

National Renewable Energy Marketing Conference

Denver, CO
October 27, 2008

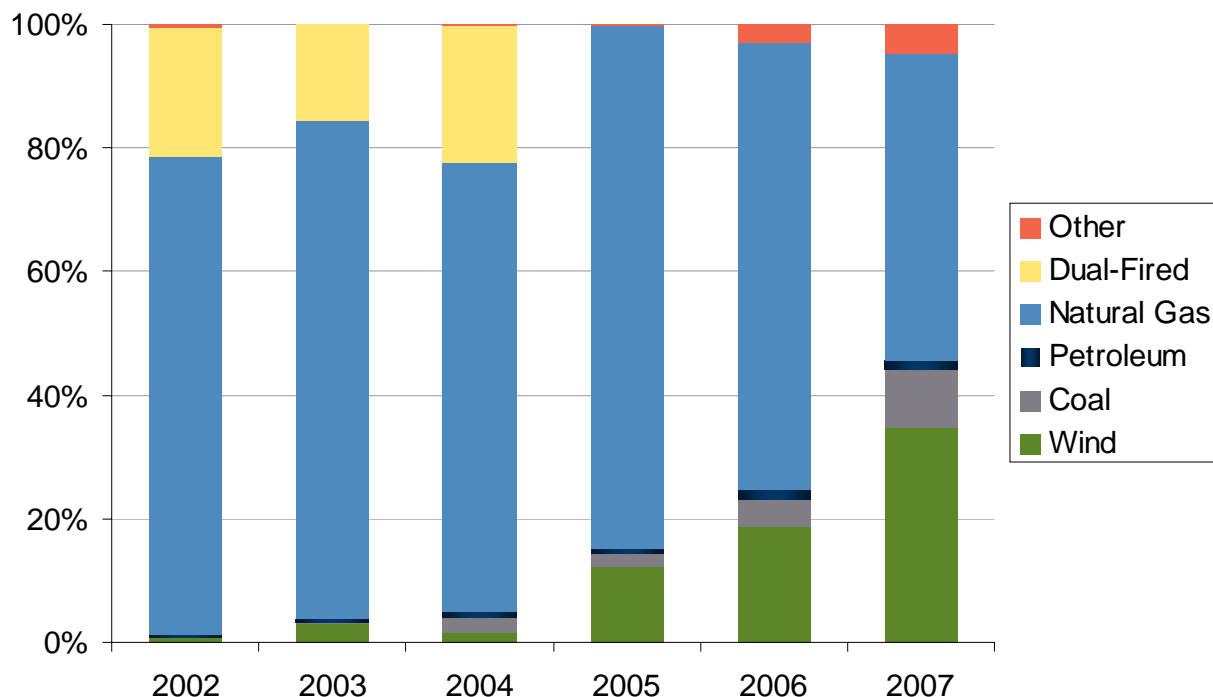
Liz Salerno, Manager of Policy Analysis
American Wind Energy Association

