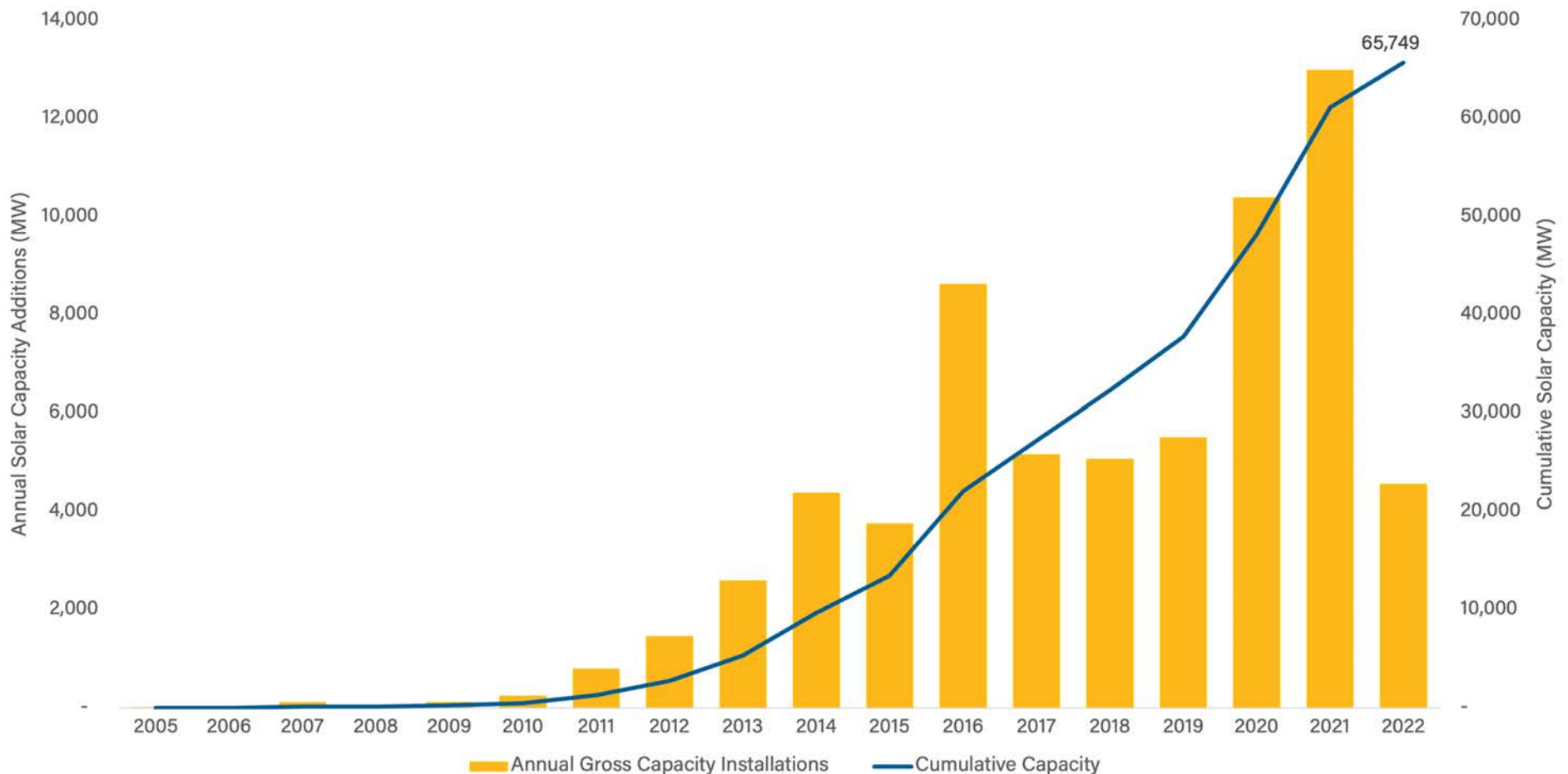


## UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR

# Q2 solar installations fall

- The clean energy industry installed 1,575 MW of solar capacity in the second quarter, bringing total operating solar capacity for the first half of the year to 4,558 MW, 25% lower than the first half of 2021.
- Solar installations were down by 53% compared to the second quarter of 2021.
- Just over 5 GW of solar capacity expected to come online in the second quarter were delayed. 73% were delayed to later in 2022, but the remaining 17% were pushed out into 2023 or later. In total, nearly 21 GW of solar projects have been delayed since the end of 2021.

