Maryland Offshore Wind Development

A Presentation to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Energy Advisory Committee December 15, 2011

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Center for Integrative Environmental Research

- Current and Past Projects
 - Evaluation of shale gas policy environment
 - Development of genuine progress indicator (GPI) for Maryland
 - Economic analyses of climate mitigation policies
 - Greenhouse gas inventories within the University System of Maryland





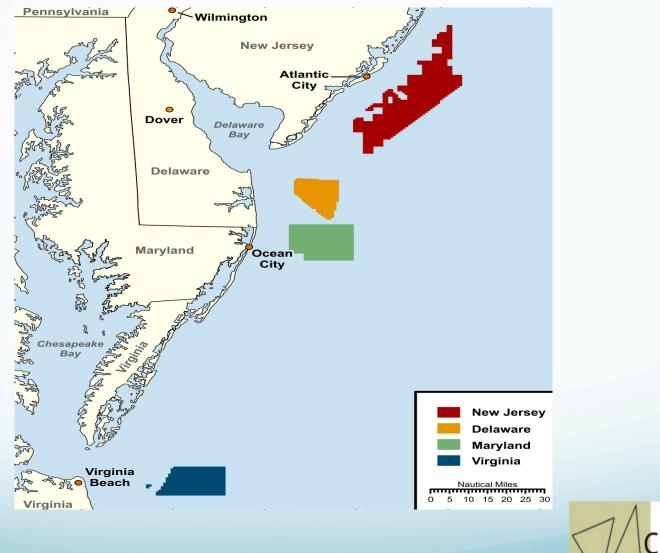
Overview

- Background Information on Offshore Wind
- Key Findings of the CIER 2010 Maryland Offshore Wind Report
- Discussion of Barriers and Research Questions





US Offshore Wind Potential





Source: 2010 Wind Technologies Market Report, US DOE

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Atlantic Wind Connection



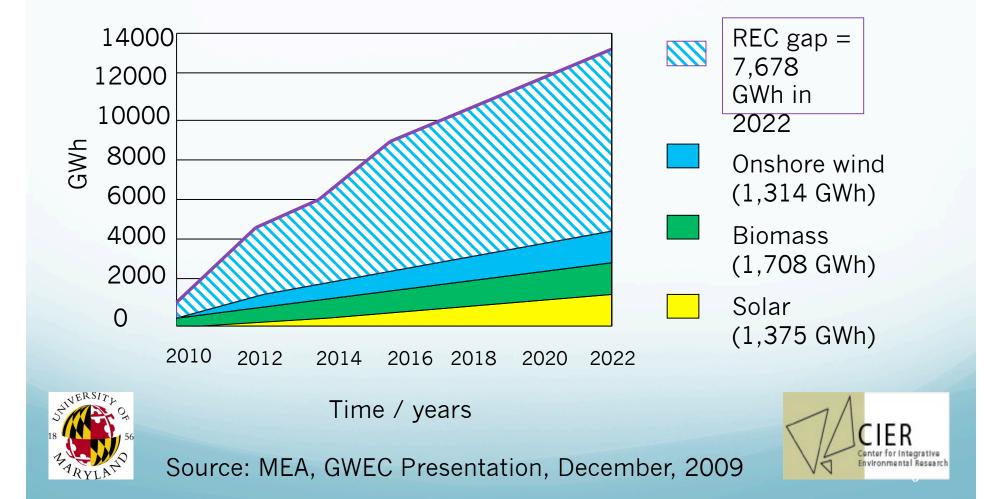
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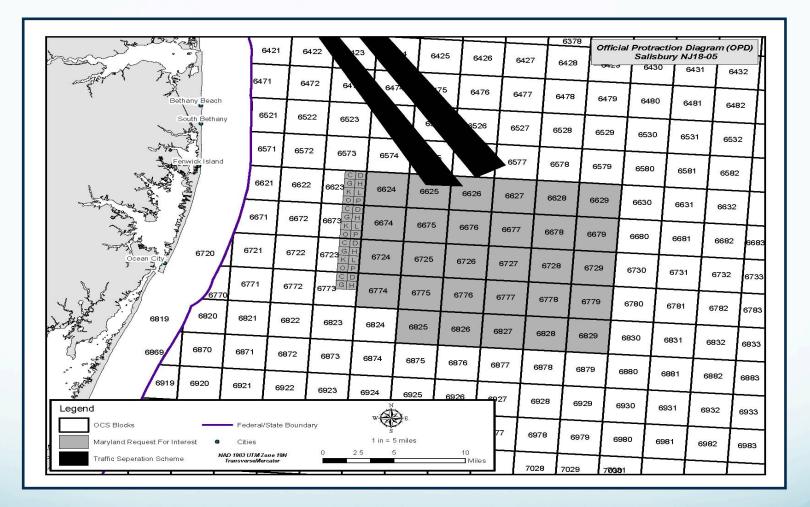


Source: Atlantic Wind Connection website

Maryland's RPS



Maryland Interest Area

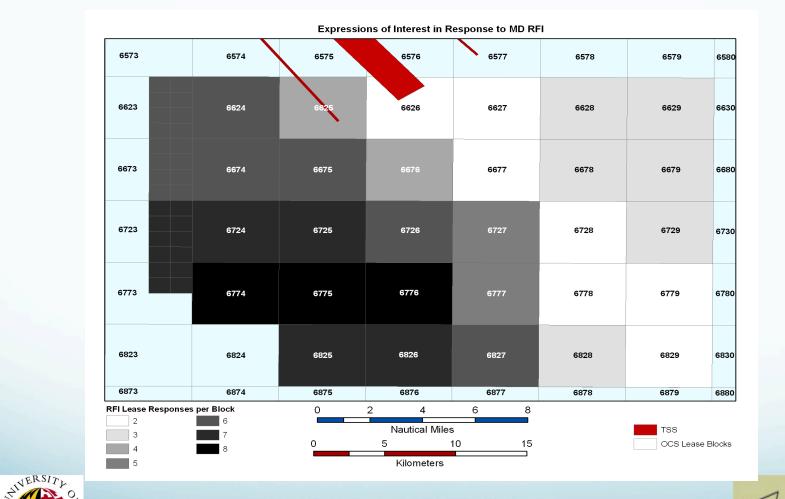


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Source: BOEMRE Maryland Renewable Energy Task Force Meeting – June 24, 2011

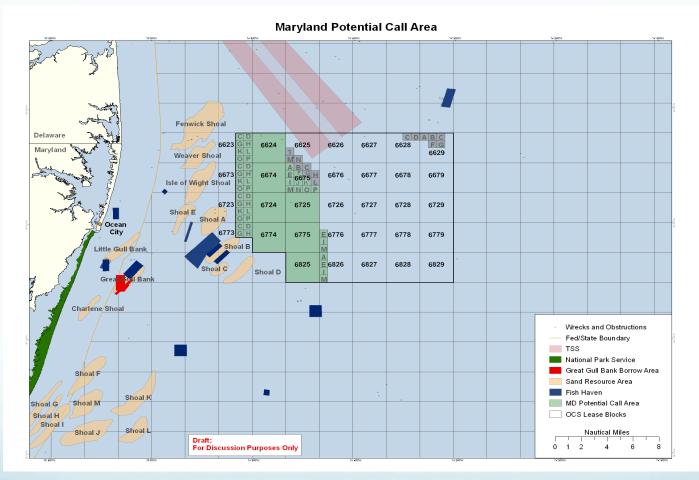
Expressions of Interest



Source: BOEMRE Maryland Renewable Energy Task Force Meeting – June 24, 2011

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Potential MD Call Area



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Source: BOEMRE Maryland Renewable Energy Task Force Meeting – June 24, 2011

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2010 CIER Study

- Permitting Process
- Interconnection Process
- Select Conflict Areas
- Investment Considerations





Permitting Process

- Federal Waters BOEMRE is responsible for leasing development rights, rights-of-way, and conducting NEPA analyses for offshore wind
- State-Federal partnership via Task Forces
- Process
 - Request for Interest (RFI)
 - Call for Information and Nominations
 - Proposed Sale Notice
 - Award Lease (contingent on milestones)





