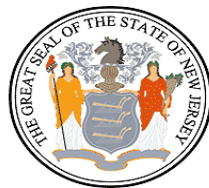
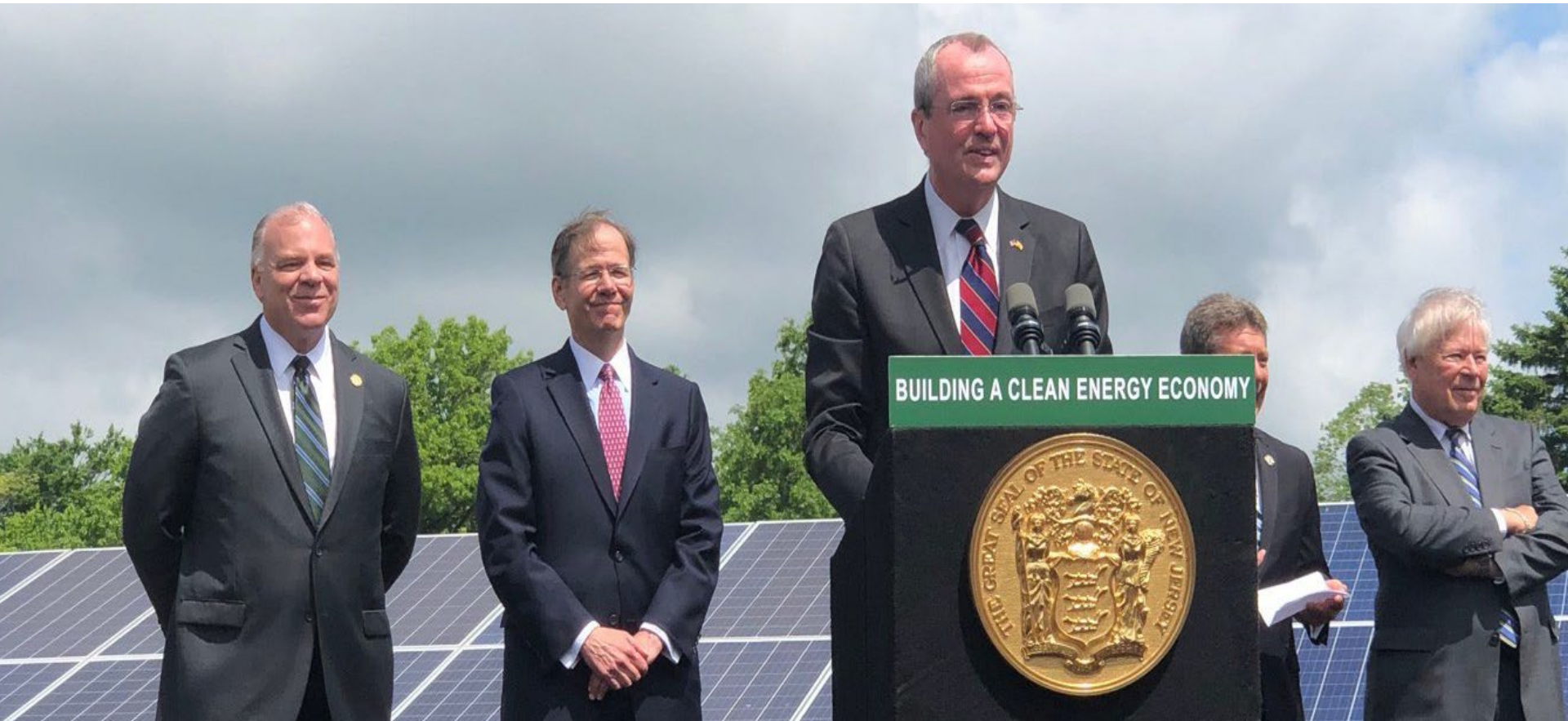


