



Potential for Jobs and Economic Development from Offshore Wind in California

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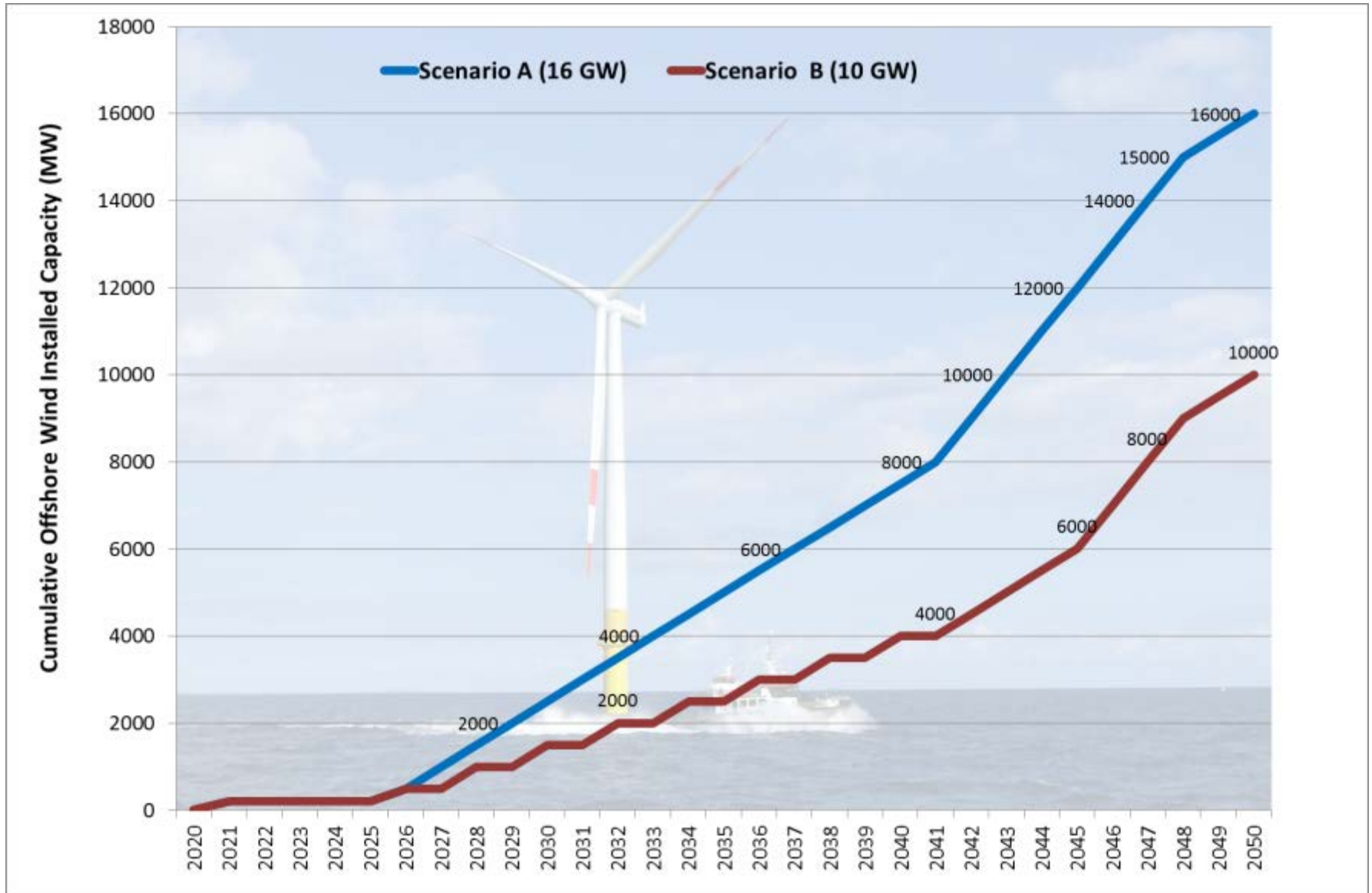
Floating Offshore Wind in California: Gross Potential for Jobs and Economic Impacts from Two Future Scenarios

