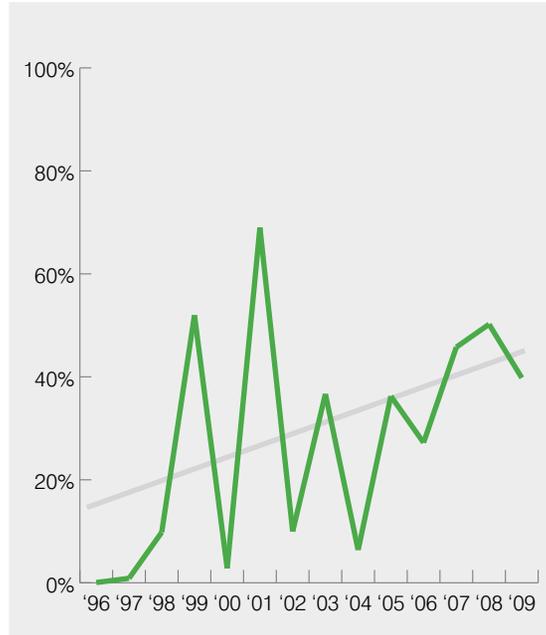


The five-year average annual growth rate for the industry (2005-2009) is now 39%, up from 32% between 2004 and 2008. AWEA calculates growth as the growth of the entire installed base, meaning the annual installations divided by the previous year's installed base. As the installed base gets bigger, one would expect to see the growth rate go down, but as annual installations have doubled twice in the last three years, the five-year annual growth rate continues to increase. The volatility in this chart in the early 2000s reflects the strong effect that on-again, off-again tax policy had on the market.

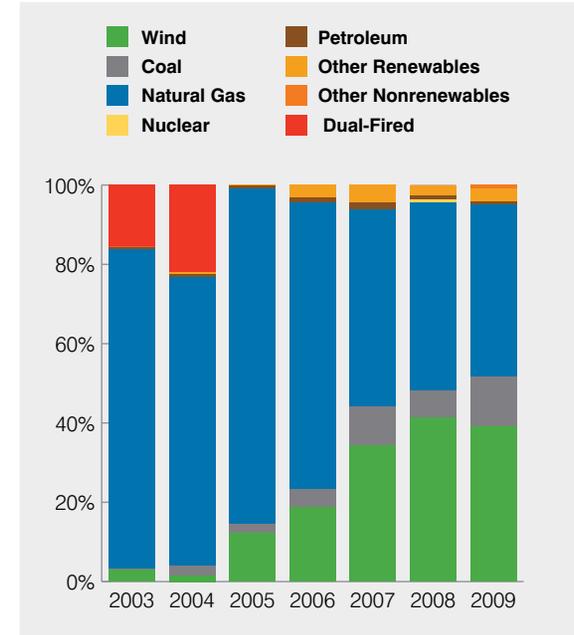
For the past five years, wind power has been one of the largest new sources for electricity generating capacity, second only to new natural gas units. In 2009, wind power provided 39% of all new generating capacity installed, second to roughly 43% of new capacity for natural gas. Taking all new renewable energy capacity together (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and hydropower), renewable energy sources also provided a similar percentage of new capacity, at roughly 42%, of all new capacity installed in 2009.

Fig. 2 GROWTH OF U.S. WIND POWER CAPACITY



Over the past five years, wind power and other renewable energy technologies, combined with natural gas, have provided over 90% of all new generating capacity in the U.S. This increased investment in new wind power, renewable and natural gas capacity is reflected in the

Fig. 3 PERCENTAGE OF NEW CAPACITY ADDITIONS



change in the U.S. generation mix over the past five years, with wind and natural gas gaining generation market share of 1.4 and 4.8 percentage points, respectively.

Source: AWEA, SEIA, SML, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory