



South Carolina Offshore Wind

Overview of Studies

Liz Kress and Eric Boessneck

Topics



- I. Work that has been done so far.
- II. Planned work, near term.
- III. Further work that is needed.
- IV. Wind data review – Eric Boessneck

Wind Study Overview

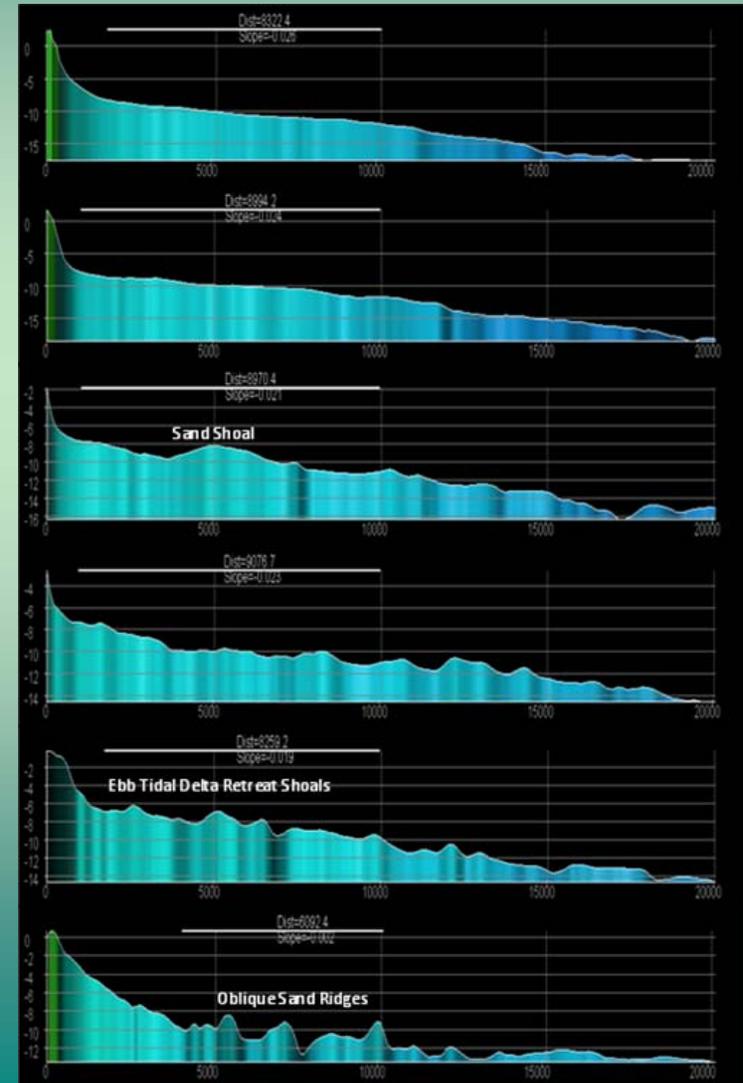
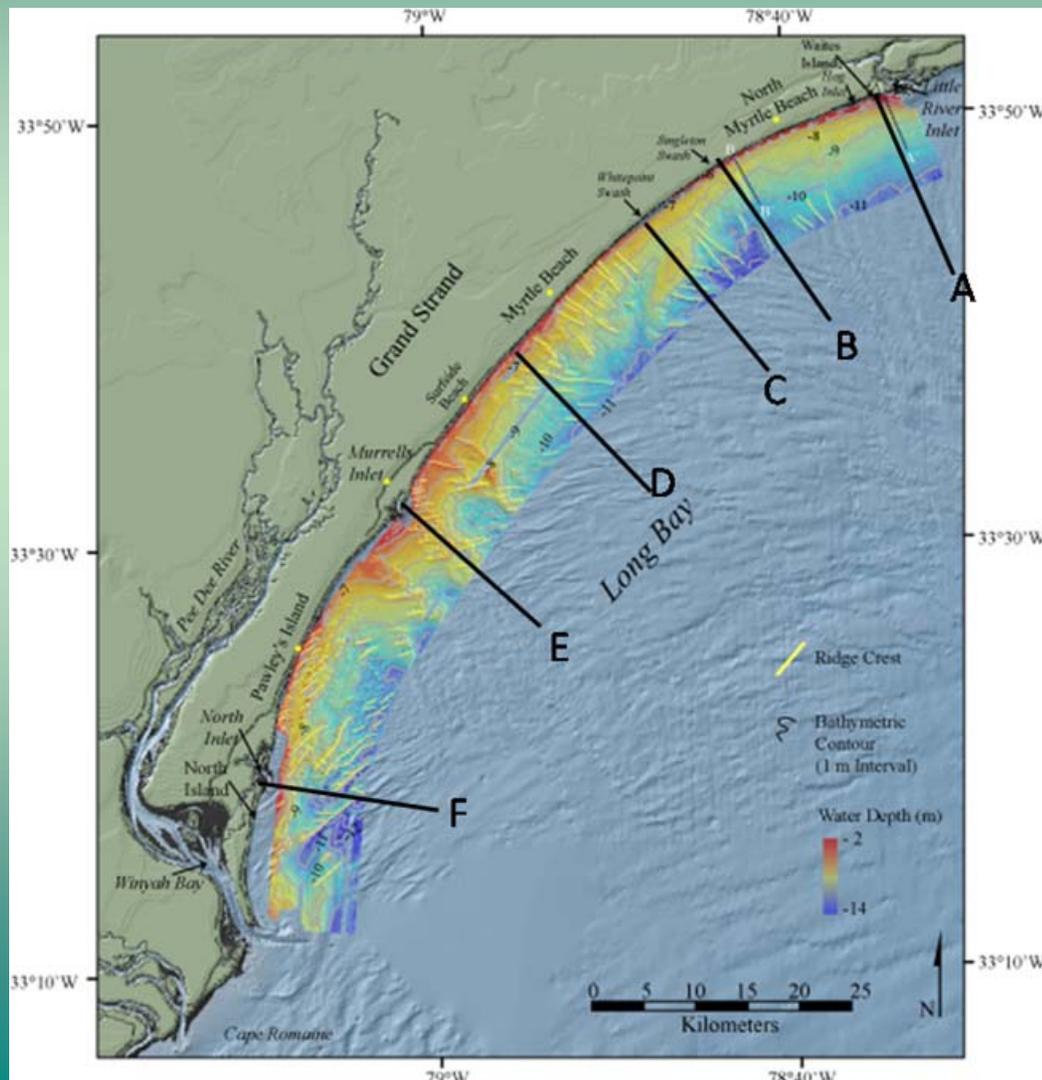
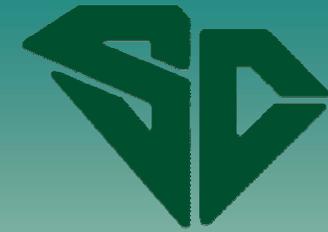


- Wind Mapping
- Southeast Regional Off-shore Wind Symposium
- Five Anemometer Stations
- SODAR development for offshore use
- Coastal Wind for Schools Program
 - 3 schools, Coastal Carolina Univ and SCCHR
- Extensive Study of Offshore Wind Potential
 - In partnership with **SC Energy Office, CCU, Sav River Nat Labs, Clemson (CURI and SCIES), Eco-Energy**
 - **Grants to develop the data, plans and rules needed**
 - **As far advanced as any other state in our study (just no name on a project)**



