40 MW Offshore Wind Energy Estimated Economic & Rate Impacts

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Background

- 2008 present
 - Regulatory Task Force for Coastal Clean Energy (US DOE grant, 2008-)
 - Wind Energy Production Farms Feasibility Study Committee established (SC Act 318 of 2008)
 - 2010 report to SC General Assembly
 - Palmetto Wind Project (SCEO, Santee-Cooper, CURI, Coastal Carolina)
 - CURI and USDOE wind turbine drive train testing facility (2009-)
 - Offshore Renewable Energy State-Federal Task Force (with US BOEMRE, 2012-)





SC Wind Energy Supply Chain Survey & Offshore Wind Economic Impact Study

- STI & CURI partnership, funded by USDOE through SCEO (2012)
- Wind Energy Census of manufacturers
 - 33 firms
 - 1,134 employees (14% of total employment)
 - 1 400 employees
 - Wind specific activity included: engineering services (6 firms), other consulting services (6), and manufacture of wind energy components (8 firms)
- All respondent firms had US markets.





Economic Impact of SC's Wind Energy Supply Chain (2012)

- 1,134 jobs in wind energy related production or service activities
- 1,797 additional jobs generated through indirect and induced effects for total impact of 2,931 jobs
- \$530 million in output in 2012
- \$29 million in revenue to state government
- \$21 million in revenue to local governments





Phase 2 Purpose & Funding

To assess the estimated economic impact of a 40 MW demonstration offshore wind farm on South Carolina, including electric rate impacts.

Funded by the State Energy Office, a division of the South Carolina Budget & Control Board, with a U.S. Department of Energy grant.









Phase 2 Tasks

- 1. Estimate economic and fiscal impact of 40 MW to 60 MW offshore wind farm construction and operations and maintenance (O&M).
- 2. Estimate impact of utility capital recoupment on electricity rates.
- Estimate savings and rate impact from wind offset of electric generation from coal & natural gas.





40 MW Demonstration Offshore Wind Farm

- Construction and O&M cost estimates from
 - NREL
 - REPP
 - Industry sources
- One year for construction (2016)
- 20 years of O&M (2017-2036)

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Installation																					
O&M																					





Offshore Wind Farm Assumptions

- Installation of 3 to 5 MW turbines
- 25 meter water depth at the site
- 100 miles between site and staging port
- 50 miles to electrical interconnection on land
- Less than 30 miles to servicing port
- Wind farm size consistent with recommendations from SC Wind Energy Production Farms Feasibility Study Committee





Manufacturing & Installation Estimated Economic Impact on SC (2016)

	Impact in 2016	Impact per MW per Yr
Employment	959 jobs	24 jobs
Total Compensation	\$46.3 million	\$1.2 million
Total Output	\$148.4 million	\$3.7 million
Net Local Govt. Revenue	\$1.1 million	\$28,340
Net State Govt. Revenue	\$2.4 million	\$60,450



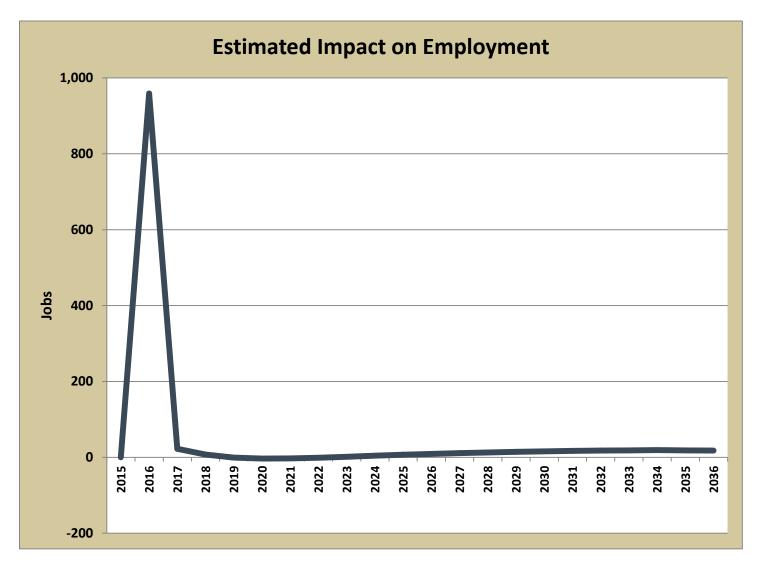


Avg. Annual Operations & Maintenance Est. Economic Impact on SC (2017-2036)

