Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Wind Energy Update Casey Reeves Project Manager Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

- Bureau within the Department of the Interior
- Sister bureau to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
- Oversees development of the nation's oil and gas, renewable energy, and other mineral and energy resources on the OCS



Applicable Laws and Executive Orders(partial list)

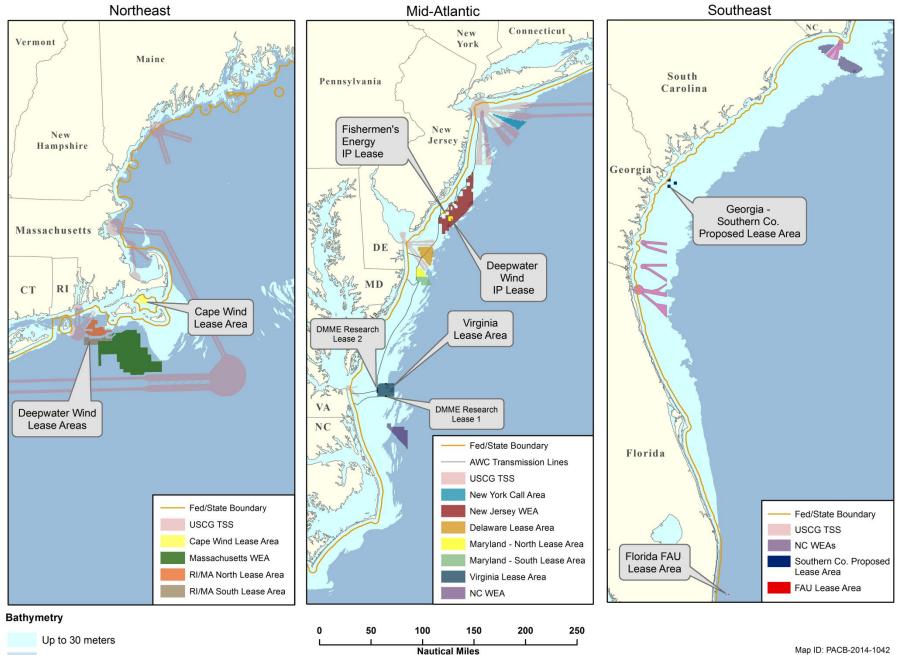
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Marine Protection, Research, & Sanctuaries Act
- National Marine Sanctuaries Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Ports and Waterways Safety Act
- Marking of Obstructions

- Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
 - Federal Aviation Act
- Federal Power Act
- E.O. 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)
- E.O. 13186 (Migratory Birds)
- E.O. 13547 (Stewardship of the Oceans, Our Coasts & the Great Lakes)
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
- Energy Policy Act



BOEM's Staged Offshore Wind Authorization Process Planning and Analysis Leasing Site Assessment Construction and Operations

Atlantic OCS Renewable Energy - Massachusetts to Florida

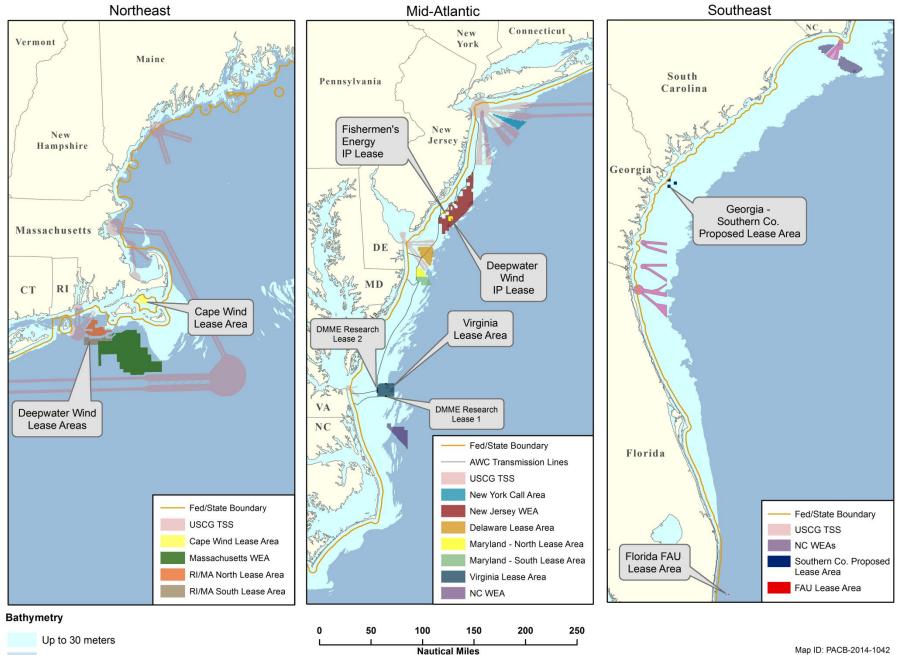


More than 30 meters

Vessel Traffic

- Coordination with Coast Guard since 2009
- Feedback from the maritime community has informed every Wind Energy Area (WEA) from Massachusetts to North Carolina
- Automatic Identification System (AIS) data first acquired in 2009/2010
 - Analysis of the data was conducted to inform development of the WEAs
 - AIS data now includes 2009-2011
- Ongoing coordination with vessel operators, particularly in the Mid-Atlantic

Atlantic OCS Renewable Energy - Massachusetts to Florida



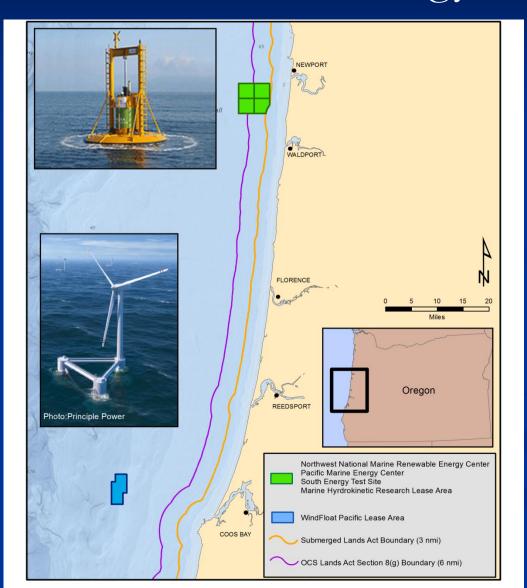
More than 30 meters

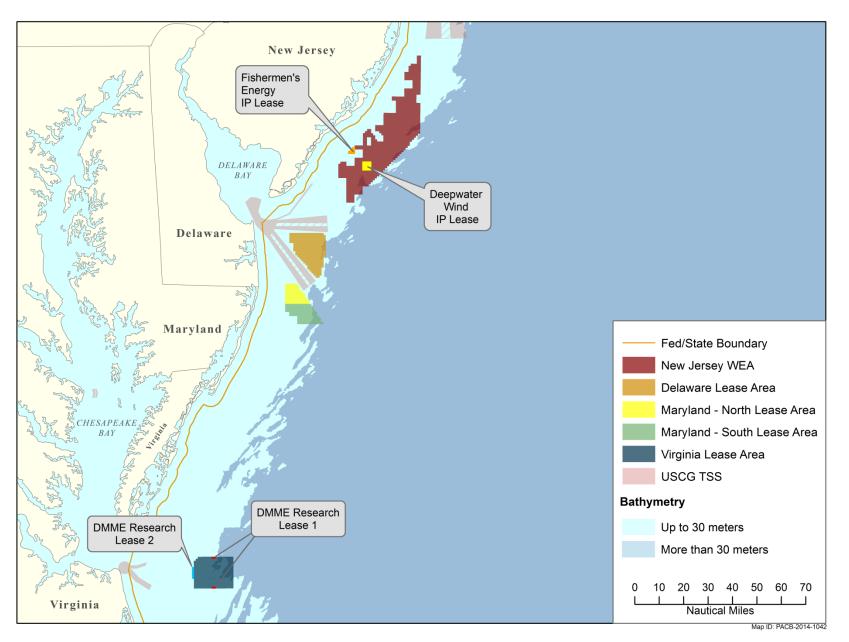
Leasing and Potential Leasing Effective Dates Rhode Island – October 2013 ■ Delaware – November 2012 ■ Virginia – November 2013 ■ Maryland – September 2014 New Jersey, Massachusetts - Proposed Sales North Carolina Wind Energy Areas - Environmental Assessment

OCS Acreage Leased (or proposed)

Lease Area	# of OCS Blocks	Acres
Cape Wind (468 MW - nameplate capacity)	5.17	29,425
Rhode Island (2 leases)	28.94	164,749
Delaware	16.94	96,430
Virginia	19.81	112,798
Maryland (2 leases)	14	79,706
New Jersey WEA (2 leases proposed)	60.38	343,732
Massachusetts WEA (4 leases proposed)	130.5	742,974
North Carolina WEA (3 leases proposed)	55.5	307,590

