

<https://neo.ne.gov/programs/stats/inf/89.htm#decomm>

Nebraska Decommissioned Projects

- Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska (MEAN) installed seven turbines on a farm located near Kimball. The wind farm began operation in October 2002. With the addition of the Kimball Wind Farm, Nebraska's wind energy generation more than doubled in 2002 from 2001 and again more than doubled in 2003 from 2002. Maximum capacity of the Kimball Wind Farm is 10,500 kilowatts (or 10.5 megawatts) and the average annual output could power 2,000 homes. The Kimball wind farm is no longer operational. It is being decommissioned and will no longer be generating. The last generation data was reported for May, 2017. **Less than 15 years.**
-
- Omaha Public Power District and Valmont Industries installed one turbine by Valley which began operation on December 21, 2001. The maximum capacity of the Valley Station turbine was 660 kilowatts (or 0.66 megawatt), and the average annual output could power 150 homes. The Valley Wind Turbine is no longer operational, and due to age and cost of repair of the turbine, the Omaha Public Power District opted to begin decommissioning. The last generation data was reported for August, 2016. **Less than 15 years.**
-
- Nebraska Public Power District installed two turbines near Springview and began operation in October 1998. (The numbers in the table below for December 1998 are totals for October, November, and December.) The Springview turbines were released for full power operation in late January 1999. Maximum capacity was 1,500 kilowatts, and the average annual output could power 380 homes. The six co-owners were: the City of Auburn (2 percent), the City of Grand Island (2 percent), the KBR Rural Public Power District (1 percent), the Lincoln Electric System (29 percent), the the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska (5 percent), and the Nebraska Public Power District (61 percent). The KBR Rural Public Power District operated the turbines. The Springview wind turbines were decommissioned, and the last generation data was reported for August, 2007. The main reasons to retire the Springview units were the lack of available replacement parts, significant maintenance issues as the units aged, and the opportunity to sell the turbines at an attractive price. **Less than 9 years.**
-
- =====
-

The Cost of Decommissioning Wind Turbines is Huge

BY IER INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH

NOVEMBER 1, 2019

-
- In Minnesota, Xcel Energy estimates conservatively that it will cost **\$532,000** (in 2019 dollars) to decommission *each* of its wind turbines—a total cost of \$71 million to decommission the **134 turbines** in operation at its Noble facility. Decommissioning the **Palmer's Creek Wind** facility in Chippewa County, Minnesota, is estimated to cost \$7,385,822 for decommissioning the 18 wind turbines operating at that site, for a cost of \$410,000 per turbine. **\$638,000 in 2023 dollars.**