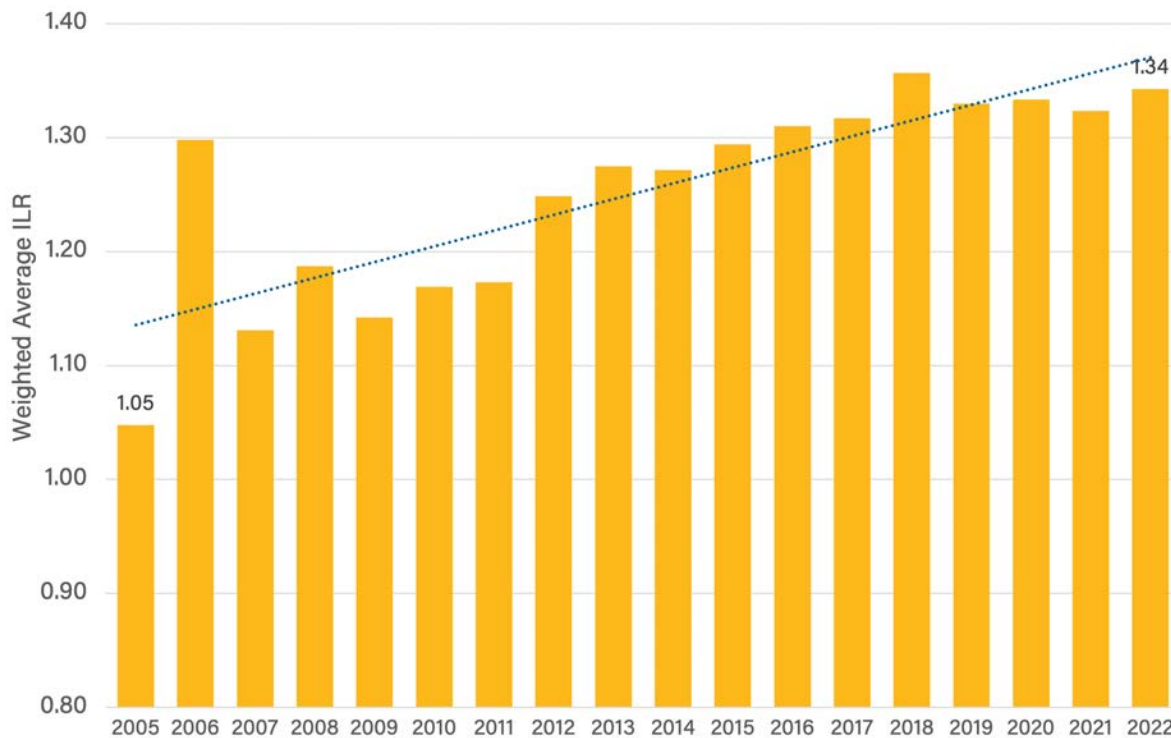
U.S. Annual and Cumulative Utility Solar Power Capacity Growth



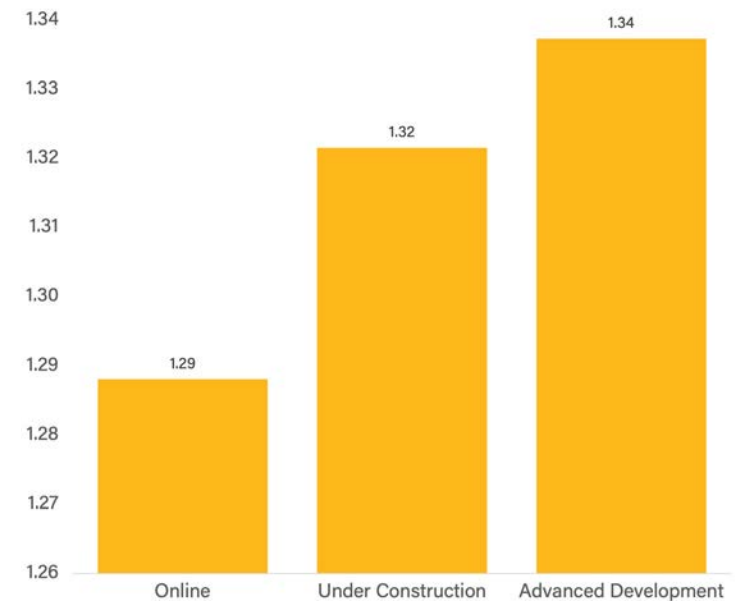
# Solar inverter loading ratio

- The DC-to-AC ratio, known as the inverter loading ratio (ILR), has steadily increased over the past years. For both economic and engineering reasons, solar projects are often developed with a DC capacity that is 10% to 30% higher than the AC capacity.
- In the second quarter of 2022 the ILR of installed projects increased by 0.01 from 2021 to 1.33. The ILR of projects installed in the second quarter ranged from 1.03 to 1.5. The average ILR for all solar projects installed in 2022 is 1.34.

