Strategic Economic Research, LLC

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE FOUR CREEKS WIND PROJECT

September 2026

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Strategic Economic Research, LLC (SER) specializes in economic impact and local tax analyses for energy projects throughout the United States. Our reports show the jobs, earnings, output, and tax revenues that these projects bring to local communities. We have analyzed over 700 projects (over 132 gigawatts of power) in 40 states. Primarily working on renewable energy projects, including wind, solar, and storage, we also produce analyses for other projects, including transmission, natural gas, nuclear, data centers, and more. In addition to written reports, the SER team combines years of experience to provide expert testimony for permitting of energy projects. Dr. David G. Loomis, the founder and President of SER, is a widely-recognized expert in energy economics.

MEET THE AUTHORS

David G. Loomis, PhD
President

Bryan Loomis, MBA
Vice President

Christopher Thankan, BS
Director of Economic Analysis

Deborah Dingess, MST
Director of Tax Research

Timothy Roberts
Manager of Data Analysis, Tax Team Lead

Sawyer Keithley, MS
Manager of Research & Analysis

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I. Executive Summary

Four Creeks LLC is developing the Four Creeks Wind Project (the Project) in Peoria County, Illinois. The purpose of this report is to aid decision makers in evaluating the economic impacts of this Project on Peoria County and the State of Illinois. The basis of this analysis is to study the direct, indirect, and induced impacts on job creation, wages, and total economic output.

Four Creeks Wind | Up to 663 MW

The Four Creeks Wind Project is an up to 663-megawatt (MW) utility-scale wind-powered electric generation facility, including the associated access roads, transmission and communication equipment, storage areas, and control facilities. The total Project represents an investment in excess of $1.6 billion. The total development is anticipated to result in the following:

Jobs[1]

- 688 new local jobs during construction for Peoria County
- 1,915 new local jobs during construction for the State of Illinois
- 97.2 new local long-term jobs for Peoria County
- 136.2 new local long-term jobs for the State of Illinois

Earnings[2]

- Over $59.4 million in new local earnings during construction for Peoria County
- Over $172 million in new local earnings during construction for the State of Illinois
- Over $8.0 million in new local long-term earnings for Peoria County annually
- Over $11.4 million in new local long-term earnings for the State of Illinois annually

[1] All jobs values are full-time equivalents (FTEs) and are the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced jobs during construction and annual operations which can be found in the Economic Impact Results section.

[2] Earnings are a measurement in dollars of the total wages and benefits produced by the jobs found by the analysis. These earnings are categorized by construction impacts and operations impacts.

Output[3]

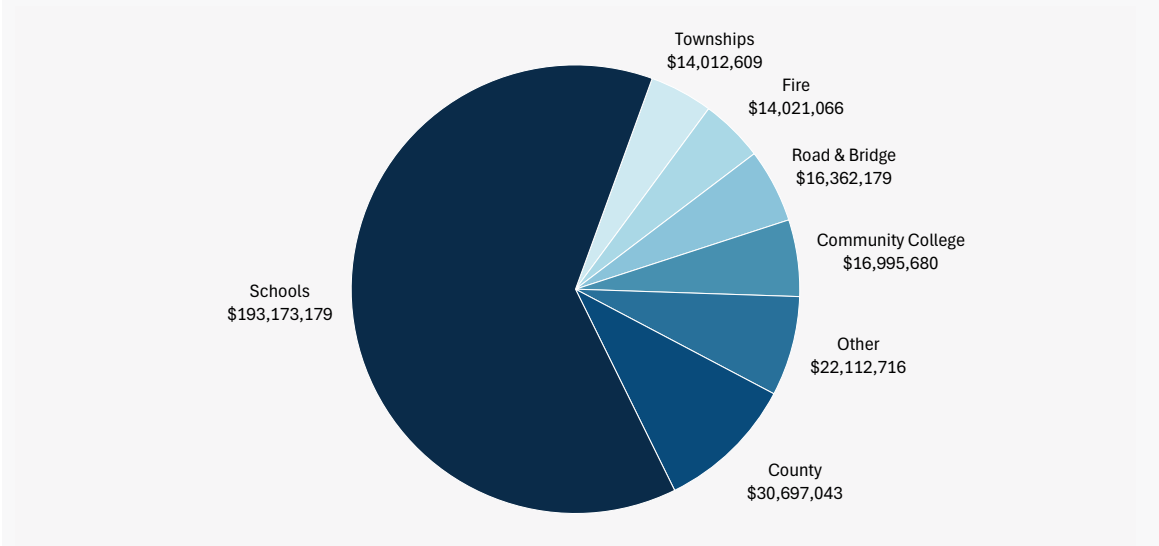
- Over $204 million in new local output during construction for Peoria County
- Over $740 million in new local output during construction for the State of Illinois
- Over $15.5 million in new local long-term output for Peoria County annually
- Over $25.0 million in new local long-term output for the State of Illinois annually

Local Taxes

- Over $193 million in total school district taxes over the life of the Project
- Over $30.6 million in total county taxes for Peoria County over the life of the Project
- Over $307 million in total local taxes for all taxing districts over the life of the Project

Over $307 Million in Total Local Taxes

Figure 1.1 – Total Local Taxes Paid by the Four Creeks Wind Project



[3] The value of production in the state or local economy. It is an equivalent measure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

II. Energy Industry Growth & Economic Development

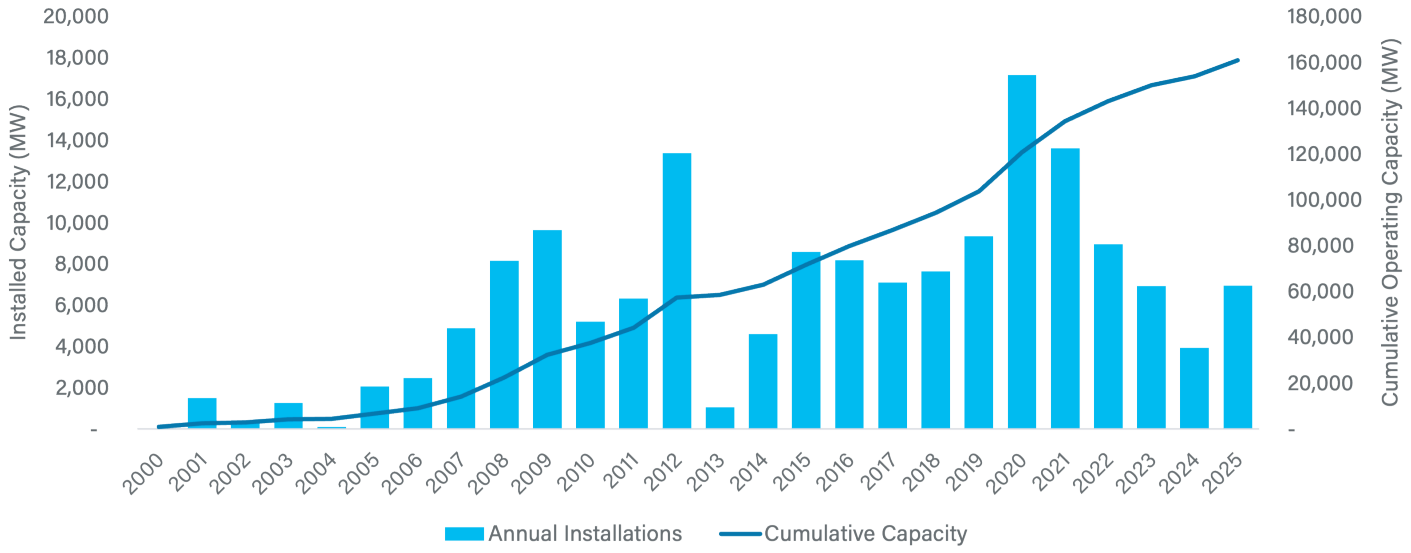
a. U.S. Wind Industry Growth

The U.S. wind industry is entering a recovery phase after a recent slowdown. Following the record-breaking 16,913 MW of wind installed in 2020, annual installations dipped to a recent low of 3,901 MW in 2024. However, 2025 signaled a turnaround for the wind industry, with 3,562 MW installed in Q4 2025, bringing the annual installed wind capacity in 2025 to 6,944 MW (American Clean Power (ACP), 2025).

By the end of December 2025, the total amount of wind capacity in the U.S. was 160,881 MW (ACP, 2025). According to 2024 figures, China is the global leader with 478,787 MW of installed capacity, and Germany is third behind the U.S. (in second place) with 63,719 MW of installed capacity (Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), 2025). Figure 2.1 shows the growth in installed annual capacity and cumulative capacity in the U.S., and Figure 2.2 shows the state-by-state breakdown of installed capacity by May 2025.

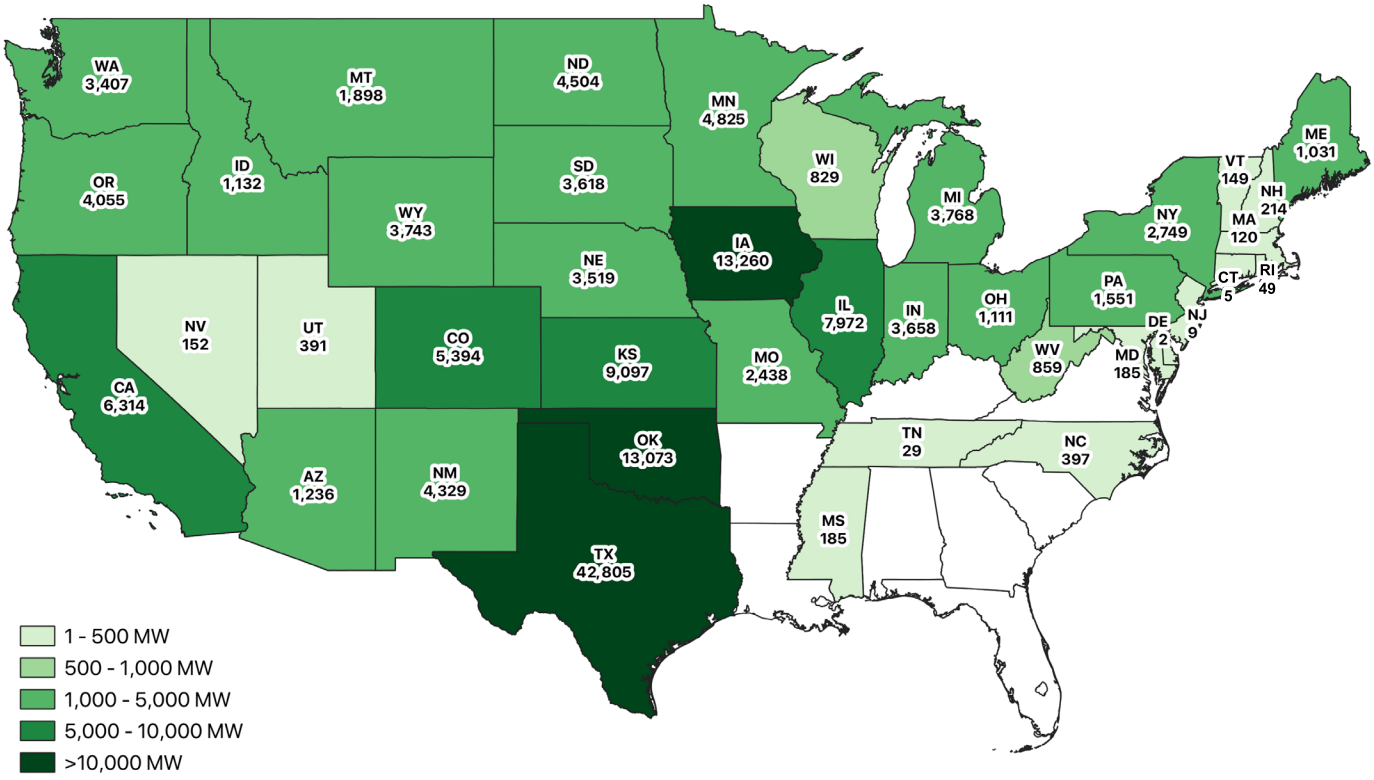
Several factors have spurred the continued wind energy growth in recent years. First, new technology and rigorous competition among turbine manufacturers has lowered the cost of wind turbines. Second, larger capacity wind turbines and higher hub heights have produced more output and lowered the cost of wind energy production. Finally, several large corporate buyers have increased the demand for wind energy beyond the traditional electric utility market.