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energy association



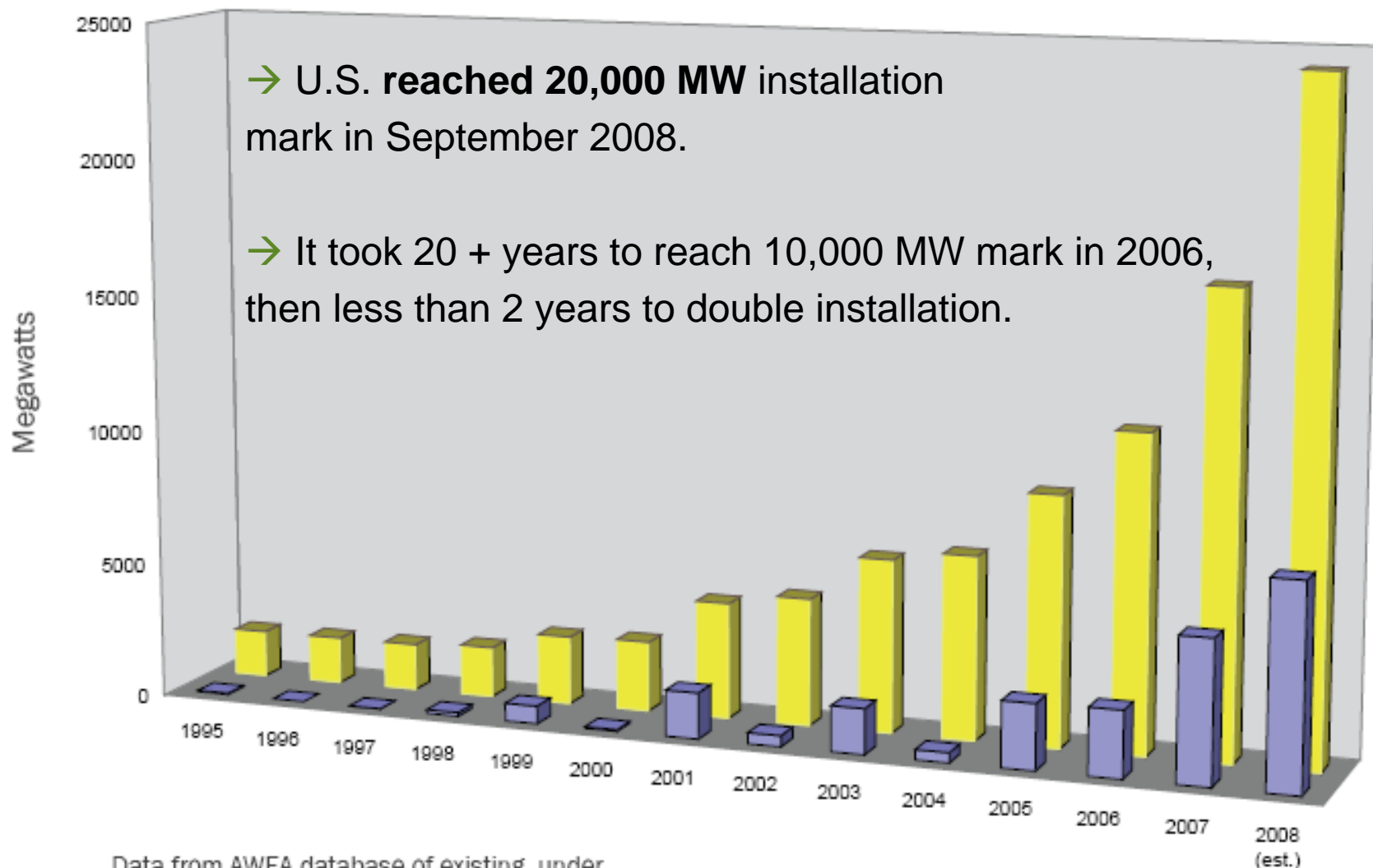
- Current Status of the Wind Industry
- Future Growth Opportunities
- Current Challenges for Growth

- Over 5,200 MW in 2007
- **Expect 7,500 MW** in 2008
- Wind market has grown at a **29% average annual growth** over the past 5 years

