

Distributed Wind Energy 101





Distributed and Community Wind

- Distributed Wind: is the use of one or a few wind turbines at homes, farms, businesses, and public facilities to off-set on-site energy consumption or small arrays placed close to loads (front-of-meter)
- Community Wind: medium large wind turbines with significant local participation (like Community Solar)



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Distributed wind turbines on the distribution grid. Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy



Benefits of Distributed Wind



Least-cost renewable technology in areas with good wind resources

Leverages America's technology and manufacturing strengths

Complements solar; reduces need for storage and back-up

Small footprint compared to solar



Benefits of Distributed Wind



Strengthens the grid and promotes resilience

Ramps faster than some other clean energy technologies

Provides branding for environmental stewardship



More Expensive, but also More Valuable



Windfarm Turbines

- ✤ ~ \$1,500 / kW
- Providing Wholesale Power, sold at:

2 - 4¢/kWh





Distributed Turbines

- Providing Retail Power, sold at:
 - 8 42¢/kWh





Wind and Solar are Complementary Energy Sources



Source: Congressional Research Service



Distributed Wind, with Less Automation, is a "Jobs Machine"





112' 100'

THE SCALE OF WIND POWER

198'

132'

Vestas NM82 1,650 kW

This turbine could generate power for about 475 homes at a good wind site. It is among the largest turbines available today. Installed cost is about \$1,600,000.

Zond Z-40-FS 500 kW

This turbine could produce electricity for about 150 homes at a good wind site. Turbines in this size range were cutting edge technology in the mid-1990s. Installed cost is about \$500,000.

397'

262'

Bergey Excel 10kW

At a good wind site, this turbine could generate enough electricity for one average household. Installed cost is about \$35,000.



Turbine Size Classifications

- ✤ Small: 0 100 kW
 - Manufacturers: Primo, Sonsight, Ryse, SD Wind, Bergey, QED, Xflow, Eocycle, Pecos, Northern Power
- ✤ Mid-Size: 101 1,000 kW
 - Manufacturers: Siva, Carter, EWT
 - Large: > 1,000 kW (> 1MW)
 - Manufacturers: GE, Goldwind, Vestas, Siemens



FTS Enterprises Juniata, NE



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- 15 kW turbine on 100' tower
- Installed June 2021
- Produces ~ 50,000 kWh
 per year
- \$100,000 installed; USDA grant + Tax Credit + Bonus
 Depreciation = 2 year payback



Heritage Dairy Farm Yuma, CO



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Installed by:



- 2 x 100 kW turbines on 100' towers
- Installed October 2016
- Turbines produce 480,000
 kWh/yr 60% of dairies' annual energy
- Utility: Y-W Electric Association (REC)



Anhueser-Busch Brewery Fairfield, CA





- 1,850 kW turbine, "Bud Light", on 260' tower installed August 2014
- Brewery's second turbine: 1,500
 kW turbine installed in 2011
- Two turbines provide 30% of energy demand (equal to 33,000 cases of beer per day)
- Installed under Power Purchase
 Agreement (PPA)

DW Potential: Comparable and Complementary to Offshore Wind



2016 & 2022 NREL Reports:

- Technical feasibility: 49.5 million residential, commercial, industrial and public sites
- Economic feasibility in 2022: 1,400 GW
- Economic feasibility in 2035: 6,000 GW

Offshore Wind serves larger coastal communities. **Distributed Wind serves smaller interior, transitional and more disadvantaged communities.** Both have large supply chain opportunities, but DW is far less developed.



2035 DW Potential: 1,000 GW

Market Segment	2014 Size, Units	Data Source	2035 Size, Units	Percent Suitable	2035 Potential Installed Units	Average Size (kW)	Potential (MW)
Buildings	8,900,000	Census, 2008	14,300,000	15%	2,145,000	350	750,750
Rural Residences	24,900,000	AHS, 2013	34,200,000	25%	8,550,000	10	85,500
Farms	2,100,000	USDA, 2012	2,000,000	35%	700,000	150	105,000
Public Buildings	750,000	DWEA Estimate	875,000	10%	87,500	300	26,250
Schools	140,000	NCES, 2010	165,000	25%	41,250	500	20,625

Total Potential (MW): 988,125

DWEA 2035 DW Goal: 35 GW



Major Cost Reduction Potential

Turbine Size	Recommended Height	Typical User	2016 LCOE (¢/kWh)	2035 LCOE Target (¢/kWh)
1 – 3 kW	60 ft.	Off-Grid, Residential	28	11
4 – 15 kW	120 ft.	Residential, Small Farm	20	6.5
16 – 100 kW	150 ft.	Farm, Commercial, Public Facility	16	5.7
101 – 1,000 kW	180 ft.	Commercial, Industrial, Public Facility	12	5.4
1 - 4 MW	240 ft.	Industrial, Institutional	10	4.6

Source: DWEA Vision Report, 2016

LCOE: Levelized Cost of Energy



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Inflation Reduction Act of 2022: Transformational for the DW Industry



Provides Enhanced Tax Credits (through 2032) and Robust USDA Agricultural Grants



IRA Policies Supporting Distributed Wind

- 30% Investment Tax Credits for Residences (through 2032)
- 30% Investment Tax Credits for Businesses & Non-Profits (lower requirements for projects under 1 MW) through 2032
 - 10% Bonus for Domestic Content
 - 10% Bonus for being in an Energy Community zone (mapped annually)
 - 10-20% Bonus awards for projects in low income zones
 - Transferability for For-Profits
 - Elective Pay (rebate) for Non-Profits
- 1 (Sec. 179) or 5-Year depreciation for businesses
- Manufacturing Tax Credits for Domestic Production, with limited Direct Pay
- USDA REAP Grants up to 50% for Ag Sector and Rural Small Businesses
 - "Underutilized Technologies" set-aside for wind projects



Policies for Distributed Wind Growth

- Preserve USDA REAP funding and the Underutilized Technologies sub-program
- Investment Tax Credits: §25D (residential) parity with §48 (business)
- Appropriations: Increase the US-DOE DW funding from \$13M to \$30M
- DOE should highlight DW with a major new DW deployment initiative
- Add distributed wind to incentive programs provided for solar



For further information, please contact DWEA at info@distributedwind.org

