

Economic Development, Job Creation and the Development of Robust Offshore Wind and Solar Industries in Maryland

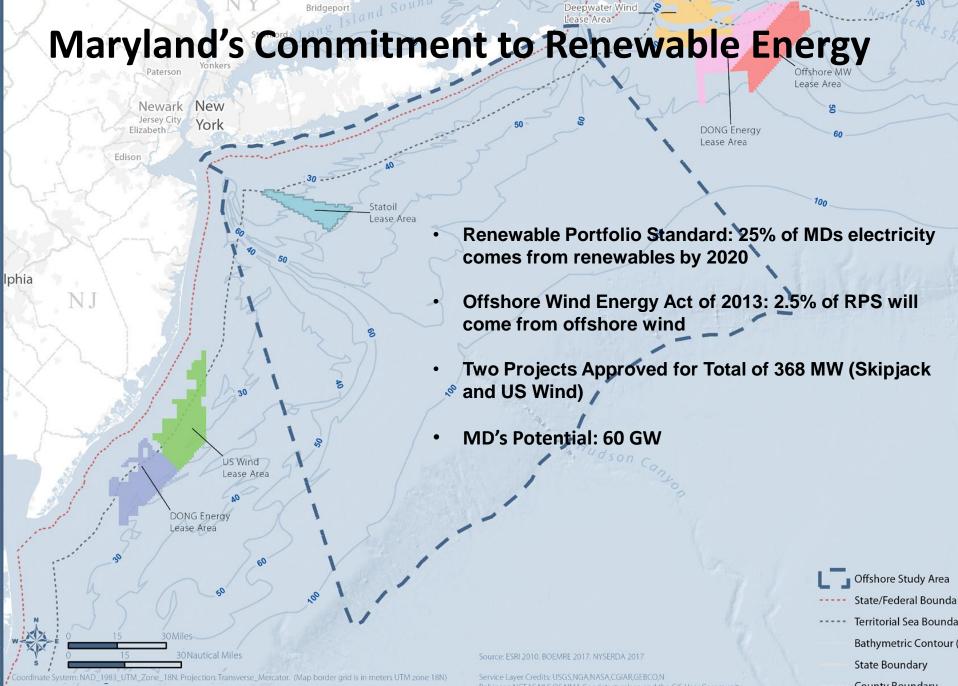


Lara Skinner, Ph.D. The Worker Institute at Cornell University's ILR School

Maryland Commission on Climate Change: Mitigation Working Group

March 1, 2018

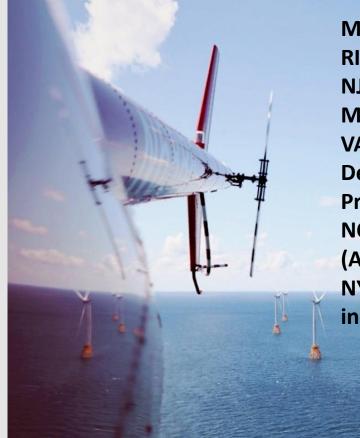




County Boundary



How does MD Compare to Other U.S. States?



MA: 1,600 MW by 2027 RI: 30 MW Block Island Farm NJ: 3,500 MW by 2030 MD: 480 MW by 2020 VA: Created VA OSW Development Authority; 1st Project in Development (Dong) NC: 1st Project in Development (Avangrid) NY: 2,400 MW by 2030; 800 MW in 2018 and 2019





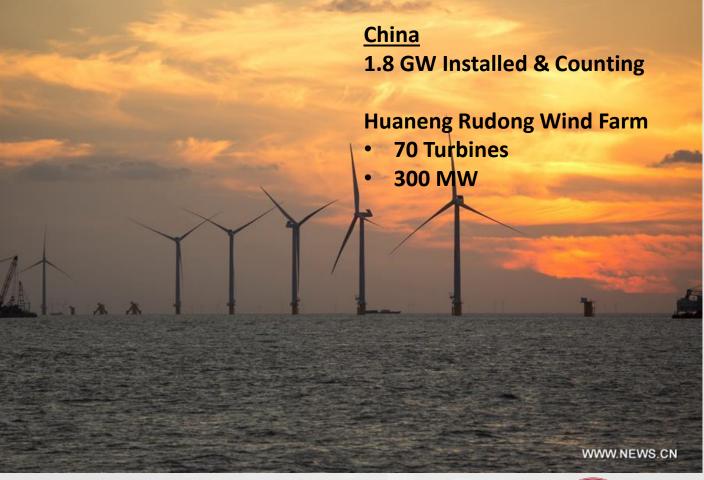
How does MD Compare to Europe?







