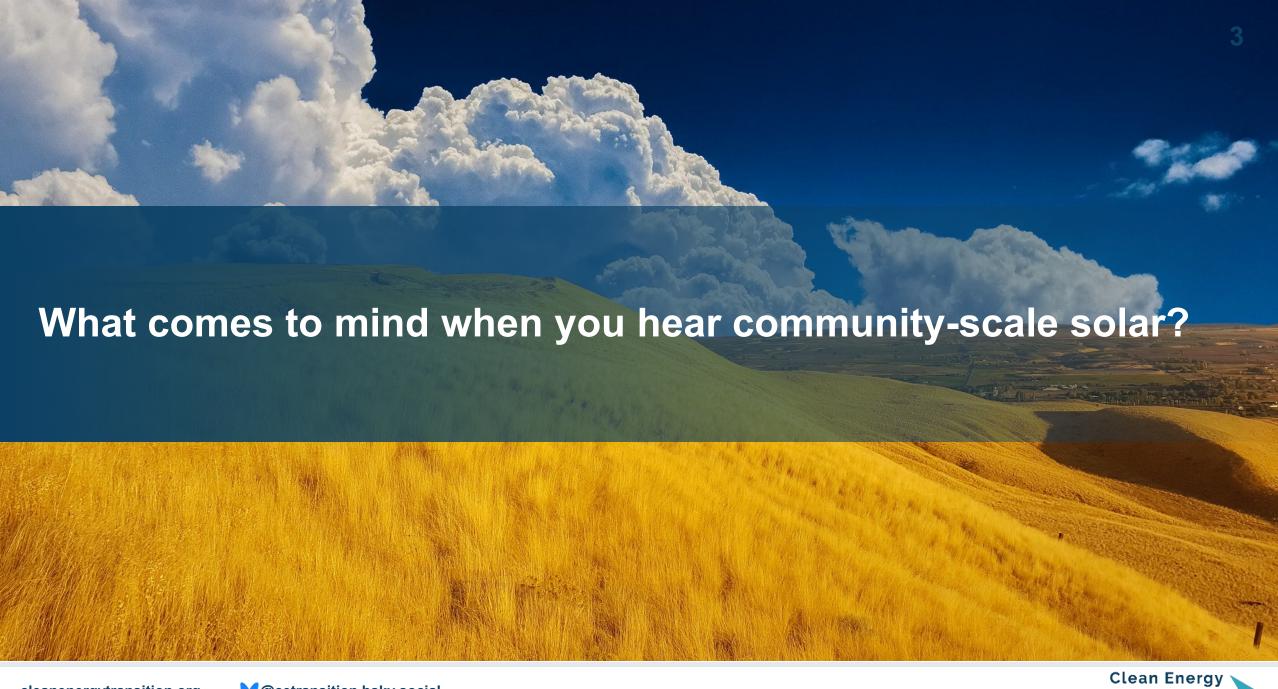


What is the Clean Energy Transition Institute?

- > What We Are: Independent, nonpartisan Northwest research and analysis nonprofit organization
- Our Mission: Accelerate an equitable clean energy transition in the Northwest
- > Our Role: Frame, translate, demystify decarbonization and the clean energy transition in the Northwest
 - Unbiased analysis to encourage fact-based conversations



Defining Community-Scale Solar

No standard definition! From interviews and literature review:

- Purpose is to benefit/serve local community members
 - Connected to the distribution grid to enable these benefits
- Aims to provide equitable access to solar energy, especially for those unable to install their own systems
- Can be behind or in front of the meter, located on rooftops or the ground, and is often subscription-based to allow shared access to benefits
- Project size is shaped by policy thresholds, economic feasibility, incentive programs, and hosting capacity
 - For this project, generally defined as 12kW 1 MW
- Various ownership models (building owner, 3rd party, utility)
 - Virtual net metering and shared ownership models are desired but not widely available in Washington



Project Introduction

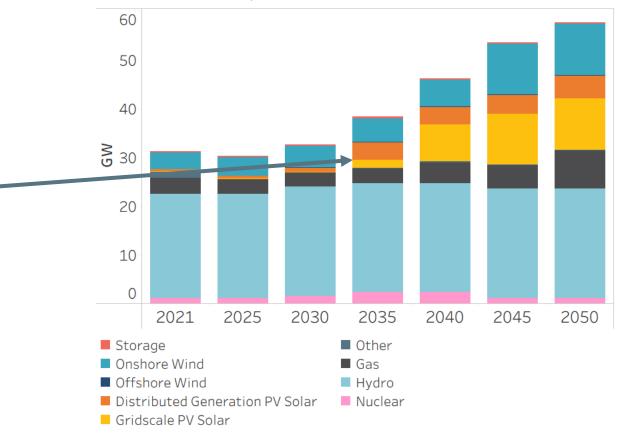
- Collaboration between CETI and University of Washington researchers exploring community-scale solar in Washington
- Goal was to create interactive visualizations combining data layers related to the potential benefits associated with community-scale solar
- Methodology
 - Five staff interviews
 - Focused literature review
 - Development of data visualizations and accompanying narrative text



Solar can Play Critical Role in Washington's Clean Energy Future

- Significant projected growth in clean electricity demand
- Previous CETI study finds role for both utility-scale and distributed solar

Washington Electricity Generation Capacity Net-Zero Northwest, Core Case



Source: Clean Energy Transition Institute. *Net-Zero Northwest Energy Pathways Analysis,* June 2023, https://www.nznw.org/energy





Wide Range of Benefits

- Economic
 - Lower energy bills, with savings reinvested in communities
 - Creation of local construction and maintenance jobs
 - Lease revenue for landowners
- Energy resilience and reliability
 - When paired with storage, community-scale solar can enable critical services during outages
 - Can support grid reliability and transmission deferral

- Expanded access to solar
 - Renters
 - Low-income households
 - Houses with rooftops not suitable for solar
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Health and safety
 - Refrigeration
 - Medical devices
 - Improved air quality

Role of Distributed Community-Scale Solar in Washington's Clean Energy Future

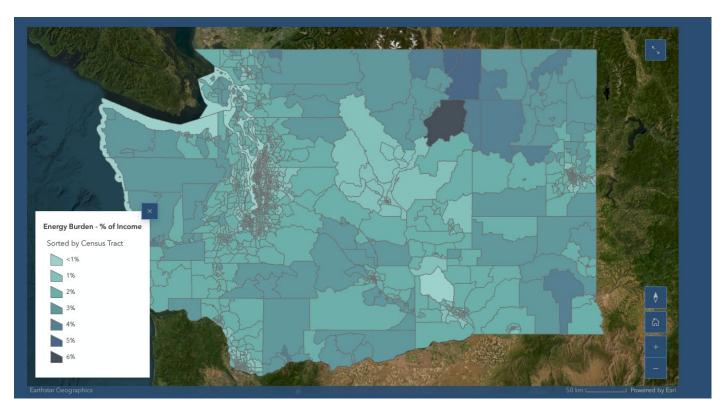
- Seen as key part of a resilient, equitable energy transition
- Enables community participation in clean energy goals
- Current policy may be barrier; likely upcoming conversations about how to value solar
- Specific considerations for rural communities
 - Underserved communities are often at the ends of distribution lines and experience more frequent outages



Economic Benefits

- More than 270,000 low-income households in Washington are energy burdened¹
 - Spend more than 6% of their household income on home energy bills annually
- Community solar can lead to household savings on electricity bills
 - "subscribers to corporate owned community solar services can expect to save between 10%-15% on their household electricity bills...[and up to] about 20% for households with low incomes" ²

content/uploads/sites/58/2025/01/Economic-Impact-Analysis-of-Community-Solar-Programs-for-the-State-of-Washington.pdf



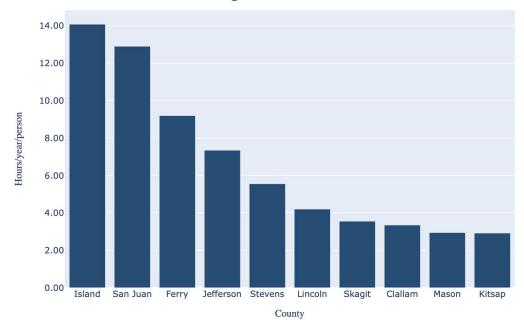
Map showing energy burden (% of annual income spent on energy bills) by census tract in Washington. Source: DOE LEAD Tool, https://www.energy.gov/scep/slsc/lead-tool



Energy Resilience

- Resilience = ability to withstand and recover from disruptions
 - Must be defined at a local level
 - Distinct from reliability, which refers to consistent and predictable power
- Microgrids and resilience hubs are key strategies
 - Microgrid = self-sufficient energy system that can operate in grid-connected or offgrid modes
 - Solar plus storage microgrids can enable critical services during outages

Ten Washington Counties with Largest per Capita
Outages from 2019-2023



Source: EAGLE-I dataset

Key Challenges and Factors to Maximize Benefits

Challenges

- Policy barriers
- Upfront cost and financing complexity
- Permitting and interconnection hurdles
- Siting constraints and community opposition
- Perception that Washington does not have great solar resources

Maximize benefits by:

- Engaging the local community
- Building to allow for future upgrades
- Prioritizing the built environment
- Designing resilience hubs where people already congregate naturally
- Accessing 3rd party financing, applying for grants



Learn More

Get notified when the project is published:

Sign up for CETI's newsletter
 www.cleanenergytransition.org/sign-up



 Or send me an email ruby@cleanenergytransition.org



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Example Projects in Washington

Merritt Manor Apartments (2022)

- Solar installation on low-income housing development in Olympia that provides energy savings to tenants
- 126 kW capacity

Vashon United Methodist Church (2024)

- Solar and battery storage installed on a Vashon Island church to provide backup power generation and emergency shelter with savings used to reinvest in its mission
- 30 kW capacity and 81 kWh battery storage

Canterbury Manor (2025)

- Solar installation on an independent senior community in Bremerton, with savings benefiting residents and supporting the organization's mission
- 144 kW capacity



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