Figure 2.1 – United States Annual and Cumulative Land-Based Wind Capacity Growth



Source: ACP, Clean Power Market Report, Q4 2025

Figure 2.2 – Total Wind Capacity by State



Source: ACP Database, May 2025, Authors' Calculations

b. Illinois Wind Industry Growth

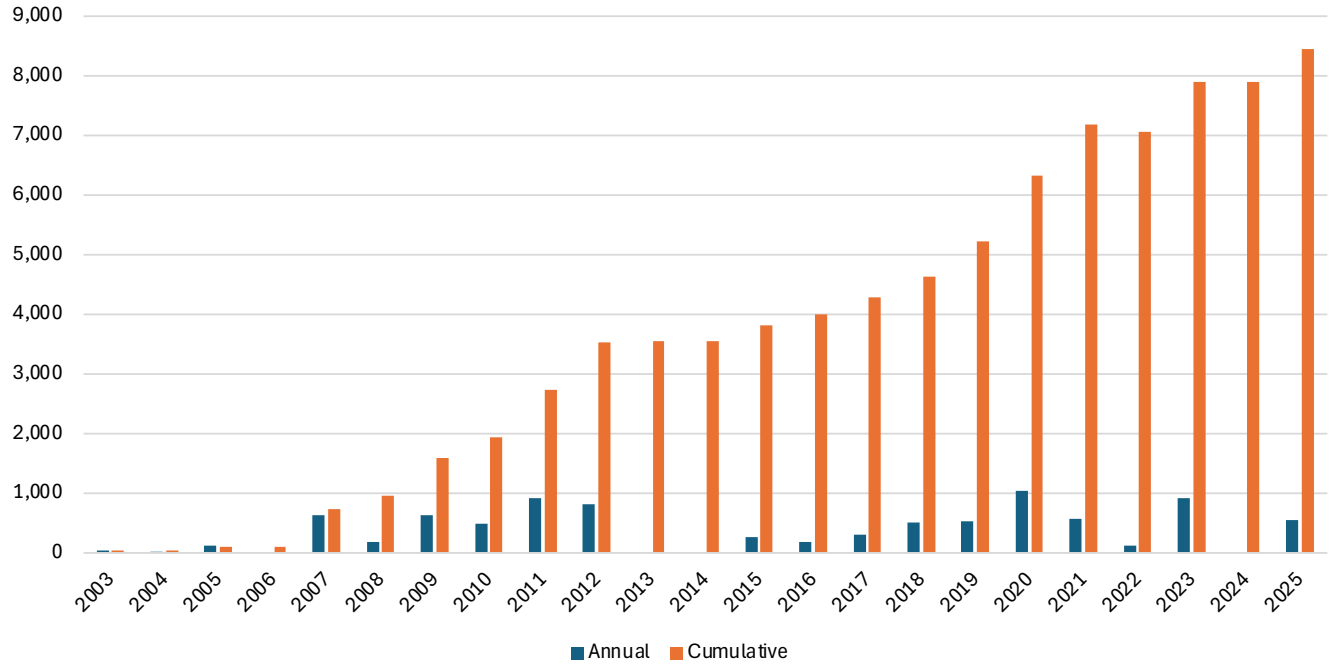
Illinois is a national leader in the wind energy industry (ACP, 2025). As of March 2026, Illinois is ranked seventh in the United States in existing wind, solar, and energy storage capacity with over 13,130 MW (ACP, 2026). Table 2.1 has a list of the operational wind farms in Illinois through 2025 (some small projects below 150 MW were omitted from the table).

Table 2.1 – Illinois Wind Projects

Wind Farm	Capacity (MW)	County Name	Year Online
Twin Groves	396	McLean County	2007
Camp Grove	150	Marshall and Stark Counties	2007
Grand Ridge	210	Lasalle County	2008
Top Crop Wind Farm	300	Grundy and Lasalle Counties	2009
Lee/DeKalb	217.5	Dekalb and Lee Counties	2009
Streator Cayuga Ridge Wind	300	Livingston County	2010
Big Sky Wind Facility	239.8	Bureau and Lee Counties	2011
Pioneer Trail Wind Farm	150.4	Ford and Iroquois Counties	2011
Settlers Trail Wind Farm	150.4	Iroquois County	2011
White Oak Energy Center	150	McLean County	2011
Bishop Hill	411.38	Henry County	2012
Shady Oaks	217.7	Lee County	2012
California Ridge	217.08	Champaign and Vermilion Counties	2012
Minonk	200	Livingston and Woodford Counties	2012
Pilot Hill	175.1	Iroquois and Kankakee Counties	2015
Kelly Creek	184	Ford and Kankakee Counties	2016
Radford's Run	305.8	Macon County	2017
Walnut Ridge	212	Bureau County	2018
HillTopper	185	Logan County	2018
Bright Stalk Wind Farm (Lexington Chenoa)	205.2	McLean County	2019
Green River	194.25	Lee and Whiteside Counties	2019
Blooming Grove	250	McLean County	2020
Sugar Creek	202	Logan County	2020
Harvest Ridge Wind Farm (Broadlands)	199.8	Douglas County	2020
Otter Creek	158.2	Lasalle County	2020
Cardinal Point	150	McDonough and Warren Counties	2020
Glacier Sands	355.9	Mason County	2021
Lincoln Land	301.74	Morgan County	2021
Sapphire Sky	250	McLean County	2023
Alta Farms II	200.5	De Witt County	2023
Prosperity Wind (Goose Creek)	300	Piatt County	2025
Top Hat	204	De Witt and Logan Counties	2025

The year-by-year and cumulative growth in Illinois's wind energy capacity is shown in Figure 2.3. In 2011, Illinois had seven projects completed with an annual total installed capacity of 932.65 MW. Growth increased sharply in 2020 with six projects completed with the largest total annual installed capacity of 1,048.1 MW. Six projects were completed in 2023 with an annual total installed capacity of 923.6 MW.

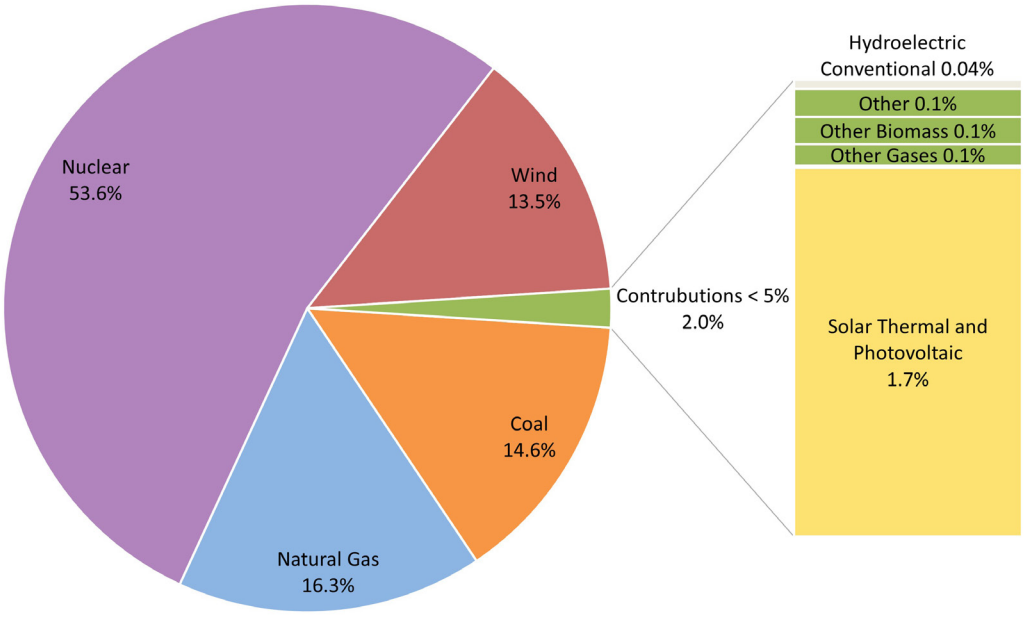
Figure 2.3 – Installed Capacity of Illinois Wind Projects



Source: ACP, July 2025, Illinois

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) calculated the number of megawatt-hours generated from different energy sources in 2024. As shown in Figure 2.4, the greatest percentage of electricity generated in Illinois came from nuclear energy with 53.6% followed by natural gas with 16.3% and coal with 14.6%. Approximately 13.5% of the total electricity power generated in Illinois came from wind in 2024.

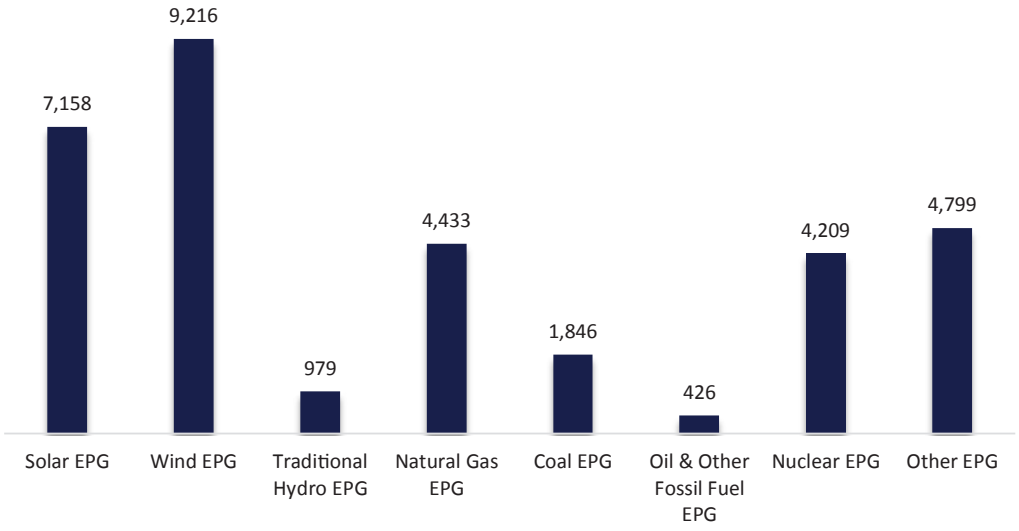
Figure 2.4 – Electric Generation by Fuel Type for Illinois in 2024



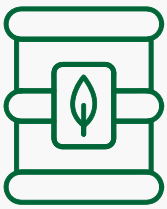
Source: U.S. EIA: Illinois 2024

The U.S. Department of Energy sponsors the U.S. Energy and Employment Report each year. Electric Power Generation (EPG) covers all utility and non-utility employment across electric generating technologies, including fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable technologies. It also includes employees engaged in facility construction, turbine and other generation equipment manufacturing, operations and maintenance, and wholesale parts distribution for all electric generation technologies. According to Figure 2.5, employment in Illinois in the wind industry (9,216) is larger than solar energy generation (7,158), natural gas generation (4,433), and nuclear energy generation (4,209).

Figure 2.5 – Electric Generation Employment by Technology



Source: U.S. Energy and Employment Report 2025: Illinois



c. Economic Benefits of Wind Farms

Wind farms create numerous and significant economic benefits that last for decades, including local area job opportunities during both the short-term construction phase and the long-term operational phase. Short-term construction jobs include those needed at the wind farm site and the jobs created along the supply chain. Employees working long-term operational jobs include wind turbine technicians, supervisors, and the people working along the supply chain.

Wind developers typically lease the land for the turbines from local landowners without materially affecting the land's ongoing agricultural uses. Only a small portion of the total project footprint is used for the turbines, access roads, feeder lines and substations. For most wind projects, it is anticipated that approximately 1-2% of the total leased land will contain facilities. Each turbine and the associated access road will use approximately half an acre to one acre of farmland. Lease payments made to landowners provide a reliable source of long-term income, which helps offset the negative impacts of fluctuating crop prices or inclement weather events. Landowners then have additional funds to make purchases within the local economy and elsewhere.

Wind projects enhance the equalized assessed property value within the county. Typically, wind developers pay taxes based on that improved value unless preempted by law or mutual agreement.

Wind farms strengthen the local tax base, which helps improve county services (ie. schools, police, and fire departments) and fund infrastructure improvements, such as public roads.

Wind farms create numerous and significant economic benefits that last for decades, including local area job opportunities during both the short-term construction phase and the long-term operational phase.

Numerous studies have quantified the economic benefits across the United States. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) has produced economic impact reports for the State of Arizona (NREL, 2008a), State of Idaho (NREL, 2008b), State of Indiana (NREL, 2014), State of Iowa (NREL, 2013), State of Maine (NREL, 2008c), State of Montana (NREL, 2008d), State of New Mexico (NREL, 2008e), State of Nevada (NREL, 2008f), State of North Carolina (NREL, 2009), State of Pennsylvania (NREL, 2008g), State of South Dakota (NREL, 2008h), State of Utah (NREL 2008i), State of West Virginia (NREL, 2008j), and the State of Wisconsin (NREL, 2008k).

The Center for Renewable Energy at Illinois State University released a report examining the economic impact of Illinois' wind farms and the economic impact of the related wind turbine supply chain in Illinois (see https://renewableenergy.illinoisstate.edu/wind/pubs.php). According to the Economic Impact: Wind Energy Development in Illinois (June 2016), the 25 largest Illinois wind farms:

- Created approximately 20,173 full-time equivalent jobs during construction periods
- Supported approximately 869 permanent jobs in rural Illinois areas
- Generated $30.4 million for local economies in annual property taxes
- Generated $13.8 million annually in extra income for Illinois landowners who leased their land to wind farm developers
- Are expected to generate a total of $6.4 billion over the life of the projects.

Loomis (2020) estimates the economic impact of wind and solar energy in Illinois resulting from the proposed Path to 100 legislation. The legislation is expected to result in the construction of over 15,000 MW of wind and solar over the next 15 years, yielding over 53,000 jobs during construction and over 3,200 jobs during operations. These predictions are supported by data from the 39 largest existing wind farms in Illinois, which together supported 29,295 jobs during construction and 1,307 jobs during operations for a total economic benefit of $10.2 billion over the life of the projects. In addition, a review of historical property tax records finds that existing utility-scale wind and solar projects paid over $305 million in property taxes statewide since 2003 and over $41.4 million in 2019 alone.

Jenniches (2018) performed a literature review to assess the regional economic impacts of renewable energy sources. After reviewing all of the different techniques for analyzing the economic impacts, he concludes "for assessment of current renewable energy developments, beyond employment in larger regions, IO [Input-Output] tables are the most suitable approach" (Jenniches, 2018, p. 48). Input-Output analysis is the basis for the methodology used in the economic impact analysis of this report.

More recently, Brunner and Schwegman (2022) examined the economic impacts of wind installations across the United States from 1995 to 2018. They conclude that wind energy projects result in "economically meaningful increases in county GDP per-capita, income per-capita, median household income, and median home values" (p. 165).

Finally, Gilbert et al. (2024) used individual employment data to determine the local area employment impacts of wind energy projects, specifically within a 20-mile radius of each turbine. They discovered "economically and statistically significant employment and earnings gain[s] from wind development within 20 miles of a worker's residence" (p. 31). Furthermore, they postulate that county-level employment impacts like the ones in this report tend to be underestimated when examined using individual data.

Input-Output analysis is the basis for the methodology used in the economic impact analysis of this report.

III. Project Description and Location

a. Four Creeks Wind Project

Four Creeks LLC is developing the Four Creeks Wind Project in Peoria County, Illinois. The Project is an up to 663-MW utility-scale wind-powered electric generation facility, including the associated access roads, transmission and communication equipment, storage areas, and control facilities. The total Project represents an investment in excess of $1.6 billion.

b. Peoria County Economic and Demographic Statistics

Peoria County is located in the western part of Illinois (see Figure 3.1). It has a total area of 631 square miles, and the U.S. Census estimates that the population was 179,630 with 84,814 housing units in 2024. The county has a population density of 289 (persons per square mile) compared to 229 for the State of Illinois (2025). Median household income in the county was $65,108 in 2024 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024).

