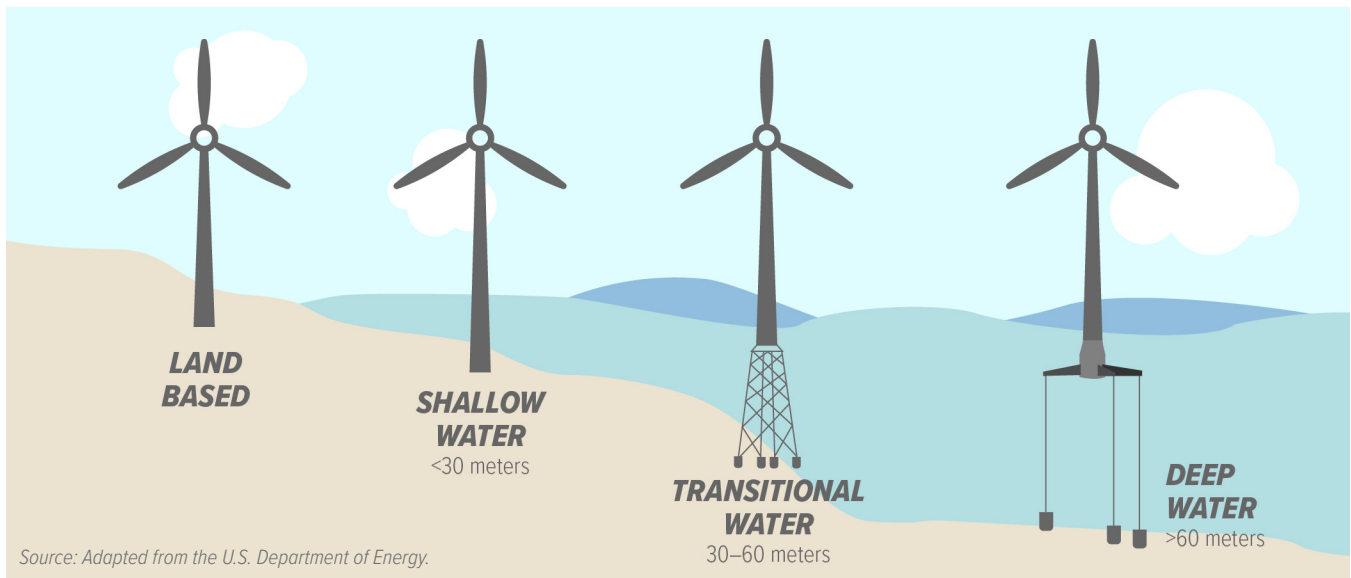

FACTSHEET:

