The State of the Wind Industry

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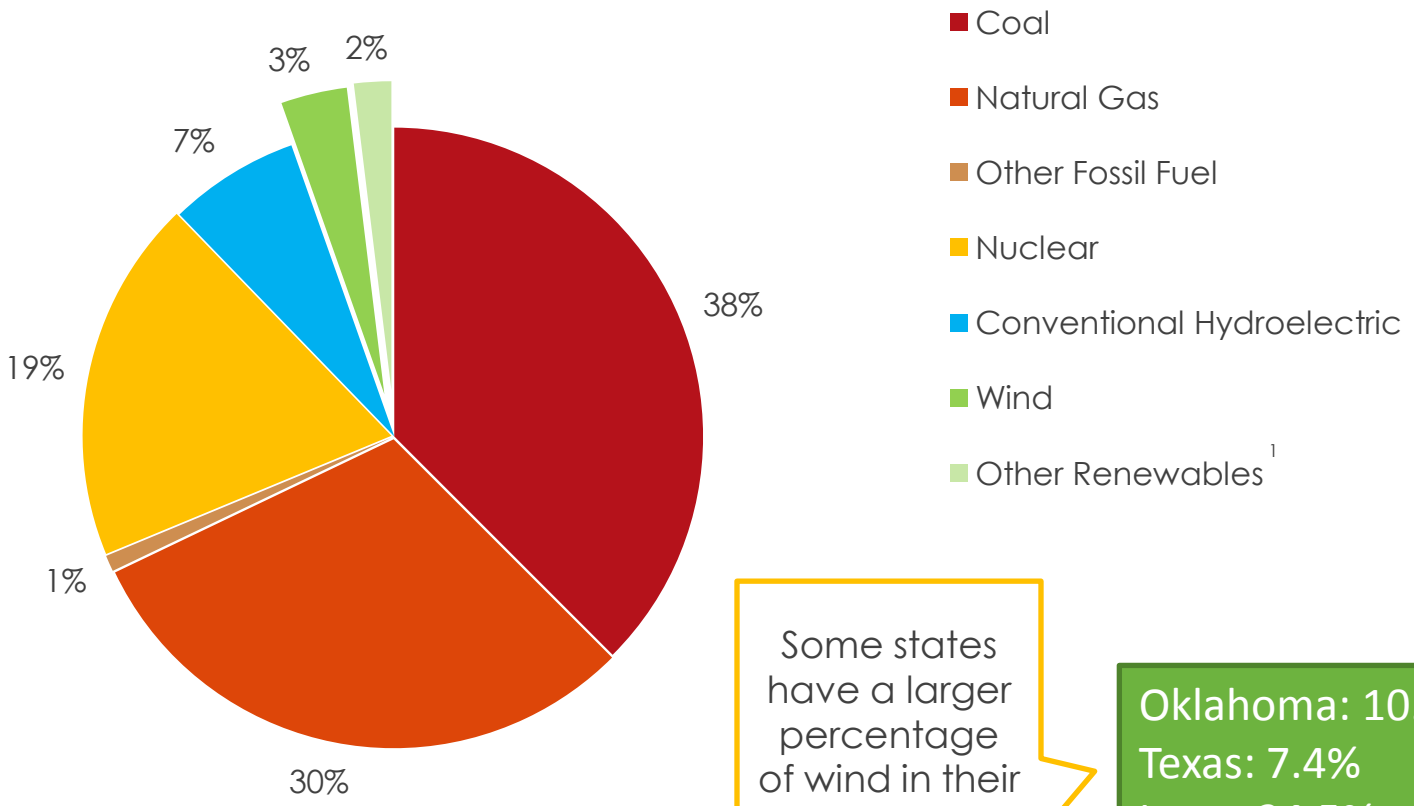
Renewables currently constitute a relatively small portion of the U.S.'s electricity generation mix…