	Impact per Year	Impact per MW per Yr
Employment	10 jobs	0.26 jobs
Total Compensation	\$934,000	\$23,300
Total Output	\$2.8 million	\$70,900
Net Local Govt. Revenue	-\$107,000	-\$2,675
Net State Govt. Revenue	-\$115,000	-\$2,875

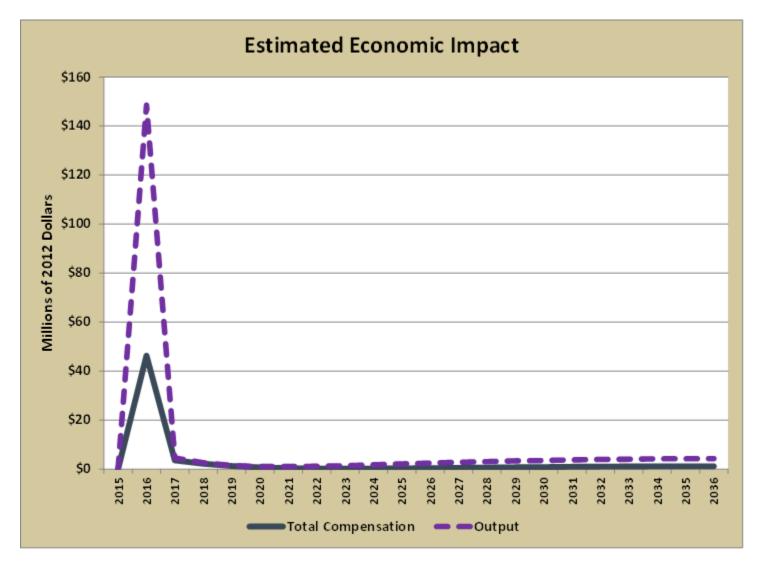






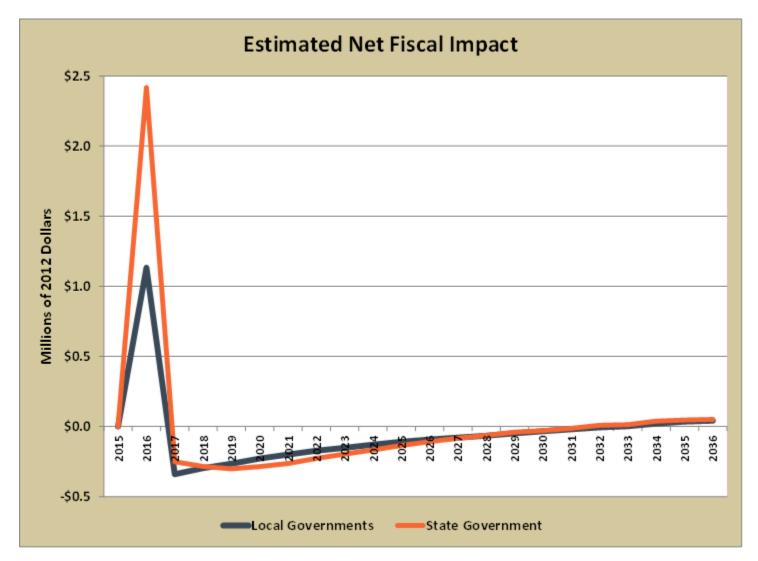








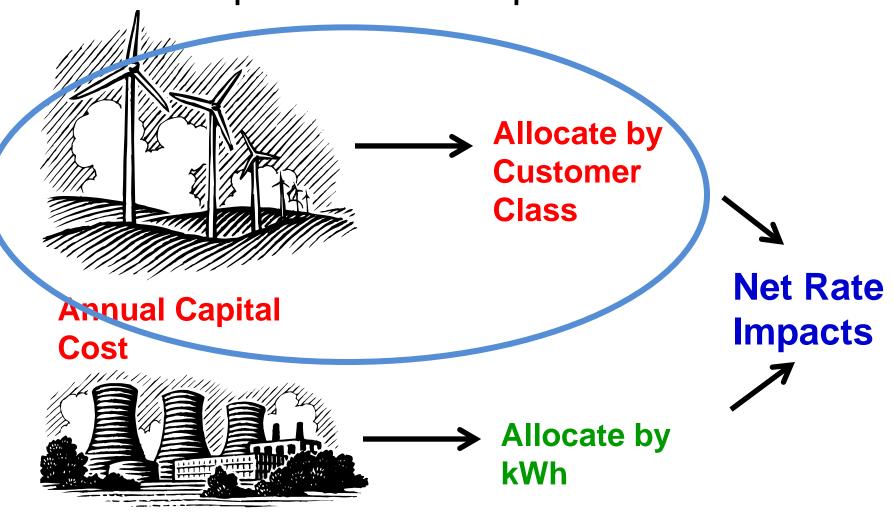








Rate Impact – Conceptual Framework

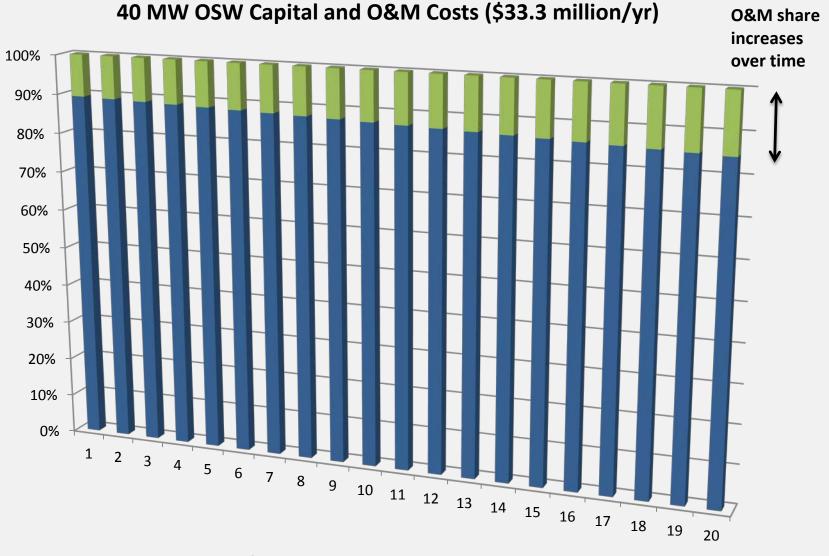


Annual Avoided Production Cost