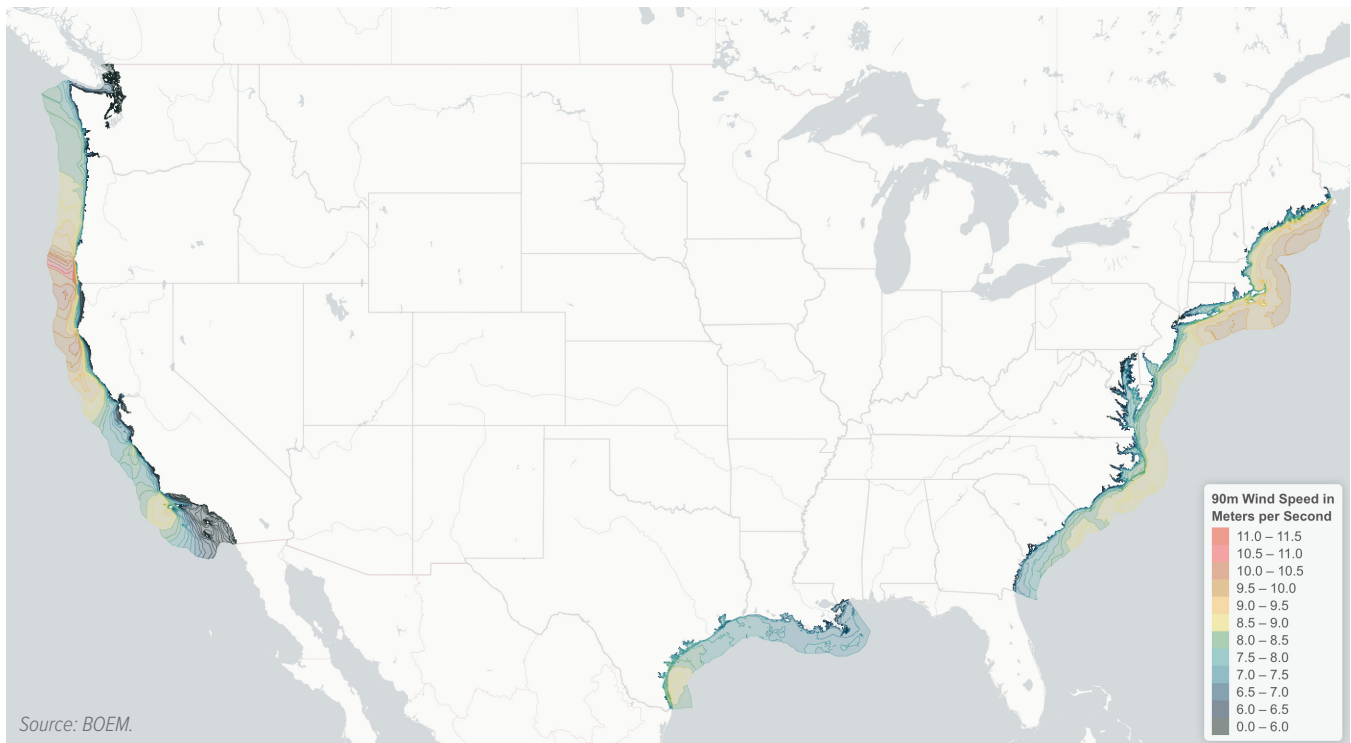
Wind Energy in U.S. Waters

There is massive potential for offshore wind energy development on U.S. waters. It could be a major component of a clean energy economy. However, in the U.S. there are currently only two operational offshore wind facilities. With 40% of Americans living in coastal counties, harnessing offshore wind energy would allow the U.S. to generate energy near where demand is highest, while reducing pollution and supporting tens of thousands of green jobs.



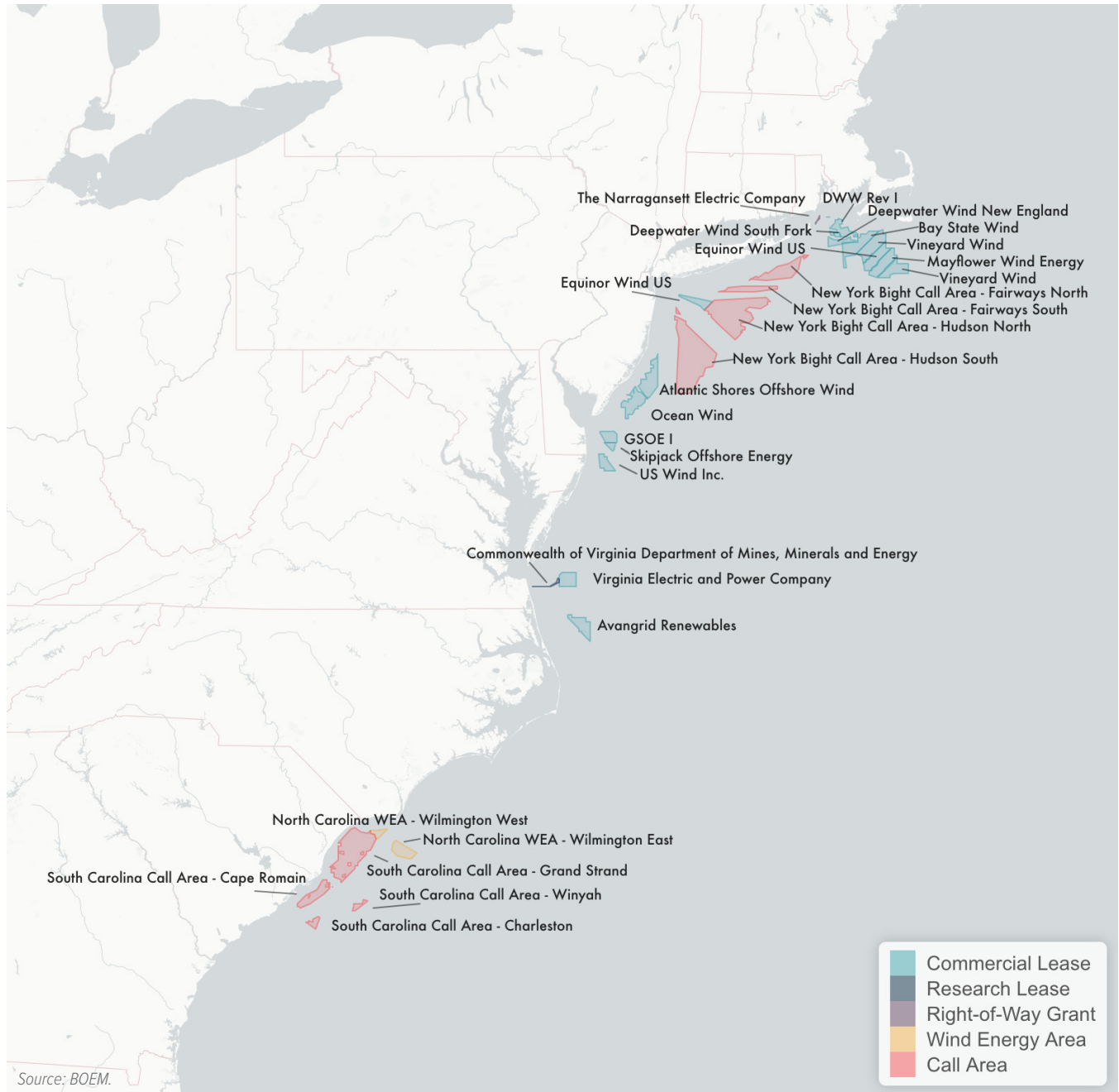
Offshore wind turbines may be built in shallow waters, anchored in the sea floor, or floating in deeper waters. Though they can be constructed nearshore, most turbines are miles offshore and barely visible from shore.

OFFSHORE WIND SPEEDS IN U.S. COASTAL WATERS



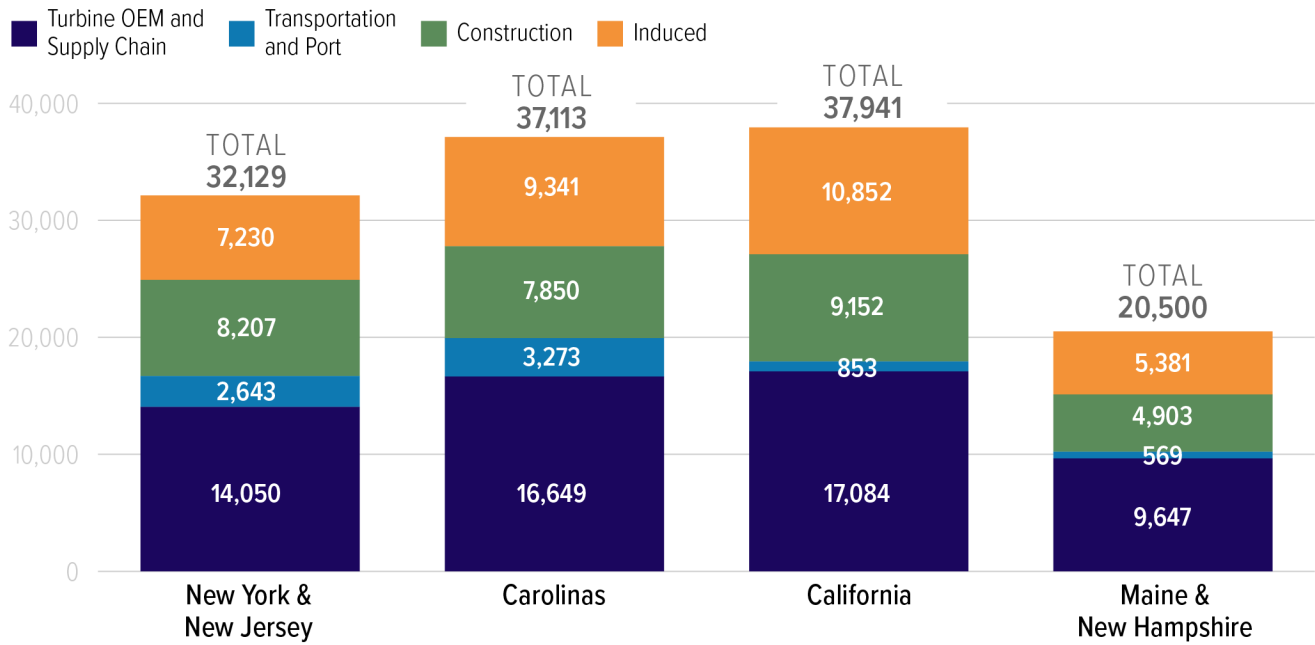
Offshore wind is stronger and more consistent than onshore wind. In the U.S., it is technically feasible for offshore wind to provide over 2,000 GW of energy, two times the present generation of the entire U.S. electric grid. Offshore wind potential is greatest off the coasts of northern California, Hawaii, and the northeastern United States.

OFFSHORE AREAS LEASED FOR WIND DEVELOPMENT



There are around 30 proposed offshore wind projects in various stages of development in U.S. waters. To date, BOEM has issued 16 active commercial wind energy leases, which, when operational, could power approximately 8 million homes.

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PHASE)



Source: Wood Mackenzie.

Offshore wind has the potential to support an average of 80,000 jobs per year in the United States from 2025 through 2035 – 60% more jobs than the coal mining industry provided in 2019.