U.S. Net Electricity Generation By Fuel Type
2012 Year-To-Date



Some states have a larger percentage of wind in their energy mix

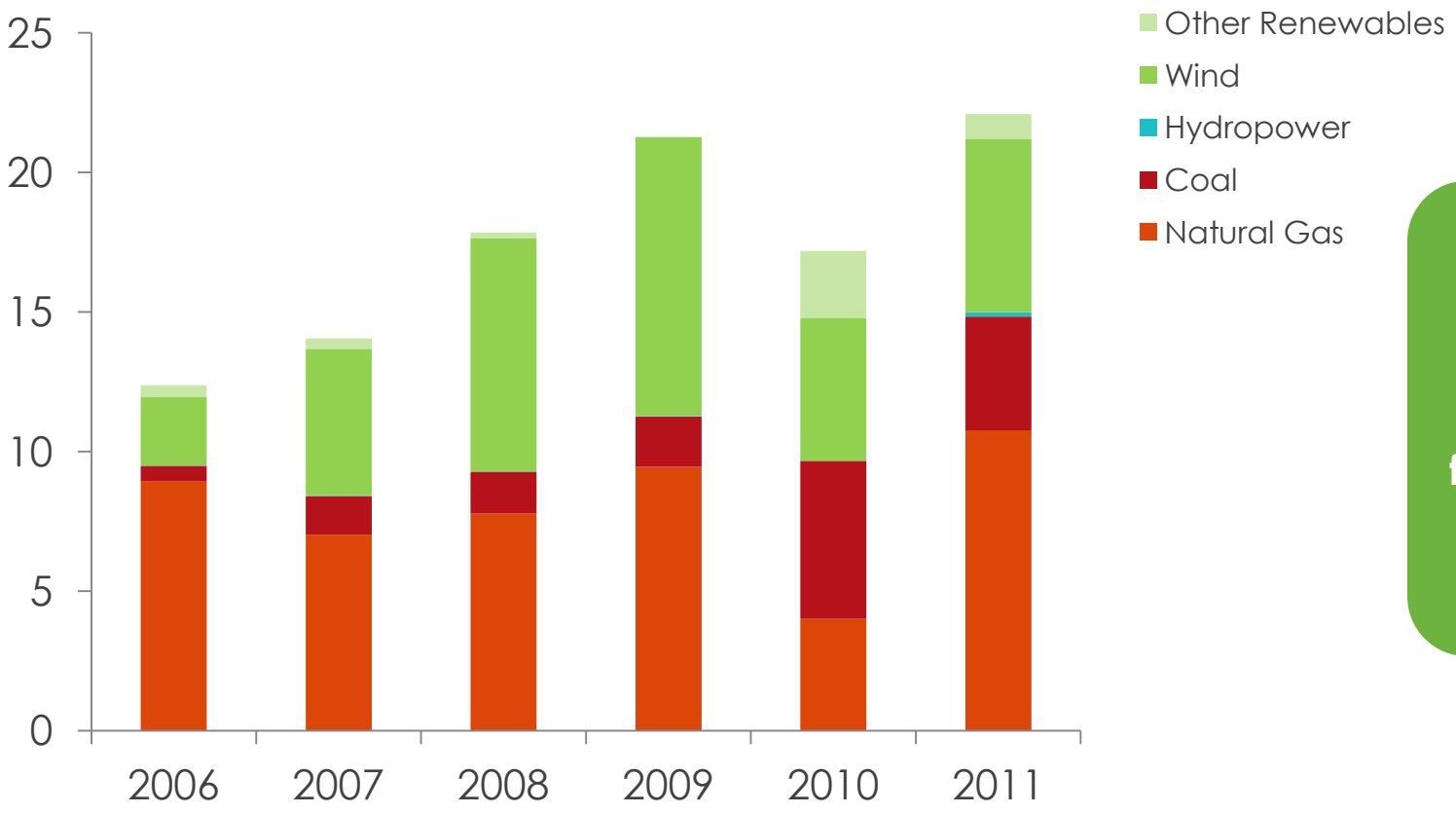
Oklahoma: 10.5%
Texas: 7.4%
Iowa: 24.5%

1. Includes generation from Wood, Waste, Geothermal, and Solar

Source: EIA

