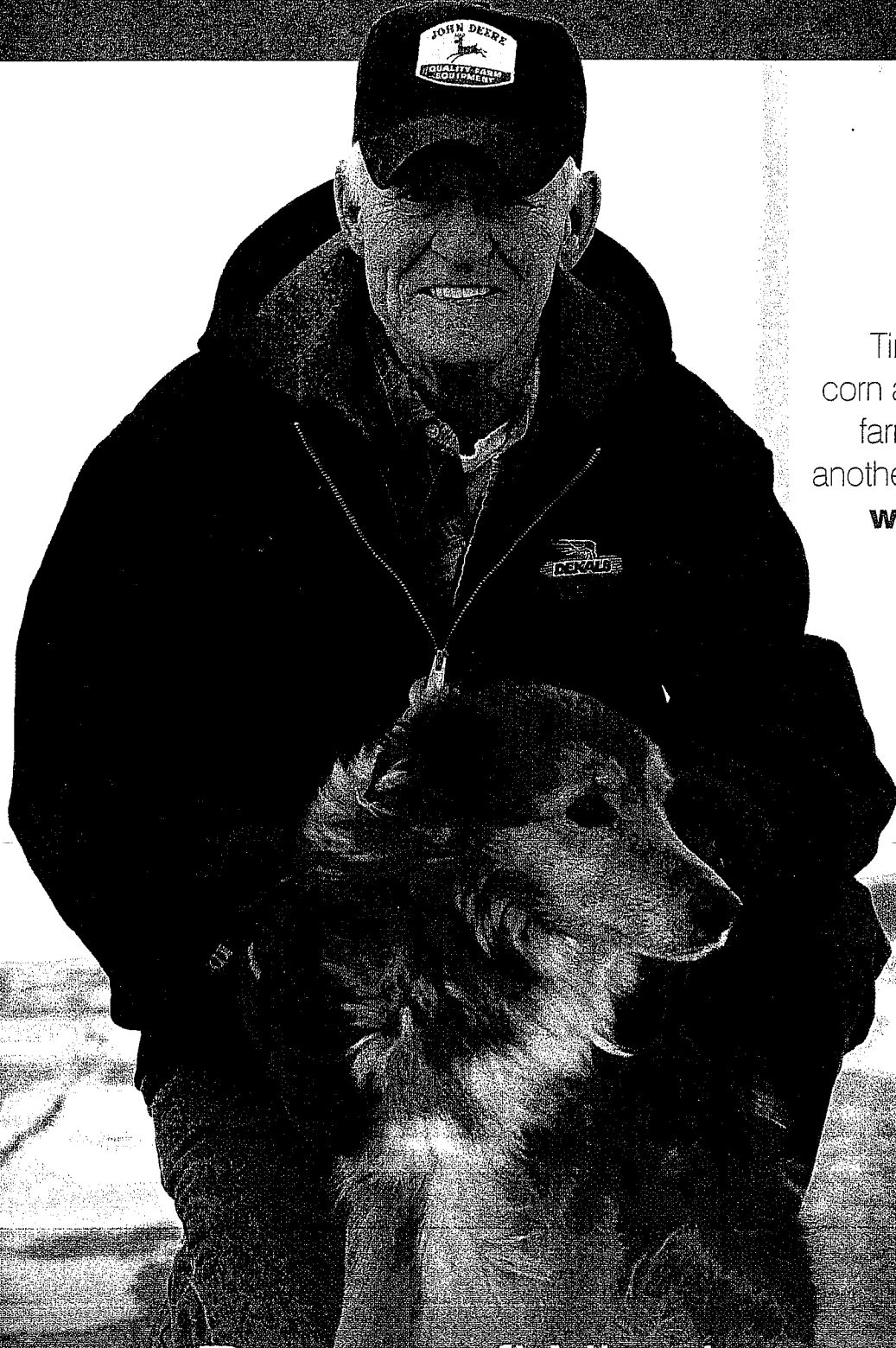


CLEAN. AFFORDABLE. HOMEGROWN.

American Wind Power



Tim Hemphill's
corn and soybean
farm now yields
another cash crop:
wind power.

www.PowerofWind.com



**Fifth-generation rancher Shaun Sims has tapped a new revenue stream he can count on: wind power.
Evanston, Wyoming**



**Mike Mayer's tire and oil shop got a big boost in business when developers began work on a local wind farm.
Milford, Utah**



**Thanks to the construction of a nearby wind farm, Judy Cleaves' bed & breakfast gained visibility and visitors.
Weston, Maine**



**Rural economic development fostered by a local wind farm helped build a new hospital, where Nancy Carter works.
Milford, Utah**

Wind power is good for America

that's why Americans want more of it.

Wind power is good for the rancher who has a new source of steady income that helps preserve a way of life. It's good for the American manufacturer who produces one of the 8,000 components that make up a wind turbine. It's good for the family farmer who can now harvest the natural resource that blows across his land. And wind power is good for the rural school teacher who's been teaching in a trailer, but now educates students in a brand-new school built with revenue generated by way of the local wind farm development.

Wind is cost competitive with all other sources of new electricity. It bolsters America's economy through a supply chain of hundreds of manufacturing plants and over 2,500 companies investing in all stages of American wind power.

Did you know that already, 20 percent of Iowa's electricity comes from wind power? In 2009 alone, the U.S. wind industry installed enough new capacity to power nearly 3 million homes.

An overwhelming majority of Americans – well over 80% of all Republicans, Democrats, and Independents – want more wind power.

When you step back and look at the facts, it becomes clear that wind energy works for America.

To learn more about what wind power can do for America.... and the federal and state policies that will unleash its potential.... please visit www.PowerofWind.com

Wind is Affordable

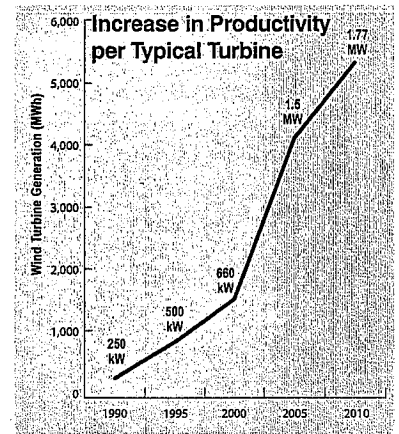
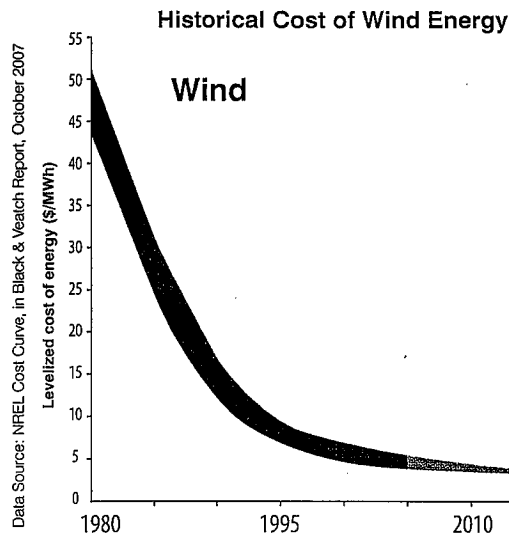
Wind power safeguards our families' checkbooks and creates opportunities for businesses large and small.

Wind is now one of the most cost-effective sources of new electricity generation. That's one reason wind accounts for 35% of all new electricity generating capacity since 2007.

Turbine prices and capital costs have dropped sharply in recent years. More efficient U.S.-based manufacturing is saving on transportation, and technology improvements are making turbines better and more efficient. Because of performance improvements over the years, a turbine with a nameplate capacity seven times larger than a typical turbine in 1990 can produce 15 times more electricity.

And the wind that turns the turbine blades costs nothing, locking in a predictable long-term cost of electricity for 20-30 years and protecting families and businesses from unexpected price spikes.

Alabama Power, a subsidiary of Southern Company, recently purchased its first wind power after the Public Service Commission



found that the "price of energy from the wind facility is expected to be lower than the cost the Company would incur to produce that energy from its own resource. ...with the resulting energy savings flowing directly to the Company's customers." ¹

In Colorado, Xcel Energy found that "by displacing natural gas with fixed priced wind energy, the Company has less exposure to

potentially volatile natural gas pricing." ²

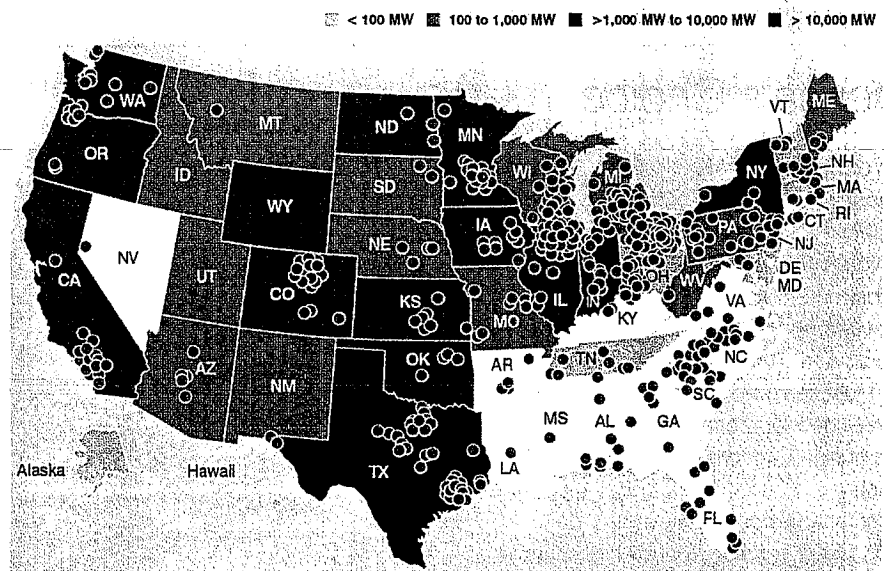
Market prices take into account the various incentives that all energy sources receive, and wind energy's is the federal Production Tax Credit. To stay affordable compared with other energy sources and their startup costs – already permanently incentivized over the last 90 years – U.S. wind power depends on Congress extending this single tax incentive.

Wind is Homegrown

Wind energy has been one of the fastest-growing sources of new U.S. manufacturing jobs, even in the depths of the recession. Between 2005 and 2009, a period of relative policy stability never before seen by the industry, wind power grew at a fierce pace. Wind added 35% of all new electricity capacity between 2007 and 2010, neck and neck with natural gas as the top-two new electricity sources.

As a result of this market growth, today over 400 American manufacturing plants build wind components, including all the major turbine components, towers, and blades. Since 2007 over 100 wind energy manufacturing facilities have come online, been announced or expanded. Now over 60% of a U.S.-installed turbine's value is produced right here in America, according to a recent report from the U.S. Department of Energy. A 12-fold increase from just a few years ago. Some turbine manufacturers have already said they plan to make the vast majority of their components in America.

Over 400 U.S. Manufacturing Plants Serve the Wind Industry Today



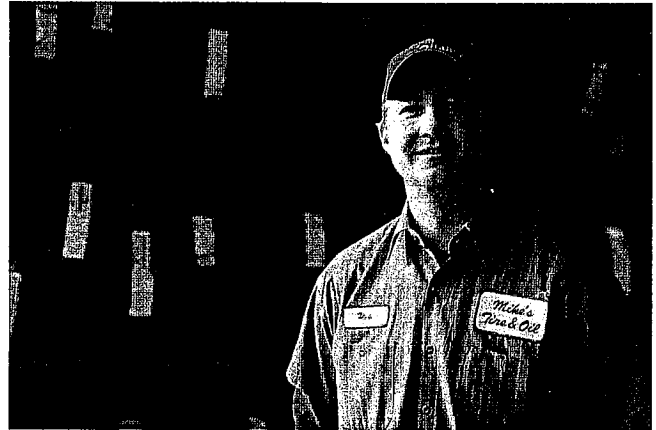
Data source: AWEA U.S. Wind Industry Annual Market Report, 2009 | Manufacturing data updated through November 2010, includes wind-related facilities

Unlike all too many products now produced overseas, the economics of wind power are such that components are best sourced domestically—that is, near the projects. The trend is expected to

continue—if long-term policies are put in place to signal the market stability enjoyed by other energy industries.

¹ Order, Alabama Public Service Commission, Docket 31653, Sept. 9, 2011

² Testimony, Public Service Company of Colorado, Sept. 19, 2011.



To learn more about these Americans, and more about wind power,
go to www.powerofwind.com



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Predictable Policies Improve Investment

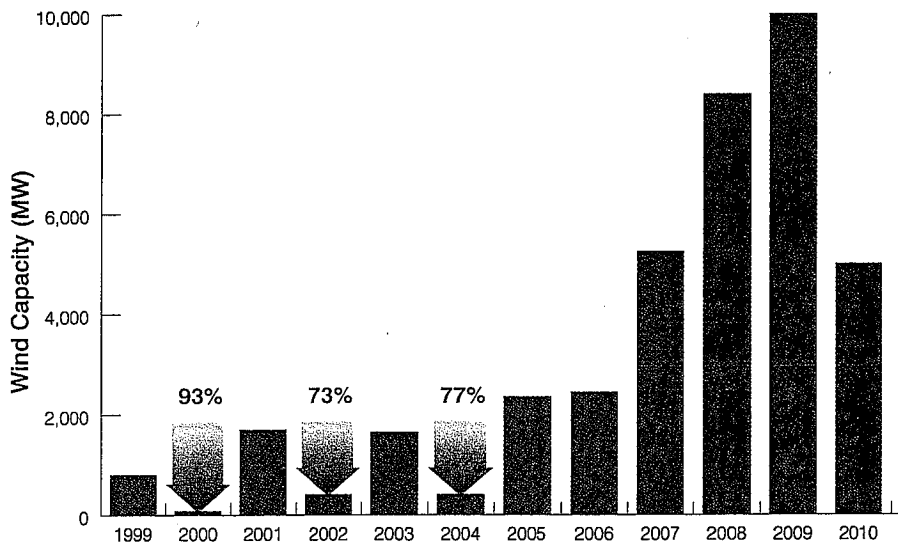
It's a wonder there's a U.S. wind industry at all, when you consider the lack of certainty companies have had to confront through the years. First, consider nearly 100 years of policy stability that has provided old technologies with a consistent environment in which to operate, plan, and grow.

Now consider wind power. The federal Production Tax Credit – the primary financial policy for the industry through the years – has been extended mostly in one- and two-year intervals, and even allowed to expire on occasion. The up-and-down nature of the industry is mainly the result of this short-term – and short-sighted – policy environment.

Wind has proven that it's a superior energy source. Why? Because it competes even on this uneven playing field. American wind installed 10,000 megawatts in 2009 – enough to power nearly 3 million homes. In recent years, it has gone head-to-head with natural gas for the leadership position in new power plant installations.

How did American wind power achieve such impressive numbers? Although it still operated with short-term policy,

Lack of consistent Market Signals Creates a Boom-Bust Cycle for Wind



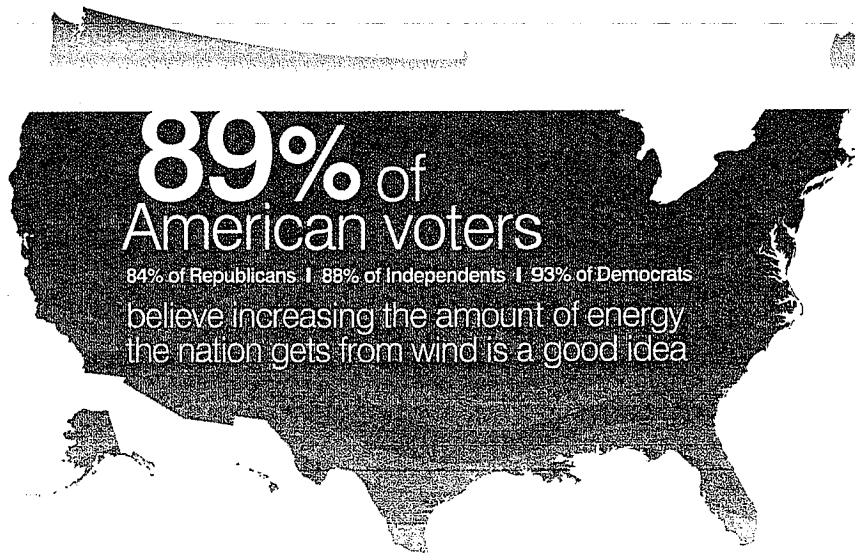
The federal production tax credit expired at the end of 1999, 2001, and 2003.

there was a temporary period of stability for the industry. The PTC was extended for several years in a row without being allowed to expire. The frequent eleventh-hour extensions caused the industry some degree of stress as it began to establish a manufacturing base here; nevertheless, through its investments, the industry literally banked on Congress to act on long-term

policy. It's still waiting. One such policy is a national Renewable Electricity Standard, which would set targets for a certain portion of each utility's electricity mix to come from clean, renewable sources. Long-term tax policies, lasting more than just a few years, would also provide consistency and market certainty.

America's Choice

Hands down, the American people support wind energy development. Recent polls consistently show that nearly nine out of ten voters – Republicans, Democrats, and Independents – believe increasing the amount of energy the nation gets from wind is a good idea. That's because wind power doesn't just generate electricity. It powers economic development. It adds a new source of steady income to family farmers' and ranchers' bottom line. It opens the doors of factories previously mothballed. It sends clean, home-grown energy to our homes and businesses, while protecting family budgets and small businesses from volatile price spikes. No wonder Americans want more wind power.



Data Source: March 2010 survey by Neil Newhouse, Public Opinion Strategies, Anna Bennett, Bennett, Peltis & Norrington

Wind is Clean and Abundant

The United States boasts the perfect combination of massive electricity demand and a wind resource that is one of the best in the world. The wind power potential to be tapped is nothing short of amazing: 17 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually—equivalent to nearly 10 times the country's existing power needs.¹

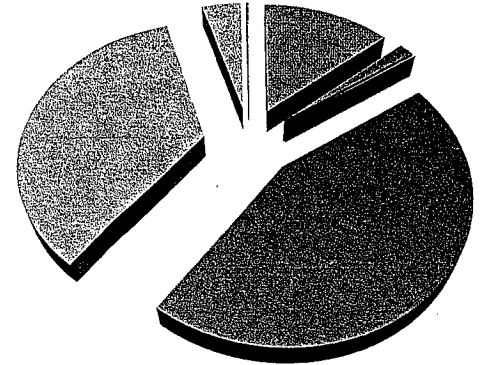
Wind energy is already helping the nation meet America's electricity demand by powering the equivalent of over 9.7 million American homes. Today's wind farms produce enough electricity to power all of Virginia, Oklahoma or Tennessee. In Iowa existing wind projects could produce 10% of the state's electricity. Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Colorado, and Kansas all receive more than 5% of their electricity from wind, and other states are following close behind with ever-growing wind power fleets.

According to the Bush Administration's U.S. Department of Energy report, "20% Wind Energy by 2030: Increasing Wind Energy's Contribution to U.S. Electricity Supply," wind can play a major role in meeting America's increasing demand for electricity, while producing multiple other benefits. Having 20% of the nation's electricity come from wind power is feasible with today's technology, the report found.

Moreover, the report found that installing more wind power would foster rural economic development, job creation, and energy price stability (by sidestepping fossil-fuel price volatility in addition to easing the pressure on natural gas prices). In the decade leading up to the 20% wind power benchmark, the U.S. wind industry could support roughly 500,000 jobs. It could also increase annual payments to rural landowners to more than \$600 million in 2030.

Wind provided 35 percent of all new U.S. electricity generation capacity, 2007-10

Coal
 Petroleum
 Nuclear
 Natural Gas
 Wind
 Other Renewables
 Other



Data Source: NREL, Wind Resource Potential, 2010

Wind is a source of clean energy that has virtually no polluting properties or side effects. Each year, U.S. wind installations will save the nation over 20 billion gallons of water that would otherwise be withdrawn for steam or cooling in conventional power plants.

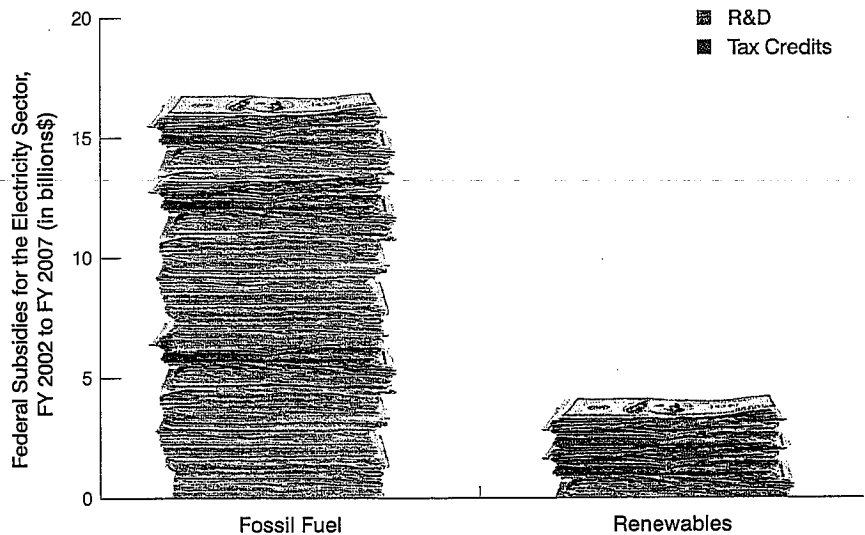
A Lopsided Playing Field

Some people assume that wind power needs extra help from the government to compete. Since it's relatively new on the scene and boasts so many win-win attributes, are policy incentives really necessary? Only to level the playing field.

Fossil-fuel subsidies are – well, as old as fossil fuels. The Congressional Research Service notes that for more than 90 years, fossil fuel industries have taken subsidies via generous tax breaks. They are seldom debated or even heard of, because they are permanent. Examining the issue during the Bush Administration, the Government Accountability Office concluded that fossil fuels continue to receive nearly five times the tax incentives as renewable energy.² American taxpayers have already paid well over \$500 billion to fossil fuel industries.³

Such strong policy support for old technologies like oil, gas, and coal during the last century succeeded in its goal:

Fossil Fuels Enjoy Permanent Incentives 5x Those of Renewables



Data Source: Government Accountability Office, October 2007

it helped create an abundance of affordable domestic energy, powering strong economic growth. Rising demand, volatile prices and national security

concerns have since created a need for a more diverse energy supply.

¹ NREL, Wind Resource Potential, 2010

² Federal Electricity Subsidies (Government Accountability Office, October 2007).

³ An Analysis of Federal Incentives Used to Stimulate Energy Production (U.S. Department of Energy, Pacific Northwest Laboratory Operated by Battelle Memorial Institute, December 1978) and Analysis of Federal Expenditures of Energy Development (Management Information Services, Inc (MIS), September 2008).