Offshore Wind: Maximizing Opportunity and Protecting Resources

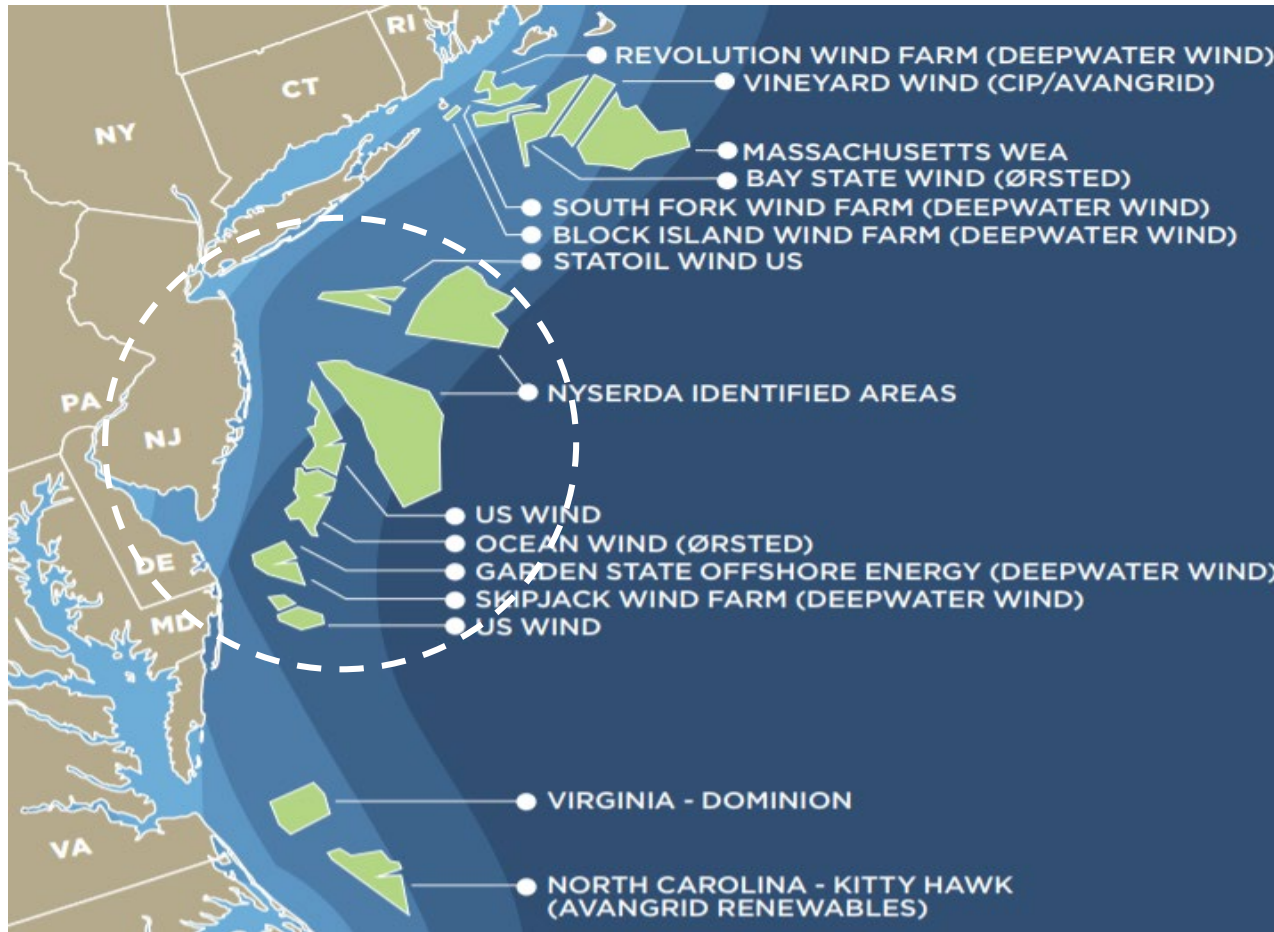
*NEW JERSEY COASTAL RESILIENCE SUMMIT
CHARTING A COURSE FOR THE FUTURE
October 10, 2018*

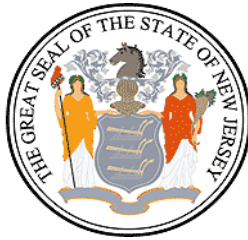


New Jersey's Commitment to Renewable Energy: 3,500 MW of offshore wind by 2030 100% Clean Energy by 2050



New Jersey offers access to the largest offshore wind lease area in the U.S.