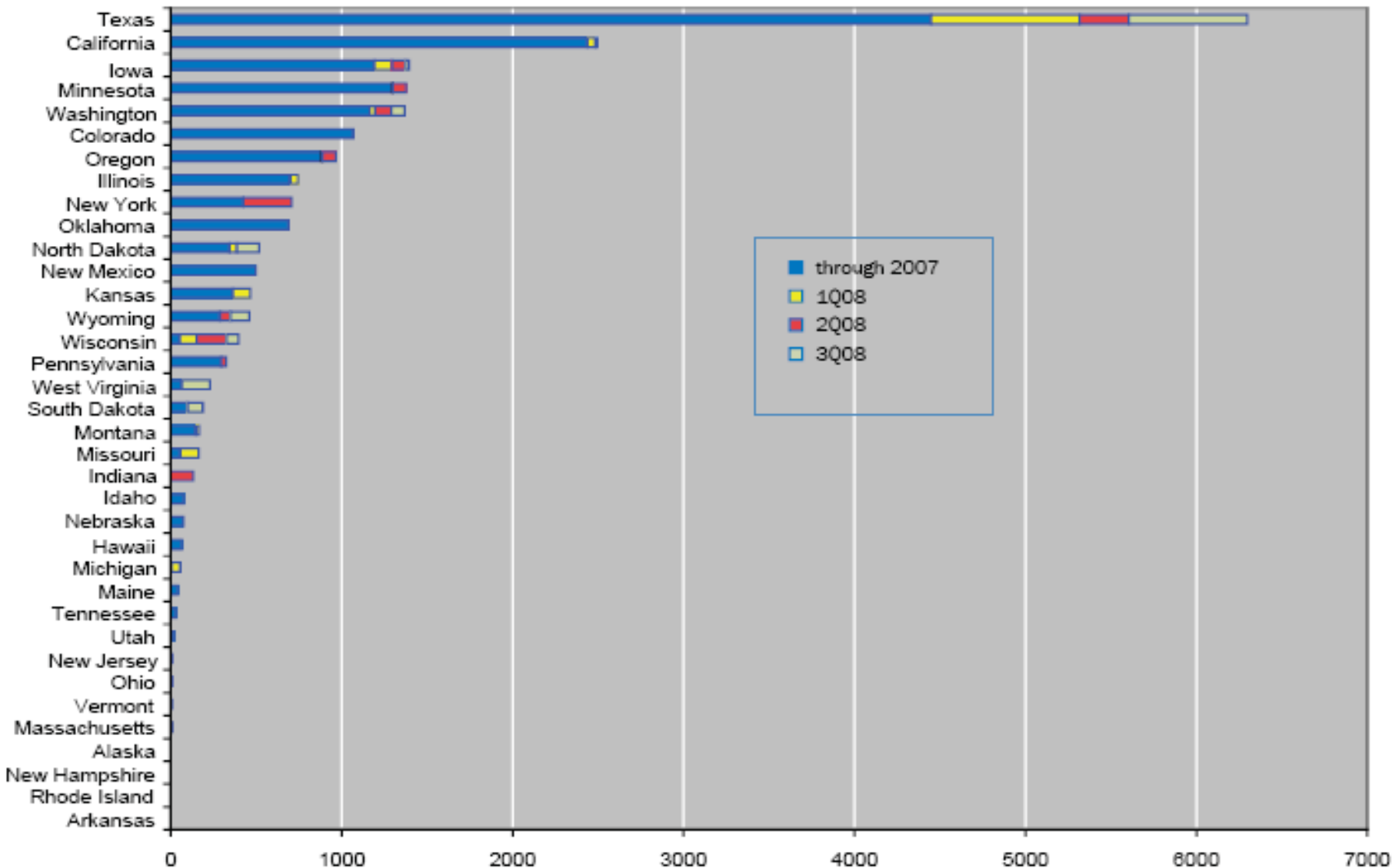


- **35%** of all new energy capacity in 2007 was from wind.

Surpassed 20,000 MW



Data from AWEA database of existing, under construction and proposed wind power facilities