Physical Oceanography

- Depth Contours



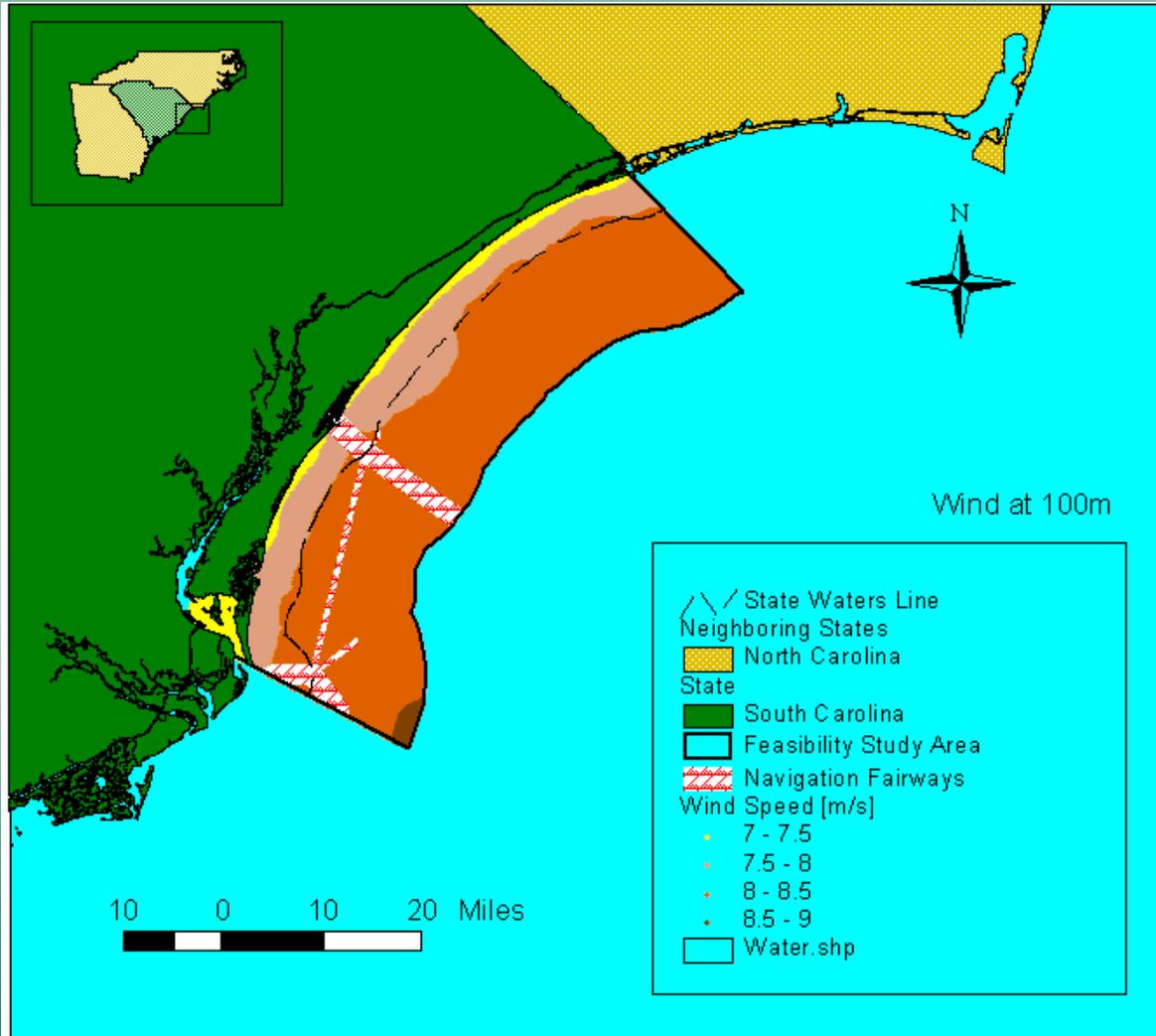
Environmental Impact Conclusions



- Environmental impacts appear to be acceptable
- Careful site selection is critical
- Bird migratory and breeding areas may impact locations
- Whales, dolphins and manatee will be impacted during construction phase
- Turtles could be impacted, especially in coastal areas (cabling)
- Site specific studies should be performed