Average Inverter Loading Ratio by Year Installed



ILR by Project Status



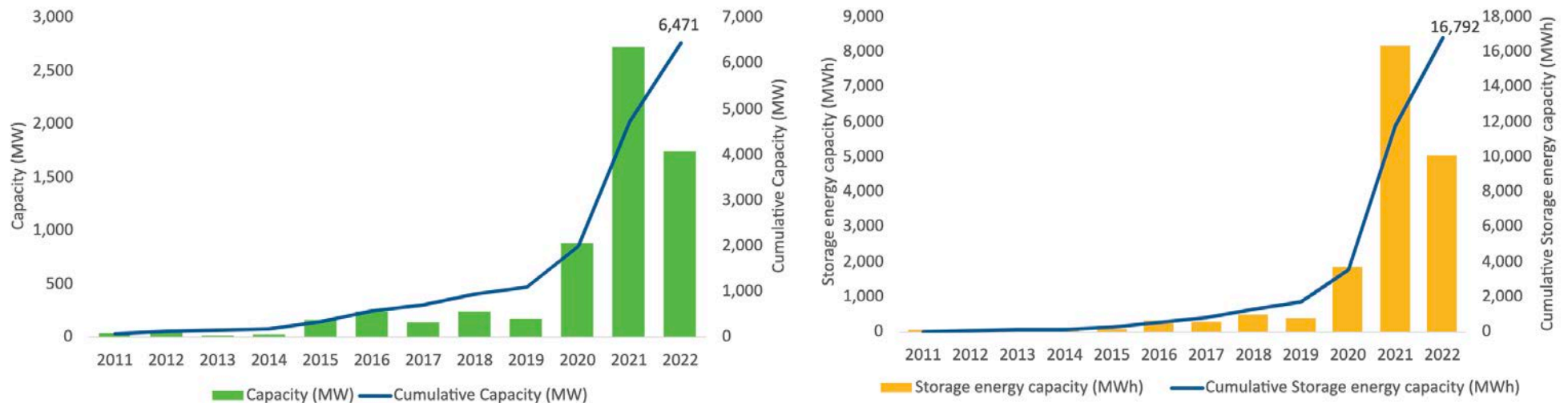


## UTILITY-SCALE BATTERY STORAGE

# Record quarter for battery storage installations

- Battery storage capacity is tracked in terms of rated power capacity (MW), the total maximum possible instantaneous discharge, and energy capacity (MWh), the maximum amount of stored energy.
- This quarter 14 new storage projects were installed, representing 992 MW/2,468 MWh of new battery storage capacity. Total 2022 additions have now reached 1,751 MW/5,015 MWh.
- Compared to the same period last year, Q2 storage installations increased by 13%, keeping with the growth trend of previous quarters. Battery storage was the only technology to experience an increase in installations compared to last year.
- DeCordova Energy Storage, owned by Luminant Energy and located in Granbury County, Texas, is a 260 MW, 1-hour duration facility—the largest storage project to come online this quarter in terms of power capacity.
- The largest storage project online this quarter in terms of energy capacity is Diablo Energy Storage. Located in Contra Costa County, LS Power's Diablo project has a capacity of 200 MW and a 4-hour storage duration, for a total storage energy capacity of 800 MWh.

### U.S. Annual and Cumulative Utility Battery Storage Capacity Growth

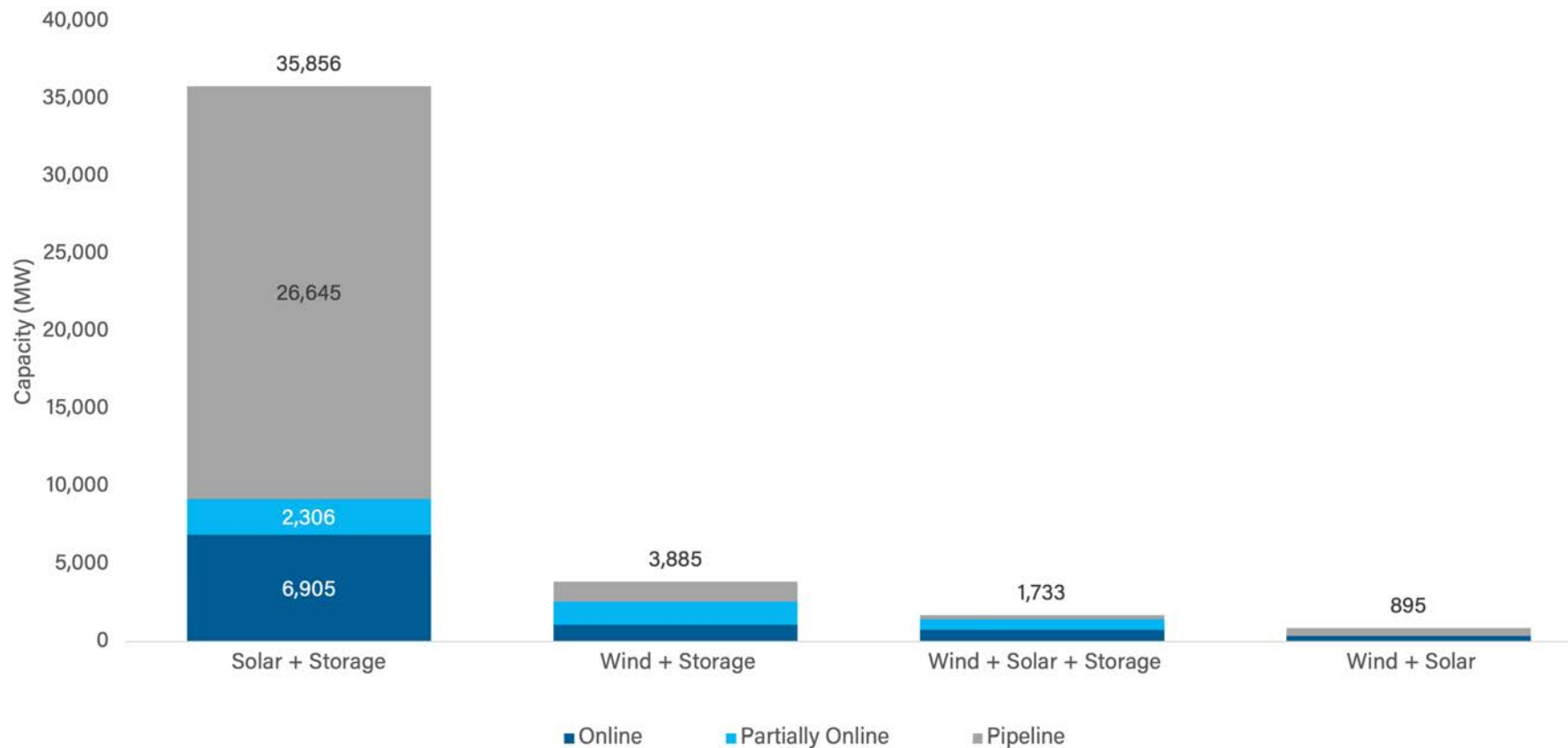


## HYBRID PROJECTS

# 327 MW of solar + storage capacity installed

- In the second quarter, 327 MW of new clean power hybrid project capacity was installed, all solar + storage project capacity.
- Across the country, 9,123 MW of hybrid projects are fully operational, meaning all phases and technologies included in the project are operating. An additional 4,514 MW are partially online, meaning one or more phases/technologies are operating, but other phases or technologies within the project are still under development.
- The hybrid pipeline is made up of 26,645 MW of solar + storage, 1,287 MW of wind + storage, 518 MW of wind + solar, and 281 MW of all three technologies combined.
- Hickory Park Hybrid was the largest hybrid project online this quarter. Located in Mitchell County, Georgia, and owned by RWE, the project includes 195.5 MW of solar capacity and 40 MW/80 MWh of battery storage capacity.