Figure 3.1 – Location of Peoria County, Illinois

Source: Wikipedia, 2024. Data from nationalatlas.gov

Table 3.1 – Employment by Industry in Peoria County

Industry	Number	Percent
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,267	20.3%
Manufacturing	13,249	10.2%
Retail Trade	10,296	8.0%
Administrative Government	9,566	7.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8,833	6.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,202	6.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	7,920	6.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	7,422	5.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,920	5.3%
Finance and Insurance	6,416	5.0%
Construction	5,321	4.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,714	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	3,350	2.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,212	2.5%
Educational Services	2,876	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,031	1.6%
Information	1,316	1.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	964	0.7%
Government Enterprises	765	0.6%
Utilities	753	0.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	110	0.1%

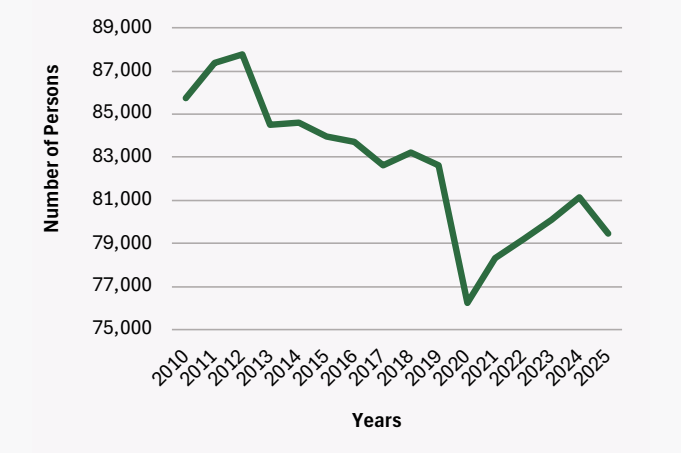
Source: IMPLAN, County Employment by Industry, 2024

As shown in Table 3.1, the largest industries in the county are "Health Care and Social Assistance," "Manufacturing," and "Retail Trade." These data for Table 3.1 come from IMPLAN covering the year 2024 (the latest year available).

Table 3.1 provides the most recent snapshot of total employment but does not examine the historical trends within the county.

Figure 3.2 shows the number of employed persons in Peoria County from 2010 to 2025. The total number of employed persons was at its highest at 87,792 in 2012 and its lowest at 76,251 in 2020 (FRED, 2026).

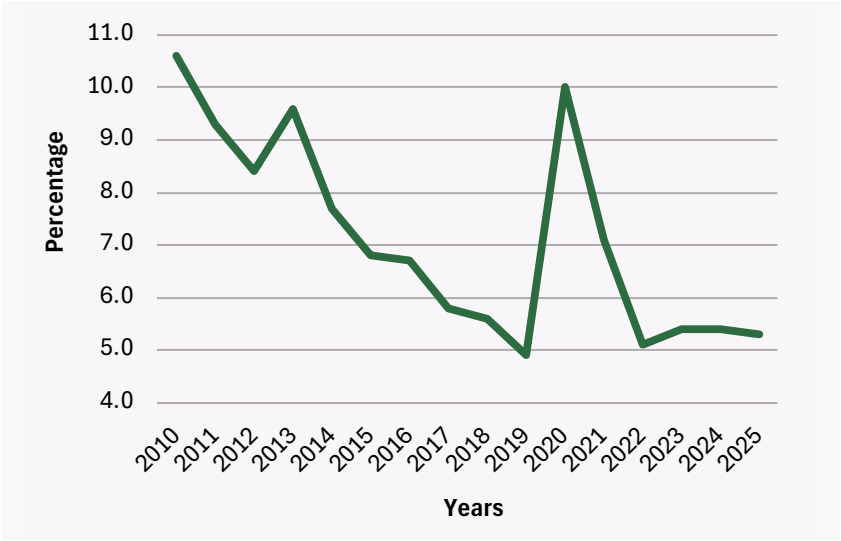
Figure 3.2 – Total Employed Persons in Peoria County from 2010 to 2025



Source: FRED, U.S. Census Bureau, Employed Persons, 2010-2025

The unemployment rate signifies the percentage of the labor force without employment in the county. Figure 3.3 shows the unemployment rates from 2010 to 2025. Unemployment in Peoria County was at its highest at 10.6% in 2010 and its lowest at 4.9% in 2019 (FRED, 2026). The unemployment rate spiked to 10% in 2020 but normalized to 5.1% in 2022.

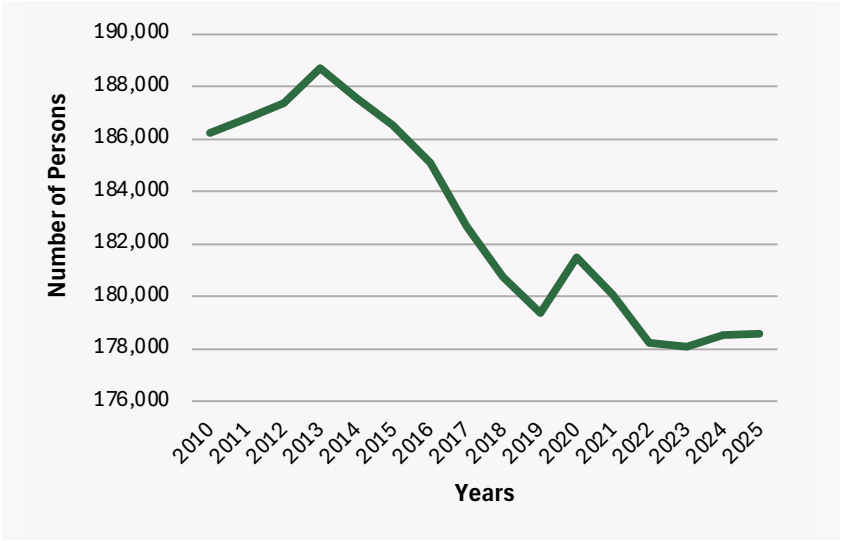
Figure 3.3 – Unemployment Rate in Peoria County from 2010 to 2025



Source: FRED, U.S. Census Bureau, Unemployment Rates, 2010-2025

The overall population in the county has trended downward, as shown in Figure 3.4. Peoria County's population was 186,224 in 2010 and 178,553 in 2025, a loss of 7,671 people (FRED, 2026). The average annual population decrease over this time period was 511 people.

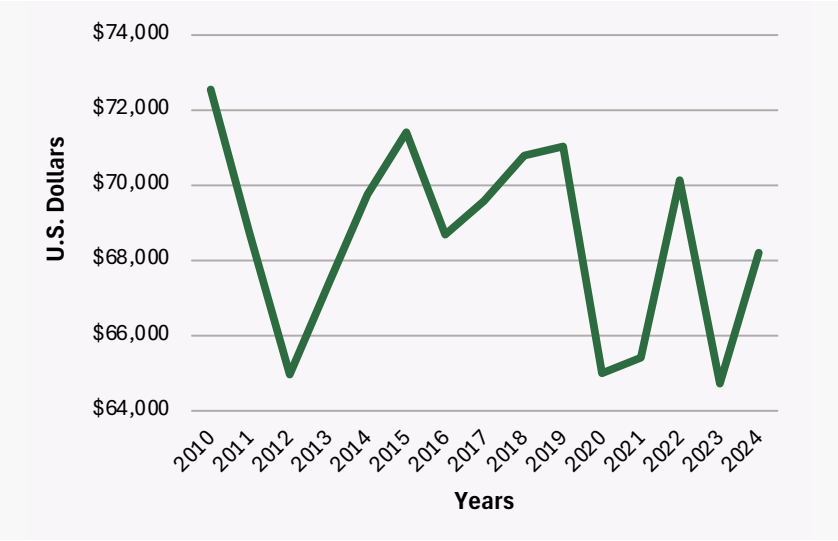
Figure 3.4 – Population in Peoria County from 2010 to 2025



Source: FRED, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2010-2025

Household income has fluctuated in the county. Figure 3.5 shows the real median household income in Peoria County from 2010 to 2024. Using the national Consumer Price Index (CPI), the nominal median household income for each year was adjusted to 2024 dollars. Household income was at its highest at $72,551 in 2010 and its lowest at $64,720 in 2023 (FRED, 2025).

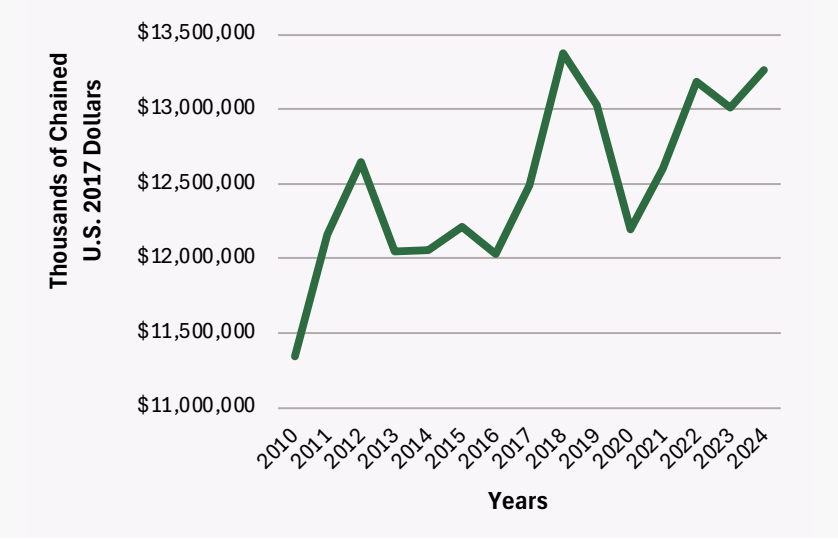
Figure 3.5 – Real Median Household Income in Peoria County from 2010 to 2024



Source: FRED, U.S. Census Bureau, Estimate of Median Household Income, 2010-2024

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area and adjusted for inflation over time. The Real GDP for Peoria County has trended upward since hitting a low in 2010, as shown in Figure 3.6 (FRED, 2025).

Figure 3.6 – Real GDP in Peoria County from 2010 to 2024



Source: FRED, U.S. Census Bureau, Real GDP, 2010-2024

IV. Economic Impact Methodology

The economic analysis of the Project was created using IMPLAN. IMPLAN software and parameters are based on government data collected at federal, state, and local levels. IMPLAN is a leading provider of economic development software that is widely used by economists and economic development professionals. More information about IMPLAN can be found at implan.com.

IMPLAN is an input-output model that measures the spending patterns and location-specific economic structures that reflect expenditures supporting varying levels of employment, income, and output. IMPLAN demonstrates how one industry's output can be used as an input for another. For example, when a wind farm developer purchases turbines to build a wind farm, those wind turbines are made of components such as fiberglass, aluminum, steel, copper, etc. Therefore, purchases of wind turbines impact the demand for these components. In addition, when a wind farm developer purchases a wind turbine from a manufacturing facility, the manufacturer uses some of that money to pay its employees who then spend that money on goods and services within their community. Likewise, when a developer pays installation workers, those workers spend money in the local economy which boosts economic activity and supports employment in other sectors. The goal of an economic impact analysis is to quantify all reverberations throughout the county and state economies.

IMPLAN modeling uses construction cost data, operations cost data, and data relating to the percentage of goods and services acquired in the county and state to calculate the jobs, earnings, and economic output associated with this information. The results are split into the construction period and the annual operations period of a wind project. Within each period, impacts are further categorized into direct, indirect, and induced impacts.

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts during the construction period refer to the changes that occur in the on-site construction industries in which the direct final demand (i.e., spending on construction labor and services) change is made. On-site construction-related services include installation labor, engineering, design, and other professional services. **Direct impacts during operating years** refer to the final demand changes in on-site spending required for wind farm operations and maintenance workers, their managers, and administrative staff.

Indirect Impacts

The initial spending for a project's construction and operation will create a second layer of impacts, referred to as "supply chain impacts" or "indirect impacts." **Indirect impacts during the construction period** consist of changes in inter-industry purchases resulting from the direct final demand changes. These impacts stem from construction spending on wind farm materials and equipment (turbines, blades, towers, transformers, electrical wire, concrete, rebar, fasteners, etc.) as well as purchases of offsite services like materials transportation, road repair, accounting, legal guidance, etc. For example, using concrete in turbine foundations increases the local demand for gravel, sand, and cement. **Indirect impacts during the operations period** also consist of changes in inter-industry purchases resulting from the direct final demand changes, but these impacts result from spending on equipment/materials pertaining to a wind farm's annual operations and maintenance. Tax payments during annual operations create indirect impacts in the county and state that show up in the operations portion of the results. These payments do not support the day-to-day operations and maintenance of the wind farm; they are more of a latent effect resulting from the wind farm's presence.

Induced Impacts

Induced impacts during construction refer to the changes that occur in consumer spending as household income increases or decreases as a result of the direct and indirect effects of final demand changes during construction. Local employees (working directly or indirectly on a project), who spend their paychecks in the community, support additional local jobs and economic activity. For example, in-county and in-state construction workers constructing the wind farm will spend a portion of their wages in the local economy at restaurants, grocery and retail stores, entertainment, hospitals, medical offices, etc. **Induced impacts during operating years** refer to the changes that occur in consumer spending as household income increases or decreases as a result of the direct and indirect effects from final demand changes during annual operations and maintenance work. For example, when on-site wind turbine technicians and contracted landscapers residing in the local area are paid for their work on the wind farm, they can then spend money at local establishments which spurs more local economic activity.