Bethany Speer, David Keyser, and
Suzanne Tegen

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65352.pdf>

Potential Offshore Wind Energy Scenarios in California



Siemens turbine, Baltic Sea. Photo by Walt Musial, NREL 26995

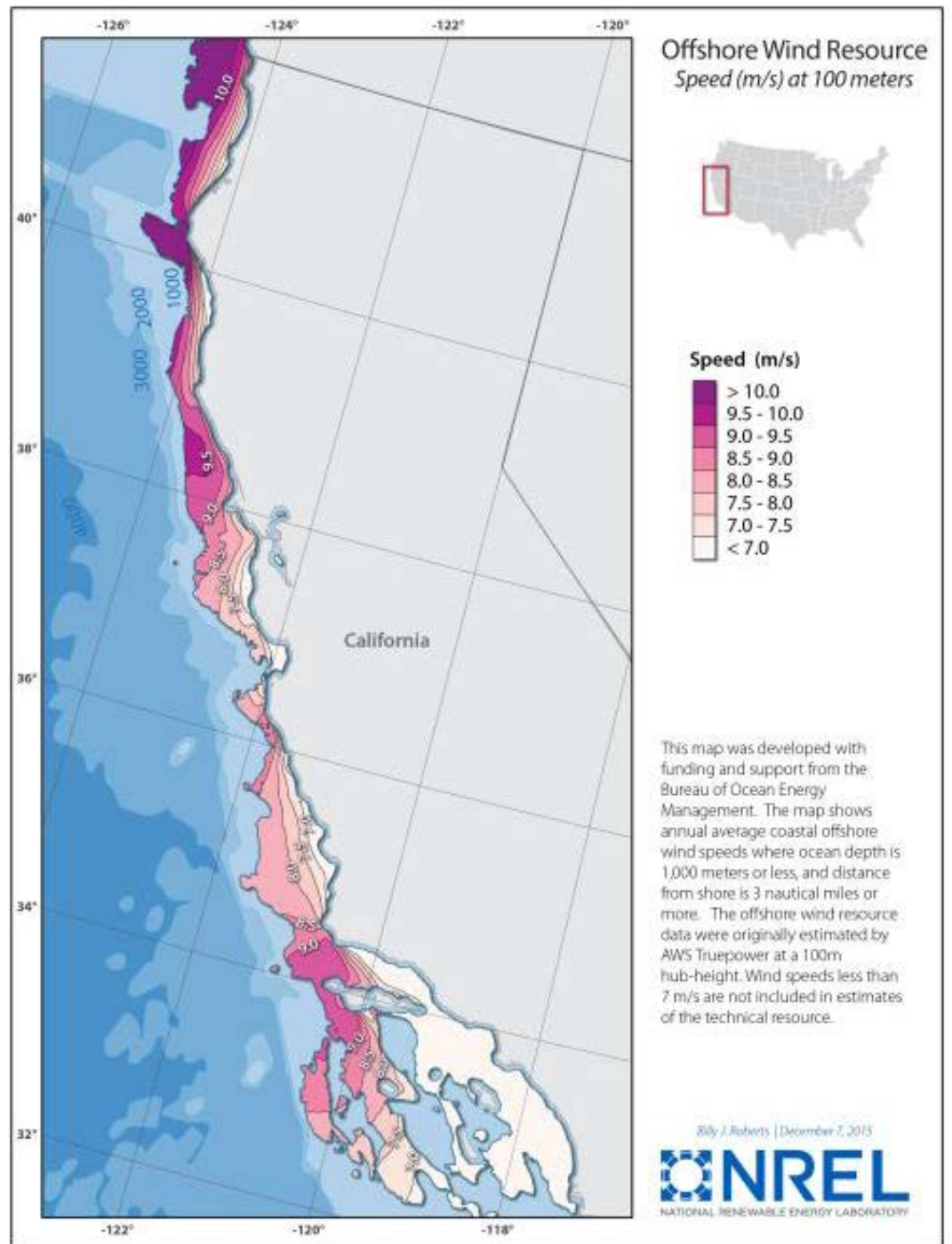
Potential Offshore Wind Project Assumptions:

Projects must take into account coexistence with other uses for the same area, such as:

- Fishing
- Protected areas
- Endangered species
- Species of concern
- Military uses
- Cultural significance
- Tourism
- Others.

And must obtain all necessary approvals, including:

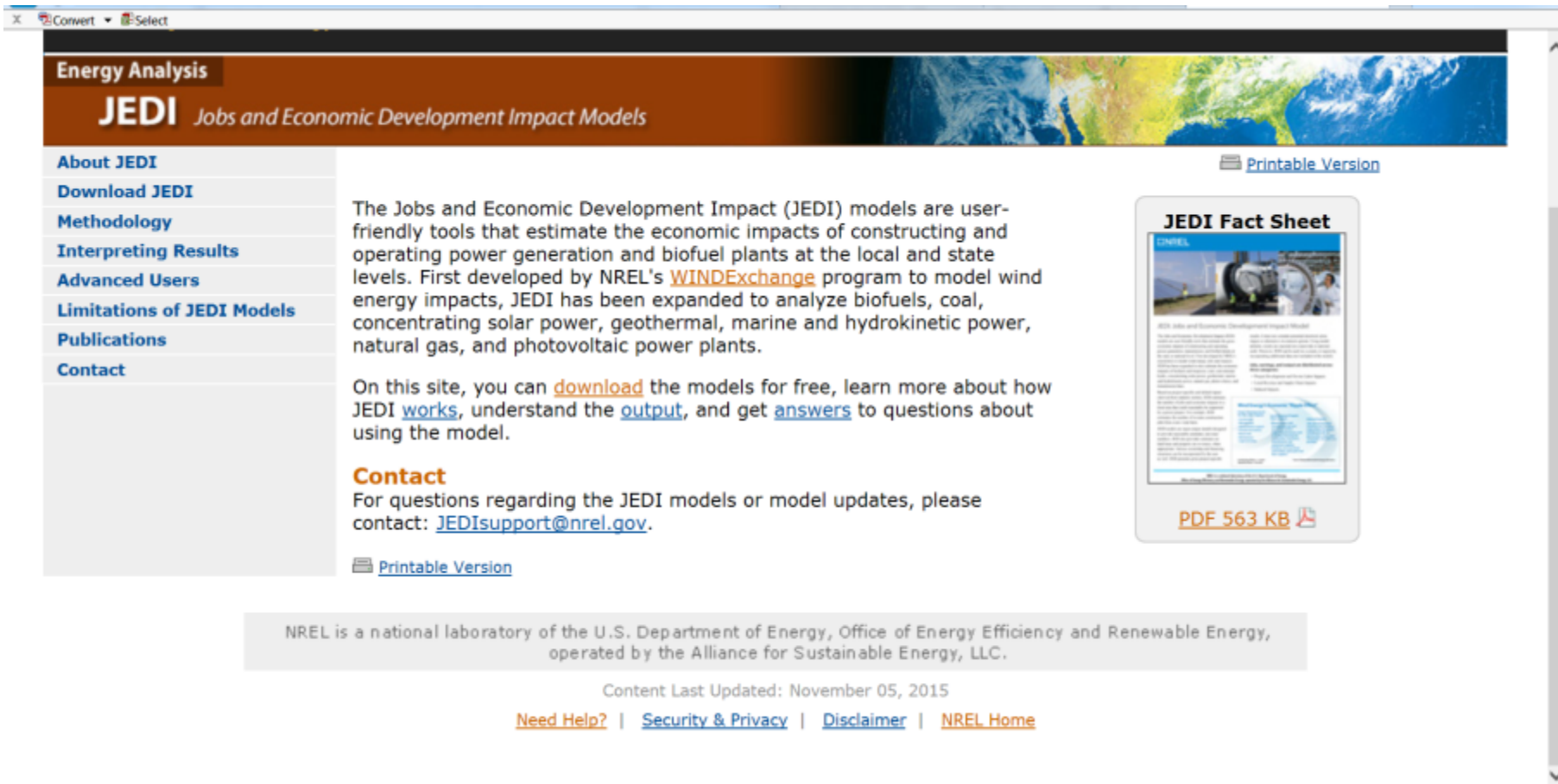
- Grid interconnection
- Environmental
- Federal and state agency
- Others.





The Jobs and Economic Development Impact Model

Jobs and Economic Development Impacts



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the NREL JEDI website. The browser's address bar shows 'Convert' and 'Select'. The website has a dark blue header with 'Energy Analysis' and 'JEDI Jobs and Economic Development Impact Models'. A navigation menu on the left lists: About JEDI, Download JEDI, Methodology, Interpreting Results, Advanced Users, Limitations of JEDI Models, Publications, and Contact. The main content area features a description of the JEDI models, a 'Printable Version' link, and a 'JEDI Fact Sheet' download (PDF 563 KB). A footer contains NREL's affiliation with the U.S. Department of Energy, the last update date (November 05, 2015), and links for 'Need Help?', 'Security & Privacy', 'Disclaimer', and 'NREL Home'.

Energy Analysis

JEDI Jobs and Economic Development Impact Models

[Printable Version](#)

- About JEDI
- Download JEDI
- Methodology
- Interpreting Results
- Advanced Users
- Limitations of JEDI Models
- Publications
- Contact

The Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) models are user-friendly tools that estimate the economic impacts of constructing and operating power generation and biofuel plants at the local and state levels. First developed by NREL's [WINDExchange](#) program to model wind energy impacts, JEDI has been expanded to analyze biofuels, coal, concentrating solar power, geothermal, marine and hydrokinetic power, natural gas, and photovoltaic power plants.

On this site, you can [download](#) the models for free, learn more about how JEDI [works](#), understand the [output](#), and get [answers](#) to questions about using the model.

Contact
For questions regarding the JEDI models or model updates, please contact: JEDIsupport@nrel.gov.

[Printable Version](#)

JEDI Fact Sheet

PDF 563 KB

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

Content Last Updated: November 05, 2015

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www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi

Many JEDI Models Available

JEDI Wind Energy Models

- JEDI Distributed Wind Model rel. DW6.2.15. (Excel 807 KB)
- JEDI Land-Based Wind Model rel. W07.08.15. (Excel 388 KB)
- JEDI Offshore Wind Model rel. OSW6.19.15. (Excel 4.2 MB)

JEDI Biofuels Models

- JEDI Biopower Model rel. B3.17.15. (Excel 409 KB)
- JEDI Cellulosic Model rel. C10.06.14. (Excel 432 KB)
- JEDI Corn Ethanol Model rel. CE10.06.14. (Excel 423 KB)
- JEDI Fast Pyrolysis Model rel.BFP02.17.15. (Excel 3.5 MB)

JEDI Solar Models

- JEDI CSP Trough Model rel. CSP3.24.14. (Excel 402 KB)
- JEDI Project PV Model rel PV3.24.14. (Excel 518 KB)

JEDI Natural Gas Model

- JEDI NGas Model rel. NG10.14.14. (Excel 352 KB)

JEDI Coal Model



- JEDI Coal Model rel. C10.13.14. (Excel 341 KB)

JEDI Water Power Models

- JEDI Hydropower Model rel.CH11.03.14. (Excel 436 KB)
- JEDI Marine Hydrokinetic Model rel.MH10.06.14. (Excel 414 KB)

JEDI Geothermal Model

- JEDI Geothermal Model rel. GT11.03.14. (Excel 1023 KB)

JEDI Petroleum Model

- JEDI Petroleum Model rel. P11.04.14. (Excel 4.3 MB)

JEDI Transmission Line Model

- JEDI Transmission Line Model rel. TL11.03.14. (Excel 461 KB)

JEDI International (Others available)

- JEDI Intl Zambia 040815 Public. (Excel 337 KB)



Photo from Siemens AG, NREL 27880

The JEDI Model

JEDI - Offshore Wind
Jobs and Economic Development Impact Model

This demonstration model is designed to estimate the economic impacts of developing offshore wind power electric generation facilities. The economic impacts identified include annual jobs, earnings, and output for the construction period and once the windfarm is up and running. A user defined "add-in" location (e.g., county or region) option is also available.