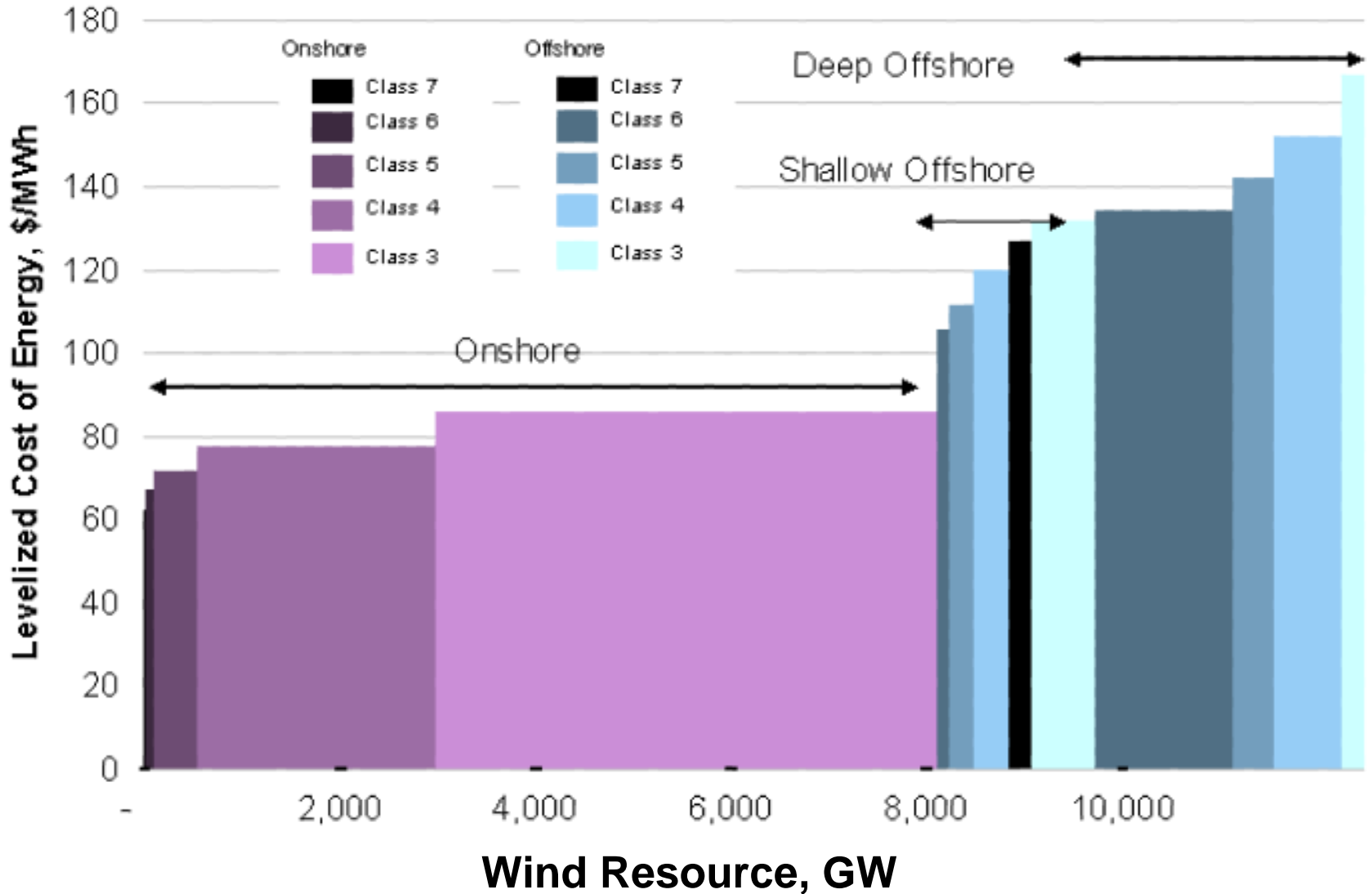


3rd Quarter Project Highlights

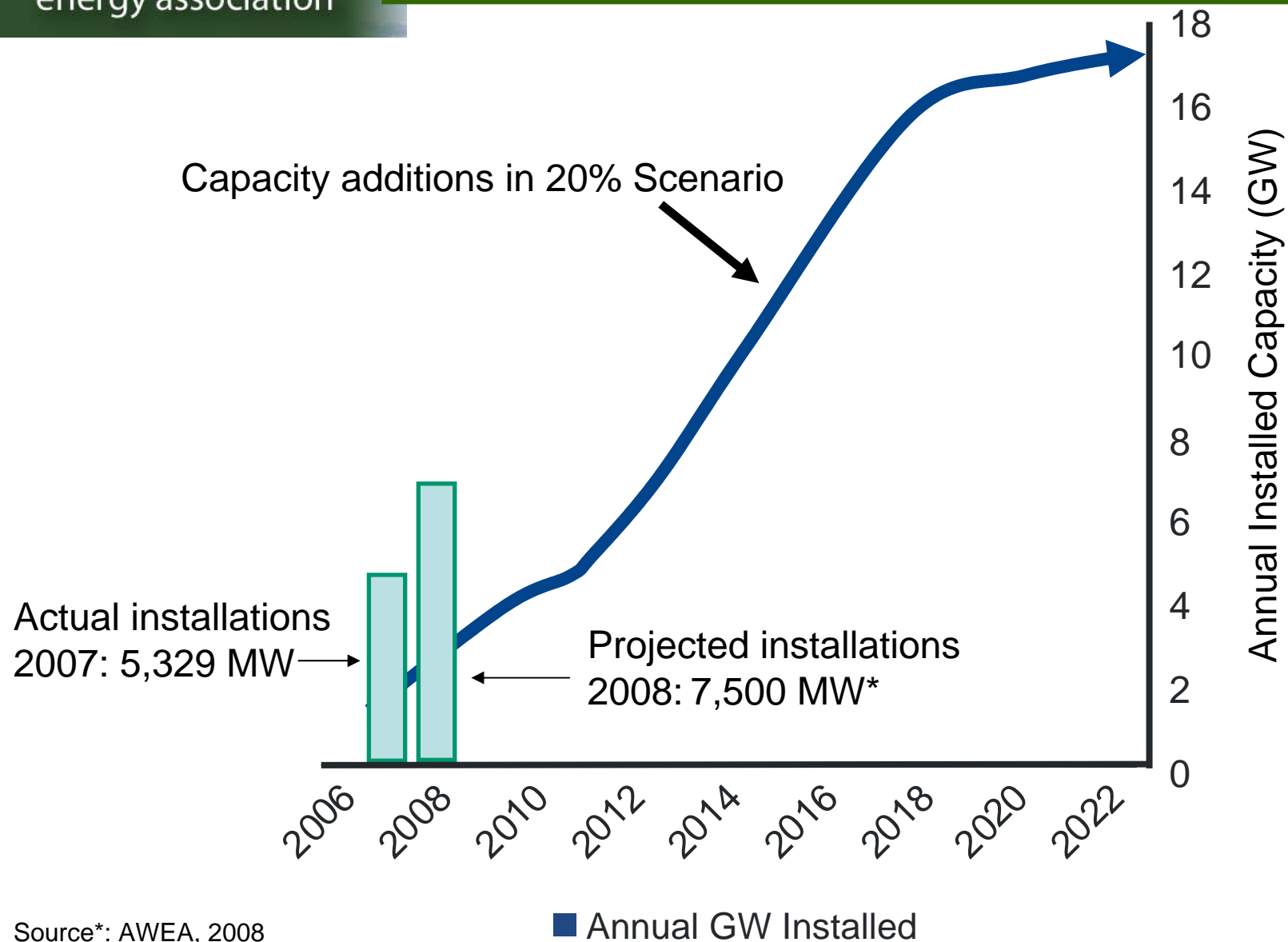
- Texas moved into the 6 GW category. Only Germany, India and Spain had more wind energy capacity installed at the end of last year.
- The state with the fastest wind power capacity growth was West Virginia, which more than tripled its existing capacity with the addition of a 164-MW project; another 100-MW project is scheduled to come online this year.
- Utah added its first multi-turbine project, the 9-turbine Spanish Fork project.
- The Dakotas: Acciona Energy, a wind turbine manufacturer, brought its first U.S. turbines online at a 120-turbine project straddling the North Dakota/South Dakota border.

- In May 2008, U.S. DOE released
*20% Wind Energy by 2030: Increasing Wind Energy's
Contribution to U.S. Electricity Supply*
- Primary Findings:
 - 20% wind electricity requires about 300,000 MW of wind
 - Annual Installation would have to reach 16,000 MW
 - Affordable, accessible wind resources available across the nation
 - Cost to integrate wind modest
 - Raw materials available
 - Transmission a challenge