To estimate the economic impacts of a project, SER uses two separate Multi-Regional Input-Output (MRIO) IMPLAN models with 2024 economic data, the most recent data year available at the time of analysis. The first IMPLAN model calculates construction period impacts using project-specific county economic data in conjunction with aggregated economic data that is combined from every other county in the state. Costs are then assigned to either region according to client-provided expected spending patterns, SER industry knowledge honed from over 500 previous analyses, and IMPLAN data related to the availability of relevant goods and services within the county and state economies. When results for the two regions are combined, they create the state's total construction period impacts. This method allows for more precise assignment of construction spending within a project's county and/or state.

The second model calculates impacts stemming from the annual operations and maintenance of a wind project. Like the construction period model, the operations period model also utilizes economic data from both a project's county and a region comprised of every other county in the state combined. Results from these two regions create the state's total annual operations period economic impacts.

The majority of project employees needed during the construction phase are construction workers, but other occupations are contributing as well. In addition, occupations other than wind technicians are involved during a project's operations phase. A sample of those occupations, the education/training they require, and wage percentiles are contained in Table 7.1 in the Appendix. A larger description of those occupations, including their work environment and future growth potential, is located in Table 7.2 in the Appendix.

SER analyzes the gross number of jobs a new wind project development supports but not the potential loss of jobs due to declines in other forms of electricity generation. Impacts are determined by the robustness and applicability of the county and state economies, the client's intended spending in those geographic areas, and relevant labor levels.

V. Economic Impact Results

The economic impact results[4] were derived from detailed project cost estimates supplied by Four Creeks LLC. In addition, Four Creeks LLC and SER estimated the percentages of project materials and labor that will be coming from within Peoria County and the State of Illinois.

The results from these models are shown in Tables 5.1 to 5.3. Table 5.1 lists the Project's total employment impacts for Peoria County and the State of Illinois. Table 5.2 shows the total earnings impacts, and Table 5.3 contains the total output impacts. The results are divided into one-time construction impacts and ongoing annually recurring operations impacts that are expected to last the Project's lifetime. Project Development and On-site Labor Impacts correspond to direct impacts as defined in the methodology section. Supply Chain Impacts are the indirect impacts during construction, and Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts are indirect impacts during operations.

Table 5.1 – Total Employment Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project

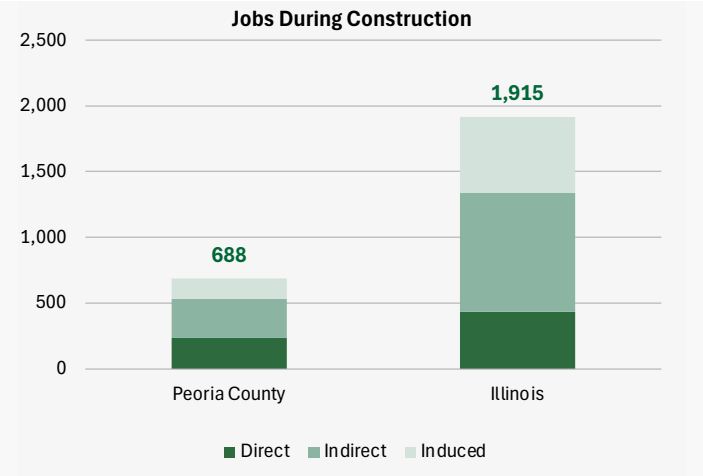
	Peoria County Jobs	State of Illinois Jobs
Construction		
Project Development and On-site Labor Impacts	233	432
Supply Chain Impacts	298	903
Induced Impacts	157	580
Local Jobs during Construction	688	1,915
Operations (Annual/Ongoing)		
On-site Direct Impacts	8.0	16.0
Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	54.2	62.9
Induced Impacts	35.0	57.3
Local Long-Term Jobs	97.2	136.2

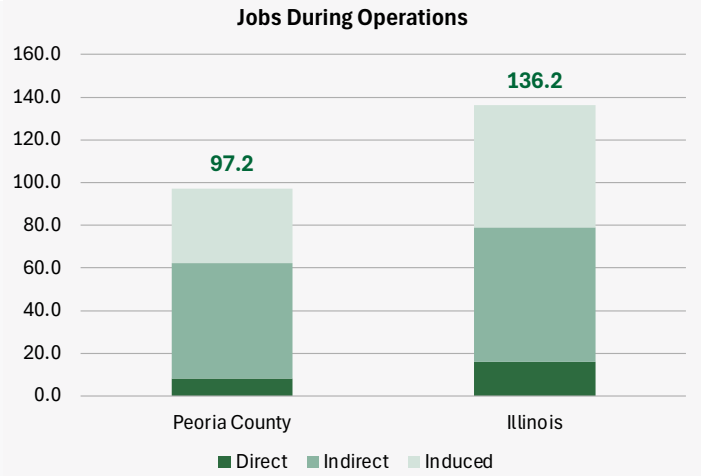
[4] Results are not intended to be a precise forecast; they are an estimate of potential activity resulting from a specific set of intended costs and assumed spending in-county and in-state.

The results from the IMPLAN model show significant employment impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project. Direct jobs created during the construction phase typically last anywhere from 12 to 18 months depending on the size of the project; however, the direct job numbers present in Table 5.1 from the IMPLAN model are based on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis for a year. In other words, 1 job = 1 FTE = 2,080 hours worked in a year. A part-time or temporary job would constitute only a fraction of a job according to the model. For example, the IMPLAN model results show 233 new direct jobs during construction in Peoria County, though the construction of the Project could involve closer to 466 workers working half-time for a year. Thus, due to the short-term nature of construction projects, IMPLAN often significantly understates the actual number of people, i.e. "boots on the ground," hired to work on the project. Conversely, if the construction period lasts for two years, the job numbers from Table 5.1 would mean that the actual number of workers at any given time would be half of the reported number. It is important to keep this fact in mind when viewing or reporting the numbers.

As shown in Table 5.1, new local jobs created or retained during construction total 688 for Peoria County and 1,915 for the State of Illinois. New local long-term jobs created from the Four Creeks Wind Project total 97.2 for Peoria County and 136.2 for the State of Illinois.

Figure 5.1 – Total Employment Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project





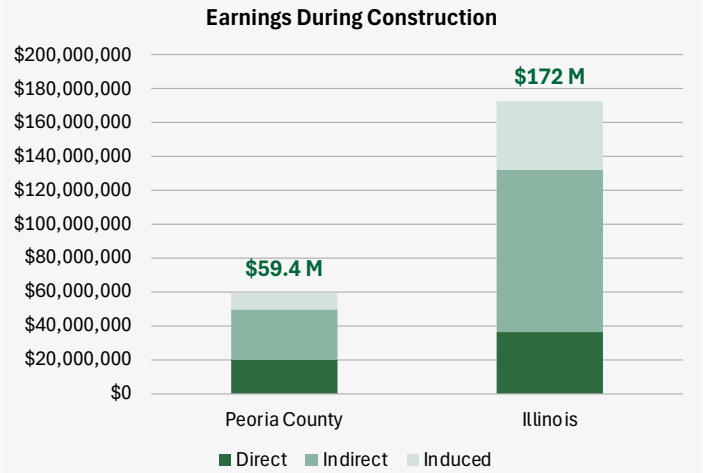
Direct jobs created during the operational phase last the life of a project, which in this case is 40 years. Direct construction jobs and operations and maintenance jobs both require highly skilled workers in the fields of construction, management, and engineering. These well-paid professionals can boost economic development in communities that have experienced economic downturns. For a list of occupations expected to be employed, their wages, benefits, total compensation, and hours worked, please see Tables 7.3 to 7.5 in the Appendix.

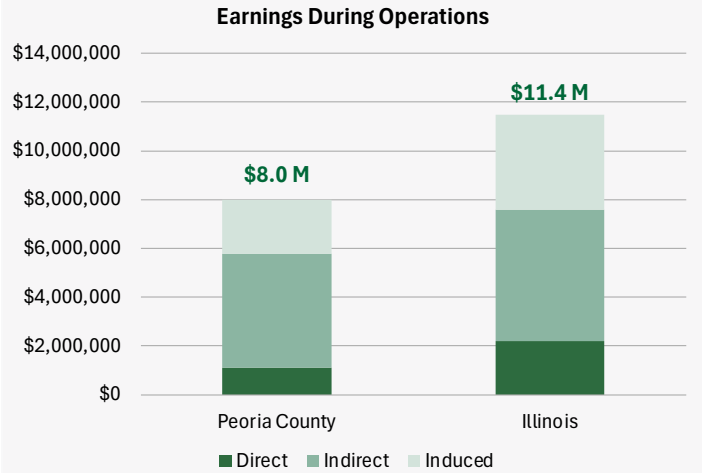
Accordingly, it is important to look at both the number of jobs and the earnings they produce. Table 5.2 shows the earnings impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project, which are categorized by construction impacts and annual operations impacts. The new local earnings during construction total over $59.4 million for Peoria County and over $172 million for the State of Illinois. The new local long-term earnings total over $8.0 million for Peoria County and over $11.4 million for the State of Illinois.

Table 5.2 – Total Earnings Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project

	Peoria County	State of Illinois
Construction		
Project Development and On-site Labor Earnings Impacts	$19,867,684	$36,497,199
Supply Chain Impacts	$29,665,702	$95,510,136
Induced Impacts	$9,893,325	$40,388,488
Local Earnings during Construction	$59,426,711	$172,395,823
Operations (Annual/Ongoing)		
On-site Labor Earnings Impacts	$1,104,462	$2,208,924
Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	$4,677,432	$5,395,193
Induced Impacts	$2,221,988	$3,888,948
Local Long-Term Earnings	$8,003,882	$11,493,065

Figure 5.2 – Total Earnings Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project





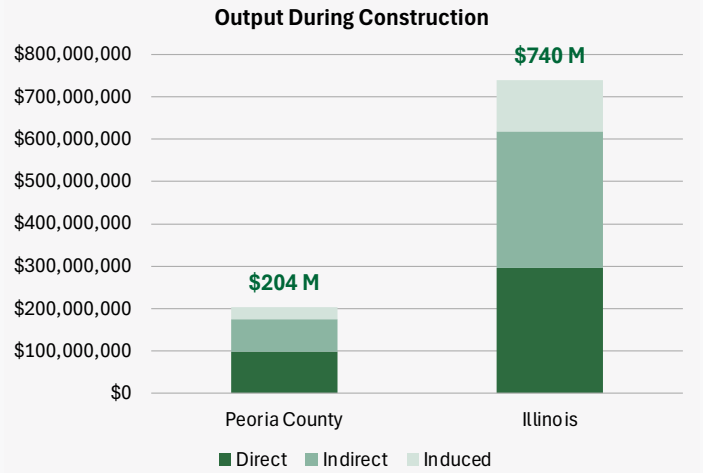
Output is akin to GDP and refers to economic activity or the value of production in the state or county economy. Economic output includes the earnings reported in Table 5.2 but also measures other factors, such as landowner payments, property taxes, and other economic activity that are neither earnings nor benefits from employment.

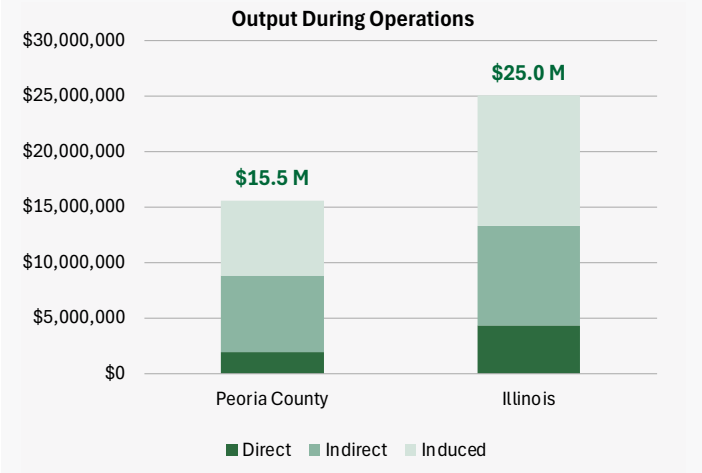
According to Table 5.3, the new local output during construction totals over $204 million for Peoria County and over $740 million for the State of Illinois. The new local long-term output totals over $15.5 million for Peoria County and over $25.0 million for the State of Illinois.

Table 5.3 – Total Output Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project

	Peoria County	State of Illinois
Construction		
Project Development and On-site Labor Impacts on Output	$99,080,641	$295,741,844
Supply Chain Impacts	$75,492,925	$323,345,092
Induced Impacts	$29,743,153	$120,953,242
Local Output during Construction	$204,316,719	$740,040,178
Operations (Annual/Ongoing)		
On-site Labor Impacts on Output	$1,958,673	$4,361,728
Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	$6,848,176	$8,951,635
Induced Impacts	$6,730,810	$11,727,470
Local Long-Term Output	$15,537,659	$25,040,833

Figure 5.3 – Total Output Impacts from the Four Creeks Wind Project





VI. Local Taxes

Wind projects increase a county's property tax base, creating a new revenue source for education and other local government services such as fire protection, park districts, and road maintenance. The fair cash value for wind property is set by statute according to its capacity and is annually adjusted for inflation and depreciation. In most cases, the inflation adjustment, also known as the Trending Factor, increases each year according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for all cities for all items. Depreciation is allowed at 4% per year up to a maximum total depreciation of 70% of the trended real property cost basis.

Tables 6.1 to 6.5 detail the tax implications of the Four Creeks Wind Project. Several important assumptions are built into the analysis, as follows:

- The capacity of the Project is up to 663 MWac, which is multiplied by $360,000 to get the unindexed fair cash value. The O&M building and any substation property built for this Project will be taxable as real property but were not included in this analysis.
- The assessment ratio is 33%.
- The trending factor is 1.75 in the first year of operations (2029) and increases by 2.3% annually. Depreciation is 4% annually until it reaches the maximum of 70%. No adjustments were made for obsolescence. The project life is 40 years.
- All tax rates stay constant at their 2026 (2025 Tax Year) rates. Assumed rates are 0.8241% for Peoria County, 0.45708% for Millbrook Township, 0.32725% for Princeville Township, 0.19196% for Brimfield Township, 0.07973% for Jubilee Township, 0.03329% for Brimfield/Millbrook MTAD, 0.01084% for Akron/Princeville MTAD, 0.48145% for Road & Bridge Millbrook, 0.50696% for Road & Bridge Princeville, 0.23653% for Road & Bridge Brimfield, 0.50429% for Road & Bridge Jubilee, 0.45627% for Illinois Central College #514, 0.30561% for Brimfield Fire Protection District (FPD), 0.49503% for Akron-Princeville FPD, 0.45826% for Williamsfield FPD, 0.38274% for Lillie M. Evans Library District, 0.41353% for Brimfield Public Library, 0.2008% for Greater Metro Airport Authority, 0.00038% for Peoria County Soil & Water, 4.39857% for Williamsfield Community Unit School District (CUSD) #210, 5.34507% for Princeville CUSD #326, 5.02479% for Stark County CUSD #100, and 4.86306% for Brimfield USD #309. The names of the taxing bodies used in this section come from the county and state tax websites.

