



**Missouri  
Department of  
Natural Resources**

# **Wind Energy in Missouri:** *A status report for the Missouri Energy Task Force*

*August 29, 2006*

# Overview

- 1) Wind Energy Basics
- 2) Mapping the resource
- 3) Refinements in wind technology
- 4) Missouri wind farms
- 5) Tall Tower wind measurement
- 6) Utilities buy wind power in the Midwest

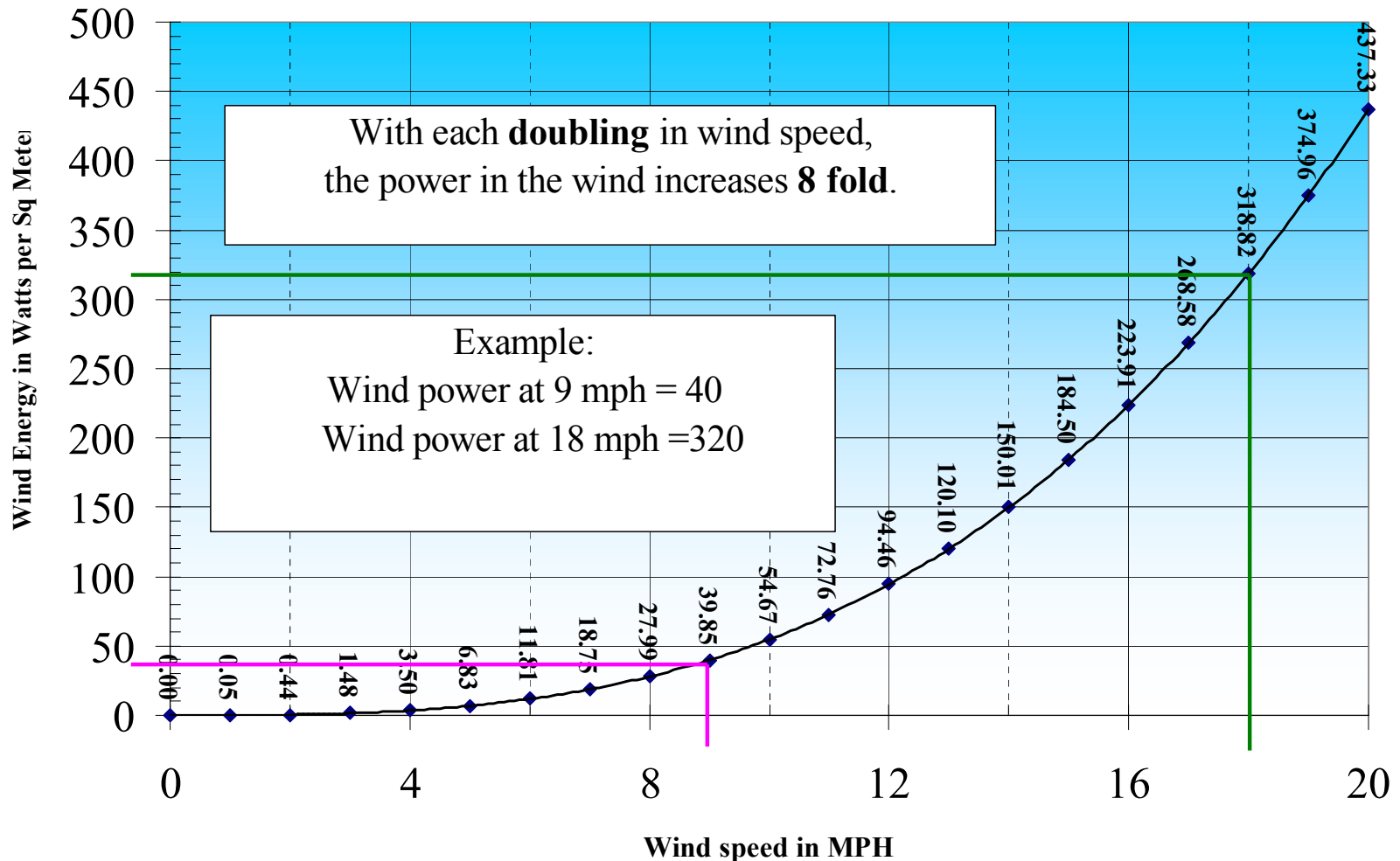
# Wind Energy Basics



Photo: National Renewable Energy Lab



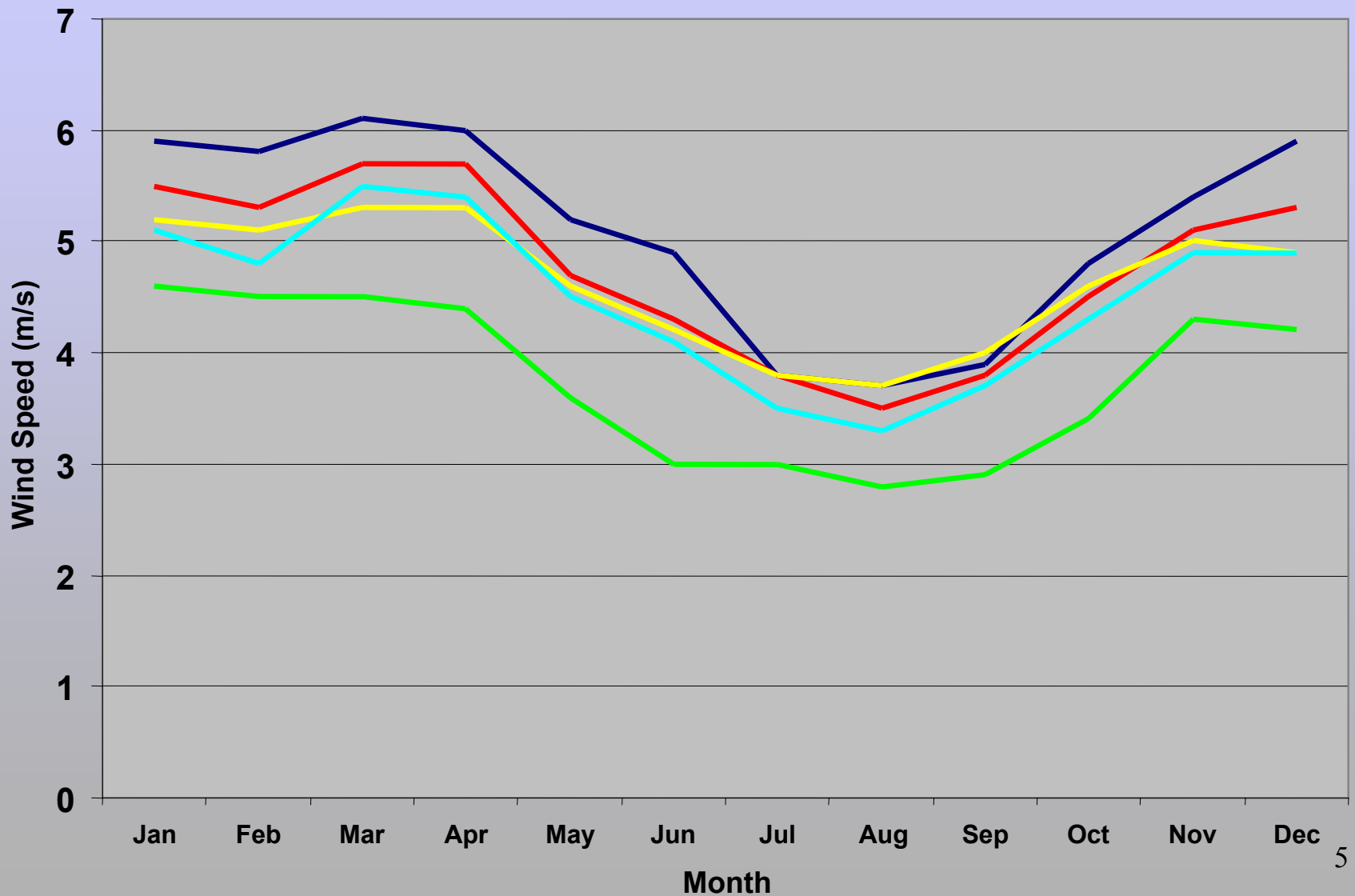
# Wind energy vs. specific wind speeds



NREL

# Wind SPEED by Month

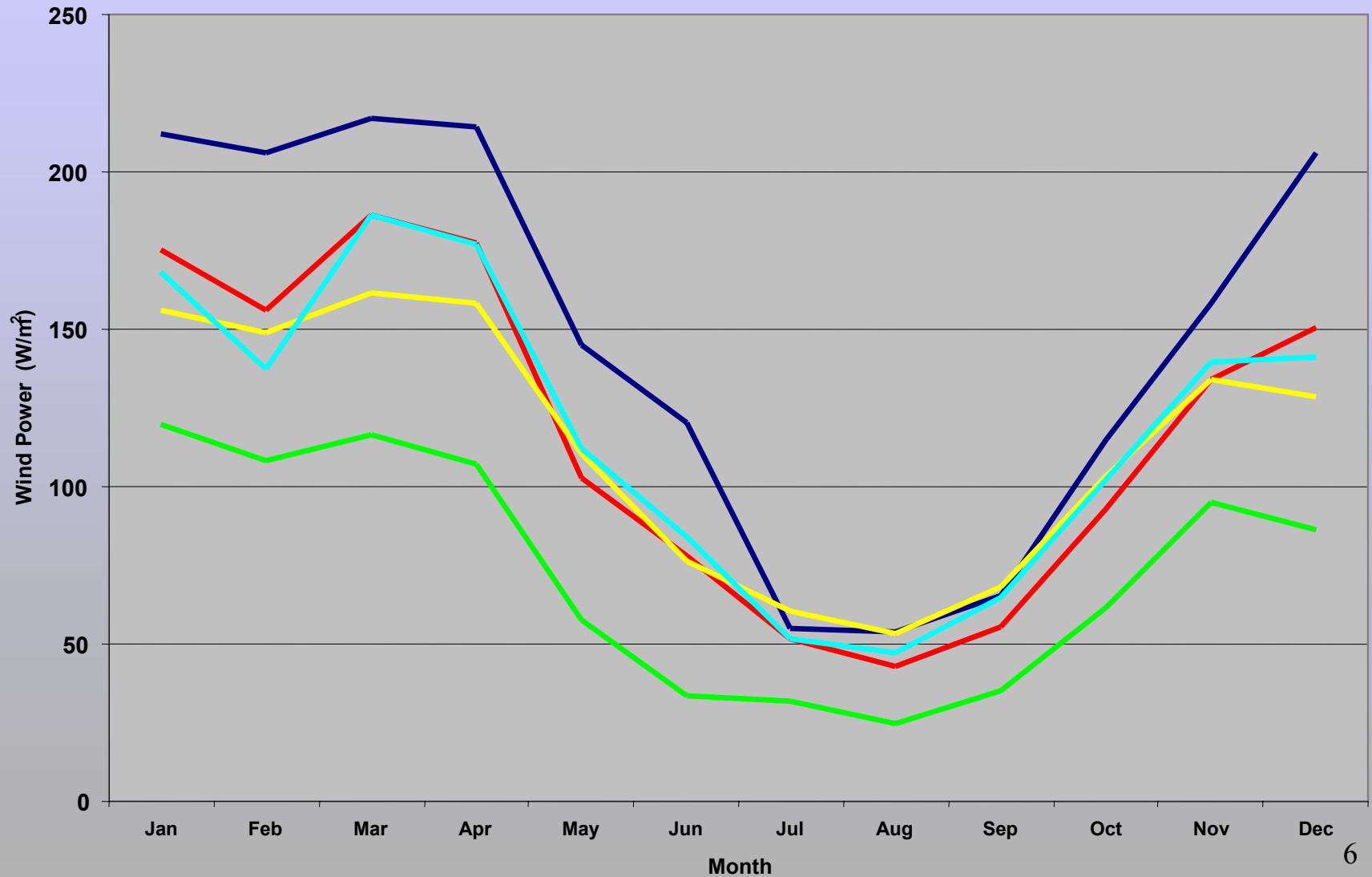
## Measurement Height 6 to 10m



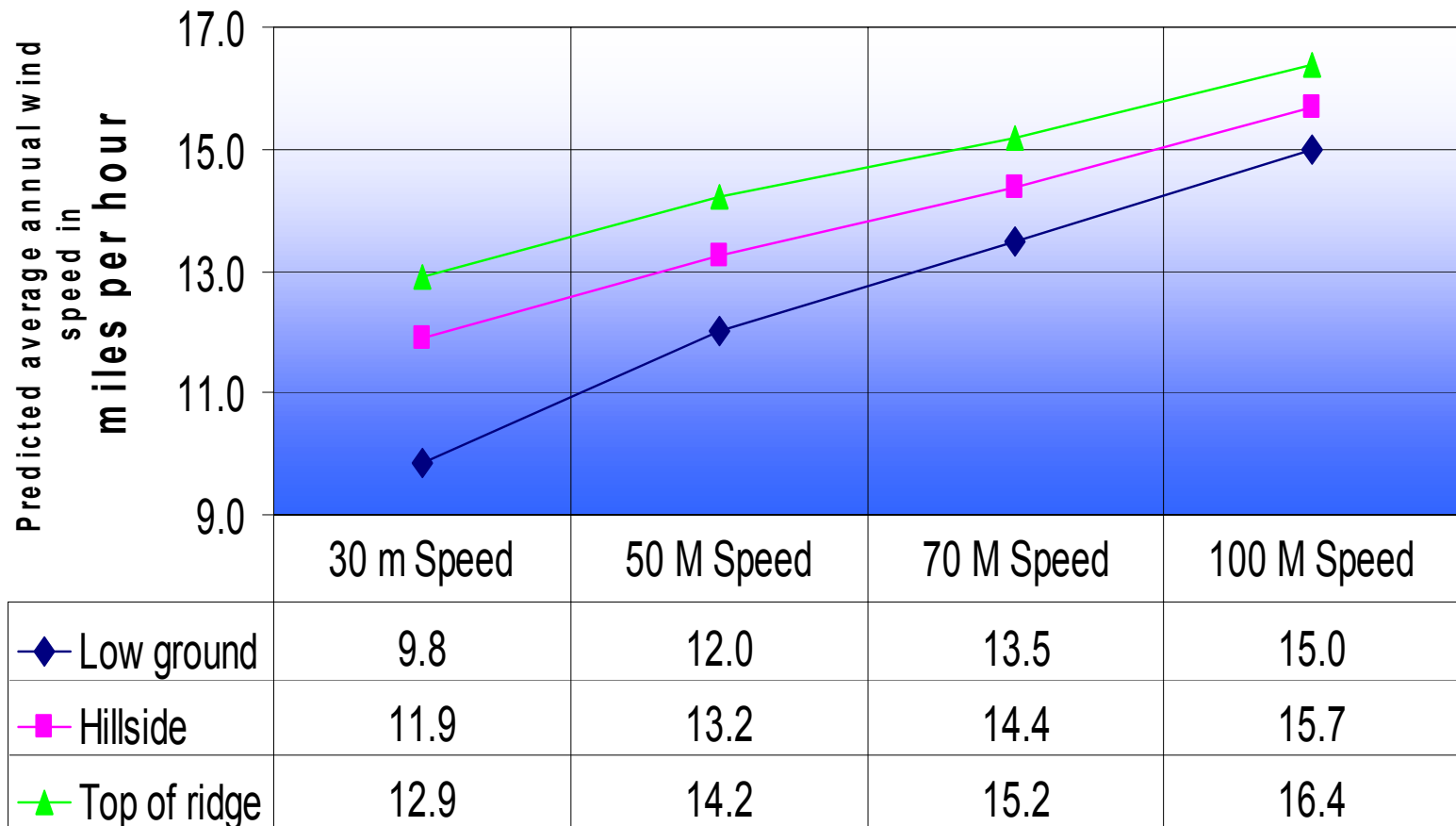
NREL