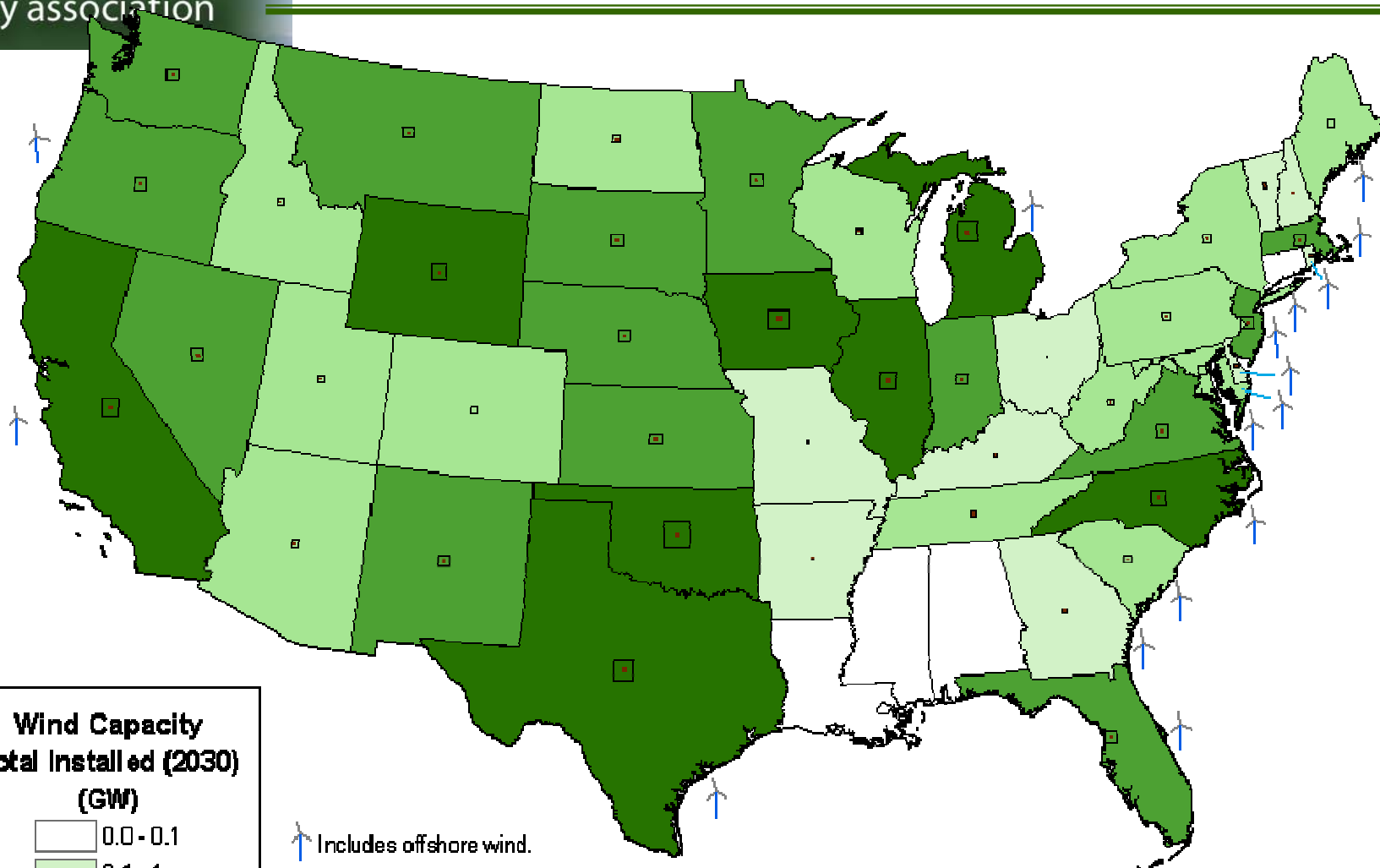
Significant Wind Resource



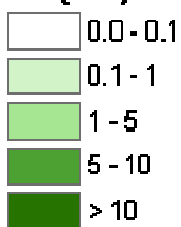
Growth Path for Wind in 20% Scenario



Development in 46 States Under The 20% Wind Scenario



**Wind Capacity
Total Installed (2030)
(GW)**



Includes offshore wind.

