National Renewable Energy Laboratory

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Bringing you a prosperous future where energy is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable

WIND POWERING AMERICA

WIND POWERING AMERICA – OUTREACH IN PRIORITY STATES

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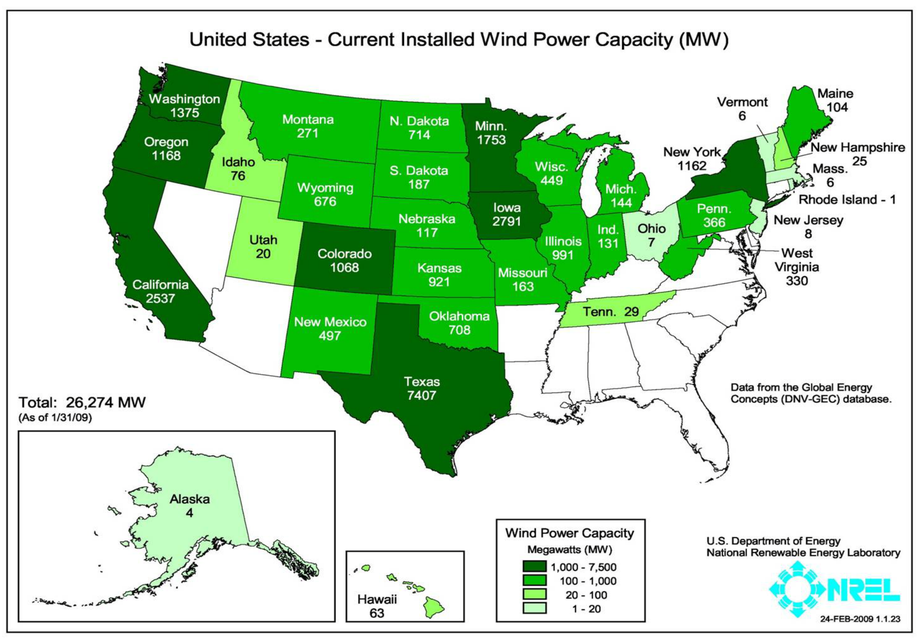
The Priority State Challenge
In order for the U.S. to reach a goal of 20% of electrical power from wind energy by 2030, states need to implement wind energy to a much greater degree. Wind Powering America (WPA) works to assist priority states to address market barriers and move toward a more favorable wind energy future.

Priority State Outreach Goals
- Develop effective state human capacity through a state Wind Working Group (WWG)
- Implement 100 MW and beyond
- Foster enabling policy environment.



Regional Wind Energy Institutes (RWEIs)

Regions have common problems
- Little or no enabling policy
- Weak in-state advocacy
- Small or no commercial in-state wind projects
- Strong coal-based utility presence.

Many issues are regional or local
- Mid/Atlantic: NIMBY, land values, avian, ridge law, coal-based, offshore, policy, air quality
- Great Lakes: transmission, wind resource, comparative economics, water, coal
- Southwest: water, transmission, coal-based.

RWEI Sessions

Outreach teams in priority states achieve successes along the road to 20% Wind Energy by 2030

A helicopter delivers a met tower in Clark County, Nevada. Nevada has launched aggressive transmission planning initiatives.

Nebraska installed four Wind for Schools project systems and has 80 MW of wind under construction at Elkhorn Ridge.

South Dakota installed a Skystream system as part of the Wind for Schools project at Sanborn Central School in Forestburg and passed the 100-MW mark with the Tatanka Wind Farm.

Michigan received the Carpe Ventem Award for Harvest Wind, its first utility-scale wind farm. The Michigan WWG developed siting guidelines, and the Great Lakes Renewable Energy Association developed a county wind energy plan.

Massachusetts moved ahead with community wind under a newly expanded net metering policy.

Utah received the Carpe Ventem Award for the 18.9-MW Spanish Fork Wind Farm, the state's first utility-scale project, and set a goal of 20% renewables by 2025.

Wind development in Indiana accelerated following the release of the Tall Towers Wind Study, which measured the wind resource at 100 meters. Development is now underway in 15 counties.

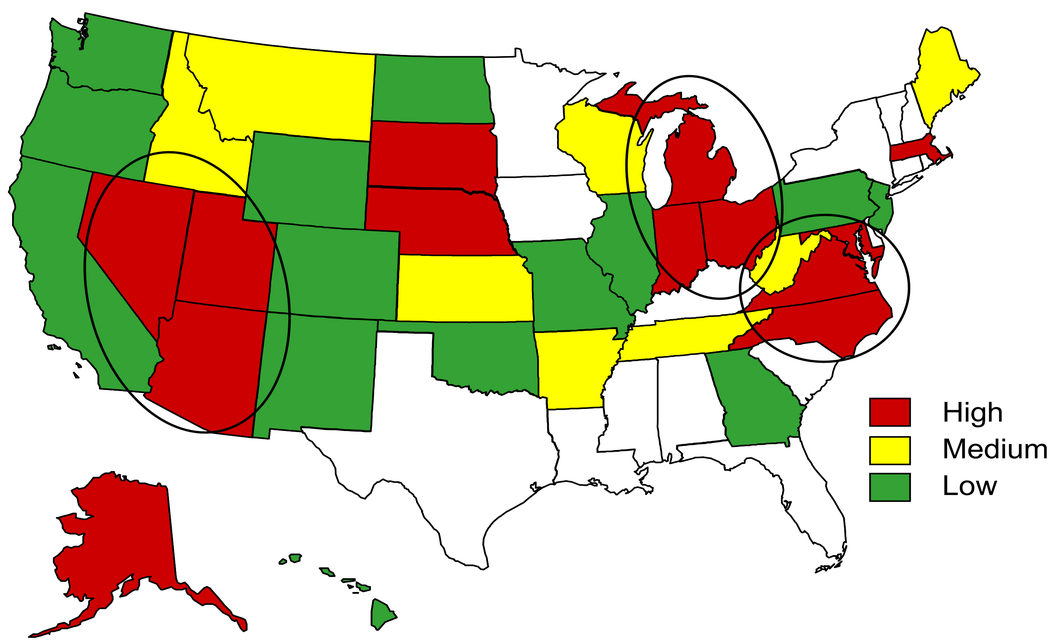
Ohio became the 25th state to enact an RPS, requiring 25% of its energy to come from advanced and renewable energy technologies. The Ohio WWG implemented an innovative business matchmaking program for wind energy component manufacturers and integrators.

Maryland created a small wind rebate program, an online wind calculator, and small wind model zoning ordinance.

The Arizona State Wind Outreach Team is providing assistance to the Navajo Nation to develop the Gray Mountain Project—one of the best wind resource sites in the state.

Alaska installed three new wind projects at Savoonga, Delta Junction, and Hooper Bay, and the Alaska WWG worked to streamline and facilitate wind project permitting.

Wind Powering America Priority States



JMU students installing anemometers at Quinby, Virginia. The Virginia WWG held workshops across the state, some in collaboration with the Appalachian Regional Commission, to educate local stakeholders.

North Carolina now has an RPS, a wind tax credit, and a green pricing program. Appalachian State continues to operate the Small Wind Research and Demonstration Facility at Beech Mountain.

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