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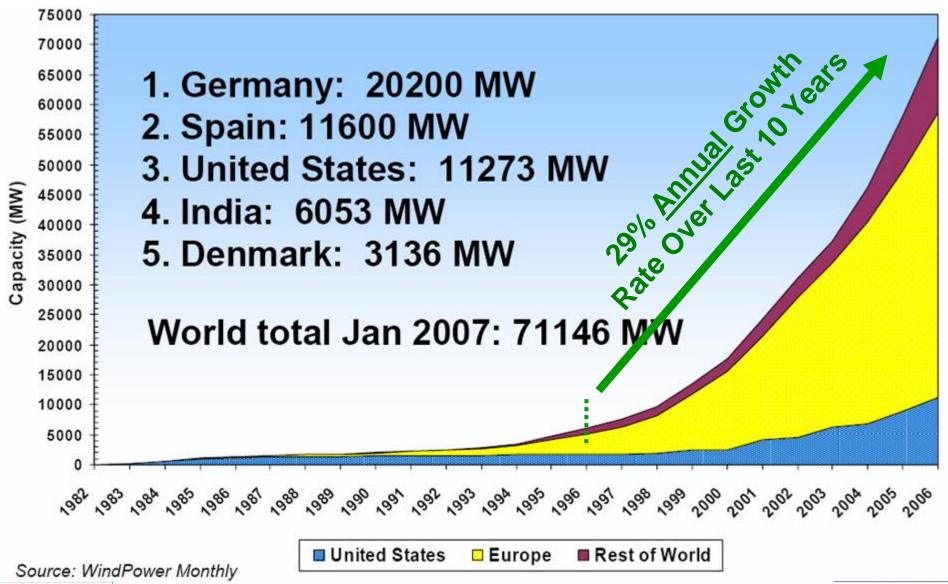
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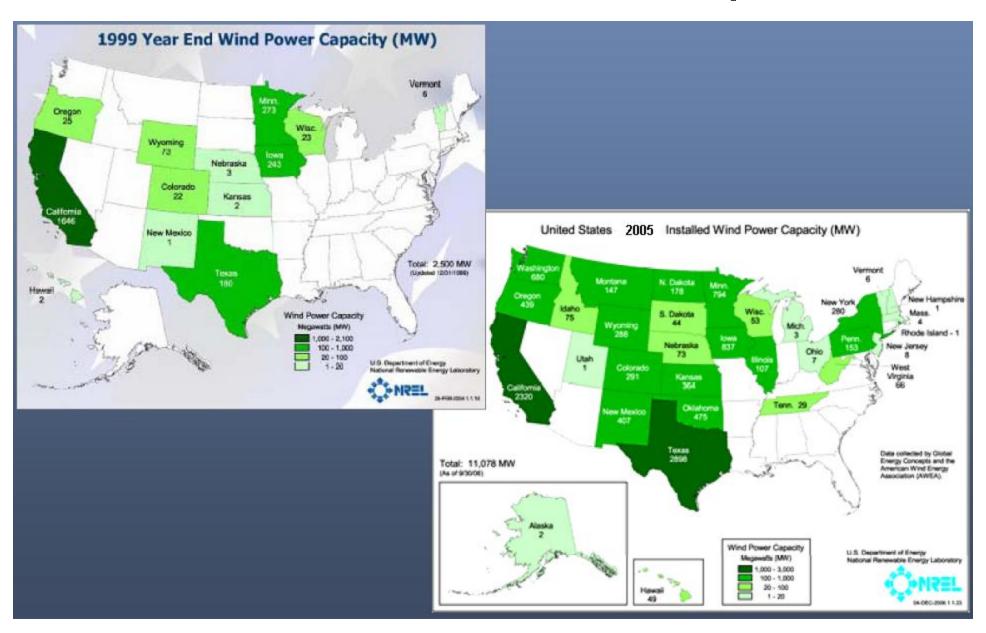
### There is Tremendous Growth in Wind Power Worldwide