…but are an increasingly large proportion of new generating capacity

U.S. New Generation Capacity Additions
Gigawatt

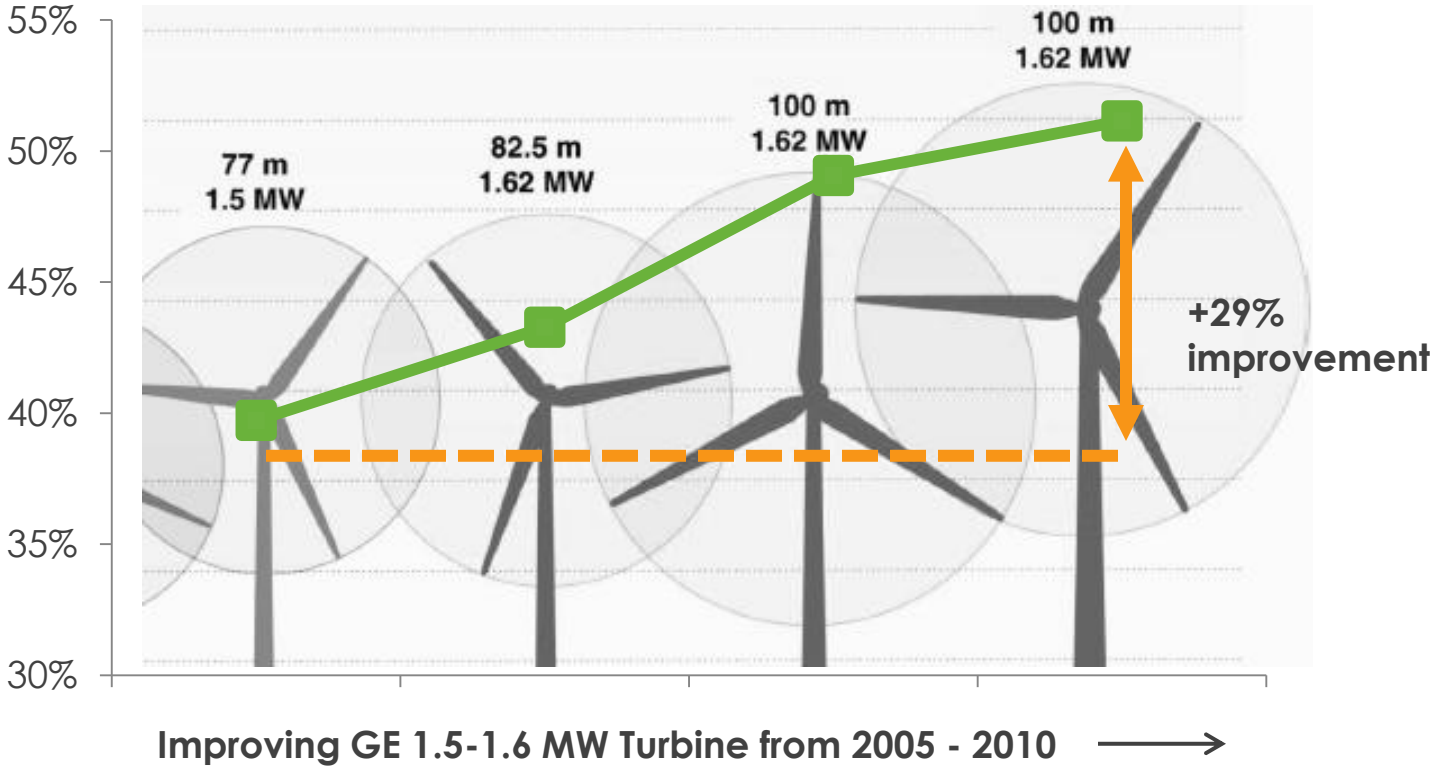


In 2012, 13.1 GW of new wind generation facilities were installed in the U.S.

Source: EIA; AWEA

Improving wind turbine technology is increasing capacity factors and reducing wind costs . . .