The State is not only seeking the lowest cost
but the best value for New Jersey...



“Best Value” is clearly defined under OWEDA

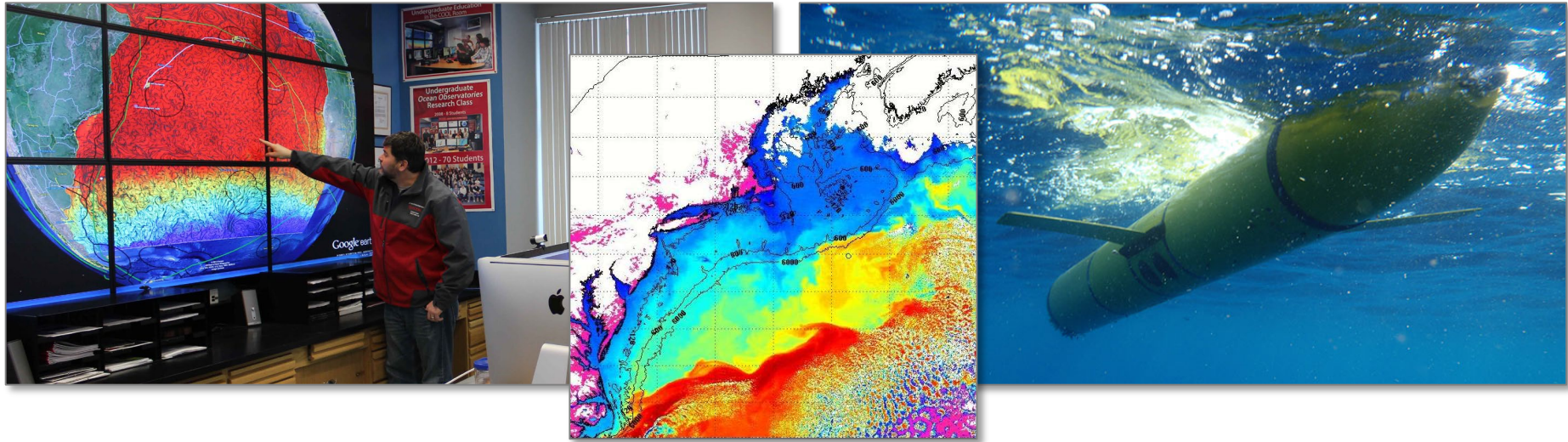
To receive ORECs, applicants must demonstrate “**positive Net-Economic and Environmental Benefits for the State**” (N.J.A.C. 14:8-6.5):

- **Environmental benefits** include greenhouse gas reductions and other reduced emissions;
- **Economic benefits include:**
 - ✓ In-State activity from construction, operations and maintenance, and equipment purchases;
 - ✓ In-State impacts or benefits from employment, wages, Indirect business taxes, and output,* with a particular emphasis on manufacturing employment.