Annual Capital Cost

Cost of Renewable Energy Spreadsheet Tool (CREST; US NREL)

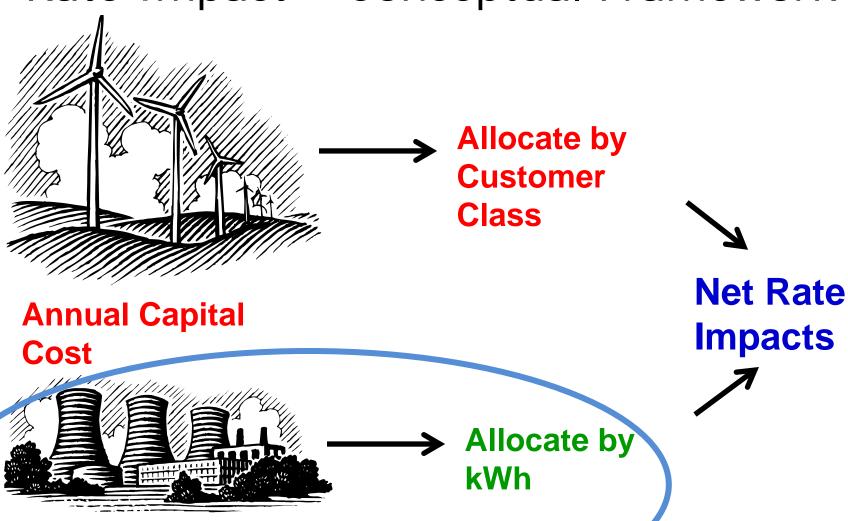
Input	Value	Units		
Generator nameplate capacity	40	MW		
Project useful life	20 Years			
Total installed cost	6,459 \$/kW			
Fixed O&M cost	66.16	\$/kW-yr		
Variable O&M cost	0.73	cents/kWh		
Annual O&M cost inflation	2	% per year		
Blended after-tax WACC	6.11	%		
Federal incentives	None			
State incentives	None			
Depreciation	Straight-line			