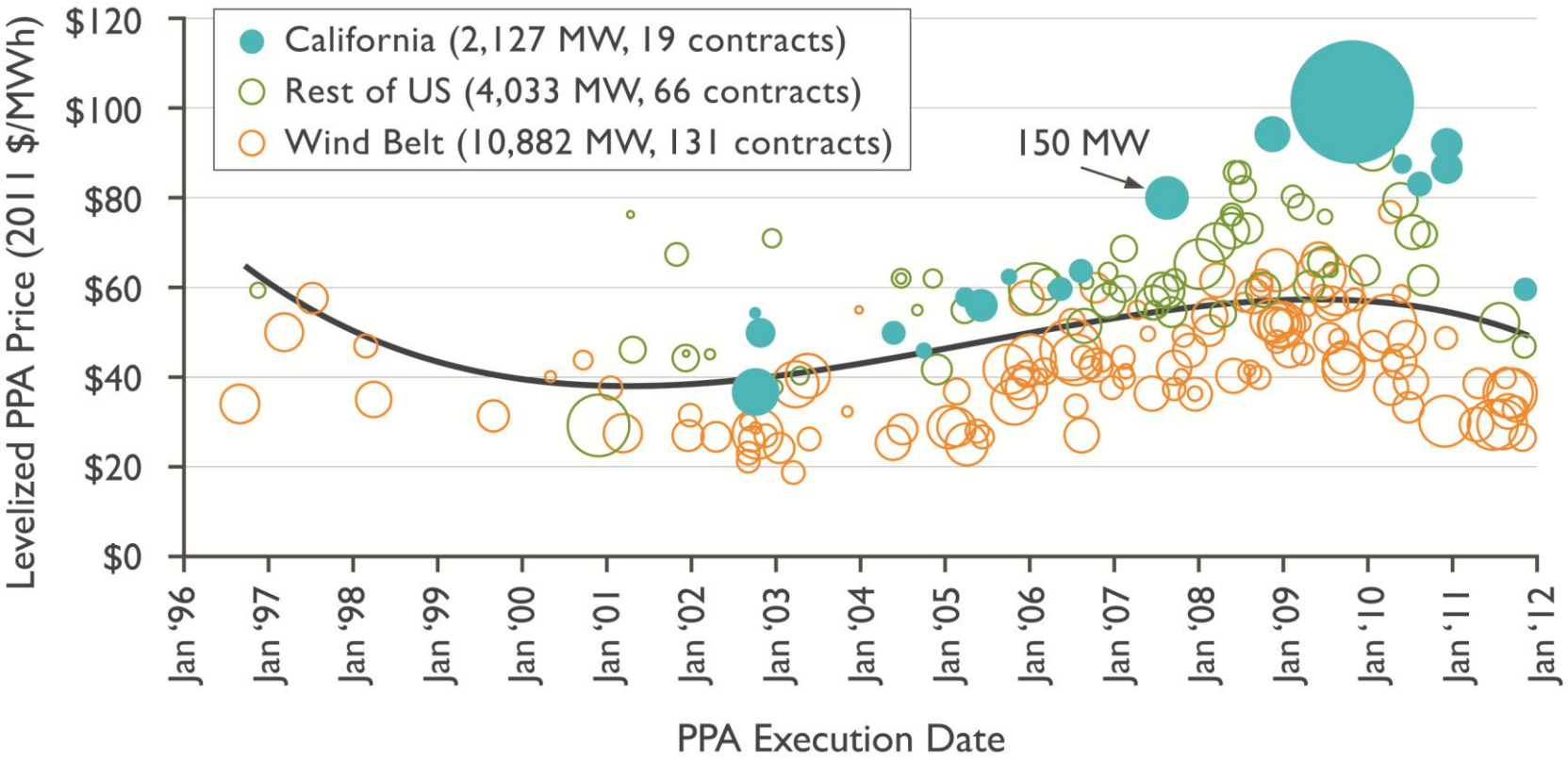
Net Capacity Factor[1]
At 8.5 meters per second wind speed



In meters				
Rotor Diameter	77	82.5	100	100
Hub Height	80	80	80	100

1. Assumptions: shear alpha = 0.2, Rayleigh distribution, 17% losses from GCF to NCF

. . . Resulting in cheap wind power purchase agreements in the windiest parts of the country

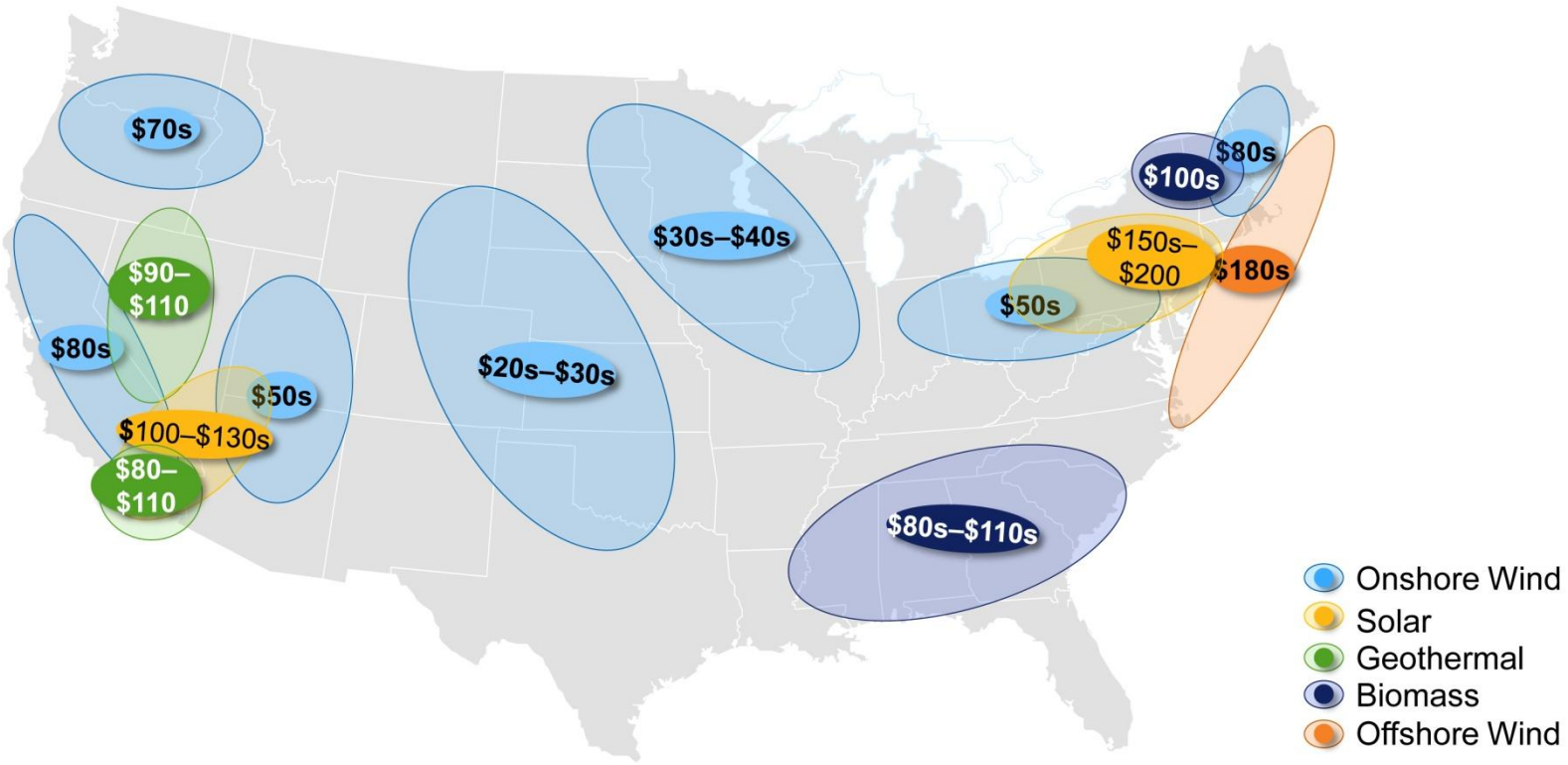


Note: Size of "bubble is proportional to project nameplate capacity.

The "Wind Belt" consists of the 13 states where the wind resource is the strongest: CO, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, **OK**, SD, TX, and WY.