Steps to complete an economic impact analysis:

1. Enter project descriptive data
2. Choose to accept default project cost data (based on project description and average cost data for windfarms) or review and enter new project data.
3. If you accept default values go directly to SUMMARY RESULTS to view and/or print results.
4. If you choose to enter new values make sure to enter an "N" in the designated cell before proceeding.

To begin analysis press **Start** button

Start
Economic Impact Analysis

Ready | About JEDI | **Start** | ProjectData | SummaryResults | User Add-in Location | FAQ | Default | 100%

Project Scenario

Offshore Wind Farm Project Data

INSTRUCTIONS: Begin by entering Project Location (from pull-down list) and other Descriptive Data. After inserting required data press enter (or cursor to the next cell) to continue. Once Descriptive Data is complete, choose "Y" or "N" on Line 30 to continue. Choose "Y" to accept Project Cost and Local Share defaults or "N" to review/modify values. To utilize new values in analysis you must choose an "N" in "Utilize Model Default Values (below)?" - Line 30. Additional information is available by pointing to the red triangles located in cell corners and in the FAQ tab. Only those cells with a white background can be changed (accept new values).

12	Project Descriptive Data	
13	Project Location (i.e., nearest state)	MASSACHUSETTS
14	Year Construction Starts	2018
15	Construction Period (months)	
16	Total Project Size - Nameplate Capacity (MW)	500
17	Turbine Size (KW)	3,000
18	Number of Turbines (included in Total Project Size)	167
19	Project Capital Cost (\$/KW)	\$6,080
20	Owner Average Annual Operations and Maintenance Cost (\$/kW)	\$133
21	Foundation Type	Jacket
22	Average Water Depth (meters)	25
23	Distance to Port (nautical miles)	100
24	Distance to Grid Interconnection (nautical miles)	50
25	Marine Cable Type	DC
27	Number of Substations	2
28	Money Value (Dollar Year)	2011
30	Utilize Project Cost Data default values in analysis? Choose "Y" to accept default values below or "N" to over-ride default values and utilize new user defined values as entered below. See FAQ for related topics.	Y

Press 'Go To Summary Impacts' Button

Go To Summary Impacts

Restore Default Values

Project Cost Data - CAPEX

Cost Percent of

Ready 100%

Basic project information

User can use default information or enter details below

Detailed Costs

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		Cost	Per KW	Total Cost	Local Share			
37	Construction Costs							
38	Turbine Equipment							
39	Nacelle/Drivetrain	\$487,330,119	\$975	15.7%	0%			
40	Blades	\$242,415,495	\$485	7.8%	0%			
41	Towers	\$187,434,661	\$375	6.0%	0%			
42	Ground Transportation (to project staging area/port)	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0%			
43	Warranty Cost	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0%			
44	Turbine Equipment Total	\$917,180,275	\$1,834	29.5%				
45	Materials and Other Equipment							
46	Basic Construction (concrete, rebar, gravel, etc.)	\$4,498,431	\$9	0.1%	100%			
47	Foundation (including alternatives for different types)	\$86,769,751	\$174	2.8%	5%			
48	Substructure (including alternatives for different types)	\$58,179,718	\$116	1.9%	0%			
49	Project Collection System	\$78,462,648	\$157	2.5%	0%			
50	HV Cable (project site to point of grid interconnection)	\$133,953,304	\$268	4.3%	0%			
51	Converter Stations (for DC line to land)	\$199,930,305	\$400	6.4%	5%			
52	Substation (including transportation)	\$131,204,264	\$262	4.2%	5%			
53	Materials and Other Equipment Total	\$692,998,420	\$1,386	22.3%				
54	Labor Installation							
55	Foundation	\$326,972,640	\$654	10.5%	0%			
56	Substructure	\$183,922,110	\$368	5.9%	0%			
60	Management/Supervision	\$8,500,000	\$17	0.3%	100%			
61	Labor Installation Total	\$519,394,750	\$1,039	16.7%				
62	Insurance During Construction							
63	CAR/Third Party liability/business interruption, etc.	\$66,976,653	\$134	2.2%	0%			
64	Development Services/Other							
65	Engineering	\$14,994,773	\$30	0.5%	100%			
66	Legal Services	\$2,998,956	\$6	0.1%	100%			
67	Public Relations	\$899,687	\$2	0.0%	100%			
68	Ports and Staging	\$124,956,442	\$250	4.0%	100%			
69	Site Certificate/Permitting	\$9,996,516	\$20	0.3%	100%			
70	Air Transportation (personnel or materials)	\$8,187,145	\$16	0.3%	100%			
71	Marine Transportation (personnel or materials)	\$21,557,736	\$43	0.7%	100%			
72	Erection/Installation (equipment services)	\$189,165,657	\$378	6.1%	25%			
73	Decommissioning Bonding	\$99,965,152	\$200	3.2%	0%			
74	Development Services/Other Total	\$472,722,064	\$945	15.2%				