- The comprehensiveness and accuracy of the analysis below is dependent upon the assumptions listed above and used to calculate the local tax results. The analysis is to serve as a projection of local tax benefits to the community and is not a guarantee of local tax revenue.
- If the inputs received from Four Creeks LLC, the laws surrounding renewable energy taxation in Illinois, or the tax rates in Peoria County change in a material way after the completion of this report, this analysis may no longer accurately reflect the local taxes to be paid by the Four Creeks Wind Project.
- No comprehensive tax payment was calculated, and these calculations are only to be used to illustrate the economic impact of the Project.

Figure 6.1 – Percentages of Local Taxes Paid to Taxing Jurisdictions

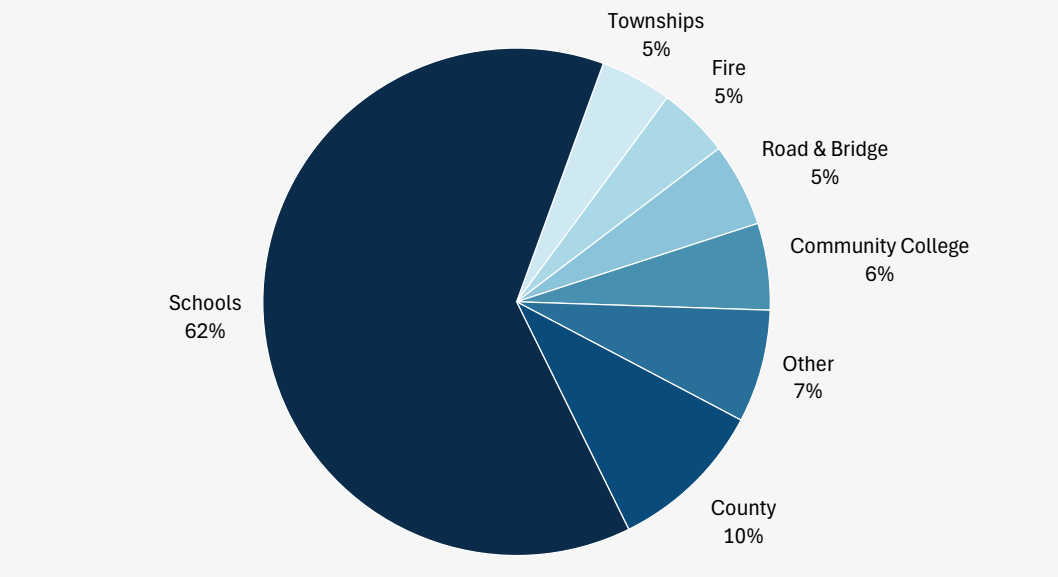


Table 6.1 – Total Local Taxes Paid by the Four Creeks Wind Project

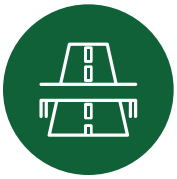
Tax Year	Total Paid
2029	$11,500,622
2030	$11,294,531
2031	$11,072,876
2032	$10,835,050
2033	$10,580,426
2034	$10,308,358
2035	$10,018,178
2036	$9,709,196
2037	$9,380,702
2038	$9,031,960
2039	$8,662,214
2040	$8,270,682
2041	$7,856,557
2042	$7,419,008
2043	$6,957,174
2044	$6,470,172
2045	$5,957,087
2046	$5,416,978
2047	$5,195,221
2048	$5,314,711
2049	$5,436,949
2050	$5,561,999
2051	$5,689,925
2052	$5,820,793
2053	$5,954,671
2054	$6,091,629
2055	$6,231,736
2056	$6,375,066
2057	$6,521,693
2058	$6,671,692
2059	$6,825,141
2060	$6,982,119
2061	$7,142,708
2062	$7,306,990
2063	$7,475,051
2064	$7,646,977
2065	$7,822,857
2066	$8,002,783
2067	$8,186,847
2068	$8,375,144
TOTAL	$307,374,472
AVG ANNUAL	$7,684,362

As shown in Table 6.1, a conservative estimate of the total local taxes for the Project starts out at over $11.5 million and declines due to depreciation until it reaches its minimum taxable value in 2047. Then, the trending factor causes taxes to increase over time. The expected total local taxes paid over the 40-year lifetime of the Project are over $307 million, and the average annual local taxes paid are over $7.6 million.

According to Table 6.2, the total amounts paid over 40 years are over $30.6 million for Peoria County, over $7.1 million for Millbrook Township, over $4.3 million for Princeville Township, over $1.5 million for Brimfield Township, over $26.0 thousand for Jubilee Township, over $783 thousand for Brimfield/Millbrook MTAD, and over $145 thousand for Akron/Princeville MTAD.

Table 6.2 – Local Taxes from the Four Creeks Wind Project for the County & Townships

Tax Year	Peoria County	Millbrook Township	Princeville Township	Brimfield Township	Jubilee Township	Brimfield/Millbrook MTAD	Akron/Princeville MTAD
2029	$1,148,550	$268,225	$164,032	$56,323	$975	$29,303	$5,433
2030	$1,127,968	$263,418	$161,093	$55,314	$957	$28,778	$5,336
2031	$1,105,832	$258,249	$157,931	$54,228	$938	$28,213	$5,231
2032	$1,082,081	$252,702	$154,539	$53,064	$918	$27,607	$5,119
2033	$1,056,652	$246,763	$150,907	$51,817	$897	$26,958	$4,999
2034	$1,029,481	$240,418	$147,027	$50,484	$874	$26,265	$4,870
2035	$1,000,501	$233,650	$142,888	$49,063	$849	$25,526	$4,733
2036	$969,643	$226,444	$138,481	$47,550	$823	$24,739	$4,587
2037	$936,837	$218,783	$133,796	$45,941	$795	$23,902	$4,432
2038	$902,009	$210,649	$128,822	$44,233	$766	$23,013	$4,267
2039	$865,083	$202,026	$123,548	$42,422	$734	$22,071	$4,092
2040	$825,981	$192,894	$117,964	$40,505	$701	$21,073	$3,907
2041	$784,623	$183,236	$112,057	$38,477	$666	$20,018	$3,712
2042	$740,926	$173,031	$105,816	$36,334	$629	$18,903	$3,505
2043	$694,803	$162,260	$99,229	$34,072	$590	$17,727	$3,287
2044	$646,167	$150,901	$92,283	$31,687	$548	$16,486	$3,057
2045	$594,926	$138,935	$84,965	$29,174	$505	$15,178	$2,814
2046	$540,986	$126,338	$77,262	$26,529	$459	$13,802	$2,559
2047	$518,839	$121,166	$74,099	$25,443	$440	$13,237	$2,454
2048	$530,772	$123,953	$75,803	$26,028	$450	$13,542	$2,511
2049	$542,980	$126,804	$77,547	$26,627	$461	$13,853	$2,569
2050	$555,469	$129,720	$79,330	$27,239	$471	$14,172	$2,628
2051	$568,245	$132,704	$81,155	$27,866	$482	$14,498	$2,688
2052	$581,314	$135,756	$83,021	$28,507	$493	$14,831	$2,750
2053	$594,684	$138,879	$84,931	$29,162	$505	$15,172	$2,813
2054	$608,362	$142,073	$86,884	$29,833	$516	$15,521	$2,878
2055	$622,354	$145,340	$88,883	$30,519	$528	$15,878	$2,944
2056	$636,669	$148,683	$90,927	$31,221	$540	$16,243	$3,012
2057	$651,312	$152,103	$93,018	$31,939	$553	$16,617	$3,081
2058	$666,292	$155,601	$95,158	$32,674	$565	$16,999	$3,152
2059	$681,617	$159,180	$97,346	$33,425	$578	$17,390	$3,225
2060	$697,294	$162,841	$99,585	$34,194	$592	$17,790	$3,299
2061	$713,332	$166,587	$101,876	$34,981	$605	$18,199	$3,375
2062	$729,738	$170,418	$104,219	$35,785	$619	$18,618	$3,452
2063	$746,522	$174,338	$106,616	$36,608	$634	$19,046	$3,532
2064	$763,692	$178,348	$109,068	$37,450	$648	$19,484	$3,613
2065	$781,257	$182,450	$111,577	$38,312	$663	$19,932	$3,696
2066	$799,226	$186,646	$114,143	$39,193	$678	$20,391	$3,781
2067	$817,609	$190,939	$116,768	$40,094	$694	$20,860	$3,868
2068	$836,414	$195,330	$119,454	$41,016	$710	$21,339	$3,957
TOTAL	$30,697,043	$7,168,780	$4,384,048	$1,505,337	$26,052	$783,174	$145,219
AVG ANNUAL	$767,426	$179,219	$109,601	$37,633	$651	$19,579	$3,630



According to Table 6.3, the total amounts paid over 40 years are over $7.5 million for Road & Bridge Millbrook, over $6.7 million for Road & Bridge Princeville, over $1.8 million for Road & Bridge Brimfield, over $164 thousand for Road & Bridge Jubilee, over $16.9 million for Illinois Central College #514, and over $14.1 thousand for Peoria County Soil & Water.

Table 6.3 – Local Taxes from the Four Creeks Wind Project for Other Taxing Bodies

Tax Year	Road & Bridge Millbrook	Road & Bridge Princeville	Road & Bridge Brimfield	Road & Bridge Jubilee	Illinois Central College #514	Peoria County Soil & Water
2029	$282,526	$254,111	$69,401	$6,165	$635,905	$530
2030	$277,463	$249,557	$68,157	$6,055	$624,509	$520
2031	$272,017	$244,659	$66,819	$5,936	$612,253	$510
2032	$266,175	$239,405	$65,384	$5,808	$599,103	$499
2033	$259,920	$233,779	$63,848	$5,672	$585,024	$487
2034	$253,236	$227,767	$62,206	$5,526	$569,981	$475
2035	$246,108	$221,355	$60,455	$5,370	$553,936	$461
2036	$238,517	$214,528	$58,590	$5,205	$536,851	$447
2037	$230,447	$207,270	$56,608	$5,029	$518,688	$432
2038	$221,880	$199,565	$54,503	$4,842	$499,405	$416
2039	$212,797	$191,395	$52,272	$4,644	$478,960	$399
2040	$203,178	$182,744	$49,909	$4,434	$457,311	$381
2041	$193,005	$173,594	$47,410	$4,212	$434,413	$362
2042	$182,256	$163,926	$44,770	$3,977	$410,220	$342
2043	$170,911	$153,721	$41,983	$3,730	$384,684	$320
2044	$158,947	$142,961	$39,044	$3,468	$357,756	$298
2045	$146,342	$131,624	$35,948	$3,193	$329,386	$274
2046	$133,074	$119,690	$32,689	$2,904	$299,521	$249
2047	$127,626	$114,790	$31,351	$2,785	$287,260	$239
2048	$130,562	$117,431	$32,072	$2,849	$293,867	$245
2049	$133,565	$120,131	$32,809	$2,915	$300,626	$250
2050	$136,637	$122,894	$33,564	$2,982	$307,540	$256
2051	$139,779	$125,721	$34,336	$3,050	$314,613	$262
2052	$142,994	$128,613	$35,126	$3,120	$321,850	$268
2053	$146,283	$131,571	$35,933	$3,192	$329,252	$274
2054	$149,648	$134,597	$36,760	$3,266	$336,825	$281
2055	$153,090	$137,693	$37,605	$3,341	$344,572	$287
2056	$156,611	$140,860	$38,470	$3,418	$352,497	$294
2057	$160,213	$144,099	$39,355	$3,496	$360,604	$300
2058	$163,898	$147,414	$40,260	$3,577	$368,898	$307
2059	$167,667	$150,804	$41,186	$3,659	$377,383	$314
2060	$171,524	$154,273	$42,134	$3,743	$386,063	$322
2061	$175,469	$157,821	$43,103	$3,829	$394,942	$329
2062	$179,504	$161,451	$44,094	$3,917	$404,026	$336
2063	$183,633	$165,164	$45,108	$4,007	$413,319	$344
2064	$187,856	$168,963	$46,146	$4,099	$422,825	$352
2065	$192,177	$172,849	$47,207	$4,194	$432,550	$360
2066	$196,597	$176,825	$48,293	$4,290	$442,498	$369
2067	$201,119	$180,892	$49,404	$4,389	$452,676	$377
2068	$205,745	$185,052	$50,540	$4,490	$463,087	$386
TOTAL	$7,550,995	$6,791,557	$1,854,852	$164,775	$16,995,680	$14,155
AVG ANNUAL	$188,775	$169,789	$46,371	$4,119	$424,892	$354

According to Table 6.4, the total amounts paid over 40 years are over $7.0 million for Brimfield FPD, over $6.6 million for Akron-Princeville FPD, over $299 thousand for Williamsfield FPD, over $9.7 million for the Lillie M. Evans Library District, over $4.8 million for Brimfield Public Library, and over $7.4 million for the Greater Metro Airport Authority.

Table 6.4 – Local Taxes from the Four Creeks Wind Project for Other Taxing Bodies (Cont.)