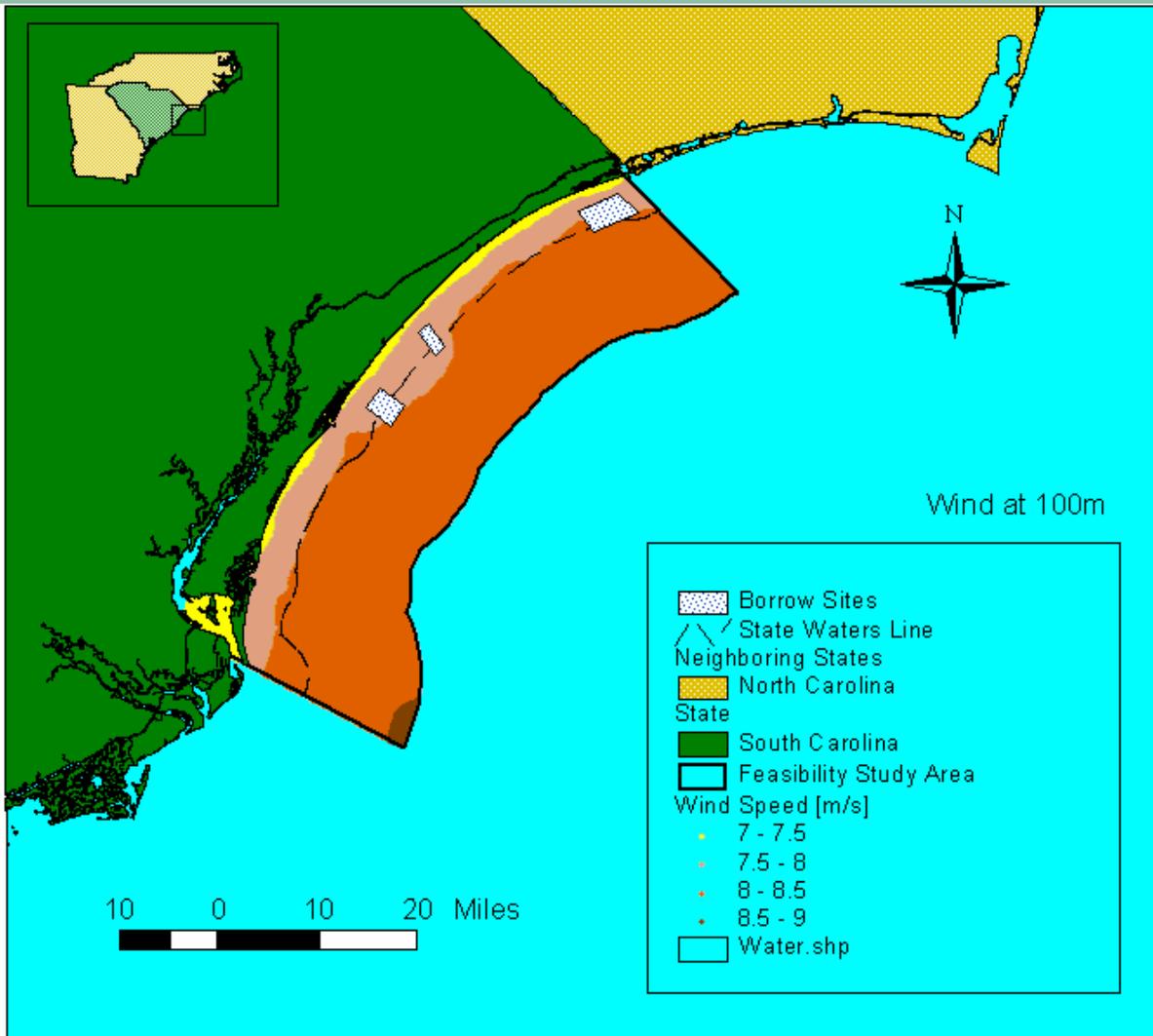
Site Selection - Exclusion Zones

- Navigation Fairways



Site Selection - Exclusion Zones

- Remaining Feasible Areas



Exclusion Zones Studied

- Navigation
- Aviation
- Surveillance Radars
- Wrecks and Obstacles
- Reefs
- Special Fish Mgmt Zones
- Dredge Dump Sites
- Sand Borrow Areas
- Fish Habitat Areas
- Shellfish Harvest Areas
- Red Drum Habitats

South Carolina Offshore Wind Permitting Study



A Regulatory Roadmap for an Offshore Wind Farm in South Carolina



Jennifer Banks, Clemson University's Master of City and Regional Planning Program



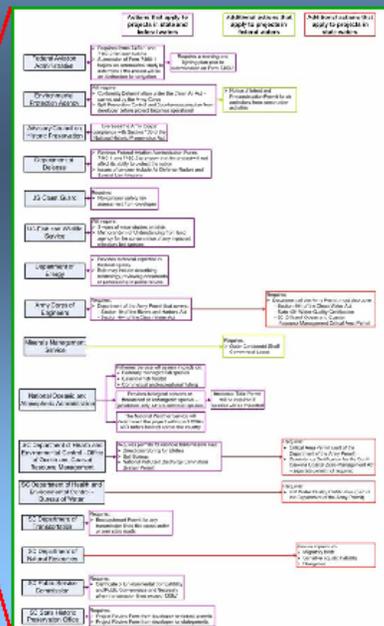
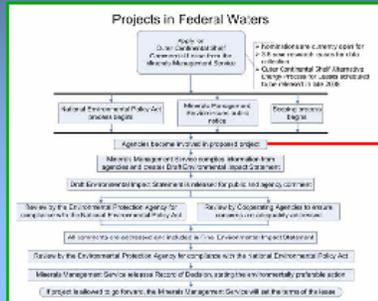
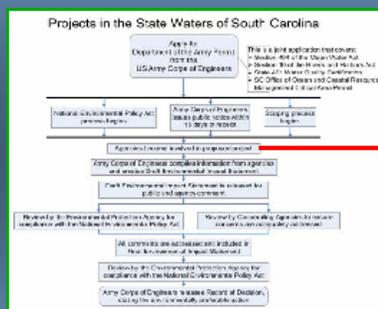
- 1 Part of a Larger Offshore Wind Feasibility Study**
- > The South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies began a feasibility study for an offshore wind farm off the coast of South Carolina in fall 2007
 - > Project location defined as offshore areas adjacent to Horry County and Georgetown County
 - > Regulatory portion of the feasibility study includes two scenarios: project in state waters and project in federal waters
 - > Objectives include
 - >Determining agency involvement
 - >Creating roadmap to guide developers through permitting process
 - >Creating recommendations for the process
- 2 Agency Involvement**
- > The federal agency decision to approve or deny a permit for an offshore wind farm is an action that warrants a National Environmental Policy Act review
 - > Designated lead agencies will be:
 - >Minerals Management Service for projects in federal waters
 - >US Army Corps of Engineers for projects in state waters*
 - * Due to the absence of state regulations – a proposed offshore wind project may prompt the state to create regulations that delegate authority for such projects

- 3 Recommendations**
- > The planning stages of any project should include consultation with all involved agencies to identify, and possibly avoid, potential problems
 - >Special attention should be paid to proximity to weather, air traffic and defense radars
 - > Public and stakeholder involvement should begin during the planning stages of projects to garner support and identify contentious issues as soon as possible
 - > Begin environmental or wildlife studies once the general location is determined to ensure that the permitting process is not delayed
 - > Consult with agencies to determine study requirements

- Local Agency Involvement In State and Federal Water Projects**
- >Local permitting agencies may become involved in the National Environmental Policy Act process as Cooperating Agencies
 - >Jurisdiction for local agencies is based on onshore activities: laying of the transmission lines and connection to a substation
 - >WVI require Encroachment Permits when transmission lines cross roads
 - >Local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems must approve the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Notice of Intent prior to issuance of the permit by the SC Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
 - >WVI require the developer to submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Focus topic from Clemson's Offshore Wind Feasibility

Jennifer Banks, MS Thesis – now working for AWEA



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SC Roadmap to Gigawatt-Scale Coastal Clean Energy Generation: Transmission, Regulation, Demonstration



3-part Mission:

1. Study Transmission Infrastructure and Develop Options for Integrating Offshore Wind
2. Study Wind, Wave and Current Energy for Wind Turbine Foundation Design and for Other Potential Marine Energy Development
3. Regulatory Coordination Task Force to Develop Permitting Process

Partners:

SCEO CURI CCU
Santee Cooper NCSU

Typical Offshore Electric Cables



Transmission Study



- Clemson Univ's South Carolina Institute for Energy Studies (SCIES)- lead
- Clemson Univ Electric Power Research Association will assist
 - Has access to transmission information
 - Has support and coordination in place with other state utilities (Scana, Duke, Progress)
- Addressing best way to integrate up to 3GW of offshore wind
 - Intermittency
 - Transmission access from offshore
 - etc.

Buoy Study



- Palmetto Winds Research Project
- Study Wind, Wave and Current Energy for Wind Turbine Foundation Design and for Other Potential Marine Energy Development.
- 6 instrumentation buoys and 2 shore-based observation stations deployed along lines out from Winyah Bay and Little River.
- DOE Grant provides partial funding, and Santee Cooper provided additional funding to extend study to one year in duration.
- After 6 months of data, will look for a site for an anemometer station.



Regulatory Task Force

- SC Energy Office will coordinate a team of the necessary state agencies to develop offshore wind regulations for the state.
- Catherine Vanden-Houten is here to introduce her approach to this.