Source: DOE 2011 Wind Technologies Market Report

Wind in the central US is the lowest cost renewable option



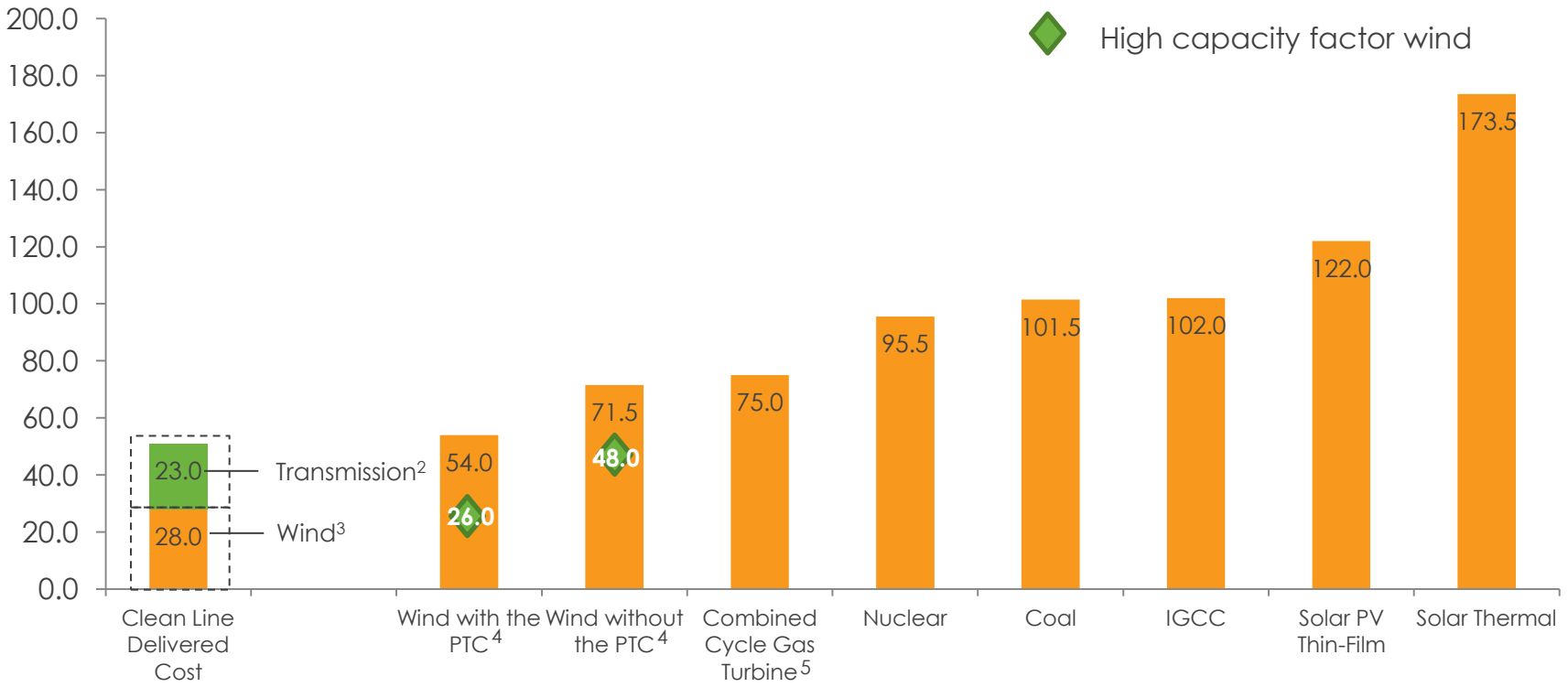
Declining technology costs combined with increased efficiency is pushing the price for renewables to new lows, intensifying competition to build transmission to connect low-cost regions with demand

Source: IHS "US Wind Power Markets and Strategies: 2011–2025" Market Study Excerpt

High capacity factor wind is competitive with other sources of new generation, including gas at $4.50/MMBtu

Levelized Cost of Energy[1]

