

# ED Brief vol. 1

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<p><b><u>Welcome</u></b></p>	<p><i>The National Wind Coordinating Committee Economic Development Brief</i> covers economic development issues that affect wind energy, with particular emphasis on regions with high potential for wind development. This particular brief includes a detailed list of publications available on a range of economic development topics. For more information or to be included on the distribution list, contact NWCC staff at (888) 764-WIND, (202) 965-6398, or <a href="mailto:nwcc@resolv.org">nwcc@resolv.org</a>.</p>
<p><b><u>Highlights</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various regions of the country have met with different levels of success in using economic development benefits to spur or ensure wind development. For instance, economic development is stimulating development in the Midwest and Western agricultural areas, less so in the Northeast.</li> <li>• There are continued efforts to document the economic development benefits of wind development at specific wind sites, during construction and afterwards, to support the predicted estimates. Case studies, in particular, are in demand to confirm these benefits.</li> <li>• Agricultural organizations have been holding grassroots level informational meetings in the West to encourage wind development because of the economic development potential for their members.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>General Economic Development</u></b></p>	<p>The following three reports vary in the way the information is shared, but all are based on a national look at the potential of wind development and possible economic benefits. In addition, readers interested in basic background on economic development impacts from wind power should refer to related NWCC documents available at <a href="http://www.nationalwind.org">www.nationalwind.org</a>.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Harvesting Clean Energy for Rural Development” provides an introduction to wind power and the economic development opportunities including information from sites that have already been developed. <a href="http://www.harvestcleanenergy.org/pdfs/WindReport.pdf">http://www.harvestcleanenergy.org/pdfs/WindReport.pdf</a></li> <li>• “Renewing America’s Economy” report by the Union of Concerned Scientists includes state by state breakdowns of benefits for AZ, CO, IL, IA, MI, MN, NH, OR, PA, TX and WI. The report analyzes the possible effects of a 20% National Renewable Electricity Standard and concludes that it “will create jobs and save consumers money.” <a href="http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/renewable_energy/page.cfm?pageID=1505">http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/renewable_energy/page.cfm?pageID=1505</a>.</li> <li>• “Wealth from the Wind,” an American Corn Grower’s Foundation program, “recognizes the potential economic and environmental benefits of wind power generation for small and mid-sized farms and rural communities, along with the contribution wind power can make to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.” The website also provides a resources guide on wind contacts. <a href="http://www.acgf.org/index.htm">http://www.acgf.org/index.htm</a></li> <li>• “Assessing the Economic Development Impacts of Wind Power” a publication of wind developments three case studies by the NWCC analyzing the economic development impacts at the county level. <a href="http://www.nationalwind.org/pubs/economic/econ_final_report.pdf">http://www.nationalwind.org/pubs/economic/econ_final_report.pdf</a> The NWCC has also developed guidelines for assessing economic development benefits, and two fact sheets, one on the methodology of the case studies and the second on the results.</li> <li>• “Clean Energy Blueprint Benefits Farmers and Rural Economies.” (27 October 2002). <i>Union of Concerned Scientists</i>. <a href="http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/renewable_energy/page.cfm?pageID=792">http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_energy/renewable_energy/page.cfm?pageID=792</a>. The Clean Energy Blueprint includes a nationwide renewable portfolio standard of 20 percent of electricity from renewable sources by 2020. UCS predicts this standard would increase new capital investment, tax revenue, and landowner payments, particularly in rural areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Federal Activity</u></b></p>	<p>Publications that have been made available at the federal level have originated from the Department of Energy: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Reflecting a constituency that has benefited from the economic development benefits of wind energy</p>

	<p>deployment, the USDA has been disseminating information about its grant programs. Also available is a report commissioned by the Senator Harkin, Iowa, by the U.S. General Accounting office to look at the impacts of wind development.</p>
	<p>US Department of Energy and the Wind Powering America Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Wind Energy for Rural Economic Development" (June 2004) is a fact sheet published by the Department of Energy on possible economic development benefits from wind power projects. <a href="http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/economics.asp">http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/economics.asp</a></li> </ul> <p>National Renewable Energy Laboratory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JEDI Model: The JEDI model was developed to determine the economic development effects of wind development at the county level. NREL staff can help a state agency or wind working group (MT, SD, NB, ID, UT, AZ, MI, NC, VA, NV, and OK are their priority states) to obtain county specific multipliers to use in the model and has a small fund to help buy the data from Implan. The model has already been used in Montana and studies are underway for NC, VA, and NV. <a href="http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/35953.pdf">http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/35953.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>U.S. Department of Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The USDA published its draft rules for the Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements program, created by a 2003 \$22.8 million grant fund designed to support agricultural producers and rural small businesses. This program represents a major federal investment in using renewable energy for rural economic development. The public comment period was extended until December 15, 2004. <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/farmbill/">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/farmbill/</a></li> <li>• The Rural Housing Service has put out a notice of funds availability for a Rural Community Development Initiative, \$6 million for projects related to housing, community facilities, or community and economic development. The deadline for applications is January 25, 2005. <a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/rcdi/index.htm">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/rcdi/index.htm</a></li> </ul> <p>U.S. General Accounting Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Renewable Energy: Wind Power's Contribution to Electric Power Generation and Impact on Farms and Rural Communities" a report published by the U.S. General Accounting Office found that some of the installed wind projects have "considerably benefited some farmers and rural communities." The GAO has not been requested to perform any other analysis on wind and economic development. <a href="http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-04-756">http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-04-756</a>.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Regional Activity</u></b></p>	<p>At the regional and state levels, economic development activists have been busy supporting grassroots education programs, distributing information and holding meetings. They are studying the impacts after wind energy is developed.</p> <p>The Northwest, Southwest, Midwest, Northeast and MidAtlantic regions have been the most active.</p>
<p><b><i>The Northwest</i></b></p>	<p>Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Northwest has determined that the estimated economic development benefit from the Nine Canyon Wind Project (63.6 MW) is about \$3,000 a month to the state in the form of generation taxes. Also, eight jobs were created to operate the site including six technicians. After the first three years in operation, the jobs will be reduced to six. The landowner payments are determined by the average monthly capacity factor, and range between \$2,500 and \$8,000 a month.</li> <li>• "A Brief Analysis of the Economic Benefits of Wind Power in Washington State" was completed in 2001 by the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. <a href="http://www.cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/Documents/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentID=1564">http://www.cted.wa.gov/DesktopModules/Documents/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentID=1564</a></li> <li>• "Energy for Washington's Economy - Economic Development from Energy Efficiency and Wind Power in Washington" was released by the Washington Public Interest Group. <a href="http://www.washpirg.org/reports/WAenergyJune03.pdf">http://www.washpirg.org/reports/WAenergyJune03.pdf</a></li> <li>• "Economic Development Group of Kittitas County: Economic Impacts of Wind Power in Kittitas County" was a site-specific analysis conducted in 2002 by ECONorthwest at the request of The Economic Development Group of Kittitas County. <a href="http://www.kvalley.com/phoenix/Kittitas%20Wind.%20final.pdf">http://www.kvalley.com/phoenix/Kittitas%20Wind.%20final.pdf</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A former state legislator, Ashley Henry, is working in Washington State to create a state renewable energy roadmap. More information should be available on this in early 2005.</li> </ul> <p>Oregon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “A Comparative Analysis of Community Wind Power Development Options in Oregon” was prepared for the Energy Trust of Oregon by Mark Bolinger, Ryan Wisler, Tom Wind, Dan Juhl, and Robert Grace and was published in August 2004. It is an examination of potential community wind project ownership structures in the Northwest and the types of support needed to make them viable. <a href="http://www.energytrust.org/RR/wind/OR_Community_Wind_Report.pdf">www.energytrust.org/RR/wind/OR_Community_Wind_Report.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• A group of Oregon businesses have created the Oregon Business Initiative, which will work to determine how to replicate what CA has done to promote renewables.</li> <li>• At the Klondike Wind Project in Sherman, OR, the 24 MW wind development with 16 turbines produced \$321,000 in property taxes during its first year in operation (2002-2003), equivalent to 10% of Sherman’s tax base. As the county ranked 34<sup>th</sup> out of 36 counties in terms of economic development, this was a substantial amount of growth. For a presentation by Renewable Northwest Project on the topic and more information, <a href="#">click here</a>.</li> <li>• “Economic Benefits of Public Purposes” was also published by the Renewable Northwest Project. It is a short fact sheet based on a case study of The Royal Raymond Ranch wind project in Helix, Oregon looking at how public projects can have economic benefits. <a href="http://www.rnp.org/Resources/ecodevo.html">http://www.rnp.org/Resources/ecodevo.html</a>.</li> <li>• Brad Ouderkirk and Meghan Pedden. “Windfall from the Windfarm: Sherman County, Oregon.” (December 2004). <i>Renewable Northwest Project</i>. <a href="http://www.rnp.org/Resources/Klondike%20Paper.pdf">http://www.rnp.org/Resources/Klondike%20Paper.pdf</a>. Analyzes the economic impact of Klondike wind farm in Sherman County, Oregon. Also reports on the planning and development process as an educational reference for future wind developments.</li> </ul> <p>Montana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Quantifying the Economic Development Impacts of Wind Power in Six Rural Montana Counties Using NREL’s JEDI Model” M. Costantifor for NREL. Montana is the first state to use and report economic development potential using the JEDI. <a href="http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/36414.pdf">http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/36414.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Regional Wind Development for Communities” is a guidebook to assist communities in evaluating the costs and potential benefits of wind power by ECONorthwest will be ready in early 2005.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Southwest</b></p>	<p>Texas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Study Shows Renewable Energy Developments Would Boost West Texas Economies” <a href="http://www.seedcoalition.org/learn.renew.99study.htm">http://www.seedcoalition.org/learn.renew.99study.htm</a></li> <li>• “Renewable Resources: The New Texas Energy Powerhouse.” (September 2002). <i>SEED Coalition and Public Citizen</i>. <a href="http://www.citizen.org/documents/Tx%20Energy%20Powerhouse.pdf">http://www.citizen.org/documents/Tx%20Energy%20Powerhouse.pdf</a>. Describes economic, pricing, health, and environmental benefits of wind power in Texas and how policy can be designed to support wind development.</li> </ul> <p>New Mexico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “New Mexico Wind Economic Impact Analysis Study for State” was conducted in 2001 by BBC Research and Consulting for the New Mexico Energy Office. The study determined that with a 40 MW plant, there would be economic benefits in terms of jobs, tourism, property tax revenue, land lease income, sales tax revenue and local taxes. <a href="#">Click here</a> for a presentation on the results.</li> <li>• Amy Welch. “Going Local: Economic Growth &amp; Energy Stability for New Mexico Communities: A Case Study of the Potential for Locally-Owned Community Wind Energy” (October 2004). <i>Coalition for Clean Affordable Energy</i>. <a href="http://share.rdcnm.org/newenergy/Other%20WindEconomic%20Development%20Reports/Going%20Local-%20A%20Case%20Study%20for%20Locally-Owned%20Community%20Wind%20Energy.pdf">http://share.rdcnm.org/newenergy/Other%20WindEconomic%20Development%20Reports/Going%20Local-%20A%20Case%20Study%20for%20Locally-Owned%20Community%20Wind%20Energy.pdf</a>. Discusses ways to overcome barriers to increasing wind development in New Mexico and increase locally-owned projects to increase benefits to the state.</li> <li>• Amy Welch. “Clean Energy: Powering Economic Development in New Mexico” (November 2003).</li> </ul>

Coalition for Clean Affordable Energy.

<http://share.rdcnm.org/newenergy/Other%20WindEconomic%20Development%20Reports/Clean%20Energy-%20Powering%20Economic%20Development%20in%20New%20Mexico.pdf>. Details some of the economic benefits of wind power including jobs, water conservation, landowner revenue, and a stronger tax base.

#### Utah

- The Utah State Wind Working Group has held multiple renewable energy conferences, drawing around 100 attendees to each event. The group has also sponsored two field trips to the Evanston, WY wind farm and has presented information to county officials individually and at the Utah Association of Counties meeting.

#### Colorado

A variety of studies have been conducted in Colorado:

- “Fact Sheet: Renewable Energy and Rural Economic Development for Colorado,” by the Coloradans for Renewable Energy, is a short list of possible economic development benefits for the state.  
[http://www.coenergy.info/resources/factsheet\\_ruralecon.htm](http://www.coenergy.info/resources/factsheet_ruralecon.htm)
- “Wind Energy, The New Crop Powering Economic Development For Colorado” was developed in 2002 by the Colorado Public Interest Research Foundation.  
<http://environmentcolorado.org/envcoenergy.asp?id2=8462&id3=DOenergy&>
- "Statewide Economic Impacts of Wind Compared with Coal and Natural Gas" was presented by Suzanne Tegen at 2004 Global Windpower. It is included in the conference proceedings and is available for purchase online at [www.aweastore.com](http://www.aweastore.com).
- “From Snack Bars to Rebar: How Project Development Boosted Local Businesses Up and Down the Wind Energy ‘Supply Chain’ in Lamar, CO” a presentation by Craig Cox at the Colorado Wind & Distributed Energy: Renewables for Rural Prosperity in April 2004.  
<http://www.state.co.us/oemc/events/cwade/2004/presentations/cox.pdf>
- The Rocky Mountain Farmers Union has been actively involved in supporting renewable energy development in Colorado. They are coordinating with the Colorado Farm Bureau to educate and build support for renewables among their members, especially for community wind projects. There has been some resistance from rural electric co-ops, but others are supporting renewables.
- Based on the experience of two successful small wind projects neighboring the Xcel 162 MW Colorado Green Project, communities are looking to work with larger developers to build community projects and take advantage of economies of scale. Currently Prairie Wind, Baca-Green and Project Quixote are partnering for 10-20 MW project connected with a 100 MW SeaWest project. At another site a small community group with USDA funding is connecting a community wind project to a larger Inverenergy development.
- Jeff Deyette and Steve Clemmer. “The Colorado Renewable Energy Standard Ballot Initiative: Impacts on Jobs and the Economy” (October 2004). *Union of Concerned Scientists*.  
[http://www.ucusa.org/clean\\_energy/renewable\\_energy/page.cfm?pageID=1536](http://www.ucusa.org/clean_energy/renewable_energy/page.cfm?pageID=1536). Outlines economic benefits of establishing a renewable energy standard in Colorado, including lowering energy bills, new jobs, increased income, new capital investment, landowner payments, and property tax revenue.

#### Upcoming:

- A report from New Mexico on the detailed economic impacts from development of wind energy in the state will be completed soon and we will email notification to interested parties.
- Studies on the effects of the Colorado Renewable Energy Standard, the effects of the Western Governors Association 20% RES agreement.

### **The Midwest**

#### Iowa

- “Case Study: Waverly, Iowa -Municipal Wind Power for Rural Economic Development”  
<http://www.greenpowergovs.org/wind/Waverly%20case%20study.html>

#### Minnesota

- As part of the Public Utility Commission ruling on the new transmission line upgrade and expansion in southwest Minnesota (to connect new wind developments to the grid), the agreement included a set aside

	<p>for 60 MW of community wind. This was made possible because of the local community’s involvement in the PUC process.</p> <p>Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial industries using utility scale turbines on the customer side of the meter to cut energy costs on-site.</li> <li>• It has been suggested that the remanufactured turbine market (smaller turbines for distributed use) will create engineering and maintenance jobs.</li> </ul> <p>North Dakota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The North Dakota legislature has on the docket for this session regulations to protect landowners who lease land to wind developers by creating non-severability of wind rights and land rights, and a 5-year limit on lease options. To encourage wind energy development in the state, some groups are proposing a state Renewable Energy Standard for the legislature to discuss. The legislature will also review a proposal for a Renewable Energy Fund of \$20-30 million to support renewable energy and economic development.</li> </ul> <p>Nebraska</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Energy Foundation has given a grant to the Nebraska Center for Rural Affairs “to work on promoting wind power in Nebraska, with a specific focus on the management of Nebraska Public Power District”</li> </ul> <p>Upcoming:</p> <p>There is an effort underway in Minnesota to revise and renew state incentives for community wind energy because the 1.5 cent per kWh production incentive for projects under 2 MW is fully subscribed. This relates to economic development because much of this debate has centered on what wind energy contributes to rural economies and, in particular, what special benefits does community wind have for rural Minnesota that justify special state support. The final report will not be out until at least December, but the work is on-going. An archive of past public meetings is available at <a href="http://www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/leetf/workgroupmtgarchive.htm">http://www.commissions.leg.state.mn.us/leetf/workgroupmtgarchive.htm</a></p>
<p><b>The Northeast</b></p>	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic development benefits have played a marginal role in discussions of specific wind projects. Aesthetics and the effect of the wind project development on the cost of electric power in the region have overshadowed economic development conversations.</li> </ul> <p>New York</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Global Energy Concepts. “Wind Energy Development: A Guide for Local Authorities in New York.” (October 2002). <i>New York State Energy Research &amp; Development Authority.</i></b> <a href="http://text.nyserda.org/Programs/Energy_Resources/wind.asp">http://text.nyserda.org/Programs/Energy_Resources/wind.asp</a>. Covers all aspects of the wind development process in New York, including a section on property taxes, voluntary payments, and property value impacts of wind farms.</li> </ul> <p>Vermont</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a trend to try to keep development as local as possible. A possible law may require a certain percentage of manufacturing and equipment to come from “local areas.”</li> <li>• “The Economic Benefits of Wind Farm Development in Vermont” explains the specific benefits wind energy development could bring the state. <a href="http://www.revermont.org/windfarm_benefits.pdf">http://www.revermont.org/windfarm_benefits.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A study looking at the regional economic development from increased renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in New York may be conducted. More information will be available in 2005.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The MidAtlantic</b></p>	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Renewables Work: Job Growth from Renewable Energy Development in the Mid-Atlantic” by the PennEnvironment Research and Policy Center, looks at the potential job growth in the region based on renewable energy development. <a href="http://www.pennenvironment.org/reports/RenewablesWorkPA.pdf">http://www.pennenvironment.org/reports/RenewablesWorkPA.pdf</a></li> </ul>

	<p>North Carolina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “North Carolina: Economic Development” is a state specific report focusing on the potential economic benefits of offshore wind projects. <a href="http://solstice.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/NC_Economic_Development.pdf">http://solstice.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/NC_Economic_Development.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Pennsylvania, the organized labor group APOLLO is proposing a set-aside for wind projects in local distressed communities. If a developer uses a certain percentage of materials and labor from in-state, multiple RECs would be awarded per MW and count towards meeting the RPS requirements.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Issue Areas</u></b>	<p>There are many issues that cut across regional boundaries and are the focus of economic development conversations related to wind energy. Non-governmental organizations, university researchers, and national laboratories have completed studies on jobs, property values, and community wind.</p>
<b><i>Jobs</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs are created in the actual construction and maintenance of turbines and within the supply chain.</li> <li>• The Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP) has developed a “Labor Calculator” with information available online at <a href="http://www.repp.org/articles/static/1/binaries/Labor_Calculator.pdf">http://www.repp.org/articles/static/1/binaries/Labor_Calculator.pdf</a>. It estimates jobs gained by skills level, and while it has primarily been used in support of instituting RPSs, it can also be used to estimate jobs due to industry growth.</li> <li>• “Putting Renewables to Work: How Many Jobs Can the Clean Energy Industry Generate?” (2004) Kammen, et. al, RAEL Report, University of California, Berkeley. The report looks at the effect of all renewables in terms of jobs; there are specific numbers for wind. <a href="http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~rael/renewables.jobs.pdf">http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~rael/renewables.jobs.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• “The Work That Goes into Renewable Energy” (2001) REPP is focused on the supply chain and jobs created. <a href="http://www.repp.org">http://www.repp.org</a></li> <li>• “Wind Turbine Development: Location of Manufacturing Activity” (2004) REPP. The study demonstrates how the supply chain can have economic development opportunities. <a href="http://www.repp.org">http://www.repp.org</a></li> <li>• According to RenewableEnergyAccess.com published on November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2004, an article about the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company in The Woodlands, Texas, attributes the job growth at the company to a subcontract with GE Wind for steel towers. <a href="http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=18539">http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=18539</a></li> </ul>
<b><i>Taxes</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States have chosen different methods of encouraging wind development while still ensuring economic development from taxes. The state of Kansas has passed legislation exempting wind farms from property or generation taxes, and instead receives grants from wind developers.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Landowners</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The Effect of Wind Development on Local Property Values” is a national study on property prices near wind energy developments. <a href="http://solstice.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/wind_online_final.pdf">http://solstice.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/wind_online_final.pdf</a></li> <li>• South Dakota and other states have implemented laws to safeguard landowners by limiting the length of land lease options before development begins and conferring non-severability of wind rights from the land.</li> <li>• Leslie Kaas Pollock and Troy Gagliano. “Tax and Landowner Revenue from Wind Projects” (January 2004) <i>National Conference of State Legislatures</i>, Legisbrief Vol. 12, No. 5, <a href="http://www.greenenergyohio.org/page.cfm?pageId=499">http://www.greenenergyohio.org/page.cfm?pageId=499</a>. Brief overview of tax and landowner revenue benefits of wind energy.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Community Wind</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Wind has found a home in Minnesota, and the concept of locally owned developments is expanding quickly. Community Wind ensures that not just the landowner with the turbines on his or her property benefit, but so does the rest of the community.</li> <li>• “A Survey of State Support for Community Wind Power Development” Mark Bolinger, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory <a href="http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/EMS/cases/community_wind.pdf">http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/EMS/cases/community_wind.pdf</a></li> <li>• “Community Wind Financing” by the Environmental Law and Policy Center. <a href="http://www.elpc.org/energy/windhandbook2004.pdf">http://www.elpc.org/energy/windhandbook2004.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPP is also working on a community wind report using a modification of NREL's JEDI modeling</li> </ul>

	system. It will compare the economic benefits of community wind versus corporate wind development.
<b><u>Upcoming Conferences And Published Proceedings</u></b>	Many organizations hold conferences on wind and economic development throughout the year. For more information on upcoming meetings, we would recommend the NWCC website calendar , <a href="http://www.nationalwind.org/calendar/index.asp">http://www.nationalwind.org/calendar/index.asp</a> , the Wind Powering America Calendar, <a href="http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/calendar.asp">http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/windpoweringamerica/calendar.asp</a> , or the Windustry site, <a href="http://www.windustry.org/calendar/default.htm">http://www.windustry.org/calendar/default.htm</a>
	<p><b>Harvesting Clean Energy Conferences:</b> <a href="http://www.harvestcleanenergy.org/hce.html?conference.html~hceContent">http://www.harvestcleanenergy.org/hce.html?conference.html~hceContent</a></p> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting Clean Energy V Conference, January 20-21, 2005 Great Falls, MT</li> </ul> <p>The website also houses proceedings from previous conferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting Clean Energy IV, January 20-21, 2004, Portland, Oregon, in conjunction with the 90th annual Northwest Food Manufacturing &amp; Packaging Exposition</li> <li>• Harvesting Clean Energy III, February 10-11, 2003, Boise, Idaho, in conjunction with the Idaho Ag Summit</li> <li>• Harvesting Clean Energy II, held February 26-27, 2002, Pasco, Washington.</li> </ul> <p><b>Windustry Conferences:</b> <a href="http://www.windustry.org/">http://www.windustry.org/</a></p> <p>Upcoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The next Windustry Conference is slated for February/March 2006.</li> </ul> <p>Proceedings from the following events are available on the website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Wind Energy, June 23-24, 2004, Minneapolis, MN.</li> <li>• Wind Energy: New Economic Opportunities, November 2002, Minneapolis, MN.</li> </ul>

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*John Stencil, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union*  
*Heather Rhoads-Weaver, Northwest SEED*  
*Terry Schaunaman, North Dakota SEED*  
*Karin Sinclair, National Renewable Energy Laboratory*  
*Jennifer Smith, National Conference of State Legislatures*  
*George Sterzinger, Renewable Energy Policy Project*  
*Dave Warren, WA PUD Association*  
*Amy Welch, Coalition for Clean Affordable Energy (NM)*  
*Kevin Williams, Western Organization of Resource Councils*  
*Tom Wind, Wind Utility Consulting*  
*Sarah Wright, Utah Clean Energy*