Year of Project Capital Recovery and Operation

■ Capital Recovery ■ O&M Costs

Rate Impact – Conceptual Framework



Annual Avoided Production

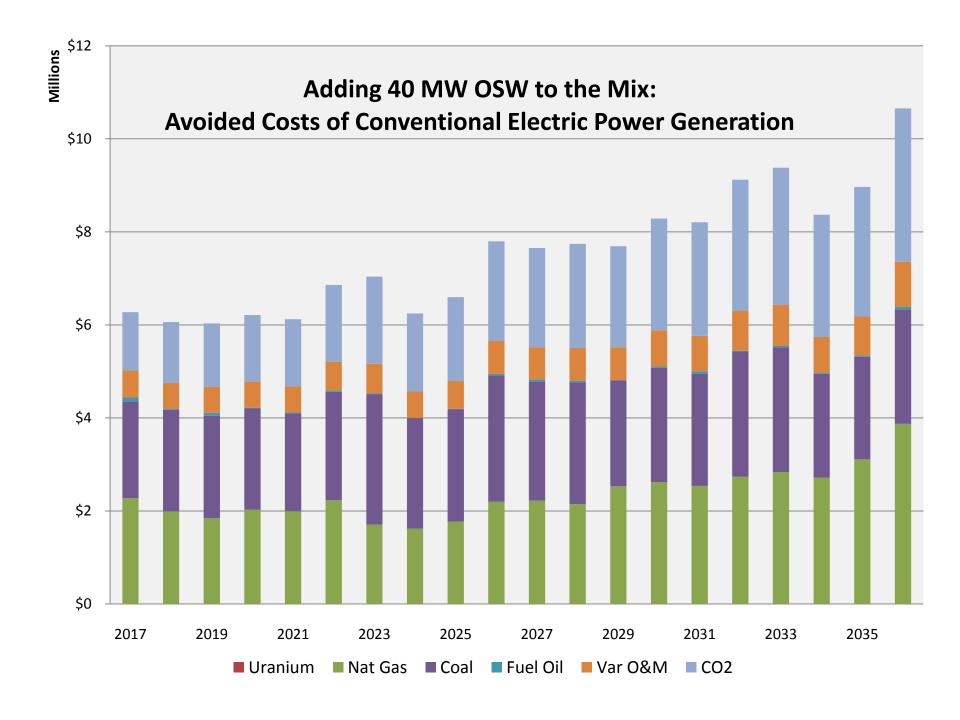
Wind Power Benefits: Conventional Production Costs Avoided

- Fuel purchases
- Other variable O&M
- CO2 emissions allowance costs

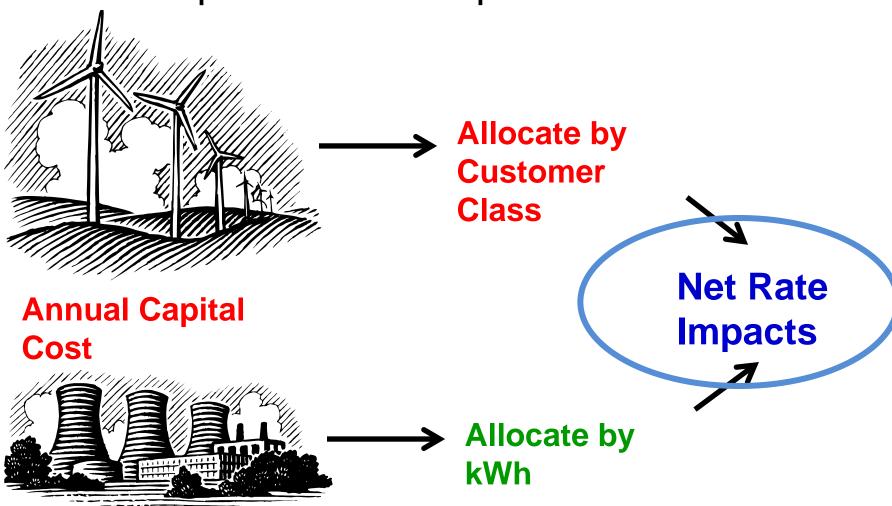








Rate Impact – Conceptual Framework



Annual Avoided Production Cost

Adding Wind to the System: Estimated Rate Impacts 1

Rate Class	Rate Change (\$/Kwh)
Residential	0.00045
Commercial	0.00031
Industrial	0.00011





Adding Wind to the System: Estimated Rate Impacts 2

Rate Class	Average kWh/mo 2012	Avg Monthly Bill	Monthly Increase (\$)	Avg Bill Increase (%)		
Resid.	1,119	\$132	\$0.50	0.4%		
Comm.	5,167	\$497	\$1.60	0.3%		
Industrial	534,380	\$32,173	\$57.02	0.2%		





Offshore Wind Energy in SC?