How does MD Compare to China?





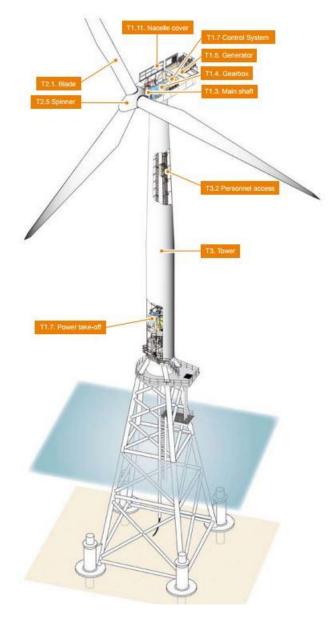


OSW: Major Economic Development and Job Creation Opportunity for MD



Manufacturing Jobs

Element	Subelement
Project development and ı	management
Turbine supply	Nacelle, rotor and assembly
	Blades
	Tower
Balance of plant	Foundation
	Array cables
	Export cable
	Substation supply and operational infrastructure
Installation and commissioning	Turbine
	Foundation
	Subsea cable
	Other installation
Operation, maintenance and service	Wind farm operation
	Turbine maintenance and service
	Foundation maintenance and service
	Subsea cable maintenance and service
	Substation maintenance and service





Full OSW Construction Lifecycle







Developing Specialized Ports to Accommodate OSW

Figure 2. Representation of a staging facility, as envisioned at Red Hook Brooklyn

Source: COWI 2017; Trimble Inc. (SketchUp, Google Earth Imagery)







Developing Specialized Ports to Accommodate OSW

Figure 3. Representation of a blade manufacturing facility, as envisioned at the Port of Albany-Rensselaer

Source: COWI 2017; Trimble Inc. (SketchUp, Google Earth Imagery)







Renewable Energy Presents a Major Opportunity for MD <u>BUT:</u>

Will the state move forward at the scale and pace necessary to become the leading center of the offshore wind and solar industries?

Will the state ensure the jobs created by solar and wind – from manufacturing to construction to operations and maintenance – are good, middle-class jobs with benefits that reverse inequality? Cornell University



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ADVANCING WORKER RIGHTS AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION



NEW YORK STATE OFFSHORE WIND MASTER PLAN

Charting a Course to 2,400 Megawatts of Offshore Wind Energy

Will MD Commit to and Execute Necessary Ambition and Scale to Become a Leading Center of the Offshore Wind Industry in the U.S.?

- Ambitious RE and OSW Targets
- Commitment to Long-Term, Large Scale OSW Program
- Lay Groundwork to scalable OSW program that moves future OSW projects forward





Will MD's Renewable Energy Plans Address or Exacerbate Inequality?

To create middle-class jobs with benefits the following is required:

Project Labor Agreement (PLA) and Prevailing Wage required in all of the state's solicitations for renewable energy

Labor peace agreements for manufacturing work

Commitment to and additional funding for state certified apprenticeship programs to support the workforce needs of clean energy industries

Proactive collaboration between state, the offshore wind industry, and unions to develop local manufacturing capacity for offshore wind and solar industries.
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Importance of Requiring PLA and Prevailing Wage Standards:

- High productivity per worker results in significant cost savings
- Projects completed on time, ahead of schedule and safely
- Lost time incident rate significantly lower
- Increased consumer confidence, purchasing power and tax revenues
- Commitment by all stakeholders creates positive identification to timely, high-quality completion of project





Thank you!

For questions, please contact Lara Skinner at Lara.Skinner@cornell.edu