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Key Issues for Wind Power



- Policy Uncertainty
- Siting and Permitting: avian, noise, visual, federal land
- Transmission: FERC rules, access, new lines
- Operational impacts: intermittency, ancillary services, allocation of costs
- Accounting for non-monetary value: green power, no fuel price risk, reduced emissions

Future Study Needs



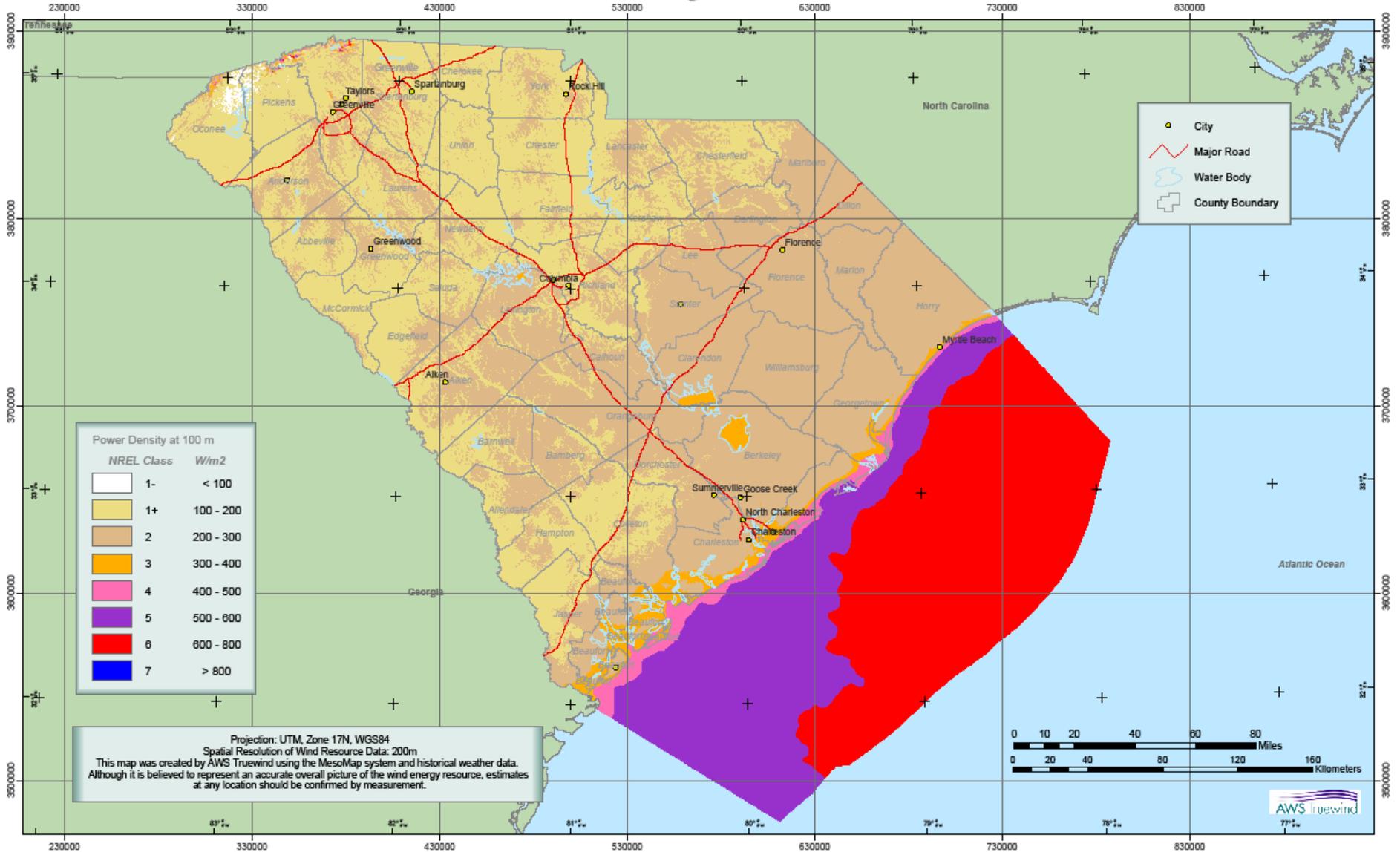
- I. Permit Application for Offshore Anemometer
- II. Port Refurbishment Study
 - Georgetown – niche facility for construction support and O&M support
 - Charleston – possible manufacturing site for wind turbine components (old Navy base?)
- III. Public Outreach and Education for Offshore Wind Development
- IV. Workforce Development in SC
- V. Economic Development in SC- recruiting new industry?
- VI. Environmental Impact Study

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Mean Annual Wind Power Density of South Carolina at 100 Meters