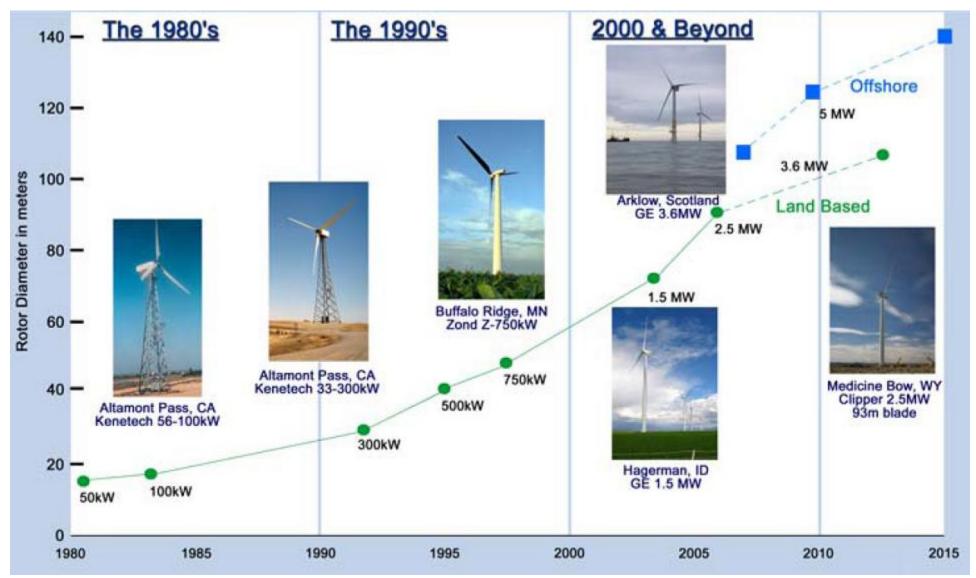




#### Since 1999, the Number of States with a Significant Amount of Wind Power Has Tripled



#### Wind Turbines Have Increased in Size



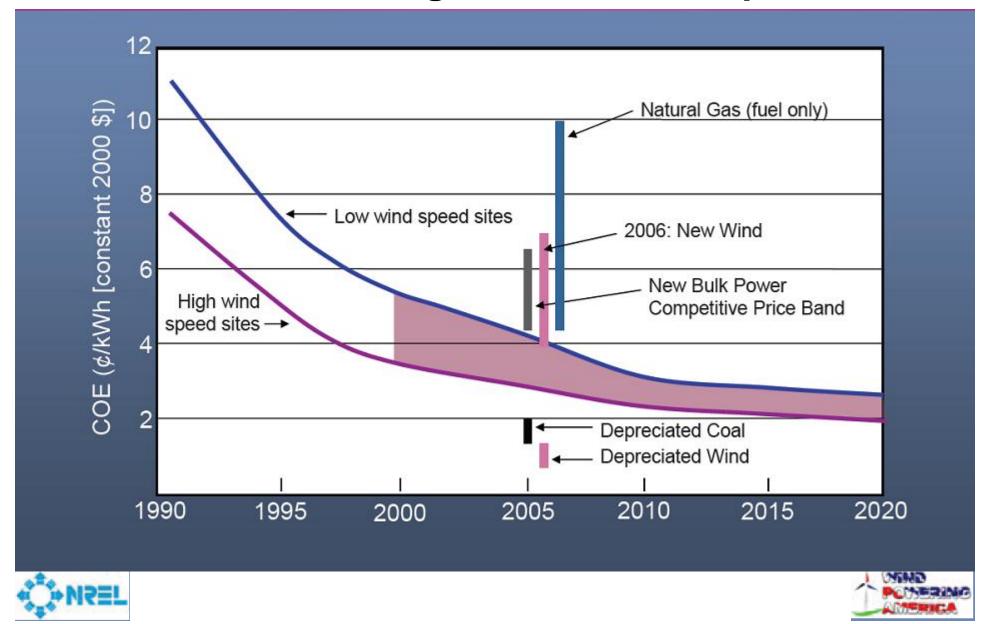




#### **Today's Wind Turbines Are Very Large**



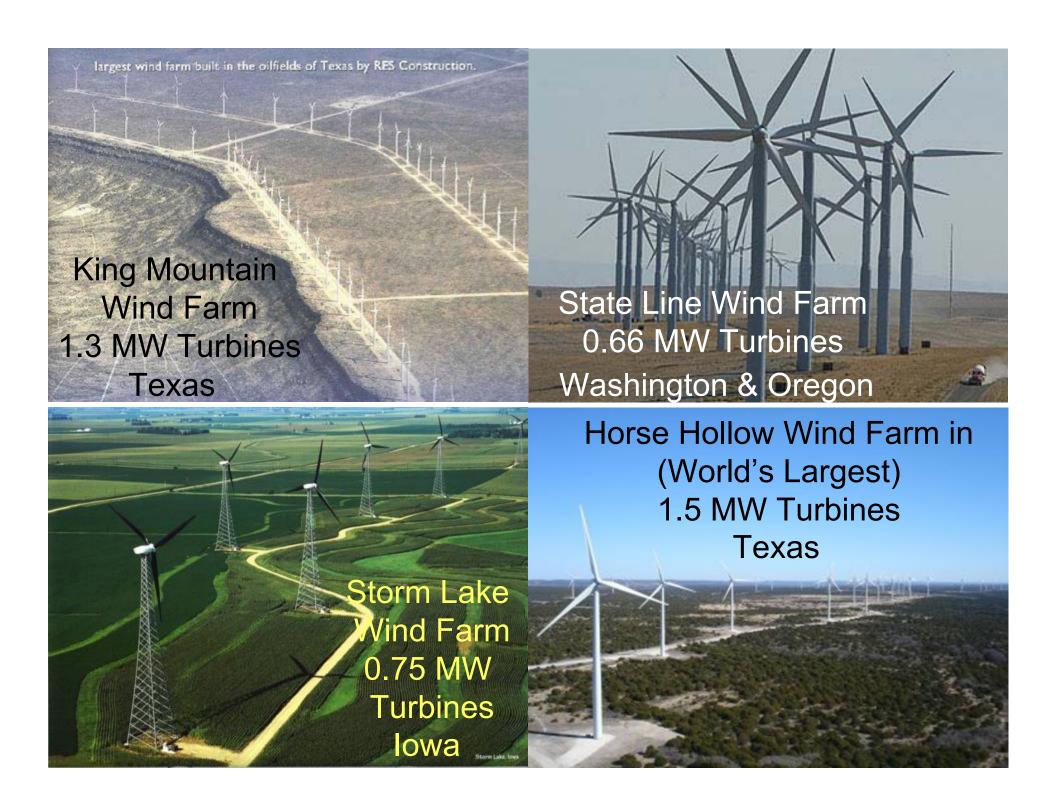
### The Cost of Wind Energy Has Declined to the Point Where it is Starting to Become Competitive.



# Most Wind Farms in the U.S. are Large Compared to Those in Other Countries

Largest Wind Farms in the U.S.				
Wind Farm Name	State	Year	MW	Turbines
Storm Lake I & II	lowa	1999	193	257
King Mountain State Line	TX WA/OR	2001	278 263	214 400
Woodward Mtn, I & II New Mexico WE Center	TX NM	2001 2003	160 204	242 136
Sweetwater I, II, & III Horse Hollow I, II, & III	TX TX	2005 2006	264 735	176 421
Maple Ridge Big Horn Wild Horse	NY WA TX	2006 2006 2006	231 200 229	140 133 127
VVIIG 11015E	1 1	2000	229	127

These wind farms are usually owned by large corporations or utilities and they typically cost from \$1.1 to \$1.7 million per MW.



#### **Ownership of Wind Farms**

- ► FPL
- ► AEP
- AES
- ▶ Horizon
- Babcock & Brown
- ► Shell Oil
- Seawest
- ▶ GE
- Edison Energy •
- ► Cielo
- Oak Creek
- Orion
- ► PPM
- Invenergy
- Puget Sound
- NW Energy
- MidAmerican
- ► Alliant
- Xcel

- Until the last couple of years, most wind generation was owned by independent power producers, such as Florida Power and Light, with power sales contracts to the local electric utility.
- Now, a few electric utilities are building wind farms, such as Xcel, MidAmerican Energy, and Alliant (Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, & Montana)
  - These two ownership categories account for 97+% of the total MW
  - The remaining 2-3% of the wind generation is owned by farmers, businesses, cooperatives, municipal utilities, schools, and colleges. This group of owners is collectively called "Community Wind"

#### **Community Wind Generation Projects**

- Community Wind generation projects usually sell all of their wind power to the local utility.
   However, in some cases the power is used by the owner to reduce their own electric power bill, such as a school using a wind turbine to reduce their electricity purchases.
- Community ownership usually provides more financial benefits to the local community per MW of capacity, because the ownership benefits stay in the community
- Because of favorable state policies in Minnesota and Iowa, it is economically feasible for farmers, landowners, and small businesses to own large wind turbines.

