U.S. DOI Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

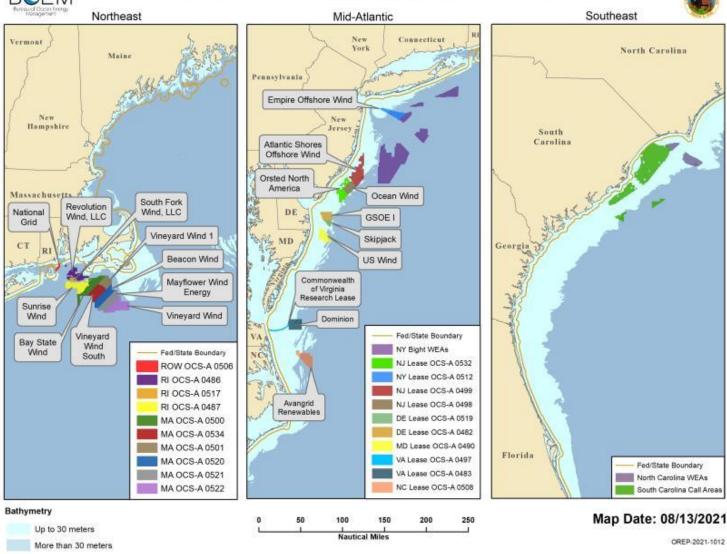
- Oversees leasing and permitting of offshore wind projects on outer continental shelf (OCS): >3 miles from shore to 200 miles.
- Commercial leasing process: 4 broad phases:
 - 1. Planning and Analysis: Consideration of a potential *call area* (selected area for offshore development).
 - 2. Leasing: A request for interest is published in the *Federal Register*.
 - Site Assessment: BOEM approves a lessee's site assessment plan (SAP), including environmental review under NEPA.
 - 4. Construction and Operations: Lessee builds and operates offshore wind facility after BOEM approves its construction and operations (COP) plan.

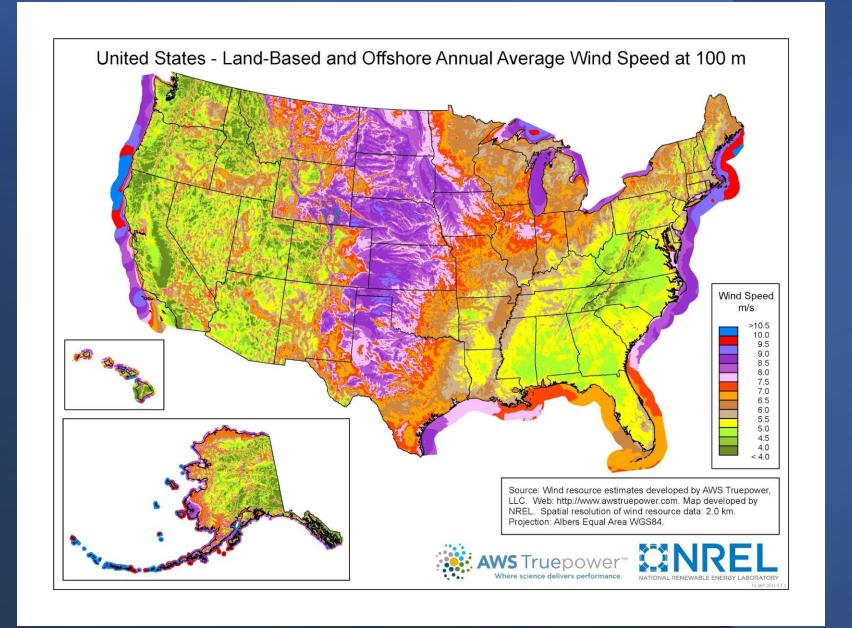
Figure 3. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Wind Energy Commercial Leasing Process

Planning and Construction Site Leasing Analysis and Operations Assessment BOEM publishes call for BOEM determines Lessee conducts site Lessee may conduct information and whether competitive characterization additional site nominations. interest exists. studies. characterization. BOEM identifies priority If competitive interest Lessee submits site Lessee submits exists, BOEM notifies wind energy areas (WEAs) assessment plan (SAP). construction and offshore. WEAs are the public and operations plan (COP). BOEM conducts locations that appear developers of its intent BOEM conducts environmental and most suitable for wind to lease through sale technical reviews of environmental and notices before holding energy development. technical reviews of SAP, eventually a lease sale. OR deciding to approve, COP, eventually BOEM processes If competitive interest approve with deciding to approve, unsolicited application does not exist, BOEM modification, or approve with for lease. modification, or negotiates a lease. disapprove the SAP. disapprove the COP. BOEM may prepare an Note: Issuance may be If approved, lessee environmental combined with plan assesses site (usually If approved, lessee assessment for lease with meteorological builds wind facility. approval issuance and site tower(s) and/or buoy(s). assessment activities.

Source: CRS adaptation of BOEM, "Wind Energy Commercial Leasing Process," January 2017, at http://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/boem-newsroom/Wind-Energy-Comm-Leasing-Process-FS-01242017-%281%29.pdf.

Atlantic OCS Renewable Energy - Massachusetts to South Carolina





Offshore Wind Potential, and Goals

- U.S. DOE Estimates: Offshore regions of the contiguous United States and Hawaii have the technical potential to generate more than 7,000 terawatt hours per year of wind-based electricity—nearly twice the amount of electricity used annually in the United States.*
- Biden Administration Goal: Deployment of 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind energy by 2030, equivalent to more than 2% of U.S. utility-scale electricity generating capacity.
- U.S. States' Collective OSW Target: >45 GW by 2040.

*See: CRS (12/7/21). "Offshore Wind Energy: Federal Leasing, Permitting, Deployment, and Revenues."