Review of Existing Data



Data managed and made available by NOAA

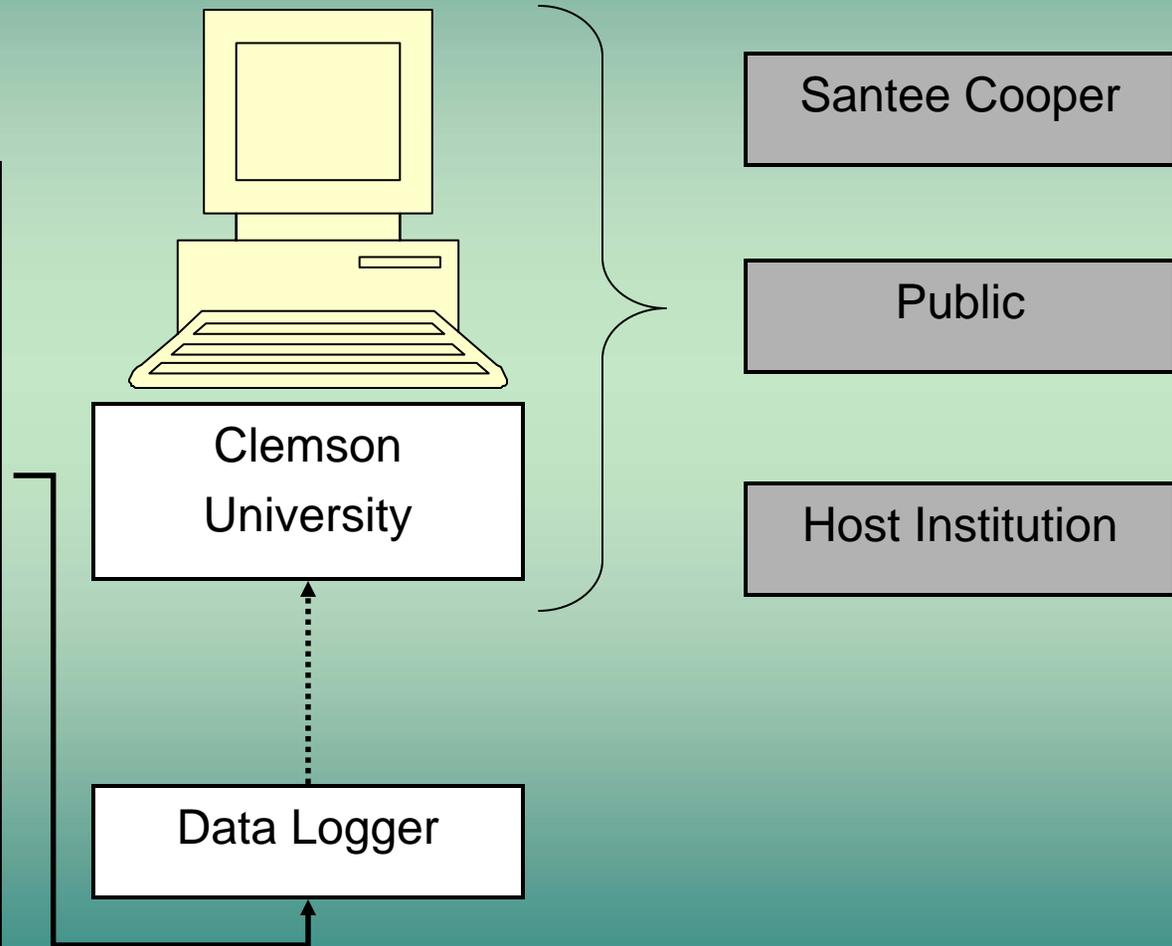


Station ID	Station Type	Station Manager	Location	Distance Offshore km (mi)	Anemometer Height m (ft)	Water Depth m (ft)
FPSN7	Light Tower	National Data Buoy Center (tower is decommissioned)	SE of Southport, NC	61 (38)	44.2 (145)	14 ^[2] (46)
SNSN7	Water Level	Caro-COOPS	Sunset Beach, NC	Pier-based	9 (30)	1 (3.3)
41024	Buoy	Caro-COOPS	SE of Sunset Beach	2.5, (1.6)	3 (10)	11 (36)
41027	Buoy	Caro-COOPS	SE of Sunset Beach	71.3 (44.3)	3 (10)	28 (92)
NIWS1	Weather	National Estuarine Research Reserve System	North Inlet-Winyah Bay Reserve, SC	Pier-based	10.7 (35)	--
MROS1	Water Level	NOAA's National Ocean Service	Springmaid Pier, SC	Pier-based	9 (30)	1 (3.3)

One Year Wind Study – 3 Sites



NRG 50M Mobile
Anemometer Station



Real-time Data Acquisition

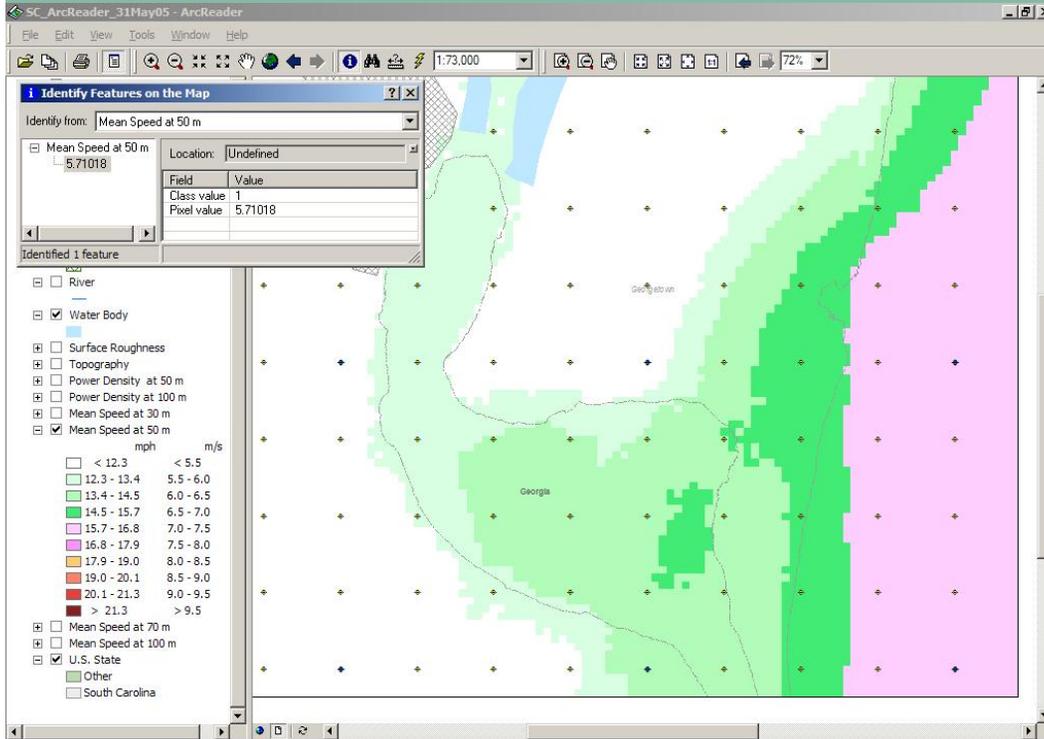
Station at Coastal Carolina University Waties Island: June 2007