Interconnection Process

- Interconnection Integrating offshore wind capacity with onshore transmission network
- Process
 - Enter into PJM queue for system interconnections and upgrades; conduct feasibility and system impact studies
 - Receive state CPCN from Maryland PSC
- What matters when considering where to interconnect?
 - Conflicting uses and costs (distance, need for upgrades)
 - System reliability current load, existing infrastructure
- Who pays?
 - The developer pays for upgrades with the prospect for future partial cost recovery





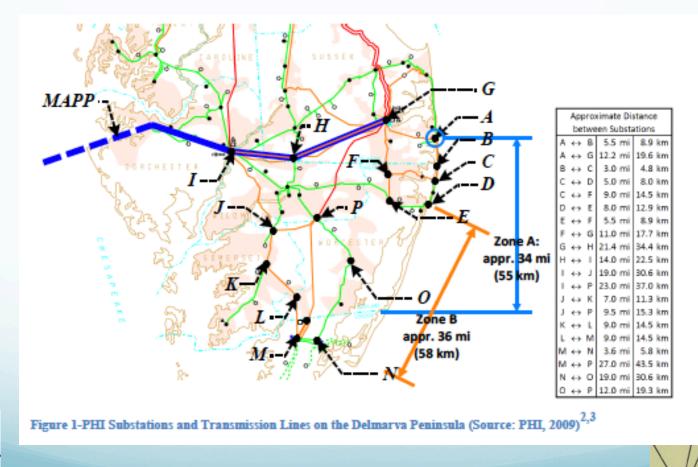
Case Study: Bluewater Wind, DE

- Initially, Bluewater Wind submitted a project to PJM that would have interconnected to Ocean City
 - However, the total cost of reinforcing all local cables and breakers connected to the substation would have exceeded \$200 million
- Instead, the current project will interconnect at Bethany Beach and then extend to Indian River, the planned Eastern terminal of the MAPP line
 - The total estimated interconnection cost of the current project is \$21 million because it requires fewer system upgrades





Optimal Interconnection for Maryland Offshore Wind



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Select Conflict Areas

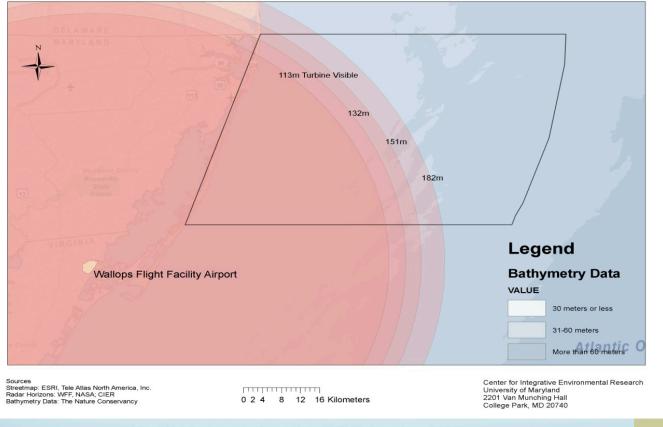
- Radar
- Military Operations and Aerospace Research





Radar Interference

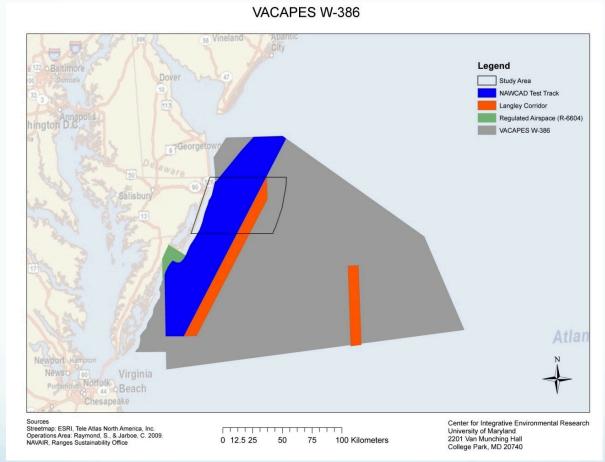
WFF Radar Line of Sight Radii for 4 Turbine Heights