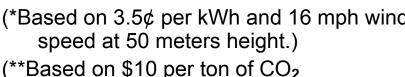
#### **Examples of Community Wind Projects**

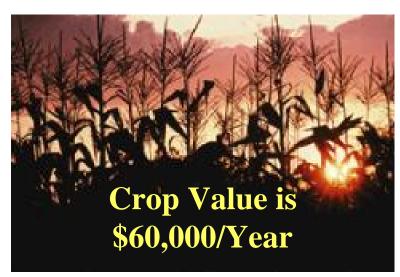


#### **Comparison of Value of Grain Crops** to Electricity Produced on a 160 Acre Crop Farm

- Gross value of corn and soybeans produced annually is about \$60,000 in Iowa
- Gross value of electricity that could be produced annually from two 1500 kW Wind Turbines producing 9 million kWh per year is \$325,000\*
- Value of electricity is 5 times the value of the crops
- Value of avoiding carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired generation could easily be worth another \$100,000 per year within a decade. \*\*

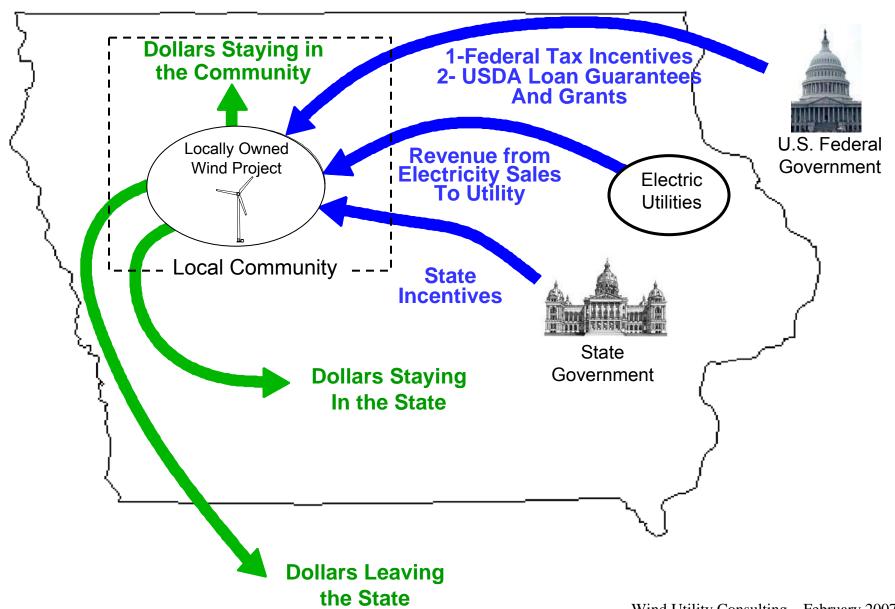
(\*Based on 3.5¢ per kWh and 16 mph wind speed at 50 meters height.)







### Community Owned Wind Projects Retain More Dollars for the Local Community and State



# State Policies Needed for Community Wind Generation

- To enable schools and businesses to use wind turbines to effectively reduce their power bills, they need:
  - Net Metering rules for turbines up to 1 MW
  - Demand charge billing credits that recognize value of wind generation to the grid
- To enable farmer or landowner-owned wind generation projects they need:
  - State <u>production incentives</u> that are justified on the local economic benefits of wind generation
  - Other common incentives such as abated property and sales taxes.

# Federal Policies Needed for Community Wind Generation

- To enable farmer, landowner, and small business ownership of wind generation, they need:
  - Continuation of the USDA Section 9006 guaranteed loan and grants for wind generation energy projects and structuring of the incentive so that it doesn't reduce the federal production tax credit
  - Removal of the restrictions on the use of the federal production tax credits, so that the tax credits can also be used against active income instead of passive income only
- To enable farmers businesses to use wind turbines to effectively reduce their power bills, they need:
  - To receive the federal production tax credit for all wind power generated, instead of only the power sold back to the utility.

The locally-owned Hardin Hilltop Wind Farm will generate about 48 million kilowatt-hours per year, which is about what the county seat town of Jefferson, lowa uses during a year

The wind farm will save the equivalent of enough coal every year to fill a train

3 Miles Long