Pacific OCS Renewable Energy Activities





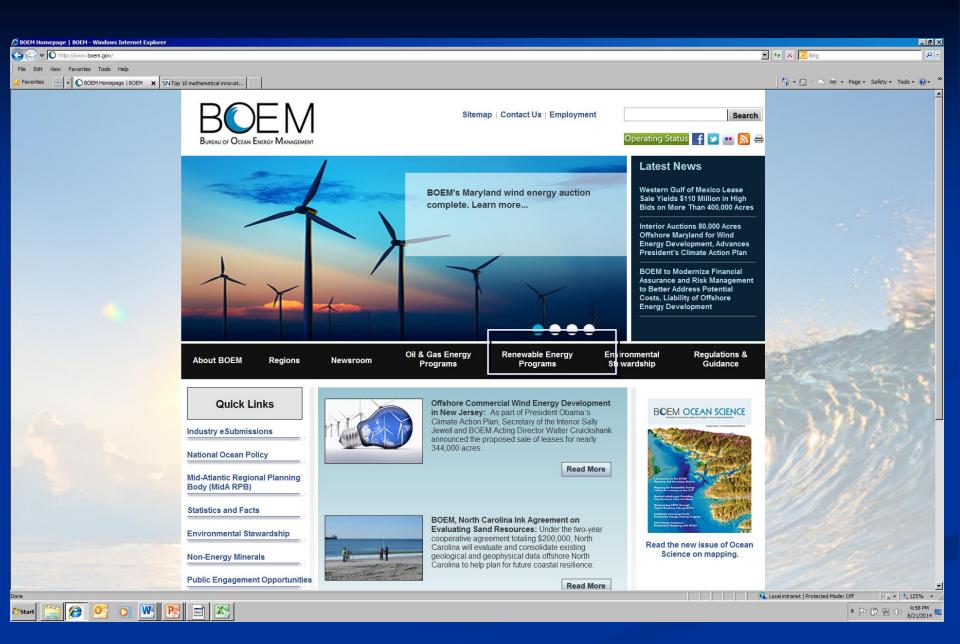
After Lease Issuance

- Site Assessment from 1 to 5 years
 - Wind resource Assessment meteorological and ocean conditions
 - Site Characterization Surveys bottom and sub-bottom characterization, area activities, species activity, cultural resources
- Construction and Operations Plan (COP)
 - Describes proposed location of turbines, service platforms and cabling and support activities, and schedule of activities
 - Subject to environmental analysis from 12 to 24 months
- COP approval
 - Could result in additional terms and conditions on operator activity
 - Begins a 25 year operational term

After COP Approval

Additional survey and data analysis that leads to Facility Design Report (FDR) ■ Site specific engineering data for facilities Fabrication and Installation Report (FIR) Methodology for fabrication, construction, and installation of turbines, service platforms and cabling FDR and FIR must be consistent with COP environmental analysis After FDR/FIR review construction can begin if BOEM has no objections or after BOEMs objections have been resolved.

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and Guidelines	In 2009, President Barack Obama announced the final regulations	
► Lease and Grant	for the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Renewable Energy Program, which was authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).	
Information	These regulations provide a framework for issuing leases,	
	easements and rights-of-way for OCS activities that support production and transmission of energy from sources other than oil	
► Stakeholder Engagement	and natural gas. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean	
	Energy Management (BOEM) is responsible for offshore renewable energy development in Federal waters and anticipates future	
State Activities	development on the OCS from three general sources: offshore wind	
► Studies	energy, ocean wave energy, and current wave energy.	
	Offshore Wind Energy. Wind turbines have been	and the second second
Mapping & Data	installed offshore a number of countries to harness the energy of the moving air over the oceans and convert it to	and the second second
► Historic Preservation	electricity. Offshore winds tend to flow at higher sustained speeds than onshore winds, making turbines more	and the second s
Activities	efficient.	
	 Ocean Wave Energy (Hydrokinetic). There is tremendous energy in ocean waves. Wave power devices extract energy directly from the surface motion of ocean waves. A variety of technologies have been proposed to capture 	
Fact Sheets	that energy, and some of the more promising designs are undergoing demonstration testing. The Northwestern	313451
	Coast of the United States has especially high potential for wave energy development, and is one of only a few areas in the world with abundant available wave power resources.	1 AM STALL
	• Ocean Current Energy (Hydrokinetic). Ocean currents contain an enormous amount of energy that can be	
	captured and converted to a usable form. Some of the ocean currents on the OCS are the Gulf Stream, Florida	14115 23 31
	Straits Current, and California Current. Submerged water turbines, similar to wind turbines, may be deployed on the OCS in the coming years to extract energy from ocean currents.	ANNAS BELLE
	For more information about renewable energy, click on the links below.	11131 6911
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Thank you!

More information at: <u>www.boem.gov</u> → "Renewable Energy Programs" or call 703-787-1300