User specifies cost, portion procured or produced within the region of analysis

Results


	A	B	C	D	E	F	
25	Property Taxes		\$0		Summary Results to a new spreadsheet file		
26							
27							
28	Local Economic Impacts - Summary Results						
29		Jobs	Earnings	Output	Return to Project Description and Cost Data		
30	During construction period						
31	Project Development and Onsite Labor Impacts	827	\$110.5	\$246.3			
32	Construction and Interconnection Labor	405	\$56.7				
33	Construction Related Services	423	\$53.7				
34	Turbine and Supply Chain Impacts	1,223	\$73.9	\$206.6			
35	Induced Impacts	1,114	\$57.2	\$158.2			
36	Total Impacts	3,164	\$241.6	\$611.1			
37							
38	During operating years (annual)						
39	Onsite Labor Impacts	29	\$3.0	\$3.0			
40	Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	182	\$12.6	\$39.3			
41	Induced Impacts	86	\$4.6	\$12.6			
42	Total Impacts	297	\$20.2	\$55.0			
43	Notes: Earnings and Output values are millions of dollars in year 2011 dollars. Construction and operating jobs are full-						
44	time equivalent for a period of one year (1 FTE = 2,080 hours). Wind farm workers includes field technicians, administration and						
45	management. Economic impacts "During operating years" represent impacts that occur from wind farm operations/expenditures.						
46	The analysis does not include impacts associated with spending of wind farm "profits" and assumes no tax abatement unless noted.						
47	Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. Results are based on model default values.						
48							
49							
50	Detailed Offshore Wind Farm Project Data Costs		MASSACHUSETTS				
51							
52	Construction Costs		Cost	Local Share			
53	Turbine Equipment						
54	Nacelle/Drivetrain		\$487,330,119	0.0%			
55	Blades		\$242,415,495	0.0%			
56	Towers		\$187,434,661	0.0%			
57	Ground Transportation (to project staging area/port)		\$0	0.0%			
58	Warranty Cost		\$0	0.0%			
59	Turbine Equipment Total		\$917,180,275				
60	Materials and Other Equipment						

Results show estimated impacts, details about project costs used for analysis

JEDI Ripple Effect and Sample Jobs

Wind energy's economic "ripple effect"

Project Development & On-site Labor Impacts

- 
- Construction workers
 - Cement truck drivers
 - Vessel operators
 - Maintenance workers
 - Legal and siting
 - Management
 - Administrative support

Local Revenue, Turbine, & Supply Chain Impacts

- Blades, towers, gearboxes
 - Platforms, crane & truck operators, gas and gas station workers;
- Supporting businesses, such as bankers financing the construction, contractors, manufacturers, and equipment suppliers;
- Utilities;
- Hardware store purchases and workers, spare parts and their suppliers

Induced Impacts

Jobs and earnings that result from the spending supported by the project workers, including benefits to grocery store clerks, retail salespeople, and restaurant workers

Construction Phase = 1-2 years
Operational Phase = 20-30 years

Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Local Revenues, Turbine, Module, and Supply Chain Impacts



Photo by David Parsons, NREL 05204



Photo from iStock 5676592



Photo from Jim Green, NREL 16178

- Steel mill jobs, parts, services
- Equipment manufacturing & sales
- Blade & tower manufacturers
- Property taxes, financing, banking, accounting.



Photo from iStock 4088468

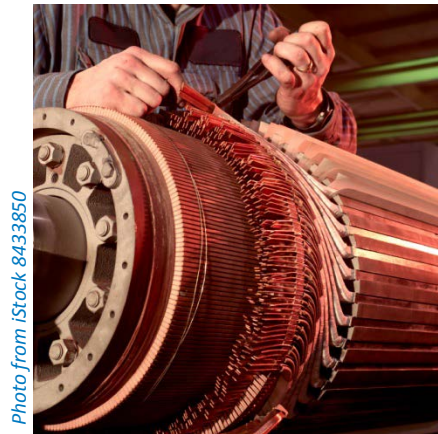


Photo from iStock 8433850



Photo from iStock 7792082



Photo from iStock/8384987

Project Development & Onsite Labor Impacts

Sample job types

- Vessel operation
- Siting
- Crane operation, hoisting, rigging
- Truck driving
- Helicopter pilots
- Management, support.

Photo from Cross Island Farms, NREL/PIX 19923



Photo from istock 947687



Photo by Soren Kjeldgaard, NREL 27866



Induced Impacts



Photo from iStock 9774681



Photo from iStock 8783332



Photo from iStock 4363756

Money spent in the local area on goods and services from increased wages paid, including: *hotels, sandwich shops, grocery stores, clothing, child care, other retail, public transit, cars, restaurants, and medical services.*