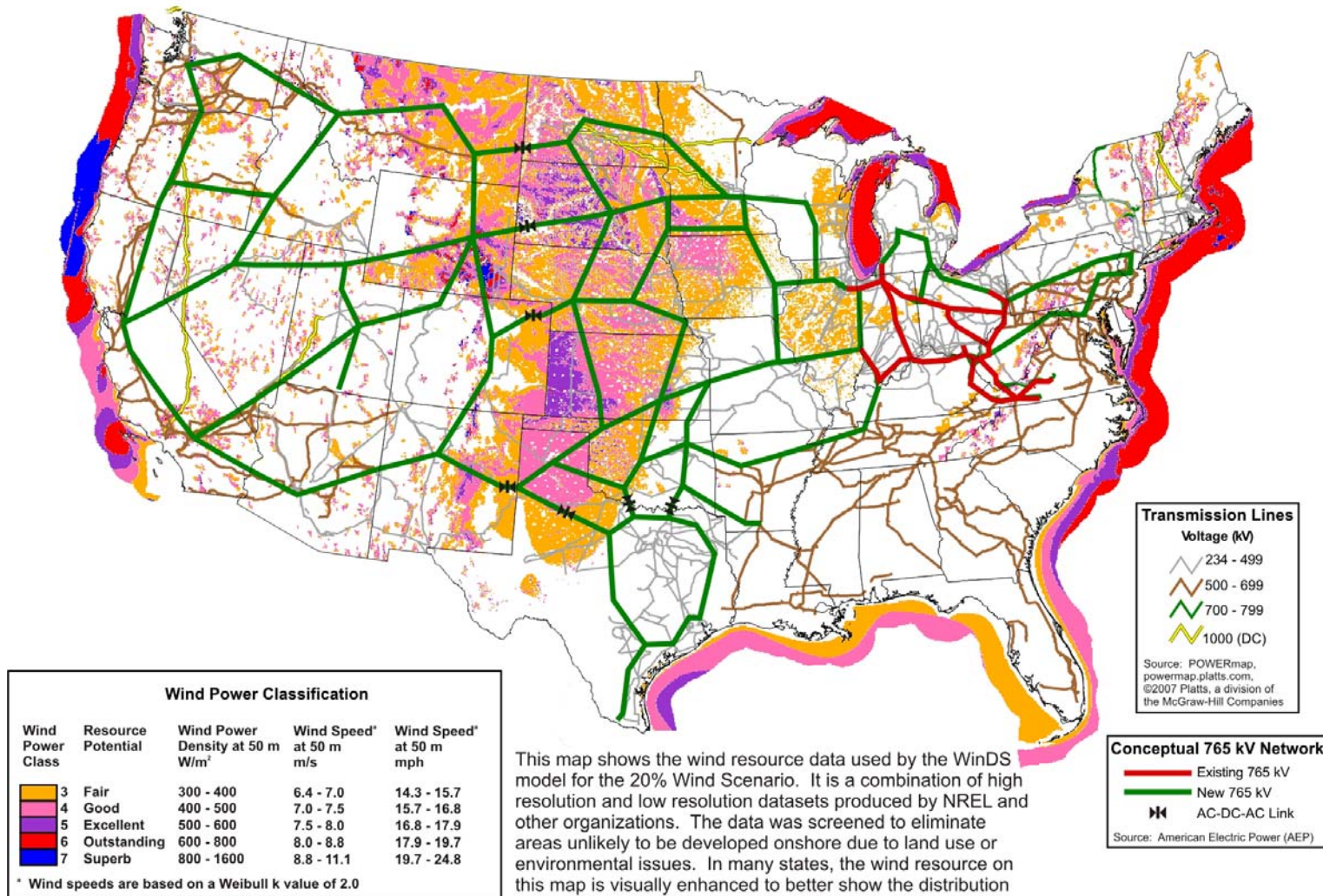
The black open square in the center of a state represents the land area needed for a single wind farm to produce the projected installed capacity in that state. The brown square represents the actual land area that would be dedicated to the wind turbines (2% of the black open square).

