

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

Center for Business and Economic Research

INDIANA RENEWABLE ENERGY

Siting through Technical Engagement and Planning (R-STEP")

INR-STEP FUNDING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) through the Renewable Energy Siting through Technical Engagement and Planning (R-STEP) program. R-STEP is administered with support from the Partnership Intermediary Agreement (PIA) that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has established with EnergyWerx.









The Relationship between Utility-Scale Wind and Solar Farms and Property Values

Dagney Faulk, Ph.D. dgfaulk@bsu.edu Center for Business and Economic Research Ball State University April 24, 2025



Total investment in Indiana \$6.78 billion (wind) \$1.7 billion (solar) (IURC)

Wind Turbines (2008 – 2023): 1,684 turbines 7 counties (LBNL)

Utility-Scale Solar (2012 – 2023): 77 projects 3,000 Acres 38 counties (LBNL)

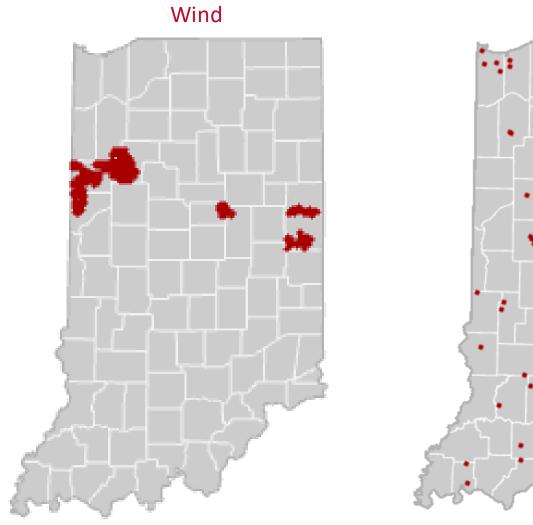


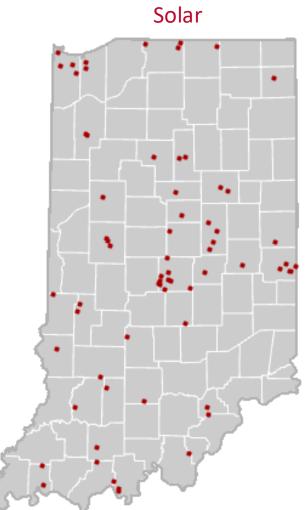
enter for Business and Economic Research

Location of Utility-Scale <u>Wind</u> and Solar Projects













STATE Photo by Eddie Blair on Unsplash

Externalities

Textbook Definition: An externality is an effect of an economic actor(s) activities on other economic actor(s) well being that is not taken into account by the normal operations of the price system.

Externalities and Property Values: Externalities may negatively or positively impact nearby property values.

Examples:

Negative	Positive
Pollution	Greenway Trails & Parks
Traffic Congestion	High Performing Schools
Noise	Infrastructure Improvements



Photo by Karolis Milisuaskus on Unsplash

enter for Business and Economic Research

Measuring Property Value Impacts of Externalities: Common Methods of Analysis

Matched Pair Analysis – Direct comparison of sale prices of similar properties that are closer and farther away from amenities or (dis)amenities.

Hedonic Analysis – Econometric model separating the price of a house into the value of each characteristic (e.g., number of bedrooms, square footage, basement, and certain location characteristics).

These models estimate the impact on the average property at multiple locations, or distances, from (dis)amenities.

Hedonic Difference-in-Difference Analysis – An econometric approach using the base hedonic approach, but defines treatment and control (or multiple spatial treatment groups) before and after a certain event.



