13 GWS OF HYDROPOWER AT RISK

Licenses for 281 hydropower facilities expire by 2030.¹
On average, relicensing a hydropower facility takes 7 years and the paperwork costs $3.5 million, which does not include costs of new turbines, fishways, or dam safety.²


What is the value of 4,700 megawatts of hydropower capacity?
- 10 million metric tons of CO² emissions avoided per year
- Electricity for 1.8 million homes per year
- Electricity for 2.2 million cars per year
- Economic value of $733 million per year based on the Social Cost of Carbon

What is the value of 9,100 megawatts of pumped storage capacity?
- 38% of total U.S. energy storage capacity
- 400% more storage than total battery installations from 2010-2020

Relicensess by 2030:
- 281 licenses
- 13 GWs of hydropower
  - 4,700 megawatts of hydropower
  - 9,100 megawatts of pumped storage

Plants Capacity and Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
<th>Hydropower</th>
<th>Hybrid</th>
<th>Pumped Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>1,833 MW</td>
<td>n=32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>6,308 MW</td>
<td>n=31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>3,777 MW</td>
<td>n=44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>319 MW</td>
<td>n=59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>1,528 MW</td>
<td>n=170</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=number of plants whose license expires in 2020-2029.
* Denotes plants with both hydropower and pumped storage turbine-generator units.