New Jersey scientific research labs are supporting offshore wind

Rutgers University - Center for Ocean Observing Leadership (RU-COOL)



- NJDEP Ecological Baseline Assessment (2010)
- RU-COOL Advanced Offshore Wind Modeling (2010 – Present)
- NREL Validation Study of Offshore Wind Modeling (2018)
- Mid-Atlantic Regional Association Coastal Ocean Observing System (MARACOOS) covers the region of Cape Cod, MA to Cape Hatteras, NC



Big Picture of Addressing Climate Change



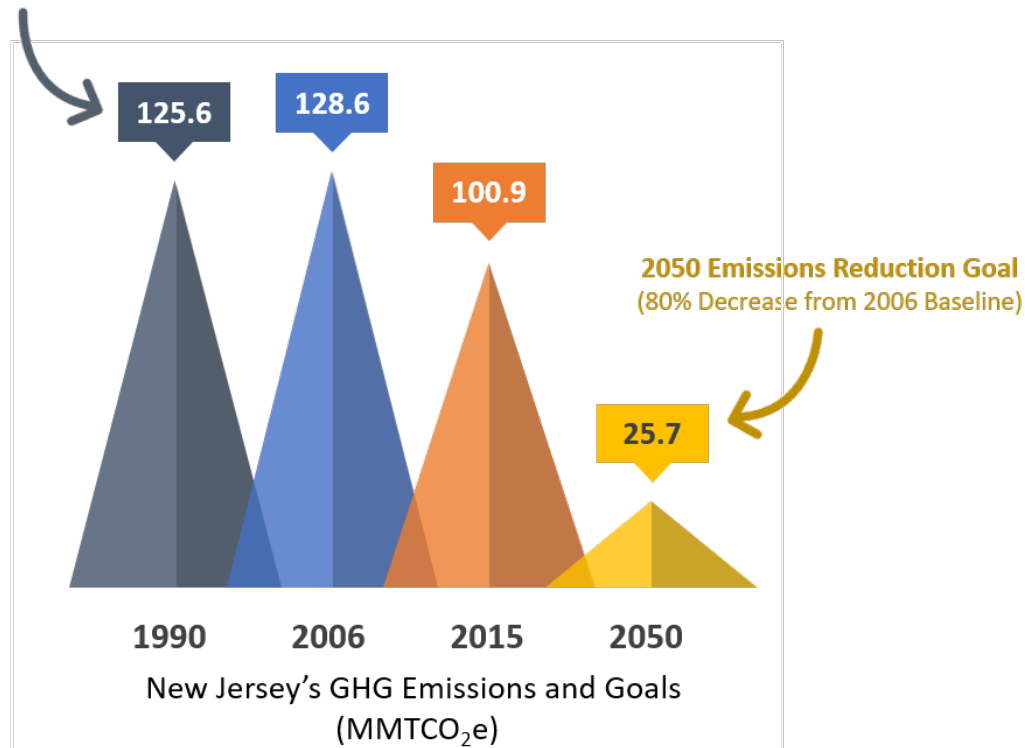
NJ Global Warming Response Act

Mandates that statewide greenhouse-gas emissions are limited to 80% below 2006 levels by 2050