Photo from iStock 3275965



Photo from iStock 8007815

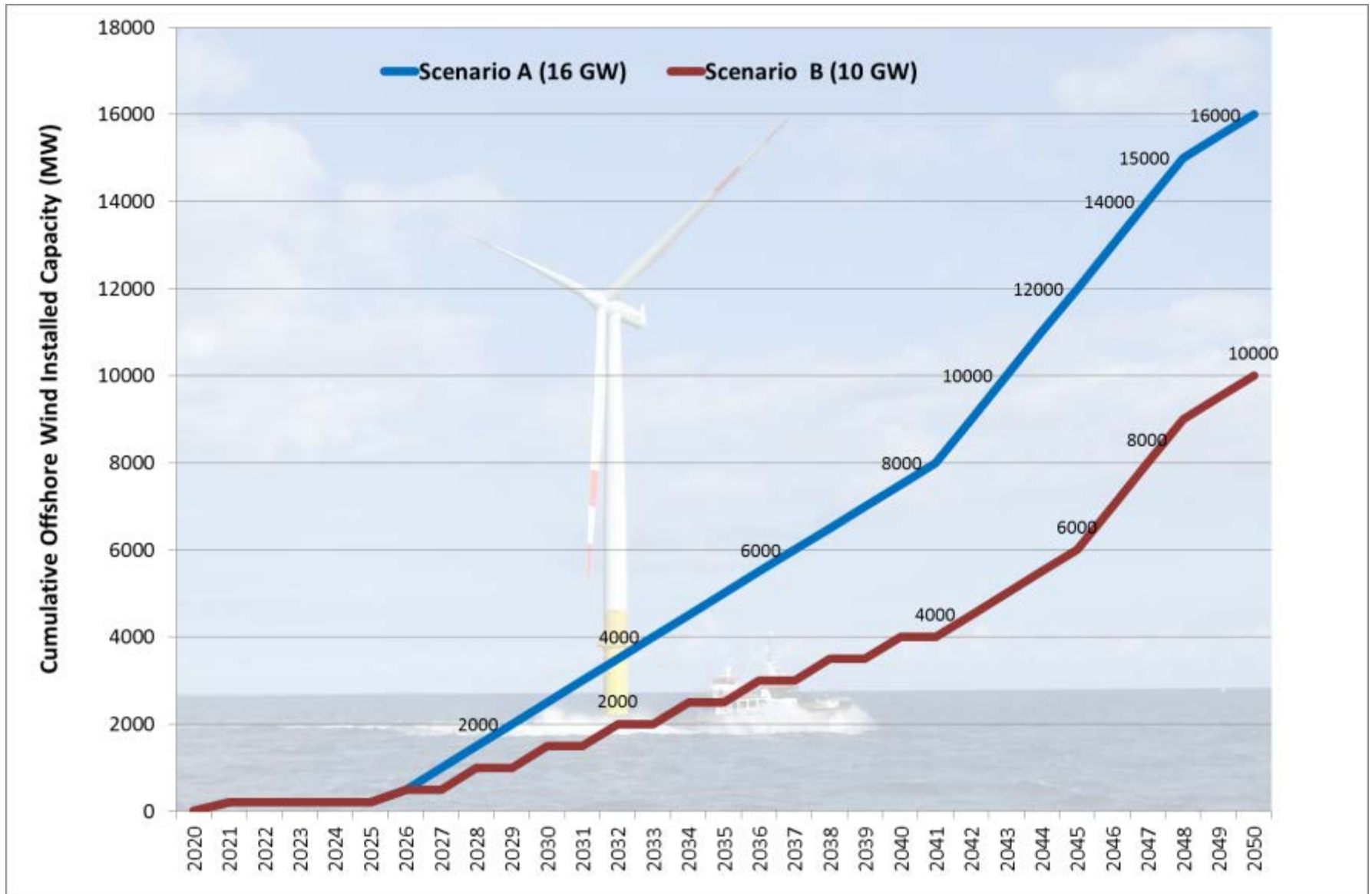


NREL Image Gallery 11598-C

Results presented over two phases:

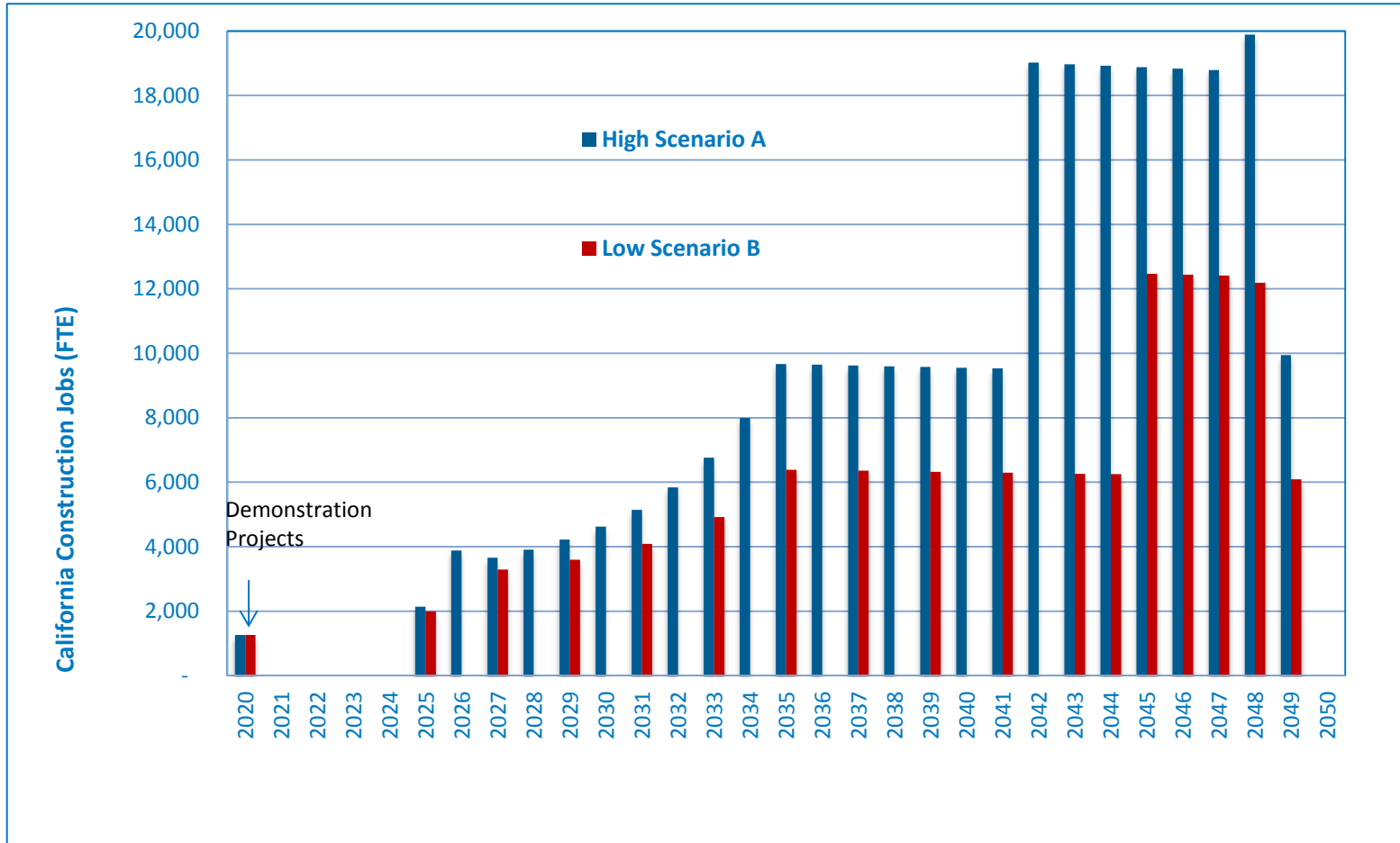
- Construction
 - Result is calculated over construction period, regardless of how long it takes to build the project
 - Example: JEDI reports an impact of 600 jobs – this is an annual average of 300 if it takes 2 years to build the project
- Operating
 - Annual, ongoing results
 - Example: JEDI reports 25 jobs – this means that year after year, 25 FTE jobs will support the project.

California JEDI Scenarios



California Jobs Supported by Offshore Wind Scenarios

Jobs during Construction Years



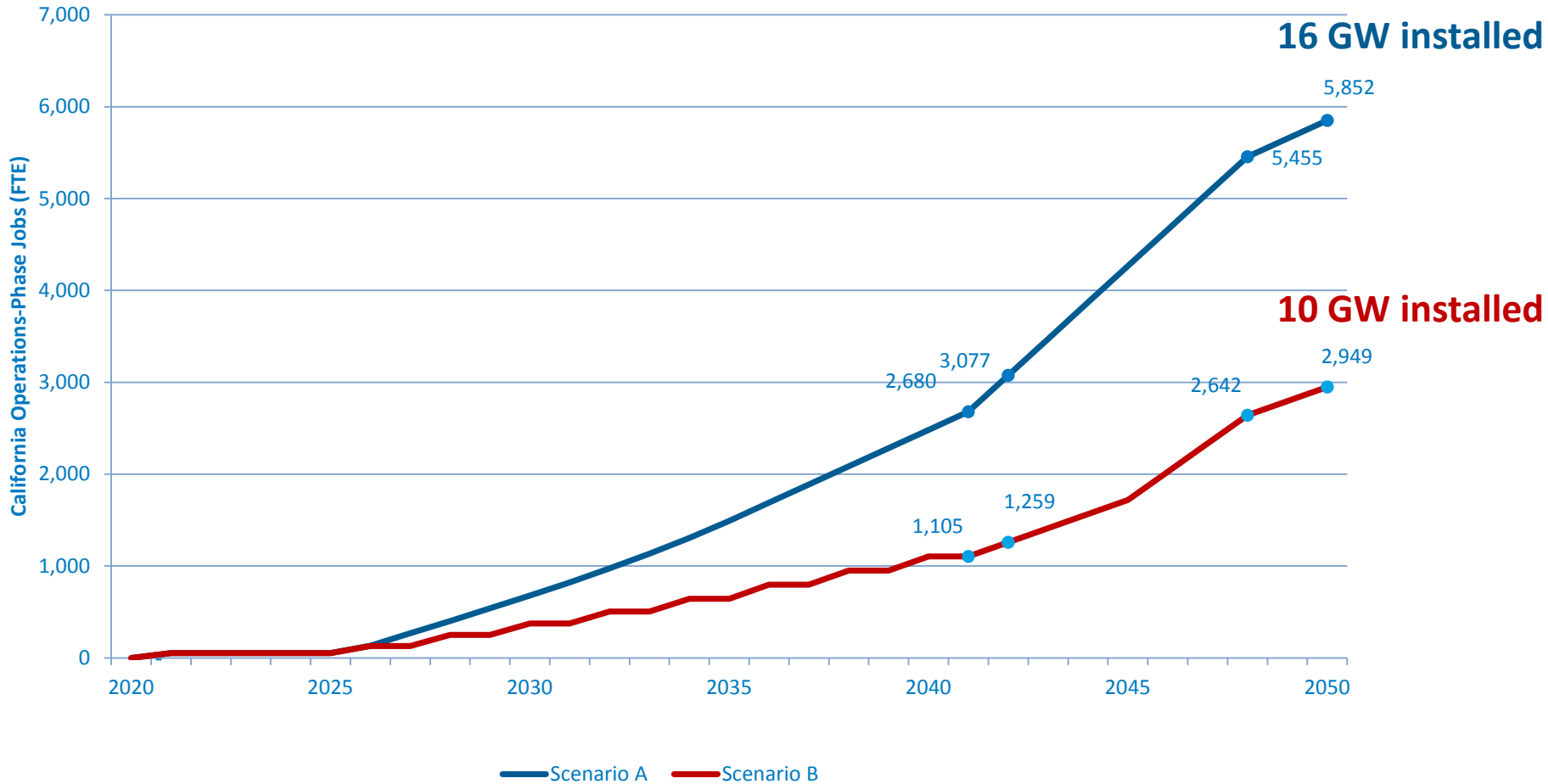
Assumptions for In-State Equipment and Labor