- South Carolina is already in the wind energy supply chain.
- The offshore environment is favorable.
- The statewide economic impact is positive.
- The electric rate impact is minimal.





The mission of the Coastal Conservation League is to protect the natural environment of the South Carolina coastal plain and to enhance the quality of life of our communities by working with individuals, businesses and governments to ensure balanced solutions.

coastalconservationleague.org



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resources; serving business,
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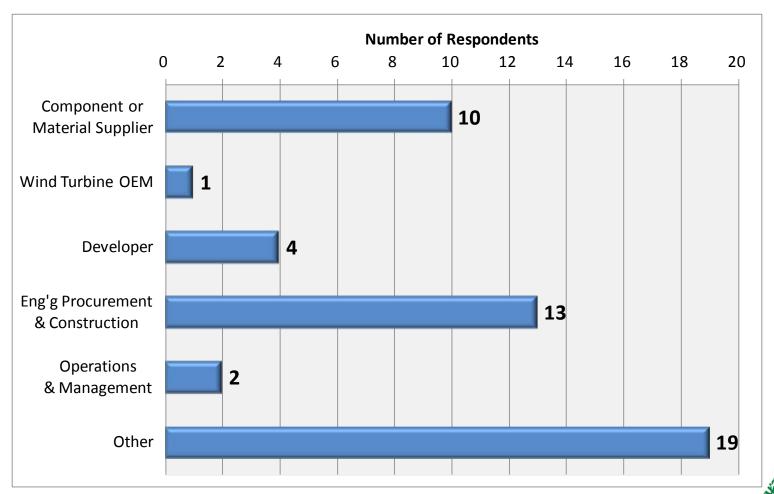






Primary Firm Functions

(not limited to wind related)







Wind Energy Specific Products or Services in SC Supply Chain 2012

- Manufacturing (8 firms, products include power cables, seals, bearings, and lubricants)
- Engineering Services (6 firms)
- Other Consulting Services, including site selection, regulatory, and permitting (6 firms)
- Construction Management (3 firms)
- Land and/or Marine Transportation (3 firms)





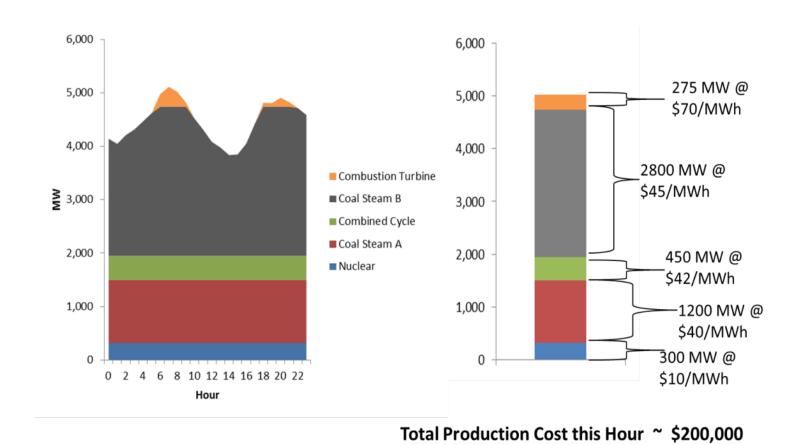
Economic Impact Model

- Estimated impact of demonstration-scale 40 MW wind farm using REMI PI+ model
 - I/O & CGE modeling uses inter-industry linkages and interregional trade patterns (New Economic Geography) to estimate economic and fiscal impacts based on user inputs
- Estimated impacts include:
 - Direct Effects
 - Indirect Effects
 - Induced Effects





How the PC model works: Annual Avoided Production Cost



Annual Avoided Production Cost

- Custom hourly production cost model built by CCL with input from STI
- 'Representative' South Carolina utility system based on existing and planned Carolinas generation
- Historical SC load data and SC load growth projections
- Wind output from publicly available AWS Truepower data
- Fuel price projections from US Energy Information Administration
- CO₂ allowance price projections based on EIA and SC utility planning documents