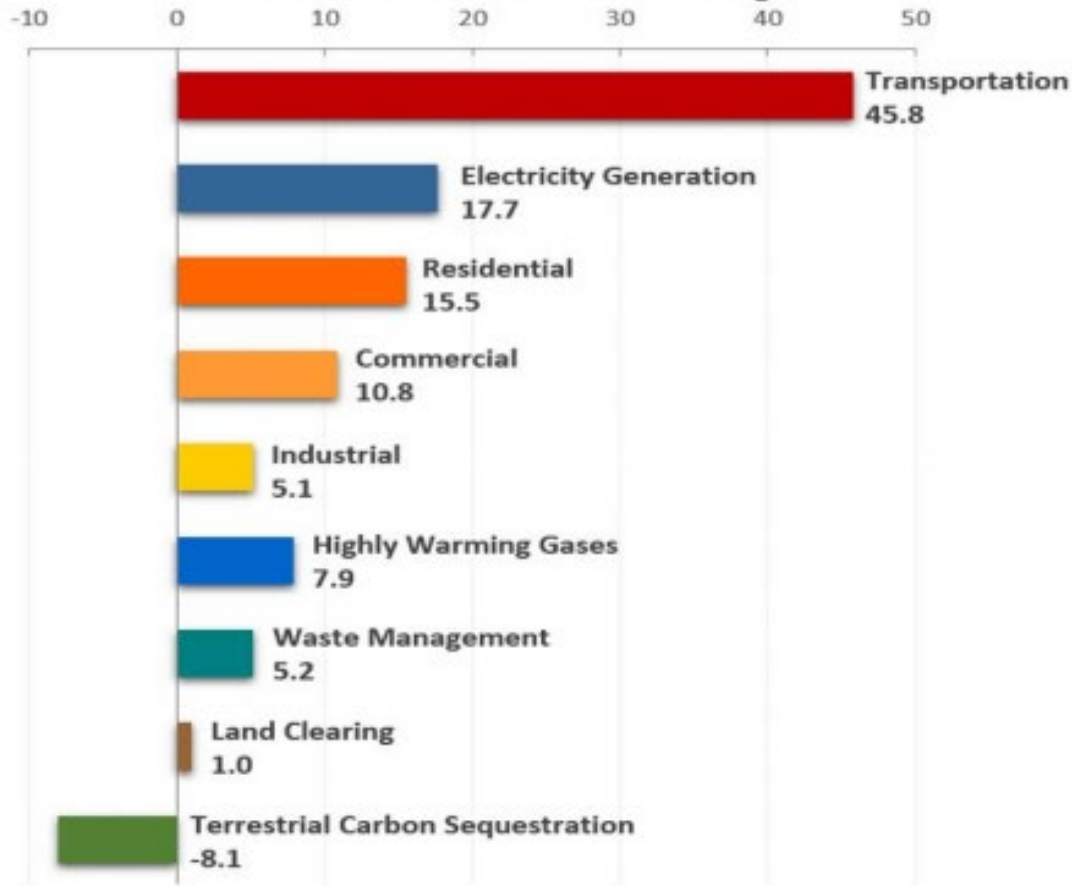
How do we get there? What is the role of renewable energy?

2020 Emissions Reduction Goal
(Equivalent to 1990 GHG Emissions)



New Jersey's Greenhouse-Gas Emissions

Estimated NJ Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2015,
(in million metric tons CO₂ equivalent, MMTCO₂e)
Total Net Emission 100.9 MMTCO₂e



Reducing Greenhouse-Gas Emissions is not just about Climate Change

Reducing our use of fossil fuels results in the reduction of other pollutants, such as:

Carbon Monoxide
Nitrogen Oxides
Sulfur Dioxide
Volatile Organics
Particulate Matter
Ammonia
Mercury

This results in improved air quality and creates local health benefits.



Offshore Wind and Greenhouse-Gas Reductions

OFFSHORE WIND CAPACITY (MW)	PROJECTED GENERATION* (MWh)	ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS AVOIDED** (Tons)		
		CO ₂	NO _x	SO ₂
3,500	15,330,716	7,269,716	5,749	5,979
		VOC	PM ₂₅	PM ₁₀
3,500	15,330,716	62	209	218
		NH ₃	CO	Hg
3,500	15,330,716	94	570	0.02

*50% capacity factor;
 **CO₂, NO_x, and SO₂ values estimated based on PJM emission factors (PJM-EIS public report on System Mix for 2017 @ <https://gats.pjm-eis.com/GATS2/PublicReports/PJMSystemMix/Filter> ; other criteria pollutant values calculated based on USEPA Air Emissions Inventory @ <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-pollutant-emissions-trends-data> (2017) and generation data from USDOE Energy Information Administration @ <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/> .



For more information contact:

Anne Marie McShea

Offshore Wind Program Administrator, BPU

anne.mcshea@bpu.nj.gov

609-777-3308

Joseph Cimino

Assistant Director, Marine Fisheries, DEP

joseph.cimino@dep.nj.gov

609-633-0538

Bob Kettig

Bureau Chief, Energy and Sustainability, NJDEP

robert.kettig@dep.nj.gov

609-633-0538