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Physical Conflicts







Investment Considerations

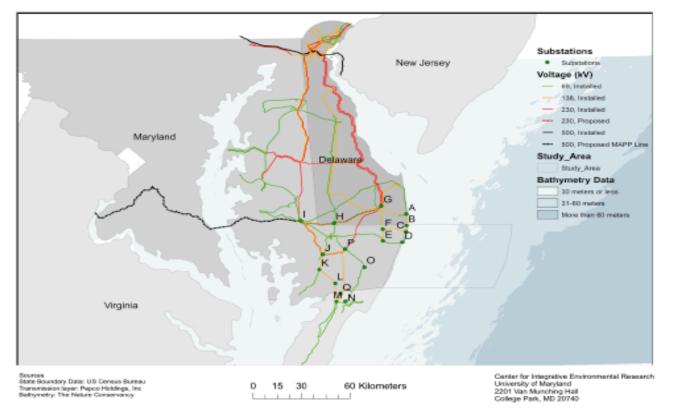
- Structural Costs
- Collection and Transmission System Costs
- Turbine Size and Layout
- Other





Bathymetry Data

Transmission Lines and Substations on the Delmarva Peninsula







Collection System

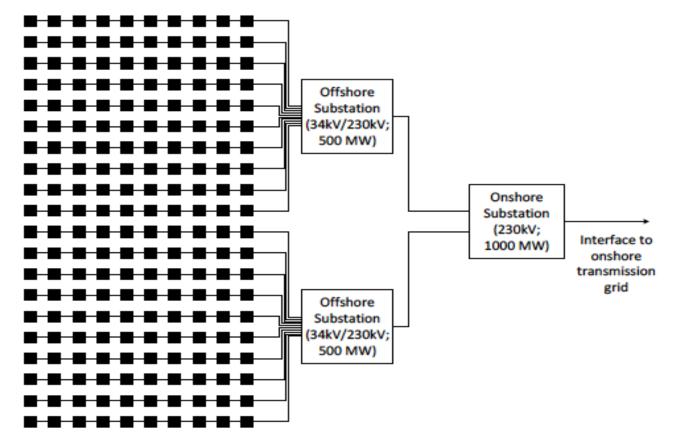


Figure 13-1,000 MW Wind Farm Layout with 5 MW Wind Turbines





Turbine Size and Layout

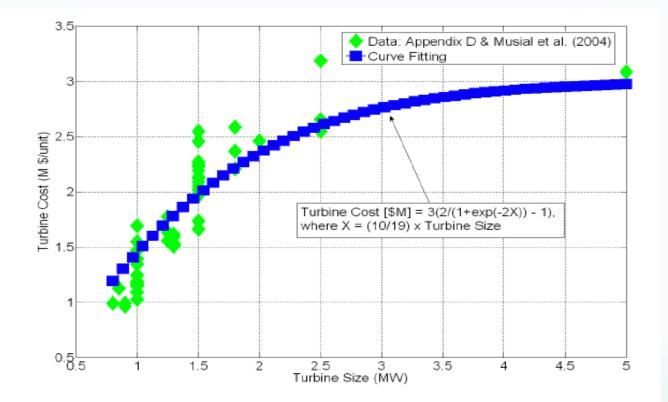


Figure 11-Curve Fitting for WT Cost (\$ million per unit) with respect to Wind Turbine Size (MW)





Other Considerations

- Federal tax credits and loan guarantees
- Operation and maintenance
- Financing mechanisms
- Grid reliability
- Greenhouse gas impacts





Barriers to Development

- Uncertain financing (e.g., Tax Production Credit)
- Uncertain generation (e.g., Intermittency)
- Uncertain performance under environmental duress (e.g., hurricane force winds)
- Uncertain technical performance over lifetime (e.g., gearboxes)





Thank You

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