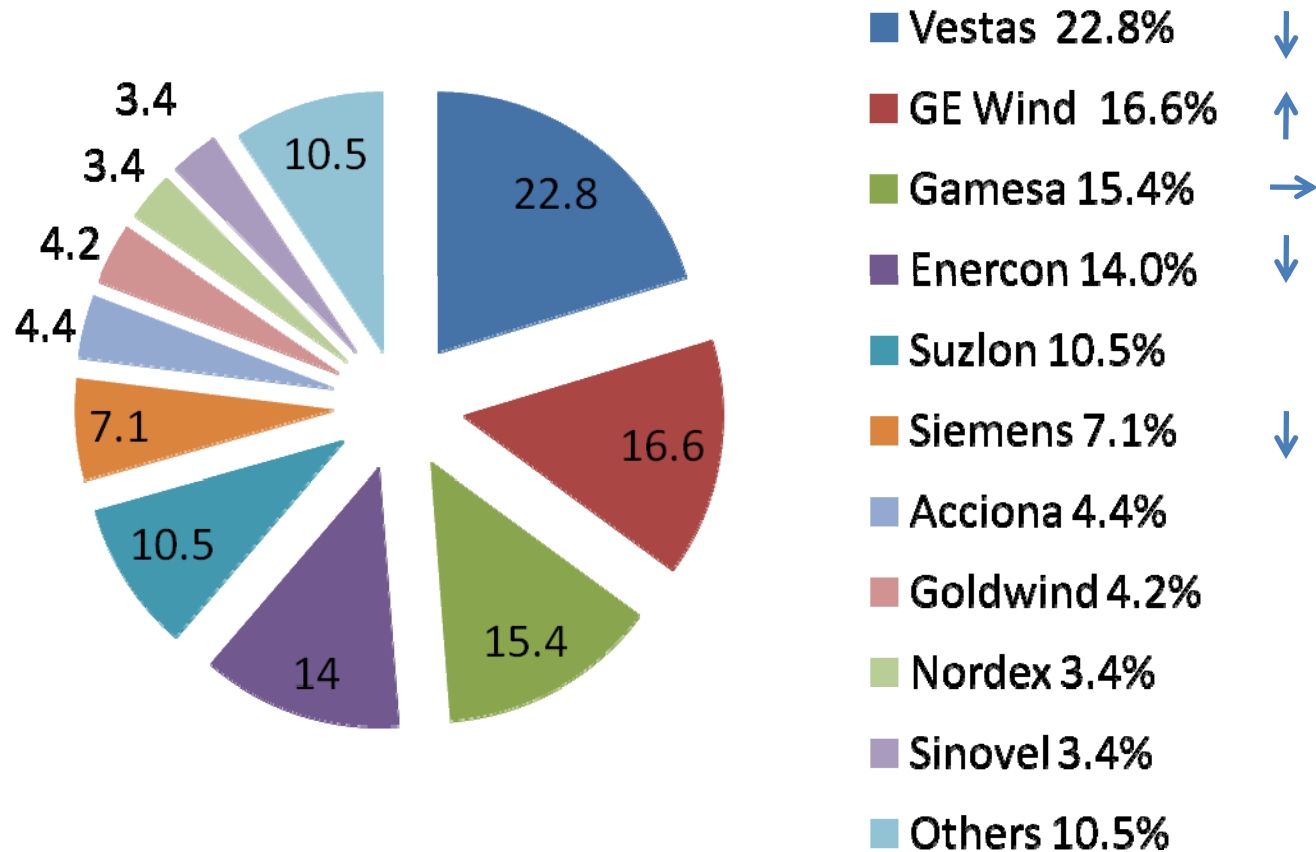


**APPALACHIAN WIND ENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN
INITIATIVE**

**Gerald I. Susman
Smeal College of Business
Penn State University**

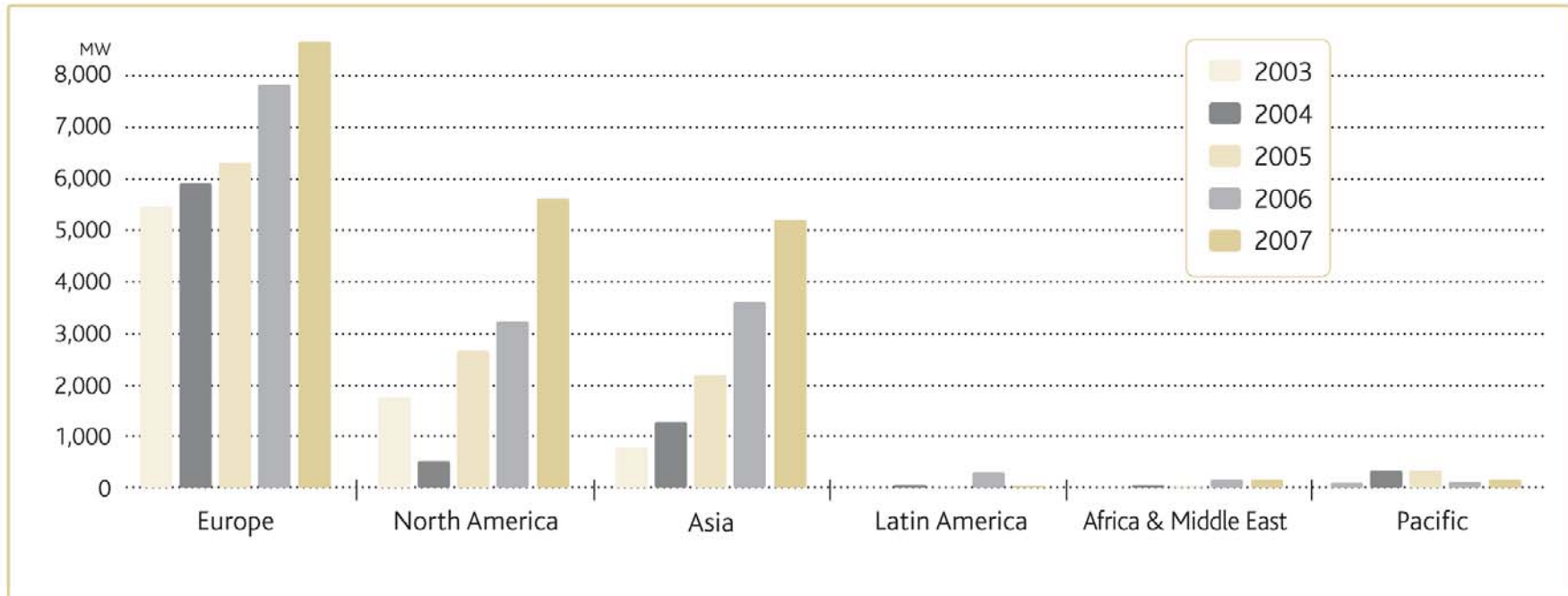
**Pennsylvania Wind Energy Symposium 2008:
Power For The Future
November 18, 2008**

GLOBAL TURBINE SALES 2007*

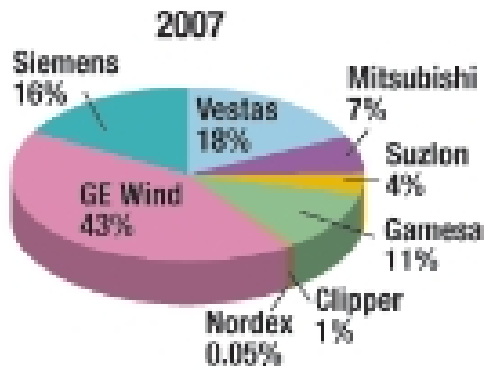
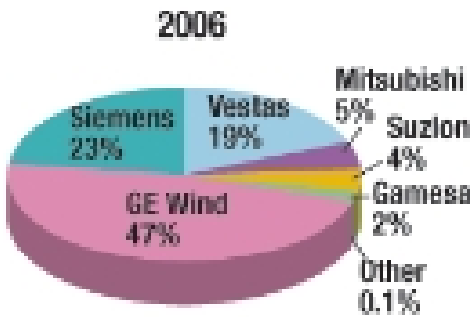
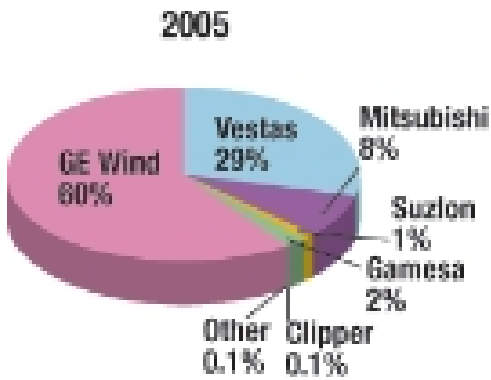


* The top-5 global manufacturers had a total market share of 85.5% in 2004. Arrows indicate direction of change from 2006.

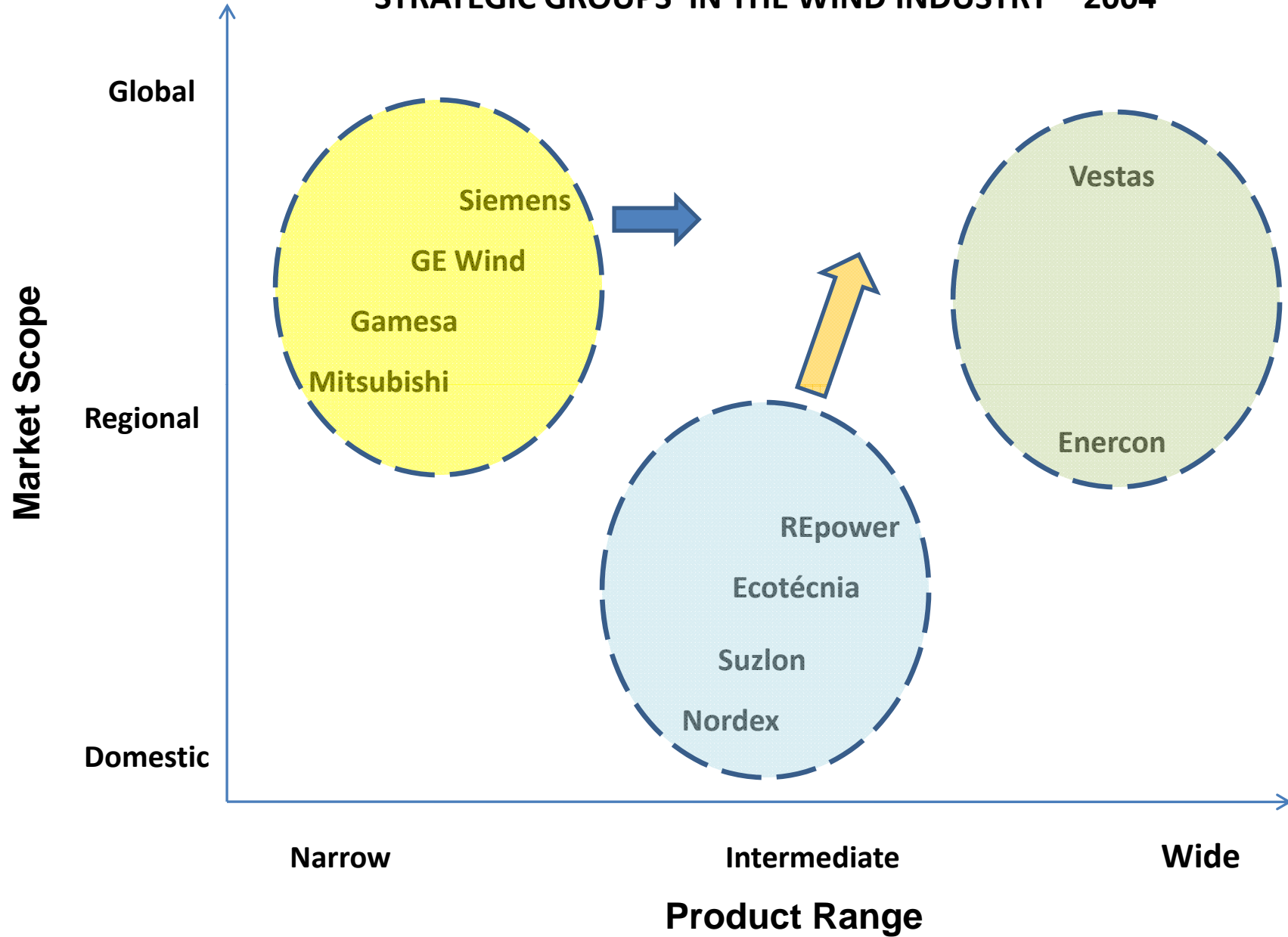
ANNUAL INSTALLED CAPACITY BY REGION 2003-2007



ANNUAL U.S. MARKET SHARE OF WIND MANUFACTURERS BY MW, 2005-2007



STRATEGIC GROUPS IN THE WIND INDUSTRY – 2004*



* Adopted from: Wied, M., Windy Prospects: An Approach to Strategic Foresight in the Global Wind Turbine Industry, 2007

Companies	Product Line Range		
	Turbine Size (MW)	Rotor Diameter	Hub or Tower Height
Vestas	850KW <u>1.65 MW</u> <u>1.8MW</u> 2.0 MW <u>3.0MW</u> offshore	52m 82m 80m 90m 90m	44m,49m,55m,65m,74m 78m,70m, 80m 60m,67m,78m,100m; 80m,95m,105m 80m,105m
GE Wind	<u>1.5MW</u> 2.5 MW 3.6MW offshore	77m, 82.5m 100m 111m	65m,80m 75m,65m,100m Site dependent
Gamesa	850KW <u>2.0MW</u>	52m, 58m 80m, 83m, 87m, 90m	44m, 55m, 60m, 65m 71m 67m,100m
Enercon	330 KW 900 KW 800 KW 2.3MW 2.0 MW	33.4m 44m 48m, 52.9m 71m 82m	30m,50m 45m,55m 50m,70m/60m,73m 64m,113m 78m,138m
Suzlon	950 MW 1250 MW <u>2.1MW</u>	64m 64m, 66m 88m	56m/65m/74m 56m/65m/74m 80m
Siemens	<u>2.3MW, 2.3 VS</u> 3.6MW offshore	82m, 93m 107m	60m,80m or site specific 70m,80m or site specific
Acciona	<u>1.5MW</u> 3.0 MW (prototype)	70m, 77m, 82m 100m, 109 m, 116 m	60m, 71.5m, 80m 100m
Goldwind	600 KW 750 KW 1.2 MW 1.5MW	43m 49m 62m 70.5m	40m/50m 50m/60m 70m 65m/85m
Nordex	1.5MW <u>2.3MW/2.5MW</u> , off shore	70m, 77m 80m, 90m	65m, 61.5m 70m,75m,80m,100m,120m
Sinovel	1.5MW 3.0MW (prototype)		

TURBINES INSTALLED IN THE U.S. IN 2007
(in number of turbines and total MW)

	Size	# Turbines	Total MW
GE Wind	1.5 MW	1561 turbines	2342 MW
Vestas	1.65 MW	537 turbines	953 MW
Siemens	2.3 MW	375 turbines	863 MW
Gamesa	2.0 MW	242 turbines	484 MW
Mitsubishi	1.0 MW	356 turbines	356 MW
Suzlon	2.1 MW	97 turbines	197 MW
Clipper	2.5 MW	19 turbines	48 MW
Nordex	2.5 MW	1 turbine	2.5 MW

5329 MW OF NEW WIND CAPACITY WERE ADDED IN 2007

The top five U.S. states in capacity additions

Texas (1618 MW)
California (776 MW)
Illinois 592 MW)
Oregon (447 MW)
Minnesota (405 MW).

The top five states in installed capacity

Texas (4356 MW)
California (2439 MW)
Minnesota (1299 MW)
Iowa (1273 MW)
Washington (1163 MW)

Installed capacity in Appalachian States*

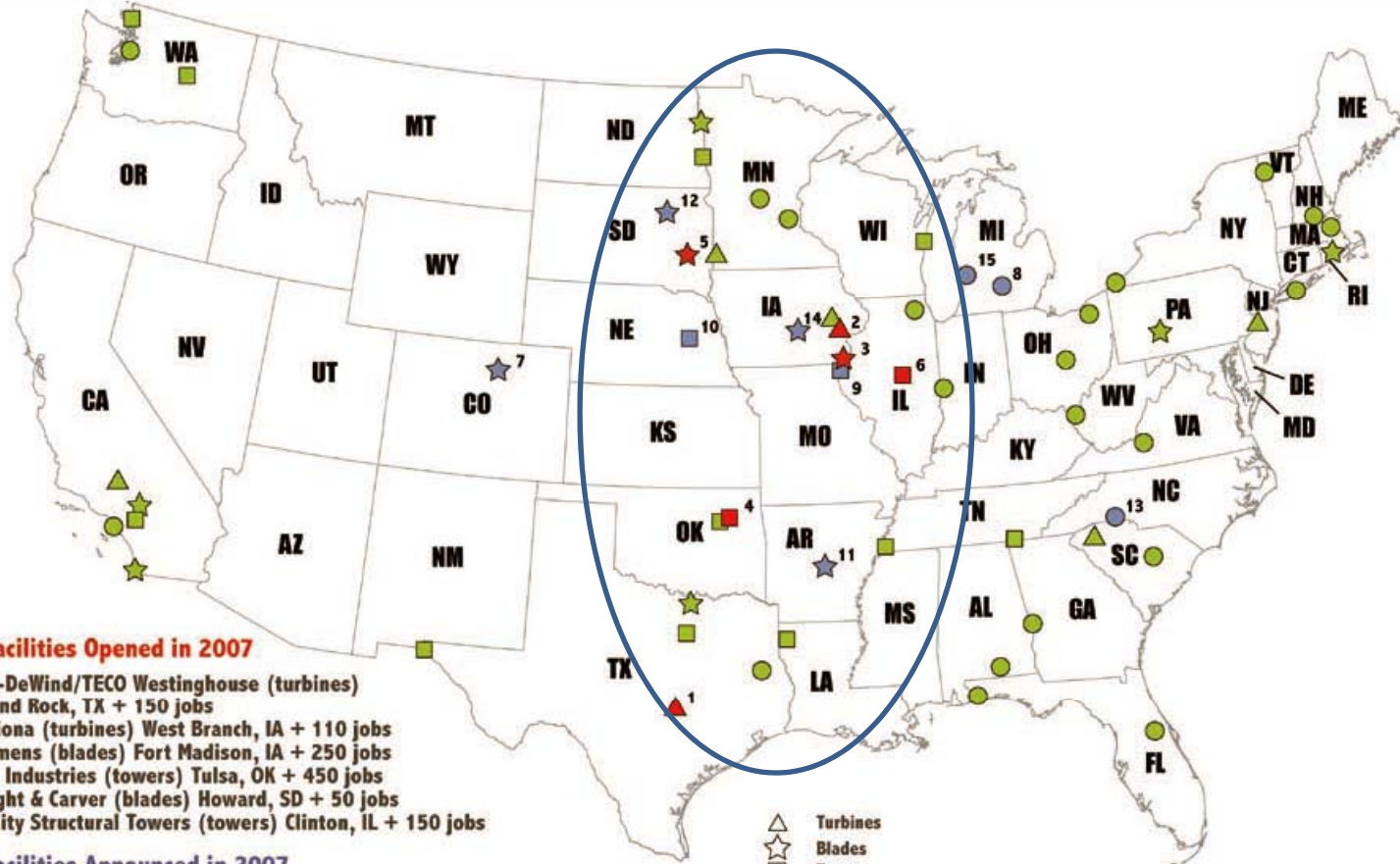
New York (425 MW, Ranked 11)
Pennsylvania (294 MW, Ranked 14)
West Virginia (66 MW, Ranked 20)
Tennessee (29 MW, Ranked 25)
Ohio (7 MW, Ranked 27)

* Under construction or completed in 2008

New York: Noble Bliss (100.5 MW), Noble Clinton (100.5 MW), Noble Ellenburg (81 MW), Dutch Hill/Cohocton (125 MW), Noble Altona (97.5 MW), Noble Bellmont (21 MW), Noble Chateagay (106.5 MW), Noble Wethersfield (126 MW), Sheldon Energy (112.5 MW)

Pennsylvania: Forward (29.4 MW), Highland Wind Project, (62.5 MW) Locust Ridge II (102 MW), Lookout (38 MW), Allegheny Ridge/Portage (70 MW)

West Virginia: NedPower Mount Storm I (164 MW), NedPower Mount Storm II (100 MW)



New Facilities Opened in 2007

- 1. CTC-DeWind/TECO Westinghouse (turbines) Round Rock, TX + 150 jobs
- 2. Acciona (turbines) West Branch, IA + 110 jobs
- 3. Siemens (blades) Fort Madison, IA + 250 jobs
- 4. DMI Industries (towers) Tulsa, OK + 450 jobs
- 5. Knight & Carver (blades) Howard, SD + 50 jobs
- 6. Trinity Structural Towers (towers) Clinton, IL + 150 jobs

New Facilities Announced in 2007

- 7. Vestas (blades) Windsor, CO + 650 jobs
- 8. Dowding Industries (turbine components) Eaton Rapids, MI + 200 jobs
- 9. Hendricks Industries (towers) Keokuk, IA + 350 jobs
- 10. Katana Summit (towers) Columbus, NE + 120 jobs
- 11. LM Glasfiber (blades) Little Rock, AR + 1,000 jobs
- 12. Molded Fiberglass (blades) Aberdeen, SD + 750 jobs
- 13. PPG Industries (fiberglass) Shelby, NC + not available
- 14. TPI Composites (blades) Newton, IA + 500 jobs
- 15. Genzink Steel (nacelles) Holland, MI + 10 jobs

- △ Turbines
- ☆ Blades
- Towers
- Other
- Existing facilities online prior to 2007
- New facilities opened in 2007
- New facilities announced in 2007

Figure includes wind turbine and component manufacturing facilities, as well as other supply chain facilities, and excludes corporate headquarters and service-oriented facilities. The facilities highlighted here are not intended to be exhaustive. Those facilities designated as "turbines" may include turbine assembly as well as component manufacture including, in some cases, towers and blades.

WIND TURBINE SUPPLIERS AND LOCATIONS

Types of Suppliers	Headquarters	U.S. Manufacturing Sites
Gearbox Suppliers Bosch Rexroth Brad Foote Gear Works Echesa S.A. (Gamesa Energy Transmission) Eickhoff Fellar, S.A. Hansen Transmission Ishibashi Manufacturing Co., Ltd Jahnel-Ketsreman Getriebewerke (JaKe) Leroy-Somer Moventas Pujol Muntala Renk AG Winergy Chinese Gearbox Suppliers China High Speed Transmssion Equipment Chongqing Gearbox Co., Ltd Hangzhou Advance Gearbox Group Co.	Witten Germany Cicero, IL Asteasu, Spain Bochum, Germany Valencia, Spain Edegem, Belgium Nogata, Japan Bochum, Germany Saint Louis, MO Jyvaskyla, Finland Barcelona, Spain Augbery, Germany Bochert, Germany Nanjing, China Chongqing, China Hangzhou/Zhejiang, China	Bethlehem, PA Cicero, IL Pittsburgh, PA Verona, VA IL, NC, SC, MS, TX, OK, NJ Duncan, SC Elgin, IL
Bearing Suppliers Kaydon NTN Corporation SKF Group The Timken Company Wangfangdian	Ann Arbor, MI Osaka, Japan Goteburg, Sweden Canton, OH Dalian, China	SC (2), NC, OH, MI Mount Propspect, IL PA, NY (2), CN, SC, KY Union, SC
Generators ABB Elin Weier (Vestas)	Zurich, Switzerland Weiz, Austria Eutin, Germany	New Berlin, WI

WIND TURBINE SUPPLIERS AND LOCATIONS

Type of Supplier	Appalachian Counties (in parentheses)
Nacelle covers and frames	
Blades, blade extenders, hubs	CAB Inc. , (Hall); Hodge Foundry, Inc., Greenville, PA (Mercer); Gamesa, Ebensburg, PA (Cambria)
Gearboxes	Peerless Winsmith, Inc., (Otsego); Hodge Foundry, Inc., Greenville, PA (Mercer); Renk AG, Duncan, SC (Spartanburg), Eickhoff, Pittsburgh, PA (Allegheny)
Bearings	Moventas, Winston-Salem, NC (Forsyth); Moventas, Greenville, SC (Greenville); Kaydon, Mocksville, NC (Davie); SKF Falconer, NY (Chautauqua), SKF, Jamestown, NY (Chautauqua)
Generators/Inverters/Power Electronics	Motors and Control International, Hazelton, PA (Luzerne)
Towers, including base, flanges and bolts	Aerisyn, Chattanooga, TN (Hamilton); CAB Inc., Oakwood, GA (Hall)
Construction, Consulting, and Maintenance Services, communications systems	Specialized Power Systems, Inc. Huntington, West Virginia (Cabell), Genesis Development of Kentucky, LLC (Pike); Emerson Process Management, Pittsburgh, PA (Allegheny)

ISSUES FOR DOMESTIC SUPPLIERS TO CONSIDER

- A considerable number of new and expanding facilities are for towers and blades. Tower and blades are too large and expensive to export into the United States, so must be built relatively close to where they will be installed.
- Most wind turbine manufacturers located in the U.S. are not sourcing the majority of their components domestically, including American companies
- A few foreign manufacturers are beginning to assemble products in the United States (Acciona, Nordex, Gamesa), but are not fabricating many turbine components domestically.
- The components that are sourced domestically are not critical to differentiating the product from those of competitors, e.g., nacelle housings, machining transmission housings. Rather, components that have this impact are imported from the turbine manufacturer's home country or region.

IMPLICATIONS OF SUPPLY-CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR JOB CREATION IN APPALACHIAN REGION

- REPP's* estimates for job creation from wind power may be too optimistic. The assumption is that 1000 MW of additional installed capacity would create 3000 manufacturing jobs, 700 installation jobs, and 600 operations and maintenance jobs.
- Estimates for installation and operations and maintenance jobs seem reasonable, but the largest number of these jobs would be in California, Texas, etc.
- Last year's increase of 5329 MW should have created 22,915 jobs. This year's projected increase of 7500 MW should create 32,250 jobs. DOE's required 16000 MW/year until 2030 would create 68,800.**
- Should we take productivity improvements into account (9% per year)?

• Renewable Energy Policy Project "Wind Turbine Development: Location of Manufacturing Activity", September 2004.

** Excludes indirect and induced impacts on jobs (1.8 jobs for every manufacturing job)

EVOLUTION OF THE WIND TURBINE INDUSTRY

- Industry is above average in R&D/sales
- Emergence of a dominant design (3 blade, windside of tower, generator/power converter configuration)
- Shift from product innovation to process innovation is starting to happen
- Customers are getting larger and more sophisticated and will increase demands on turbine manufacturers for price, service, warranties
- Increasing number of frame agreements for buying components and selling turbines will increase certainty of component sourcing and reliability of sales projections
- Service revenue from operation and maintenance may soon equal or exceed revenue from turbine sales

Thank you.

Questions?