During Construction

Construction Costs	California Share		
	Year 0	Scenario A	Scenario B
Construction Expenditure Items			
Turbine Equipment			
Nacelle/Drivetrain	0%	50%	25%
Blades	0%	100%	50%
Towers	0%	100%	100%
Materials and Other Equipment			
Basic construction (concrete, rebar, gravel, mooring lines, etc.)	60%	80%	70%
Foundation (including anchors or alternatives for fixed-bottom types only)	10%	65%	30%
Substructure	0%	55%	25%
Project collection system	0%	0%	0%
HV cable (project site to point of grid interconnection)	5%	30%	15%
Onshore substation	5%	45%	30%
Offshore substation	5%	40%	25%
Labor Installation			
Foundation	5%	65%	30%
Substructure	5%	65%	30%
Erection/Installation	5%	65%	30%
Project collection	5%	65%	30%
Grid interconnection (including substation)	5%	65%	30%

California Jobs Supported by Offshore Wind Scenarios

Jobs during Operational Years



Assumptions for In-State Equipment and Labor – O&M

Annual Operating and Maintenance Costs	California Share		
	Year 0	Scenario A	Scenario B
Operational Costs			
Labor			
Technician salaries	50%	100%	100%
Monitoring and daily operation staff and other craft labor	50%	75%	50%
Administrative	100%	100%	100%
Management/Supervision	10%	100%	90%
Materials and Services			
Water transport	20%	75%	50%
Site facilities	100%	100%	100%
Machinery and equipment	5%	25%	10%
Subcontractors	1%	25%	10%
Corrective maintenance parts	5%	25%	10%

Photo by Senu Sirmivas, NREL 27853



Potential California Earnings from Offshore Wind

Average Annual Earnings of Onsite, Supply Chain, and Induced Workers (\$ 2014)

	Scenario A	Scenario B
Onsite	\$130,422	\$139,725
Supply Chain	\$81,593	\$79,452
Induced	\$55,389	\$55,209



Photo from Zachary Finucane, NREL 27999



Photo from Zachary Finucane, NREL 16718

Learning from Block Island

- Engage with local stakeholders early in the process
 - SeaPlan Report (<http://www.seaplan.org/wp-content/uploads/Addressing-Interactions-between-Fisheries-and-Offshore-Wind-Development-BIWF-May-2016.pdf>)

- Hire local workers

Good Jobs

All told, more than 300 local workers were involved with building the Block Island Wind Farm. Deepwater Wind used four Rhode Island ports – at Block Island, Galilee, Quonset Point and ProvPort – to complete construction and staging.



Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 40398

From <http://dwwind.com/project/block-island-wind-farm/>



For more than 35 years, NREL has delivered innovation impact enabling the emergence of the U.S. clean energy industry.



Deepwater Wind Farm 3 miles off Block Island as seen from shore
Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 40475

Thank you

Suzanne Tegen, NREL

Suzanne.Tegen@nrel.gov



Block Island, Rhode Island. *Photo from Dennis Schroeder, NREL 40389*

Technology Assumptions for Present and Future Offshore Wind Turbines (Musial, NREL)

	2015 Technology	2020 Technology	2025 Technology
Turbine Rated Power (MW)	6	8	10
Turbine Rotor Diameter (m)	155	180	205
Turbine Hub Height (m)	100	112	125
Turbine Specific Power (W/m²)	318	314	303
Substructure Technology	Floating	Floating	Floating

- Turbine size is expected to increase – trend shows lower cost with size
- Impact of technology innovation based on DELPHOS tool assumptions for fixed bottom systems out to 2025
- NREL floating model estimated impact of innovations out to 2030.

Beiter, P., W. Musial, A. Smith, L. Kilcher, R. Damiani, M. Maness, S. Srinivas, T. Stehly, V. Gevorgian, M. Mooney, G. Scott. 2016. A Spatial-Economic Cost-Reduction Pathway Analysis for U.S. Offshore Wind Energy Development from 2015-2030. Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-66579 <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/66579.pdf>