Station at Baruch Foundation, Georgetown: August 2008

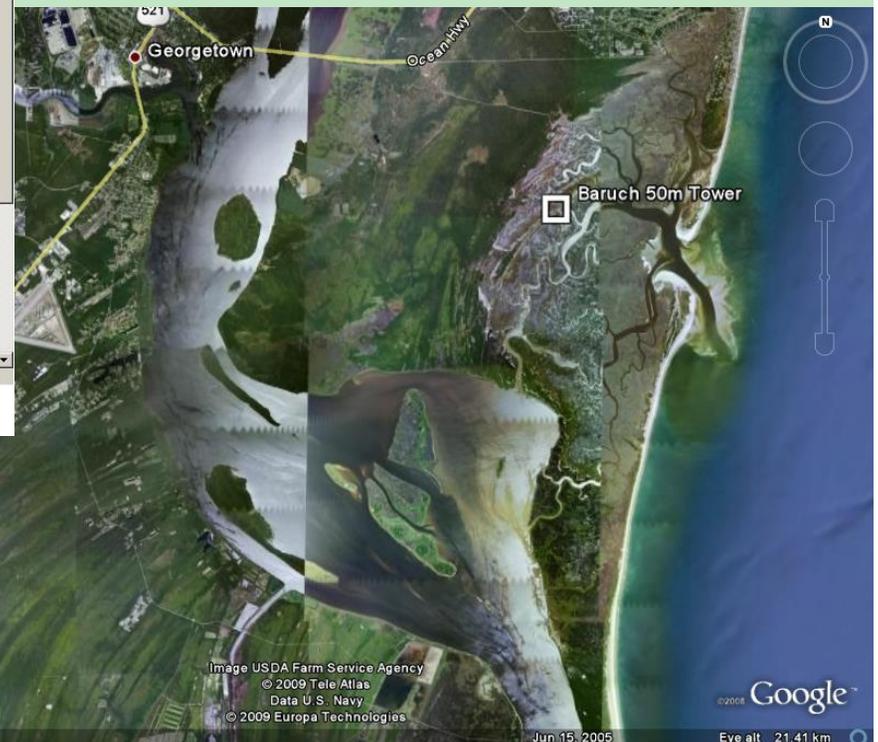


50m Tall Tower Data: Correlation

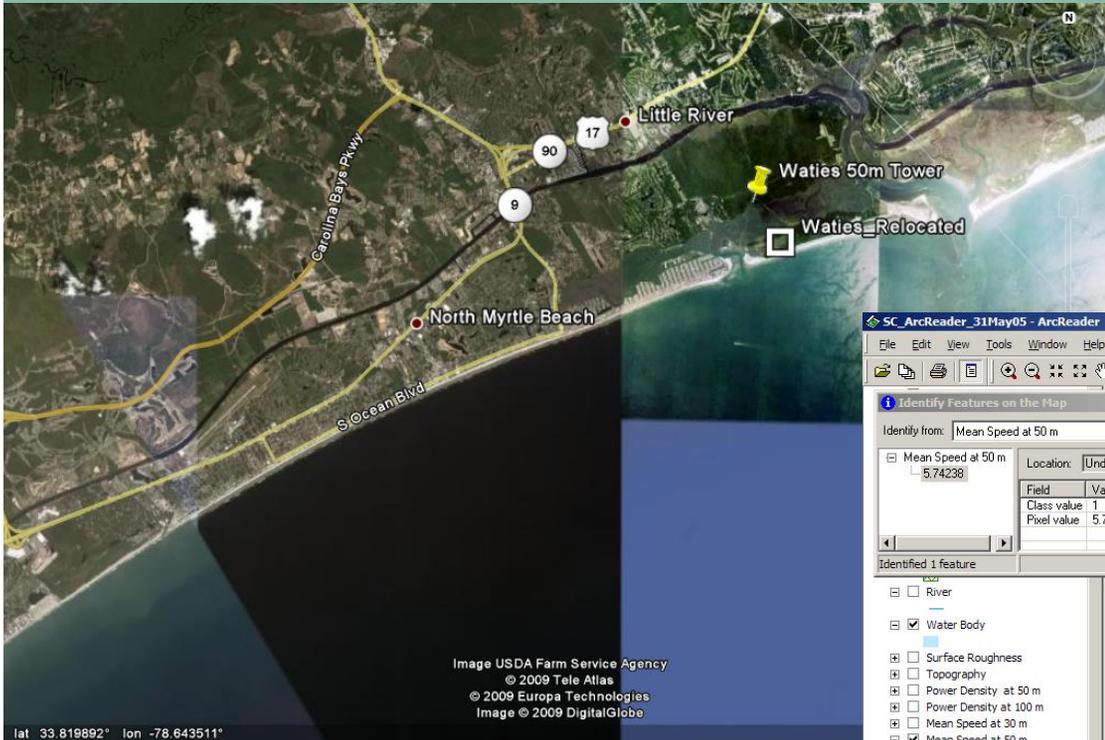


Baruch Data: 5.7 m/s

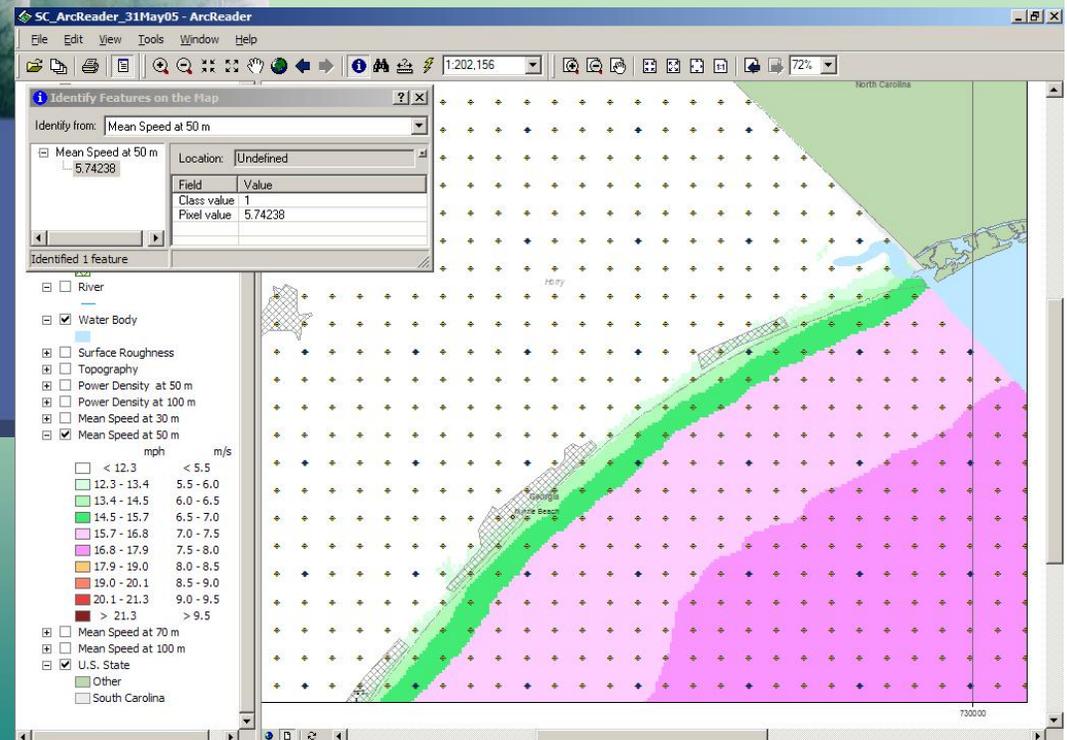
AWS Prediction: ~5.8 m/s



50m Tall Tower Data: Correlation



lat 33.819892° lon -78.643511°

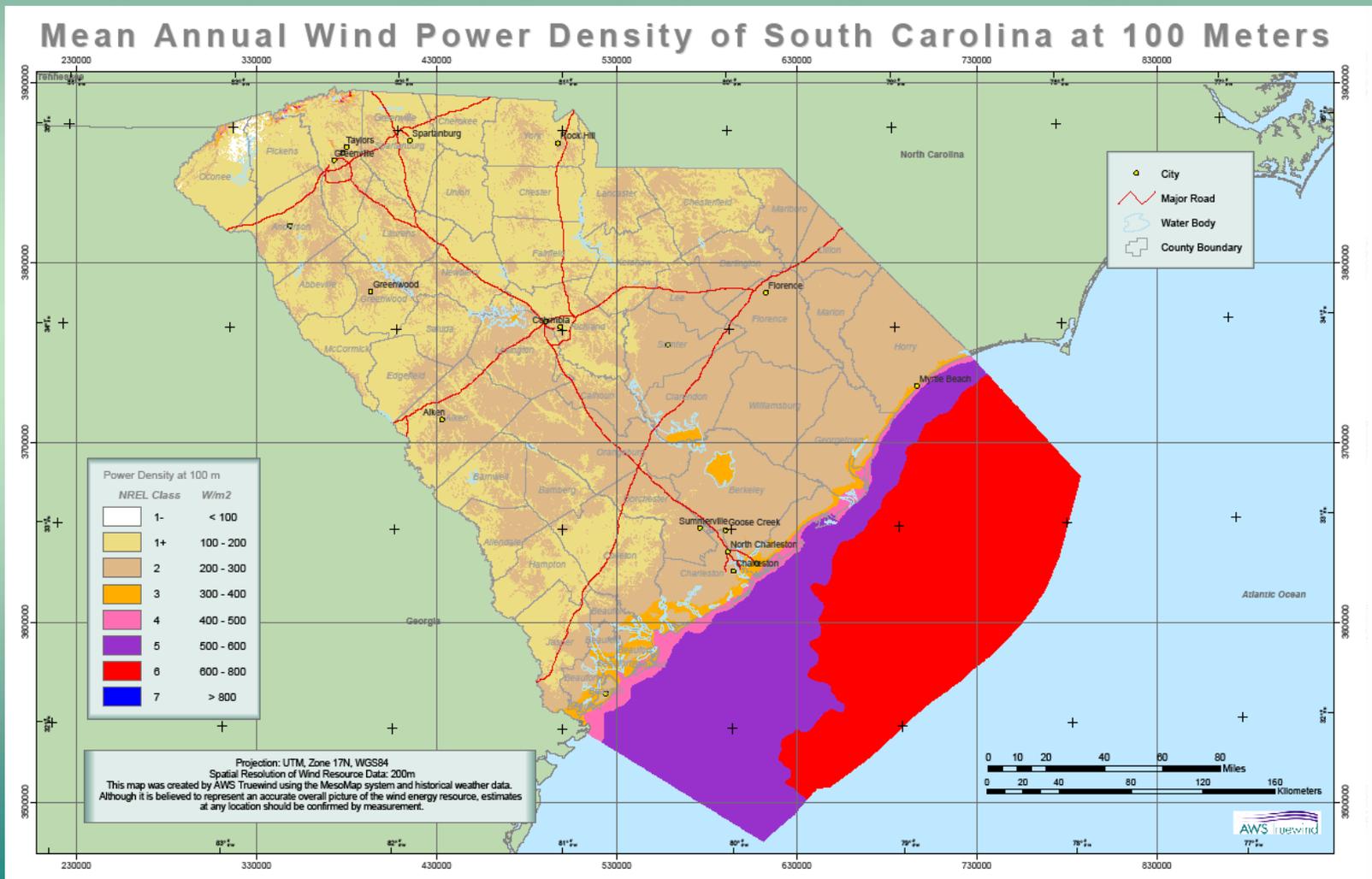


