

Comments on Straw Proposal by Michael Mercurio

To all,

- The definition of Community Wind has many different semantics' from region to region and from State to State. The reason for this divergence is because of the divergence in Local or State net metering laws and interconnecting laws. Also Country's, States have different agreements between Utility's laws and their customer's. Some states also leave these laws up to the local utility on policy. The following is a good overall general definition.
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- **"Small-scale" community wind**": Using wind turbines to power large, grid-connected loads such as schools, public lighting, government buildings, and municipal services. Turbines can range in size from very small, several-kW turbines to small clusters of utility-scale multi-megawatt turbines.
- **"Group Net Metering"** is different then "Community" projects and should be address as such. Group Net Metering is where a group of different legal ententes group together to accomplish one common renewable power source. One meter accounts for the group and sub-meters that follow. Just as some Town Associations enjoy a common Street, entrance or driveways on one shared common property.
- **"Small Wind Funding Levels"** should have a larger share of the budget then other renewable systems because of need of policies both local and Sate in this area are just starting to be changed and address. This industry is in the pioneering stage of development in the State of New Jersey while other forms of renewable energy have not had so much controversy. Plus most of the Wind development in this area will be in the area local Government, schools and Commercial enterprises.
- **Strategy** for obtaining 200 MW of on shore/terrestrial wind should be concentrated on selling Wind generation with the Municipalities, Schools and Municipal owned Utilities where the better wind resource exists behind the meter. Local pilot projects in Towns should be started as a first step. The reason for this is that when it demonstrates success for the town, others such as commercial, industrial and residential will follow in their foot steps. A good example of this is the Ocean Gate Wind Project with the success of causing a stabilizing effect to tax payer's costs in the town. Because of this, other towns have now gotten on the band wagon. This is causing a trickle down effect for wind development in the State. Another example of this trickle down effect has also come from the ACUA project. Mayors that have visited this project have learned that they now can do this on a smaller scale in their towns.
- **On Shore Wind** is any wind project in from the coastline **inland** including tidal bay areas, not marsh lands. If the tidal bay areas are used in some areas we can exceed the goal of 200 MW's easily. See the NREL 30 Meter wind resource areas.
- **Offshore Wind**: The DEP is now conducting environmental impact studies for offshore wind and has defined offshore wind as, from the coastline out to 20 miles from the coastline of New Jersey. Offshore Wind has the greatest potential in this State with the possibility of exceeding 4,000 megawatts in the next 20 years depending on the Policy that is formed by MMS. It will revile the gas industry and produce desalinization and hydrogen plants. See Attached "Framework for Offshore Wind Development in the USA".

- *Michael A Mercurio*