# Wind POWER by Month

## Measurement Height 6 to 10m



## Wind speed increases with distance above ground level



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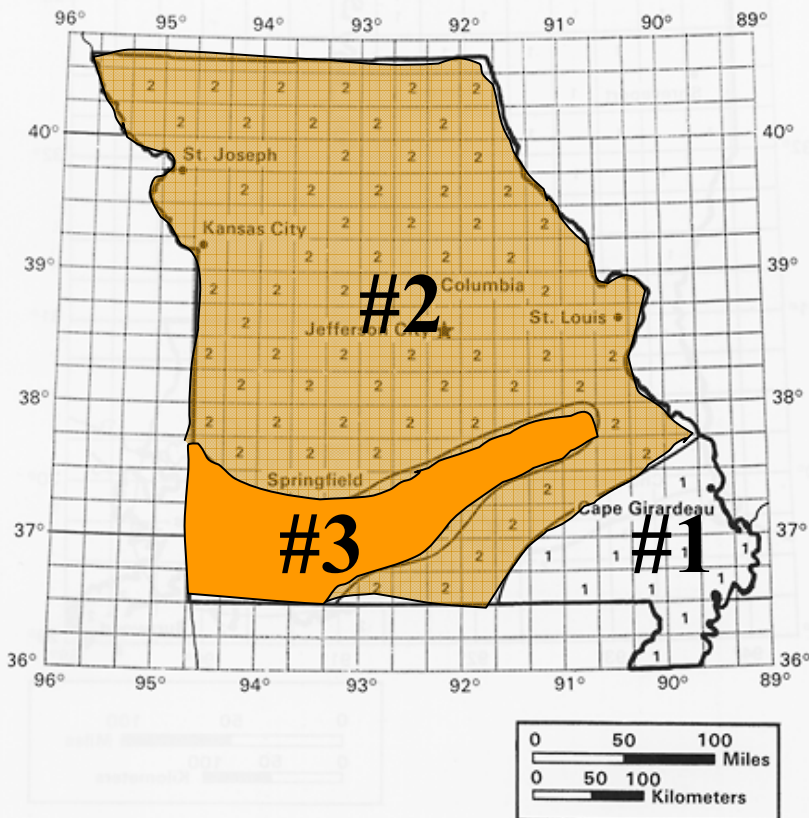
# What does a high resolution wind map reveal?

- Location of resource, focus wind prospecting
- Smaller data cells, estimates are more site-specific
- Estimates for multiple levels, and values
  - \* Wind speed at 30, 50, 70 and 100 meters
  - \* Wind power at 50 and 100 meters
- Interactive GIS map features
- Data query for individual map pixels
- Available on Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Energy Center's webpage  
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/energy/>

# