

Are new wind turbines a viable option for Georgia?

New turbine technology is better able to capture low-wind energy resources. In areas traditionally viewed as having a low wind resource, newer, taller turbines are opening access to faster and more stable winds higher off the ground. Modern turbines reaching, 500 feet tall (150 meters), make wind energy a more viable option for Georgia.

Can Georgia get wind power at a low cost?

While there are technical and other limitations that make it unlikely for Georgia to get wind power at this low of a cost, wind power prices have been steadily dropping since 2008 and will continue to drop over time. How do prices from wind energy out West relate to wind energy for Georgia? You'll find that answer in #2. 2.

Will Georgia Power install a wind turbine on Tybee Island?

Georgia Power is pursuing the installation of equipment to study the offshore wind energy resource off the coast of Tybee Island. Before installing the equipment, Georgia must finalize the lease on the offshore area, the details of which are in the process of being worked out.

Will Georgia get a wind farm?

The news became official late last month, when the Georgia Public Service Commission unanimously approved the state's first wind farm proposal. Georgia Power is entering into two long-term contracts for the purchase of 250 megawatts of power from wind farms in Oklahoma, enough to power over 50,000 homes.

Will wind energy help Georgia Power comply with EPA's Clean Power Plan?

Wind energy would help Georgia Power to comply with EPA's Clean Power Plan. Through the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recently proposed Clean Power Plan the U.S. will seek to regulate carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from existing coal-fired power plants.

Will wind energy work for Georgia?

In Savannah June 20, Georgia Public Service Commissioner Tim Echols hosted an event titled "Wind Energy, Will it Work for Georgia?" Based on the dozens of stakeholders present and expert presentations given, here are 11 reasons why wind energy will, and does, work for Georgia. 1.

ENERGY STORAGE WIND TURBINE GEORGIA



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The center's Energy Technology team brings a wealth of industry expertise to the table, works with Georgia's universities to identify cutting-edge energy storage research, and helps companies bring new and improved technology to fruition.

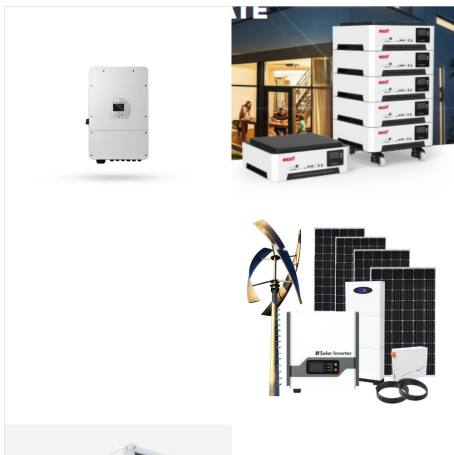


Since Georgia currently has no capacity for wind energy, the state has plenty of potential for increasing access to this type of renewable energy. The state can utilize onshore development on mountain ranges or offshore projects along the Atlantic coastline, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

ENERGY STORAGE WIND TURBINE GEORGIA



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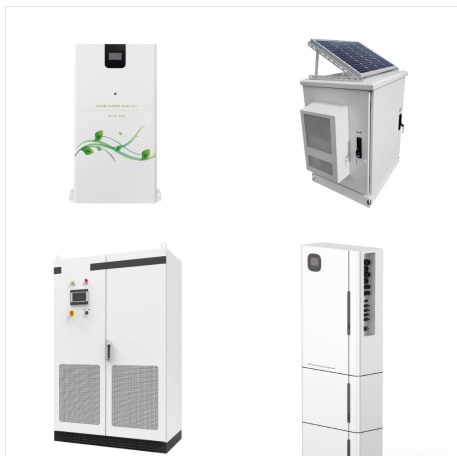


In 2008, the U.S. Department of Energy published a report on how to achieve 20% of the nation's electrical supply from onshore and offshore wind power. In that report, the DOE estimated that Georgia would supply up to 1,000 MW of onshore and offshore wind energy combined by 2030.



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To view a list of wind research and development projects in Georgia funded by the U.S. Department of Energy's Wind Energy Technologies Office, visit the Wind R& D Projects Map and select Georgia from the dropdown menu.

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The Inflation Reduction Act is expanding these opportunities, bringing an estimated \$180 million of investment in large-scale clean power generation and storage to Georgia between now and 2030.



Universities are working in conjunction with energy companies to create microgrids as a way to have clean energy in the near future. The Center of Innovation assists businesses focused on energy storage in two primary ways.



The Georgia Cogeneration and Distributed Generation Act of 2001 allows residential electricity customers with solar PV, wind energy systems, or fuel cells up to 10 kW in capacity, and commercial facilities up to 100 kW, to connect to the grid.