Tax Year	Brimfield FPD	Akron-Princeville FPD	Williamsfield FPD	Lillie M. Evans Library District	Brimfield Public Library	Greater Metro Airport Authority
2029	$265,272	$248,131	$11,205	$364,976	$182,001	$279,856
2030	$260,518	$243,684	$11,004	$358,435	$178,740	$274,841
2031	$255,406	$238,902	$10,788	$351,401	$175,232	$269,447
2032	$249,920	$233,771	$10,556	$343,853	$171,469	$263,660
2033	$244,047	$228,277	$10,308	$335,773	$167,439	$257,464
2034	$237,771	$222,407	$10,043	$327,139	$163,133	$250,843
2035	$231,078	$216,146	$9,761	$317,930	$158,541	$243,782
2036	$223,951	$209,480	$9,460	$308,124	$153,651	$236,263
2037	$216,374	$202,393	$9,139	$297,699	$148,453	$228,269
2038	$208,330	$194,868	$8,800	$286,632	$142,934	$219,783
2039	$199,802	$186,891	$8,439	$274,898	$137,083	$210,786
2040	$190,771	$178,443	$8,058	$262,472	$130,886	$201,258
2041	$181,218	$169,509	$7,655	$249,330	$124,333	$191,181
2042	$171,126	$160,068	$7,228	$235,444	$117,408	$180,534
2043	$160,473	$150,104	$6,778	$220,788	$110,100	$169,296
2044	$149,240	$139,597	$6,304	$205,333	$102,393	$157,445
2045	$137,405	$128,527	$5,804	$189,050	$94,273	$144,959
2046	$124,947	$116,874	$5,278	$171,909	$85,726	$131,816
2047	$119,832	$112,089	$5,062	$164,872	$82,216	$126,420
2048	$122,588	$114,667	$5,178	$168,664	$84,107	$129,328
2049	$125,408	$117,304	$5,297	$172,543	$86,042	$132,302
2050	$128,292	$120,002	$5,419	$176,512	$88,021	$135,345
2051	$131,243	$122,763	$5,544	$180,571	$90,045	$138,458
2052	$134,262	$125,586	$5,671	$184,725	$92,116	$141,643
2053	$137,350	$128,475	$5,802	$188,973	$94,235	$144,901
2054	$140,509	$131,429	$5,935	$193,320	$96,402	$148,233
2055	$143,740	$134,452	$6,071	$197,766	$98,619	$151,643
2056	$147,046	$137,545	$6,211	$202,315	$100,888	$155,131
2057	$150,429	$140,708	$6,354	$206,968	$103,208	$158,699
2058	$153,888	$143,945	$6,500	$211,728	$105,582	$162,349
2059	$157,428	$147,255	$6,650	$216,598	$108,010	$166,083
2060	$161,049	$150,642	$6,803	$221,580	$110,495	$169,903
2061	$164,753	$154,107	$6,959	$226,676	$113,036	$173,810
2062	$168,542	$157,651	$7,119	$231,889	$115,636	$177,808
2063	$172,419	$161,277	$7,283	$237,223	$118,295	$181,897
2064	$176,384	$164,987	$7,450	$242,679	$121,016	$186,081
2065	$180,441	$168,781	$7,622	$248,261	$123,800	$190,361
2066	$184,591	$172,663	$7,797	$253,971	$126,647	$194,739
2067	$188,837	$176,635	$7,976	$259,812	$129,560	$199,218
2068	$193,180	$180,697	$8,160	$265,788	$132,540	$203,800
TOTAL	$7,089,860	$6,631,735	$299,470	$9,754,617	$4,864,311	$7,479,634
AVG ANNUAL	$177,247	$165,793	$7,487	$243,865	$121,608	$186,991

Table 6.5 – Local Taxes from the Four Creeks Wind Project for the School Districts

Tax Year	Williamsfield CUSD #210	Princeville CUSD #326	Stark County CUSD #100	Brimfield CUSD #309
2029	$53,775	$5,031,639	$61,430	$2,080,861
2030	$52,811	$4,941,472	$60,330	$2,043,572
2031	$51,775	$4,844,495	$59,146	$2,003,466
2032	$50,662	$4,740,444	$57,875	$1,960,436
2033	$49,472	$4,629,043	$56,515	$1,914,365
2034	$48,200	$4,510,011	$55,062	$1,865,139
2035	$46,843	$4,383,054	$53,512	$1,812,635
2036	$45,398	$4,247,872	$51,862	$1,756,730
2037	$43,862	$4,104,152	$50,107	$1,697,294
2038	$42,232	$3,951,574	$48,244	$1,634,194
2039	$40,503	$3,789,806	$46,269	$1,567,294
2040	$38,672	$3,618,507	$44,178	$1,496,453
2041	$36,736	$3,437,323	$41,966	$1,421,523
2042	$34,690	$3,245,891	$39,629	$1,342,355
2043	$32,530	$3,043,834	$37,162	$1,258,794
2044	$30,253	$2,830,766	$34,560	$1,170,678
2045	$27,854	$2,606,286	$31,820	$1,077,843
2046	$25,329	$2,369,983	$28,935	$980,119
2047	$24,292	$2,272,962	$27,750	$939,995
2048	$24,850	$2,325,240	$28,388	$961,615
2049	$25,422	$2,378,720	$29,041	$983,732
2050	$26,007	$2,433,431	$29,709	$1,006,358
2051	$26,605	$2,489,400	$30,393	$1,029,504
2052	$27,217	$2,546,656	$31,092	$1,053,183
2053	$27,843	$2,605,229	$31,807	$1,077,406
2054	$28,483	$2,665,149	$32,538	$1,102,186
2055	$29,138	$2,726,448	$33,287	$1,127,537
2056	$29,809	$2,789,156	$34,052	$1,153,470
2057	$30,494	$2,853,307	$34,836	$1,180,000
2058	$31,195	$2,918,933	$35,637	$1,207,140
2059	$31,913	$2,986,068	$36,456	$1,234,904
2060	$32,647	$3,054,748	$37,295	$1,263,307
2061	$33,398	$3,125,007	$38,153	$1,292,363
2062	$34,166	$3,196,882	$39,030	$1,322,087
2063	$34,952	$3,270,410	$39,928	$1,352,495
2064	$35,756	$3,345,630	$40,846	$1,383,603
2065	$36,578	$3,422,579	$41,786	$1,415,426
2066	$37,419	$3,501,299	$42,747	$1,447,980
2067	$38,280	$3,581,828	$43,730	$1,481,284
2068	$39,160	$3,664,210	$44,736	$1,515,354
TOTAL	$1,437,220	$134,479,442	$1,641,836	$55,614,681
AVG ANNUAL	$35,931	$3,361,986	$41,046	$1,390,367

The largest taxing jurisdictions for local taxes are local school districts. However, the tax implications for school districts are more complicated than for other taxing bodies. School districts receive state aid based on the assessed value of the taxable property within their district. As assessed value increases, the state aid to the school district is decreased.

Although the exact amount of the reduction in state aid to the school districts is uncertain, local project tax revenue is superior to relying on state aid for the following reasons: (1) a wind project can't relocate – it is a permanent structure that will be within the school district's footprint for the life of the Project; (2) the school district can raise the tax rate and increase its revenues as needed; (3) the school district does not have to deal with the year-to-year uncertainty of state aid amounts; (4) the school district does not have to wait for months (or even into the next Fiscal Year) for payment; (5) the Project does not increase the overall cost of education in the way that a new residential development would.

Table 6.5 shows the direct local tax revenue coming from the Project to Williamsfield CUSD #210, Princeville CUSD #326, Stark County CUSD #100, and Brimfield CUSD #309. This tax revenue uses the assumptions outlined earlier to calculate the other tax revenue and assumes that 0.88% of the Project area is in Williamsfield CUSD #210, 67.54% of the Project area is in Princeville CUSD #326, 0.88% of the Project area is in Stark County CUSD #100, and 30.70% of the Project area is in Brimfield CUSD #309. Over the 40-year life of the Project, the school districts are expected to receive over $193 million in tax revenue.

Having considered all these benefits, it is still important to determine the net impact of the wind energy project after taking into account the reduction in school funding from the State of Illinois. Determining the reduction in state aid is complicated by the fact that there is a new law for distributing state funds to education.

On August 31, 2017, Governor Rauner signed into law PA 100-0465 that fundamentally changes the way that the state distributes state aid to school districts. The funding consists of two parts – a Base Funding Minimum and a Tier Funding. The Base Funding Minimum in FY18 is based on what the district received in FY 17 under the old funding formula. Some call this the "Hold Harmless" provision and ensures that there are no "losing" districts in the transition to the new funding formula. The Tier Funding is additional money that is distributed in higher portion to the districts that demonstrate a higher need under the new formula. Because of the "Hold Harmless" provision, no school district will see a reduction in their GSA from what they received in the year before the wind farm was installed. However, the higher EAV caused by the wind farm could reduce its eligibility for new money allocated in the state budget.

There are several sources of uncertainty with the new school funding formula concerning this new money. First, the total amount of new funding to be distributed over the next ten years is unknown at this point. It will be determined year-by-year in the state budget passed by the legislature and signed by the governor. For FY21, no new money was allocated for the school funding formula though the FY22 does have new money in the budget. Second, data for the formula funding changes each year based on the school's student population and its "need" and it is difficult to forecast its school's student population over time. Third, each school district is competing with all other school districts for this new funding and so the EAV and student population for all other school districts in the state will impact what a single school district receives. Fourth, the school district's EAV could also change due to other property changes in the district.

In order to determine the net impact of the Project on a school district's eligibility for new state aid money, we can make the following assumptions: (1) that the State of Illinois continues to provide $350 million in NEW state aid to education ANNUALLY. For reference, the new law passed in 2017 provided $350 million and the FY19 state budget has $350 million. The state budget has failed to include this increase in FY20 and FY21; (2) that the school districts will forfeit ALL of the new Tier funding for schools. It seems more likely that the school districts will switch tiers rather than lose all funding; (3) that the school districts would be entitled to the same tiered funding annually for the 10 years covered by the new school funding law without the wind farm; (4) that other school districts in the State of Illinois have a constant EAV and Evidence Based Funding needs.

For Fiscal Year 2026, Williamsfield CUSD #210 had 99% adequacy, was assigned Tier 3 status, and will receive $4,920 in "new money"; Princeville CUSD #326 had 89% adequacy, was assigned Tier 2 status, and will receive $15,324 in "new money"; Stark County CUSD #100 had 94% adequacy, was assigned Tier 3 status, and will receive $10,946; and Brimfield CUSD #309 had 94% adequacy, was assigned Tier 3 status, and will receive $9,883. As outlined in Table 6.5, there is no year in which Williamsfield CUSD #210 receives less than $24,292, Princeville CUSD #326 receives less than $2,457,103, Stark County CUSD #100 receives less than $30,393, and Brimfield CUSD #309 receives less than $882,444. If new money is allocated in the future, it is unlikely that the districts will lose all of the "new money" and their EBF funding cannot go down from the previous year. Thus, the school districts will receive a net positive flow of funds because of the Project if "new money" remains the same.

VII. Appendix

Table 7.1 – Local and Statewide Compensation by Occupation

Occupation Code	Job Type	Education/ Training Required	Illinois 10th Percentile of Wages	Illinois 90th Percentile of Wages	Illinois Mean Wages	Peoria, IL Metro Area 10th Percentile of Wages	Peoria, IL Metro Area 90th Percentile of Wages	Peoria, IL Metro Area Mean Wages	U.S. Fringe Benefits Median	Total Compensation Local Mean Wages plus U.S. Fringe
	Jobs During Construction									
47-3013	Helpers – Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	$24,960	$59,170	$39,820	$24,960	$59,220	$38,400	$27,394	$65,794
47-2111	Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	$46,950	$116,340	$84,790	$41,310	$98,770	$72,870	$27,394	$100,264
47-2061	Construction Laborers	No formal educational credential	$36,250	$100,000	$65,590	$31,370	$90,810	$59,150	$27,394	$86,544
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	High school diploma or equivalent	$44,860	$112,220	$82,280	$40,700	$103,830	$78,430	$27,394	$105,824
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades	High school diploma or equivalent	$49,790	$123,870	$89,470	$51,070	$112,640	$83,640	$27,394	$111,034
13-1082	Project Management Specialists and Business Operations Specialists	Bachelor's degree	$52,840	$154,070	$99,210	$52,050	$133,830	$91,790	$27,394	$119,184
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General (Operations)	High school diploma or equivalent	$30,210	$77,900	$52,160	$29,260	$76,160	$49,990	$27,394	$77,384
13-1111	Management Analysts	Bachelor's degree	$62,050	$176,900	$116,650	$55,150	$155,400	$105,340	$27,394	$132,734
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	Bachelor's degree	$42,200	$228,630	$124,510	$42,420	$200,470	$106,250	$27,394	$133,644
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	Bachelor's degree	$64,910	$138,360	$101,210	$63,460	$131,800	$91,120	$27,394	$118,514
41-3091	Sales Representatives of Services	Bachelor's degree	$36,600	$126,290	$74,130	$30,420	$107,190	$64,060	$27,394	$91,454
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	No formal educational credential	$27,970	$49,350	$37,710	$27,150	$46,660	$35,670	$27,394	$63,064
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing	Some college, no degree	$31,570	$72,800	$49,810	$28,850	$60,200	$44,440	$27,394	$71,834
53-7021	Crane and Tower Operators	No formal educational credential	$33,980	$86,120	$58,680	$35,620	$78,010	$50,150	$27,394	$77,544
	Jobs During Operations									
49-9081	Wind Turbine Service Technicians	High school diploma or equivalent	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	$27,394	#N/A
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping	No formal educational credential	$28,290	$49,810	$38,940	$24,960	$56,780	$37,790	$27,394	$65,184
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	$40,680	$96,900	$67,080	$43,130	$94,840	$66,180	$27,394	$93,574

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2025), Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) Tables

Table 7.2 – Occupational Description and Future Outlook

Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Description	Work Environment	Current Employment	Job Growth, 2024-2034 (percent)
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	Plan, direct, or coordinate the operations of public or private sector organizations, overseeing multiple departments or locations. Duties and responsibilities include formulating policies, managing daily operations, and planning the use of materials and human resources, but they are too diverse and general in nature to be classified in any one functional area of management or administration, such as personnel, purchasing, or administrative services. Usually manage through subordinate supervisors. Excludes First-Line Supervisors.	Top executives work in nearly every industry, for both small and large organizations. They often have irregular schedules, which may include working evenings and weekends. Travel is common, particularly for chief executives.	3,584,420	164,000 (4.4%)
13-1082	Project Management Specialists and Business Operations Specialists	Analyze and coordinate the schedule, timeline, procurement, staffing, and budget of a product or service on a per project basis. Lead and guide the work of technical staff. May serve as a point of contact for the client or customer. Excludes "Management Occupations" (11-0000), "Logisticians" (13-1081), "Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners" (13-1121), and "Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks" (43-5061).	Project management specialists usually work in an office setting. Although Project management specialists may collaborate on teams, some work independently. Project management specialists also may travel to their clients' places of business.	1,006,160	58,700 (5.6%)
13-1111	Management Analysts	Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplification and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals to assist management in operating more efficiently and effectively. Includes program analysts and management consultants. Excludes "Computer Systems Analysts" (15-1211) and "Operations Research Analysts" (15-2031).	Management analysts may travel frequently to meet with clients. Some work more than 40 hours per week.	893,900	94,500 (8.8%)
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	Research, design, develop, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. Excludes "Computer Hardware Engineers" (17-2061).	Electrical and electronics engineers work in industries including research and development, engineering services, manufacturing, telecommunications, and the federal government. Electrical and electronics engineers generally work indoors in offices. However, they may have to visit sites to observe a problem or a piece of complex equipment.	188,790	13,800 (7.2%)
41-3091	Sales Representatives of Services	Sell services to individuals or businesses. May describe options or resolve client problems. Excludes "Advertising Sales Agents" (41-3011), "Insurance Sales Agents" (41-3021), "Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents" (41-3031), "Travel Agents" (41-3041), "Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing" (41-4010), and "Telemarketers" (41-9041).	Wholesale and manufacturing sales representatives work under pressure because their income and job security depend on the amount of merchandise they sell. Some sales representatives travel frequently.	1,189,330	37,900 (3.1%)
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing	Compute, classify, and record numerical data to keep financial records complete. Perform any combination of routine calculating, posting, and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. May also check the accuracy of figures, calculations, and postings pertaining to business transactions recorded by other workers. Excludes "Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks" (43-3051).	Most accountants and auditors work full-time. Overtime hours are typical at certain periods of the year, such as for quarterly audits or during tax season.	1,455,770	-94,300 (-5.8%)
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extraction workers.	Construction managers may have a main office but spend most of their time in a field office onsite, where they monitor projects and make decisions about construction activities. Those who manage multiple projects must visit the different worksites, which may require travelling out of state or being away from home for extended periods.	806,080	49,000 (5.3%)

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, OEWS (2025); Employment Projections, Occupational Projections Data [Data set] (2024); Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH) (2025)

Table 7.2 – Occupational Description and Future Outlook (Cont.)

Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Description	Work Environment	Current Employment	Job Growth, 2024-2034 (percent)
47-2061	Construction Laborers	Perform tasks involving physical labor at construction sites. May operate hand and power tools of all types: air hammers, earth tampers, cement mixers, small mechanical hoists, surveying and measuring equipment, and a variety of other equipment and instruments. May clean and prepare sites, dig trenches, set braces to support the sides of excavations, erect scaffolding, and clean up rubble, debris, and other waste materials. May assist other craft workers. Construction laborers who primarily assist a particular craft worker are classified under "Helpers, Construction Trades" (47-3010). Excludes "Hazardous Materials Removal Workers" (47-4041).	Most construction laborers and helpers typically work full-time and do physically demanding work. Some work at great heights or outdoors in all weather conditions. Construction laborers have one of the highest rates of injuries and illnesses of all occupations.	1,057,660	106,500 (7.3%)
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	Operate one or several types of power construction equipment, such as motor graders, bulldozers, scrapers, compressors, pumps, derricks, shovels, tractors, or front-end loaders to excavate, move, and grade earth, erect structures, or pour concrete or other hard surface pavement. May repair and maintain equipment in addition to other duties. Excludes "Extraction Workers" (47-5000) and "Crane and Tower Operators" (53-7021).	Construction equipment operators may work even in unpleasant weather. Most operators work full-time, and some have irregular work schedules that include nights.	469,270	17,800 (3.6%)
47-2111	Electricians	Install, maintain, and repair electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures. Ensure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. May install or service street lights, intercom systems, or electrical control systems. Excludes "Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers" (49-2098).	Almost all electricians work full-time. Work schedules may include evenings and weekends. Overtime is common.	742,580	77,400 (9.5%)
47-3013	Helpers – Electricians	Help electricians by performing duties requiring less skill. Duties include using, supplying, or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Construction laborers who do not primarily assist electricians are classified under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061). Apprentice workers are classified with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2231).	Most construction laborers and helpers typically work full-time and do physically demanding work. Some work at great heights or outdoors in all weather conditions. Construction laborers have one of the highest rates of injuries and illnesses of all occupations.	64,440	100 (0.2%)
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General (Operations)	Perform work involving the skills of two or more maintenance or craft occupations to keep machines, mechanical equipment, or the structure of a building in repair. Duties may involve pipe fitting; HVAC maintenance; insulating; welding; machining; carpentry; repairing electrical or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning, and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, or stairs. Excludes "Facilities Managers" (11-3013) and "Maintenance Workers, Machinery" (49-9043).	General maintenance and repair workers often carry out many different tasks in a single day. They could work at any number of indoor or outdoor locations. They may work inside a single building, such as a hotel or hospital, or be responsible for the maintenance of many buildings, such as those in an apartment complex or on a college campus.	1,531,700	62,400 (3.8%)
49-9081	Wind Turbine Service Technicians	Inspect, diagnose, adjust, or repair wind turbines. Perform maintenance on wind turbine equipment including resolving electrical, mechanical, and hydraulic malfunctions.	Wind turbine service technicians generally work outdoors, in confined spaces, and often at great heights. Most wind techs work full-time, and they also may be on call in the evening or on weekends.	11,220	6,800 (49.9%)
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	Directly supervise and coordinate the activities of production and operating workers, such as inspectors, precision workers, machine setters and operators, assemblers, fabricators, and plant and system operators. Excludes team or work leaders.	N/A	685,140	8,300 (1.2%)
53-7021	Material Moving Machine Operators	Use equipment to transport objects.	Most material moving machine operators work full-time, and some work more than 40 hours per week. Because materials are shipped around the clock, some operators work overnight shifts.	42,000	1,300 (3%)
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	Manually move freight, stock, luggage, or other materials, or perform other general labor. Includes all manual laborers not elsewhere classified. Excludes "Construction Laborers" (47-2061) and "Helpers, Construction Trades" (47-3011 through 47-3019). Excludes "Material Moving Workers" (53-7011 through 53-7199) who use power equipment.	Most hand laborers and material movers work full-time. Because materials are shipped around the clock, some workers, especially those in warehousing, work overnight shifts.	2,982,530	44,300 (1.5%)

Table 7.3 – Occupational Output from IMPLAN Construction Model, Direct Jobs, Employment Greater than 1.0

This table is directly modeled for this project.

Occupation Code	Occupation	Wage and Salary Employment	Wage and Salary Income	Supplements to Wages and Salaries	Employee Compensation	Hours Worked
47-2000	Construction Trades Workers	68.04	$3,890,738.77	$671,116.17	$4,561,854.93	129,560.08
49-9000	Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	57.42	$3,913,695.93	$675,076.06	$4,588,772.00	120,227.82
47-1000	Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	18.18	$1,559,559.47	$269,009.47	$1,828,568.93	38,637.68
49-1000	Supervisors of Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	13.20	$1,196,875.29	$206,449.83	$1,403,325.11	28,684.68
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	10.84	$933,594.31	$161,036.31	$1,094,630.62	21,750.70
11-9000	Other Management Occupations	8.78	$1,029,960.87	$177,658.65	$1,207,619.52	18,836.58
11-1000	Top Executives	6.82	$1,041,383.95	$179,629.02	$1,221,012.98	15,059.80
43-9000	Other Office and Administrative Support Workers	4.44	$191,877.50	$33,097.08	$224,974.59	7,112.02
43-3000	Financial Clerks	3.72	$197,489.69	$34,065.13	$231,554.82	6,610.86
43-6000	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	3.52	$174,266.48	$30,059.35	$204,325.83	6,100.64
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	3.38	$186,492.12	$32,168.15	$218,660.28	6,852.56
49-2000	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	3.28	$220,424.18	$38,021.11	$258,445.30	6,863.26
49-3000	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	3.12	$202,462.62	$34,922.91	$237,385.54	6,498.00
17-2000	Engineers	2.84	$284,433.52	$49,062.13	$333,495.65	5,741.20
53-7000	Material Moving Workers	2.82	$130,843.46	$22,569.27	$153,412.73	4,810.32
11-3000	Operations Specialties Managers	2.06	$274,603.02	$47,366.46	$321,969.47	4,295.10
13-2000	Financial Specialists	2.02	$190,312.99	$32,827.21	$223,140.21	4,007.18
17-3000	Drafters, Engineering Technicians, and Mapping Technicians	1.88	$112,896.14	$19,473.54	$132,369.68	3,618.80
19-5000	Occupational Health and Safety Specialists and Technicians	1.76	$146,415.46	$25,255.31	$171,670.76	3,503.70
47-4000	Other Construction and Related Workers	1.74	$128,297.34	$22,130.09	$150,427.45	3,409.36
15-1200	Computer Occupations	1.64	$134,133.33	$23,136.75	$157,270.08	3,262.50
51-4000	Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	1.60	$111,438.60	$19,222.12	$130,660.72	3,178.98
43-5000	Material Recording, Scheduling, Dispatching, and Distributing Workers	1.46	$86,599.45	$14,937.60	$101,537.04	2,828.16
43-1000	Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1.42	$101,661.36	$17,535.63	$119,196.99	2,763.56
47-5000	Extraction Workers	1.28	$73,848.16	$12,738.12	$86,586.28	2,788.08

Table 7.4 – Occupational Output from IMPLAN Construction Model, Indirect Jobs, Employment Greater than 1.0

This table is directly modeled for this project.

Occupation Code	Occupation	Wage and Salary Employment	Wage and Salary Income	Supplements to Wages and Salaries	Employee Compensation	Hours Worked
47-2000	Construction Trades Workers	73.67	$6,103,594.40	$1,055,105.48	$7,158,699.88	141,943.23
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	13.87	$950,285.00	$178,691.35	$1,128,976.34	28,127.67
47-1000	Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	13.42	$1,522,183.79	$263,045.32	$1,785,229.11	28,725.28
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	8.19	$1,004,174.51	$174,529.64	$1,178,704.14	16,471.96
49-3000	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	6.83	$476,509.06	$87,120.47	$563,629.53	13,478.26
11-9000	Other Management Occupations	6.41	$1,049,166.86	$182,114.51	$1,231,281.36	13,865.10
11-1000	Top Executives	4.69	$850,822.73	$151,180.36	$1,002,003.09	10,381.59
53-7000	Material Moving Workers	4.09	$222,092.80	$40,971.26	$263,064.07	7,119.21
43-9000	Other Office and Administrative Support Workers	3.71	$200,242.27	$35,667.47	$235,909.74	5,975.60
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	3.57	$120,378.51	$25,352.06	$145,730.57	5,227.06
17-2000	Engineers	3.40	$396,688.79	$67,956.88	$464,645.66	6,931.38
43-3000	Financial Clerks	2.97	$194,801.76	$34,885.08	$229,686.84	5,236.34
49-9000	Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	2.63	$195,686.24	$37,041.27	$232,727.52	5,205.40
43-6000	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2.43	$156,810.79	$27,511.99	$184,322.78	4,278.47
47-4000	Other Construction and Related Workers	2.20	$152,698.91	$26,491.56	$179,190.48	4,253.77
13-2000	Financial Specialists	2.14	$233,755.55	$40,826.20	$274,581.75	4,237.44
51-9000	Other Production Occupations	2.01	$138,267.07	$26,407.85	$164,674.91	3,933.78
43-4000	Information and Record Clerks	1.81	$84,425.02	$16,087.00	$100,512.03	2,971.29
11-3000	Operations Specialties Managers	1.79	$306,411.36	$55,553.24	$361,964.60	3,742.37
33-9000	Other Protective Service Workers	1.53	$92,788.05	$16,648.01	$109,436.06	1,912.02
43-5000	Material Recording, Scheduling, Dispatching, and Distributing Workers	1.51	$98,368.43	$24,157.01	$122,525.45	2,883.04
37-2000	Building Cleaning and Pest Control Workers	1.47	$48,795.87	$9,426.22	$58,222.08	2,310.10
15-1200	Computer Occupations	1.43	$159,525.69	$26,988.29	$186,513.98	2,816.27
41-3000	Sales Representatives, Services	1.20	$109,504.99	$19,442.65	$128,947.64	2,368.63
43-1000	Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1.10	$105,190.71	$19,395.87	$124,586.58	2,148.52

Table 7.5 – Occupational Output from IMPLAN Construction Model, Induced Jobs, Employment Greater than 1.0

This table is directly modeled for this project.

Occupation Code	Occupation	Wage and Salary Employment	Wage and Salary Income	Supplements to Wages and Salaries	Employee Compensation	Hours Worked
29-1000	Healthcare Diagnosing or Treating Practitioners	9.47	$1,214,181.62	$242,188.29	$1,456,369.91	17,404.39
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	9.47	$258,363.23	$55,708.64	$314,071.86	12,426.07
35-3000	Food and Beverage Serving Workers	9.38	$213,887.50	$29,931.99	$243,819.49	10,238.75
31-1100	Home Health and Personal Care Aides; and Nursing Assistants, Orderlies, and Psychiatric Aides	8.56	$283,776.20	$55,087.80	$338,864.00	13,404.13
35-2000	Cooks and Food Preparation Workers	4.60	$123,884.12	$18,402.24	$142,286.35	6,216.11
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	4.35	$329,648.93	$57,452.30	$387,101.24	8,204.35
29-2000	Health Technologists and Technicians	4.32	$251,077.91	$50,696.37	$301,774.29	7,724.46
43-4000	Information and Record Clerks	3.85	$161,302.80	$29,965.00	$191,267.80	6,204.55
53-7000	Material Moving Workers	3.74	$132,022.69	$26,822.92	$158,845.62	5,771.61
43-6000	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	3.13	$150,501.84	$27,413.18	$177,915.02	5,430.83
11-1000	Top Executives	2.97	$353,232.58	$61,991.30	$415,223.87	6,288.88
37-2000	Building Cleaning and Pest Control Workers	2.78	$87,934.53	$15,711.91	$103,646.44	4,371.14
11-9000	Other Management Occupations	2.70	$274,577.40	$51,015.12	$325,592.52	5,316.91
21-1000	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists	2.60	$142,078.12	$26,942.84	$169,020.96	4,512.83
31-9000	Other Healthcare Support Occupations	2.40	$113,685.51	$21,910.95	$135,596.47	3,954.75
43-9000	Other Office and Administrative Support Workers	2.25	$87,003.98	$15,576.42	$102,580.40	3,581.79
15-1200	Computer Occupations	2.05	$215,919.82	$36,763.95	$252,683.77	3,993.10
13-2000	Financial Specialists	2.02	$270,199.23	$44,002.17	$314,201.40	4,001.99
39-9000	Other Personal Care and Service Workers	1.99	$48,135.59	$8,440.09	$56,575.68	2,331.24
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	1.93	$80,114.60	$15,978.65	$96,093.24	3,577.05

VIII. Glossary

Bb

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

An array of hundreds or thousands of small batteries that enable energy from renewables, like solar and wind, to be stored and released at a later time.

Cc

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

An index of the changes in the cost of goods and services to a typical consumer, based on the costs of the same goods and services at a base period.

Dd

Direct impacts

During the construction period: the changes that occur in the on-site construction industries in which the direct final demand change is made.

During operating years: the final demand changes that occur in the on-site spending for the wind operations and maintenance workers.

Ee

Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)

The product of the assessed value of property and the state equalization factor. This is typically used as the basis for the value of property in a property tax calculation.

Ff

Full-time equivalent (FTE)

A unit that indicates the workload of an employed person. One FTE is equivalent to one worker working 2,080 hours in a year. One half FTE is equivalent to a half-time worker or someone working 1,040 hours in a year.

Hh

HV line extension

High-voltage electric power transmission links used to connect generators to the electric transmission grid.

Ii

IMPLAN (IMpact analysis for PLANning)

A business that is the leading provider of economic impact data and analytic applications. IMPLAN data is collected at the federal, state, and local levels and used to create state-specific and county-specific industry multipliers.

Indirect impacts

Impacts that occur in industries that make up the supply chain for that industry.

During the construction period: the changes in inter-industry purchases resulting from the direct final demand changes, including construction spending on materials and equipment and other purchases of goods and off-site services.

During operating years: the changes in inter-industry purchases resulting from the direct final demand 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 of final demand changes.

Inflation

A persistent rise in the general level of prices related to an increase in the volume of money and resulting in the loss of value of currency. Inflation is typically measured by the CPI.

Mm

Median Household Income (MHI)

The income amount that divides a population into two equal groups; half having an income above that amount and half having an income below that amount.

Millage rate

The tax rate, as for property, assessed in mills per dollar.

Multiplier

A factor of proportionality that measures how much a variable changes in response to a change in another variable.

MW

A unit of power, equal to one million watts or one thousand kilowatts.

MWac (megawatt alternating current)

The power capacity of a utility-scale wind farm. Alternating Current is the form in which electric energy is delivered to businesses and residences and that consumers typically use when plugging electric appliances into a wall socket.

MWdc (megawatt direct current)

The power capacity of a utility-scale wind farm before its direct current output has been fed through an inverter to create an alternating current. A wind farm's rated MWdc will always be higher than its rated MWac.

Nn

Net economic impact

Total change in economic activity in a specific region, caused by a specific economic event.

Oo

Output

Economic output measures the value of goods and services produced in a given area. Gross Domestic Product is the economic output of the United States as a whole.

Rr

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

A measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area and adjusted for inflation over time.

Tt

Tax rate

The percentage (or millage) of the value of a property to be paid as a tax.

Total economic output

The quantity of goods or services produced in a given time period by a firm, industry, county, or country.

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X. Curriculum Vitae (Abbreviated)

DAVID G. LOOMIS

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

President

Education

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Economics, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1995

Bachelor of Arts (BA), Mathematics and Honors Economics, Temple University, Magna Cum Laude, May 1985

Experience

2011 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Supervises all aspects of analysis and report creation
- Performed over 500 economic impact analyses on policy initiatives and energy projects, such as wind energy, solar energy, natural gas plants, and transmission lines, at the county and state levels
- Provided expert testimony more than 100 times in formal proceedings before state legislative bodies, state public utility commissions, and county boards regarding wind, solar, and transmission projects
- Grew the company from a single employee to over 25 team members

1996 – 2023, Department of Economics at Illinois State University, Normal, IL

Professor Emeritus – (2023 - present)

Full Professor – (2010 - 2023)

Associate Professor – (2002 - 2009)

Assistant Professor – (1996 - 2002)

- Taught Regulatory Economics; Telecommunications Economics and Public Policy; Industrial Organization and Pricing; Individual and Social Choice; Economics of Energy and Public Policy; and a Graduate Seminar Course in Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Issues
- Supervised up to five graduate students in research projects each semester and served on numerous departmental committees

1997 – 2023, Institute for Regulatory Policy Studies, Normal, IL

Executive Director (2005 - 2023)

Co-Director (1997 - 2005)

- Grew contributing membership from five companies to 16 organizations
- Doubled the number of workshop/training events annually
- Supervised two directors, administrative staff, and the internship program
- Developed and implemented state-level workshops concerning regulatory issues related to the electric, natural gas, and telecommunications industries

2006 – 2018, Illinois Wind Working Group, Normal, IL

Director

- Founded the organization and grew the organizing committee to over 200 key wind stakeholders
- Organized an annual wind energy conference with over 400 attendees
- Organized strategic conferences to address critical wind energy issues
- Initiated monthly conference calls to stakeholders
- Devised organizational structure and by-laws

2007 – 2018, Center for Renewable Energy, Normal, IL

Director

- Created founding document approved by the Illinois State University Board of Trustees and Illinois Board of Higher Education
- Secured over $150,000 in funding from private companies
- Hired and supervised four professional staff members and supervised three faculty members as Associate Directors
- Reviewed renewable energy manufacturing grant applications for the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for a $30 million program
- Created technical "Due Diligence" documents for the Illinois Finance Authority loan program for wind farm projects in Illinois
- Published 40 articles in leading journals, such as *AIMS Energy*, *Renewable Energy*, *National Renewable Energy Laboratory Technical Report*, *Electricity Journal*, *Energy Economics*, *Energy Policy*, and many others
- Raised over $7.7 million in grants and over $2.7 million in external funding

BRYAN A. LOOMIS

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

Vice President

Education

Master of Business Administration (MBA), Belmont University, Nashville, Tennessee, 2017

Experience

2019 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Serves as lead analyst on economic impact reports, overseeing all aspects of analysis and report creation
- Communicates with developers about economic impact, property tax, and land use analyses
- Conducts non-standard analyses and memos for unique energy-related projects, such as statewide legislation, property tax impacts on school district state aid, and analyzing eligibility for energy community bonus adders to tax credits
- Oversees improvements to both reports and team processes

Expert Testimony

- Provides third-party expert testimony on behalf of developers for special-use permitting hearings, county board proceedings, and boards of zoning appeals (in seven states thus far)

Property Tax Analysis and Land Use Director (2019 - 2021)

- Directed the property tax analysis by training other associates on the methodology and overseeing the process for over twenty states
- Improved the property tax analysis methodology by researching various state taxing laws and implementing depreciation, taxing jurisdiction millage rates, and other factors into the tax analysis tool
- Executed land use analyses by running Monte Carlo simulations of expected future profits from farming and comparing that to the solar lease
- Performed economic impact modeling using JEDI and IMPLAN tools
- Improved workflow processes by capturing all tasks associated with economic modeling and report-writing, and created automated templates in Asana workplace management software

2019 – 2021, Viral Healthcare Founders LLC, Nashville, TN

CEO and Founder

CHRISTOPHER THANKAN

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

Director of Economic Impact Analysis

Education

Bachelor of Science in Sustainable & Renewable Energy (BS), Minor in Economics, Illinois State University, Summa Cum Laude, Normal, IL, 2021

Experience

2021 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Creates economic impact results for hundreds of renewable energy projects
- Utilizes IMPLAN software and Excel for analyses and update models, procedures, methodologies, etc.
- Quality checks internal team members' analysis and project cost information from clients
- Addresses client questions and concerns about analysis and reports
- Developed SER's proprietary economic impact analysis model
- Improved property tax analysis methodology and conducted property tax analysis for different U.S. states
- Researched taxation in states outside research portfolio
- Researched school funding and the impact of renewable energy on state aid to school districts and completed ad hoc research requests given by the company president

Expert Testimony

- Provided expert testimony in formal proceedings before county boards and boards of zoning appeals in Kansas, Illinois, and South Dakota
- Served as an economic impact expert for open house meetings in Colorado and New Mexico
- Presented on economic impacts of renewable energy projects in Missouri for the 2024 Midwest Energy Policy Series Renewables & Efficiency Conference in Columbia, MO
- Hosted and presented on numerous SER webinars discussing economic impacts and successful permitting

DEBORAH DINGESS

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

Director of Tax Research

Education

Master of Science in Taxation (MST), University of Cincinnati - Carl H. Lindner College of Business, Cincinnati, OH, August 2021

Bachelor of Arts in Financial Economics and Business Management (BA), Capital University, Columbus, OH, August 2012

Experience

2025 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Leads local tax research for utility-scale renewable energy projects across all 50 states
- Analyzes state and local tax codes, regulations, and case law related to renewable energy projects
- Develops and refines standardized local tax research templates, process documentation, and modeling tools
- Delivers local tax guidance to clients, permitting teams, zoning boards, and local government stakeholders
- Provides third-party expert testimony on tax methodology in local permitting proceedings on behalf of developers

Expert Testimony

- Provided expert testimony in formal proceedings before county boards and boards of zoning appeals in Ohio

2024 – 2025, Lumen Technologies, Denver, CO

Senior Tax Analyst, Transaction Tax and Compliance

- Prepared U.S. and Canadian transaction tax filings (sales/gross receipts/excise; GST/HST/PST); leveraged SAP and Alteryx
- Streamlined SOPs and training; researched U.S./international tax changes; resolved jurisdictional notices and exams

2019 – 2024, IGS Energy, Dublin, OH

Senior Tax Analyst (2023 - 2024)

Tax Analyst (2019 - 2023)

- Filed multi-state sales, property, and excise taxes across entities
- Established automations and tax reporting improvements
- Partnered with Finance and cross-functional teams on tax-sensitive initiatives

2016 – 2019, OhioHealth, Columbus, OH

Tax Analyst (2018 - 2019)

Senior Accountant (2017 - 2018)

Accountant (2016 - 2017)

- Managed CAT, local, and multi-state tax filings; coordinated with external firms on tax return preparation; supported month-end close

2014 – 2015, Penn National Gaming, Columbus, OH

Accountant (2015)

Revenue Auditor (2014)

2013, American Electric Power, Columbus, OH

Cost Coordinator (2013)

SAWYER KEITHLEY

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

Manager of Research & Analysis
Front Matter Team Lead

Education

Master of Science in Applied Economics (MS), Sequence in Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications, Illinois State University, Normal, IL, 2024

Bachelor of Science in Managerial Economics (BS), Minor in Business Administration, Magna Cum Laude, Illinois State University, Normal, IL, 2022

Experience

2021 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Uses cost inputs from customers to forecast potential new employment, output, and earnings impacts created by the proposed energy project
- Leads a team to gather data, write, and edit narratives for county-specific or state-specific tables and graphs
- Compiles project-specific information and researches property tax information for the county of interest
- Designed and implemented a standardized land use reporting framework for project analysis, successfully quantifying and highlighting the net land use impacts of solar projects across agricultural and forestry sectors (cropland, pastureland, and timberland)

Expert Testimony

- Provided expert testimony in formal proceedings before a county board and board of zoning appeals in Iroquois County, Illinois

June 2023 – August 2023, Nicor Gas, Rates Department

Rates Intern

- Conducted independent research to update the cost factors used by the company for feasibility studies and wrote a summary report for project findings
- Gathered historical and current information about the natural gas industry and analyzed patterns in legislation surrounding the future of natural gas

TIMOTHY ROBERTS

Strategic Economic Research, LLC

Manager of Data Analysis
Tax Team Lead

Education

Institute for Professionals in Taxation (IPT) – Property Tax School, Certificate of Completion (2025)

Experience

2022 – present, Strategic Economic Research, LLC

- Oversees the company's tax team, manages a group of analysts, and ensures accuracy and consistency across deliverables
- Leads client communication by reviewing project inputs, addresses technical questions, and provides explanations of tax law and research
- Researches state and county local tax policies and develops state-specific valuation templates across multiple renewable energy technologies
- Designs, manages, and maintains the company's internal database, ensuring data accuracy across projects
- Develops custom programs and applications using Python and other programming tools to streamline workflows, automate repetitive tasks, and improve data quality
- Creates external-facing websites to support company projects
- Provides training, mentorship, and oversight to analysts
- Conducted and reviewed over 300 local tax analyses, as well as economic impact analyses, land use analyses, and county-level economic analyses for renewable energy projects nationwide
- Contributed to company recognition, including a prestigious award from Google for Renewable Energy Leadership

1604 Visa Drive Suite #1
Normal, IL 61761

strategiceconomic.com

815-905-2750