Waties Data: 4.8 m/s

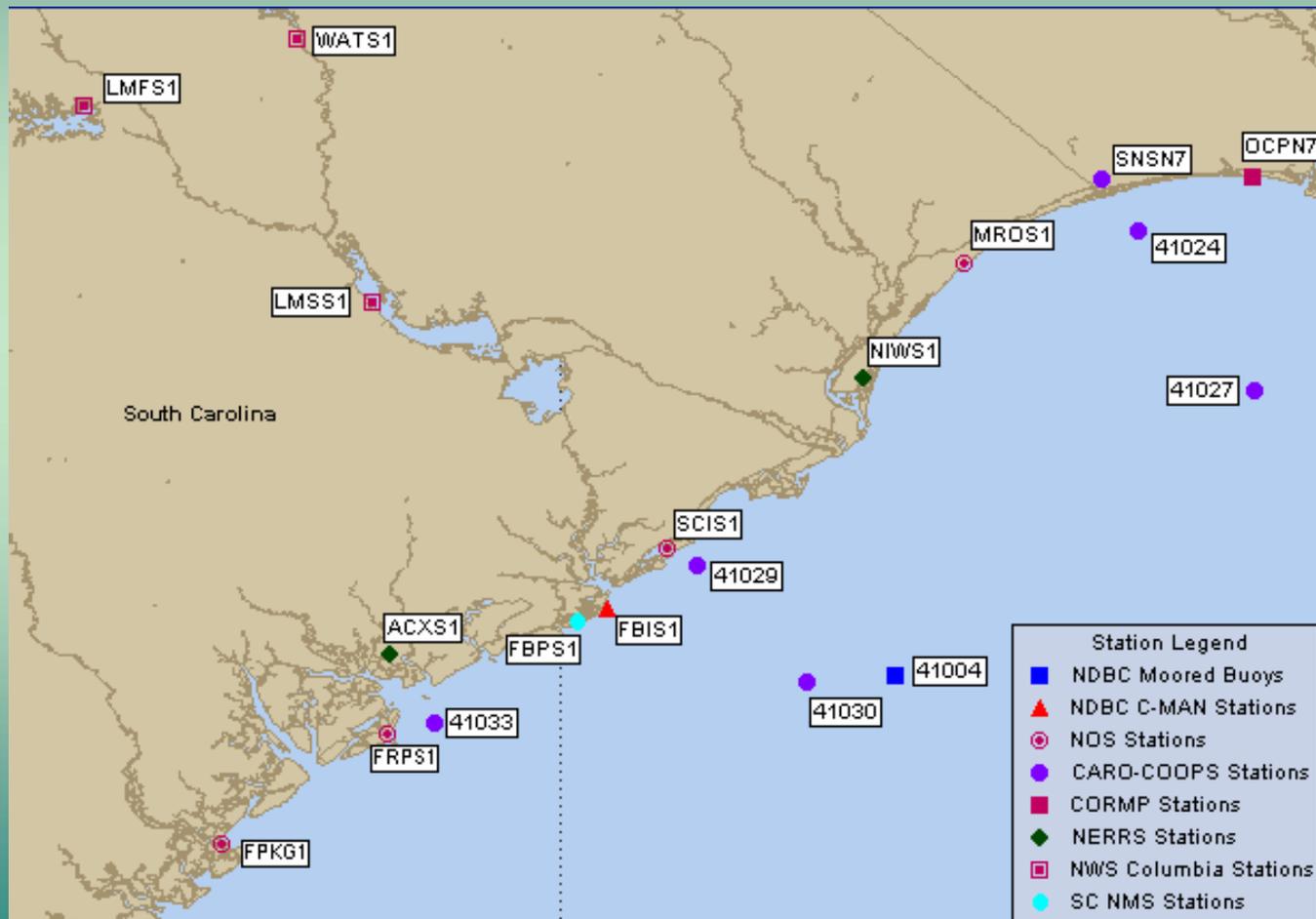
Clemson Model: 5.7-5.9 m/s

AWS Prediction: ~5.75 m/s

50m Tall Tower Data: Implications



Next Step: Verification

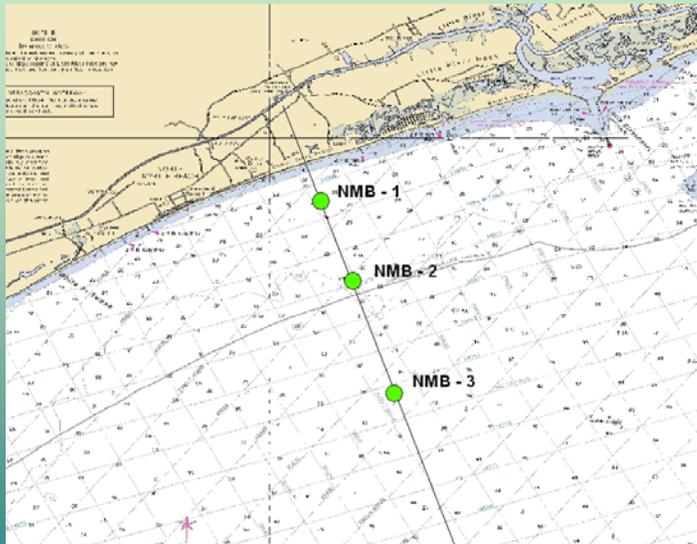


Interactive Map from NOAA's National Data Buoy Center www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