Summary: Costs & Benefits

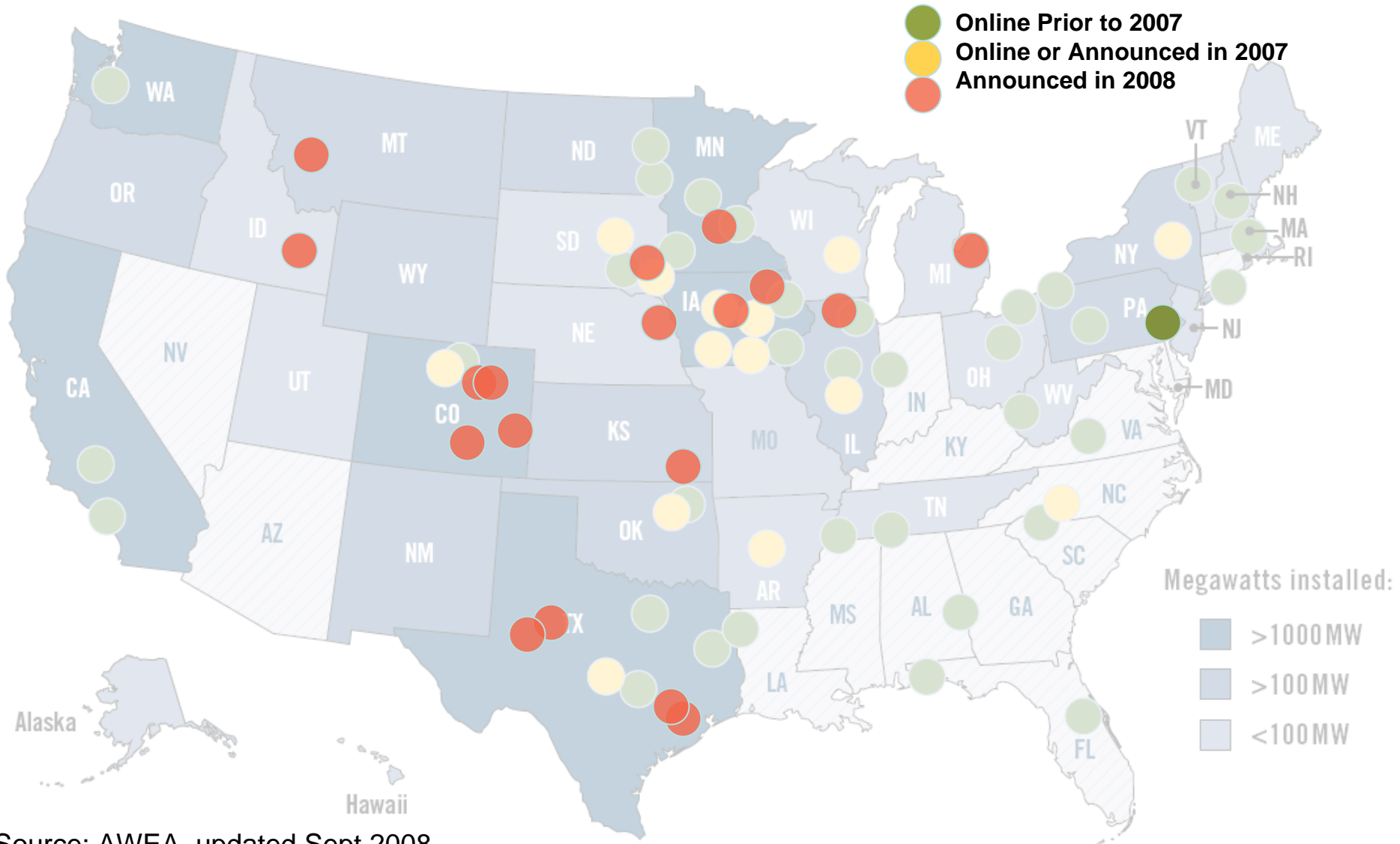
Incremental direct cost to society	<p>\$43 billion</p> <p>50 cents/month/ household</p>
Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gasses and avoided carbon regulation costs	<p>825 million tons of CO₂</p> <p>\$50 to \$145 billion</p>
Reduction in water consumption	<p>8% through 2030</p> <p>17% in 2030</p>
Jobs supported and other economic benefits	<p>500,000 total with 150,000 direct jobs</p> <p>\$2 billion in local annual revenues</p>
Reduction in nationwide natural gas use and likely savings for all gas consumers	<p>11%</p> <p>\$86-214 billion</p>

- Transmission
- Manufacturing
- Project Siting

AEP's Conceptual Transmission Plan to Accommodate 400 GW of Wind Energy



Sample of Manufacturing Facilities



- Project siting often raises local concerns about:
 - Visual impacts
 - Property value impacts
 - Impacts on local wildlife/habitats
 - Turbine or rotor noise
 - Land use
- Wind generation is responsible for 0.003% of human-caused avian mortality (National Research Council, 2007)
- Bat mortality has been higher than expected



Photo courtesy: US Fish and Wildlife

- Policies with near-term impacts:
 - Stable production tax incentive (PTC)
 - Small wind investment tax incentive (ITC)
 - Fair and efficient siting

- Policies with mid-term impacts:
 - National renewable electricity standard (RES)
 - Policies to promote renewable energy transmission
 - Research and development (R&D) funding

- Policies with long-term impacts:
 - Effective carbon regulation

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Thank You for your Attention

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More on *20% Wind Energy by 2030* Report:

www.20percentwind.org