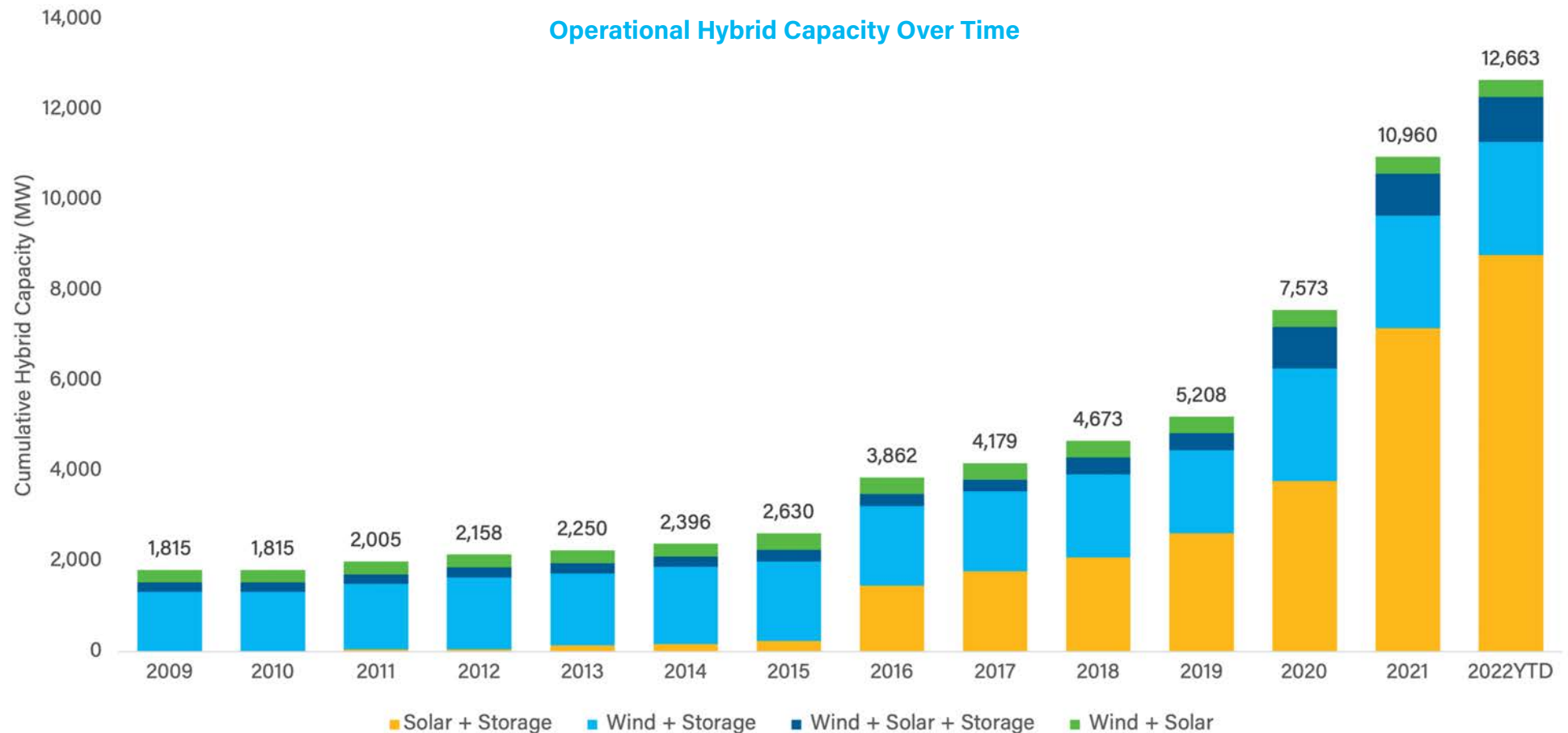
### Hybrid Clean Power Projects



## HYBRID PROJECTS

# Over 12.6 GW of hybrid capacity online

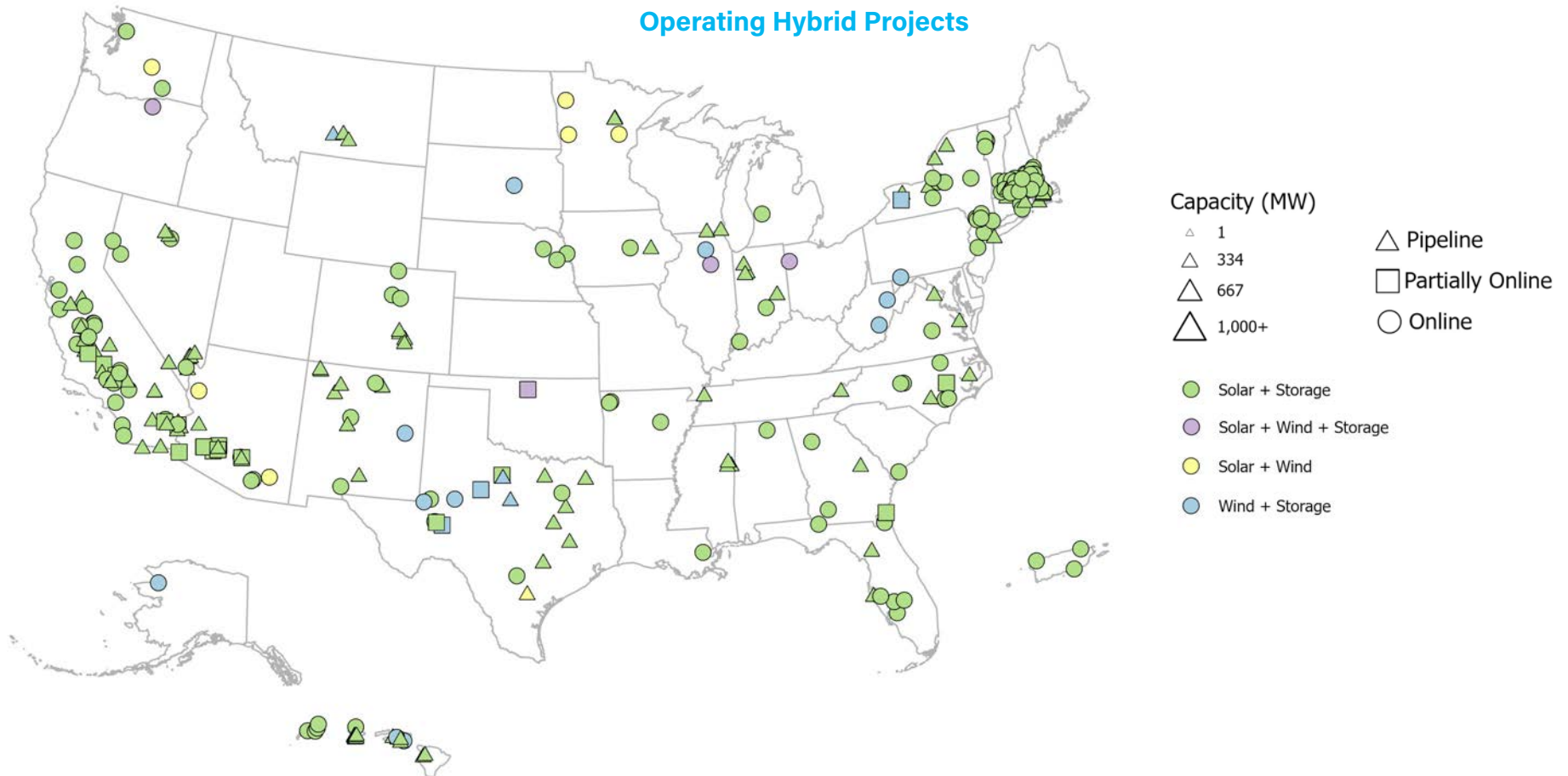
- Operating hybrid capacity, including fully operational projects and phases of projects that are operating, is now 12,663 MW. Operating hybrid capacity increased 3% since the end of the first quarter and 16% since the end of 2021.
- Solar + storage continues to be the dominant hybrid project type, making up 69% of operational hybrid capacity and all of hybrid installations this quarter.
- There are 8,787 MW of solar + storage capacity operating, 2,497 MW of wind + storage, 1,002 MW of wind + solar + storage capacity, and 377 MW of wind + solar project capacity operating.
- Hybrid projects now make up a higher portion of battery storage projects online and in the pipeline. 41% of battery storage capacity online is paired with wind or solar, and 69% of battery storage capacity in the pipeline is part of a hybrid project.



## HYBRID PROJECTS

# California leads online and developing hybrid capacity

- California continues to lead the nation in operational hybrid capacity despite not adding any new capacity this quarter. Total operating hybrid capacity in the state remains at 3,813 MW. Texas ranks second with 3,127 MW operating, and Nevada trails in third with 771 MW of hybrid capacity online.
- More than 31,120 MW of hybrid capacity is in development, including both projects fully in development and phases of partially operating projects in development.
- California is the leader in the pipeline as well, with 9,684 MW in development. Nevada is a distant second with 3,866 MW of solar + storage capacity in development. Texas rounds out the top three with 3,857 MW in the pipeline.
- In total, 23 states have hybrid projects in development. By hybrid type, 22 states have solar + storage projects in development, three states have wind + storage projects, two states have wind + solar + storage projects, and one state has wind + solar projects in development. Only nine states have more than 1 GW of hybrid capacity in development.







American Clean Power is the voice of companies from across the clean power sector that are powering America's future, providing cost-effective solutions to the climate crisis while creating jobs, spurring massive investment in the U.S. economy and driving high-tech innovation across the nation. We are uniting the power of America's renewable energy industry to advance our shared goals and to transform the U.S. power grid to a low-cost, reliable, and renewable power system. Learn more about the benefits clean power brings to America at [www.cleanpower.org](http://www.cleanpower.org).



Twitter / @USCleanPower



LinkedIn / American Clean Power Association