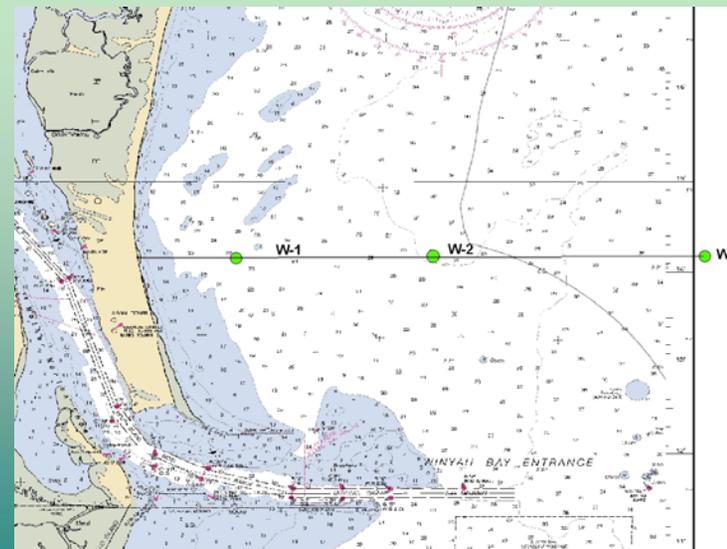
Palmetto Winds Research Project



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- Will study wind, wave, and current energy for foundation design and marine energy potential



North Myrtle Beach



Winyah

Anemometer Tower



**60m monopole
on pilings**



**150m lattice tower on
gravity foundation**



Fig.3: Arkona Becken Südost platform.

SODAR Technology



TRITON SONIC WIND PROFILER

- Collects data without being attended, just like a met mast.
- Data is ready to use, reported just like the anemometry data from a met mast.
- Works under all conditions—made of rugged plastic with polyester lining, has drainage scuppers and other all-weather features
- Patented hex array provides optimal beams that virtually eliminate side lobes.
- Triton is bundled with SkyServe Satellite Wind Data Service to deliver data to any computer from any location in North America.
- Precision-manufactured as a self-contained unit.
- Compact—six feet tall with 6 x 6 footprint.

Triton Profiler Features

- Polyethylene shell
- Non-woven polyester lining*
- Aluminum substructure, stainless steel hardware
- Hexagonal transducer array,* tri-lobed enclosure*
- Vertical recessed array, acoustically transparent plastic protective screen*
- Aluminum sound mirror, large drainage scupper
- Hinged, tool-free latchable front door, array plate, and electronics enclosure
- ARM and Blackfin processors
- SD memory card socket
- Rear door
- Operator panel
- Power consumption: less than 10 watts average
- Orientation sensors
- GPS receiver
- Atmospheric sensors
- Operating range: -40° to 150°F
- Internal nesting locations for up to four 100 AH batteries and two standard five-gallon LPG bottles
- Dimensions: 6' x 6' x 6'
- Weight: under 1000 lbs.
- Integrated 4' x 6' base
- Options**
- Solar charging packages
- Mirror heater system—computer-controlled 6500 BTU/Hr LPG heater
- Globalstar satellite modem
- Custom enclosed trailer



Second Wind Inc. 366 Summer Street, Somerville, MA 02144 USA
Tel. 617-776-8520 • Fax 617-776-0391 • www.secondwind.com

*Patents pending.

LIDAR Technology



Naikum deployment offshore in Canada

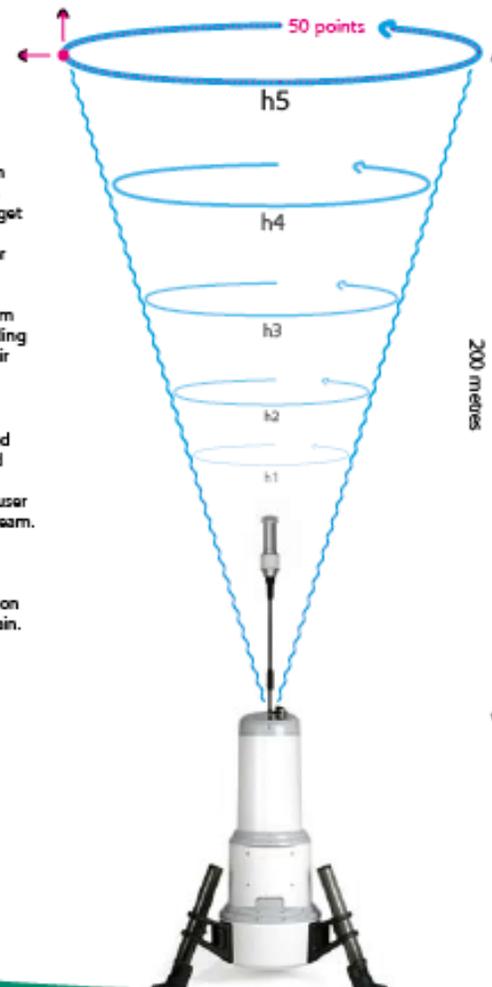
ZephIR® laser anemometer

An eye-safe infrared beam illuminates natural aerosols in the atmosphere (such as dust, pollen and droplets) and a small fraction of the light is backscattered into a receiver. Motion of the target particles along the beam direction leads to a change in the light's frequency through Doppler shift which is then accurately measured.

A conical scan pattern is used to move the beam and intercept the wind at different angles, building up a series of measurements around a disc of air from which the wind speed vector is obtained.

ZephIR obtains each measurement in just 20 milliseconds, and three seconds of data are used to derive the horizontal and vertical wind speed components and wind direction. This can be repeated up to a height of 200 metres, at five user defined heights by focussing the transmitted beam.

At each height a total of 50 points of data are gathered which enhance the quality of measurement, providing additional information on turbulence essential for sites with complex terrain.



technical specification

DIMENSIONS	Optics Pod	345 mm dia. x 660 mm	
	Electronics Pod	450 mm dia. x 390 mm	
	Battery Pod	550 mm dia. x 290 mm	
WEIGHT	Optics Pod	28 kg	
	Electronics Pod	24 kg	
	Battery Pod	20 kg	
	Batteries	44 kg	
	Tipod	14 kg	
	Met Probe	4 kg	
	TOTAL	134 kg	
POWER	28v @ 100W continuous 0°C to +25°C		
OPERATING TEMP.	-25°C to +40°C		
CERTIFICATION	Class 1 Laser Product eye safe to IEC/EN 60825 - 1 (2001) Safety requirements to EN61010 - 1 : 2001		
RANGE	Minimum height	10 metres	
	Maximum height	200 metres	
WIND SPEED	Minimum	2 m/s	
	Maximum	70 m/s	
LASER WAVELENGTH	1575 nm		
DATA STORAGE	12 months wind data or 24 months with upgrade		
DATA OUTPUT	1 or 3 second average wind data comprising:		
	Horizontal wind speed	Status flags	
	Vertical wind speed	Reference to raw data	
	Direction of wind speed	Time of day & date	
	Turbulence parameter	GPS location	
	Gusts	Pod temperature	
	Height reading	Temperature	
	Shear	Humidity	
	Orientation	Barometric pressure	
	Battery status		
FOCUS HEIGHTS	5 user programmable heights 50 or 150 data points per height at 50 Hz		
REMOTE OPERATIONS	Remote download Remote system integrity check Remote system configuration changes		





South Carolina Offshore Wind

Current Status of Investigation

Liz Kress

Principal Engineer – Renewable Energy