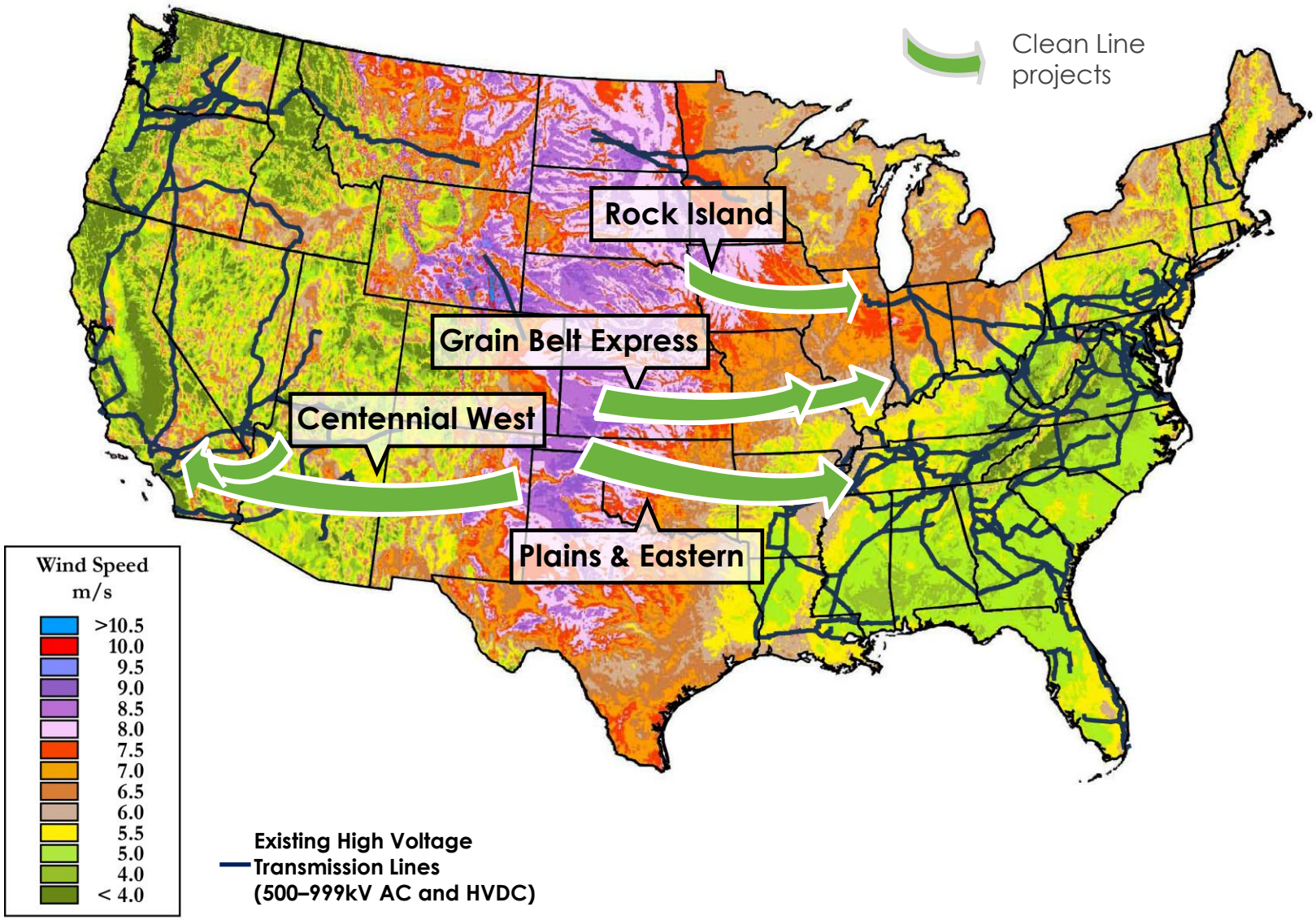
$ / MWh



1. Cost of generation based on mid-point of Lazard's LCOE estimates. Unless noted, costs shown are unsubsidized.
2. Assumes ~725 miles of transmission at $2 m per mile, end-point converter costs of $300 m each and mid-point converter at $150 m, & development cost of ~$100 m.
3. Assumes capex costs of $1,700/kW, O&M costs of $10/MWh, Production Tax Credit, cost of capital of 9%.
4. High capacity factor wind cost uses low-end Lazard estimates for which the capacity factor is 48% and capex cost is $1,500/kW.
5. Assumes $4.50/MMBtu gas price. With ±25% variation in the fuel price, the Combined Cycle Gas Turbine LCOE ranges from $61 - $89/MWh and the IGCC LCOE ranges from $88 - $116/MWh.

Source: Clean Line, Lazard's 2012 Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis

Clean Line's projects connect the best wind resources to load centers



What Motivates Clean Line Employees?

- Having the unique opportunity to develop infrastructure responsibly
- Working at the frontier of the energy industry
- Thinking big and coming up with the right solutions to big problems
- Believing in the Clean Line philosophy on the right way to work with the public

Getting the Social License to Build

Listen and Address Stakeholder Concerns

Involve the Community

Support Local Vendors

General Cable

pelco STRUCTURAL, LLC

Southwire®

Garner 3rd Party Endorsements

"Clean Line's project is another great example of Oklahoma's strong legacy as an energy leader. Energy projects like the Plains & Eastern Clean Line are opportunities to develop Oklahoma's resources, create jobs and spur energy innovation"

--Mary Fallin, Governor of Oklahoma

Green Enterprises Have to Live Up to Higher Expectations

To successfully build large-scale infrastructure projects like transmission lines, siting must be a collaborative effort with the communities affected and with the environmental agencies that have regulatory authority.

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