Studies Examining the Impact of Utility-Scale <u>Solar</u> **Projects**

	Author(s)	Geography	Unit of Analysis (Method) Years	Sample Size, Distance, Number of Solar Projects	Key Findings
	CohnReznick, LLP Valuation Advisory Services	IN, IL, MN, MI	Farmland and homes (Matched pair, Interviews, review of other studies)	26 adjoining properties and 93 comparable sales over 6 solar farms	" no measurable and consistent difference in property values"
	Elmallah et al. (2023)	CA, CT, MA, MN, NC, NJ	Residential property sales (Hedonic DiD, Event study) 6 years before and after first year of operation	Over 1.8 million property transactions within four miles of 1,500 solar projects	Negative impact of 0.82 to 2.26% depending on distance to solar project. No measurable impact on homes > 1 mile from solar project.
	Gaur and Lang (2023)	MA, RI	Residential property sales (Hedonic DiD, Event study) 2005-2019	Over 107,000 property transactions within 2 miles of 282 solar projects	Negative impact of 1.5-3.6% on sale prices within 0.6 miles of solar project. Stronger effects in rural areas (2.5-5.8%)
BALL STATE	Hao & Michaud (2024)	IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI	Avg. house value of 3-BR houses in zip codes (DiD) 2009-2022	Over 20,000 zip code obs. containing or adjacent to 35 solar projects	Solar project increased average house values 0.5-2.0%. Smaller solar projects had a larger positive impact on avg. house value.

Economic Research

Studies Examining the Impact of Utility-Scale Wind Projects

	Author(s)	Geography	Unit of Analysis (Method) Years	Sample Size, Distance, Number of Wind Projects/Turbines	Key Findings
	Brunner et al. (2024)	687 US counties with wind energy installations (34 states)	Residential property sales (Hedonic DiD, Event study) 2005-2020	Over 496,000 property transactions within 5 miles of 428 wind projects	Avg home within one mile of turbine experienced 11% sales price decline at announcement, became smaller after construction and then insignificant at 9 years. Homes located 1-2 miles experienced smaller impact that dissipated after 5 years. No impact on properties > 2miles from turbine. Impact limited to urban areas. No impact in rural areas.
	Dong et al. (2023)	MA, RI	Residential property sales (Hedonic DiD, Event study) 2000-2019	Over 369,000 transactions within 10 km of 119 wind turbines	Only properties in the Cape Cod and Nantucket region (urban area) within 1 km of wind farm experienced decline in sale prices of 7%-10.8% and started to recover within a few years. Small to no impact in other regions.

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

Conclusions

Recent studies find mixed results regarding wind and solar project impacts on nearby property.

Location of wind and solar projects matters, and distance of sale property from wind and solar project matters.

Generally, Indiana wind and solar projects are placed in low impact areas. Studies find that projects in low impact areas have low or no significant impact.

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY Center for Business and Economic Research

References

Solar

CohnReznick, LLP. (2021) Property Value Impact Study, Adjacent Property Value Impact Study, A study of Six Existing Solar Facilities. July 26. (Matched Pair Analysis, includes Marion, Porter and Madison Counties, Indiana)

https://www.nexteraenergyresources.com/content/dam/neer/us/en/pdf/CohnReznick%20Solar%2 0Impact%20Study_7.26.21.pdf

Stantec Consulting Services. (2020). Economic Benefit and Property Value Study: Bellflower Solar Project, Henry and Rush Counties, Indiana. (Matched Pair Analysis) <u>http://henryco.net/attachments/Bellflower%20Economic%20Benefit_Property%20Value%20Review</u> .pdf

Elmallah, S., Hoen, B., Fujita, K. S., Robson, D., Brunner, E., & Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), Berkeley, CA (United States). (2023). Shedding light on large-scale solar impacts: An analysis of property values and proximity to photovoltaics across six US states. *Energy Policy*, *175*, 113425. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2023.113425</u>

Gaur, V., & Lang, C. (2023). House of the rising sun: The effect of utility-scale solar arrays on housing prices. *Energy Economics, 122.* <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2023.106699</u>

References (continued)

Solar (continued)

Fjita, K.S., Ancona, Z.H., Kramer, L.A., Straka, M., Gautreau, T.E., Garrity, C.P., Robson, D., Diffendorfer, J.E., and Hoen, B., 2023, United States Large-Scale Solar Photovoltaic Database (v2.0, August, 2024): U.S. Geological Survey and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9IA3TUS

Hao, S., & Michaud, G. (2024). Assessing property value impacts near utility-scale solar in the midwestern united states. *Solar Compass, 12,* 100090. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solcom.2024.100090</u>

Wind

Brunner, E. J., Hoen, B., Rand, J., & Schwegman, D. (2024). Commercial wind turbines and residential home values: New evidence from the universe of land-based wind projects in the united states. *Energy Policy*, *185*(C), 113837. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2023.113837</u>



Dong, L., Gaur, V., & Lang, C. (2023). Property value impacts of onshore wind energy in New England: The importance of spatial heterogeneity and temporal dynamics. *Energy Policy, 179*, 113643. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2023.113643</u>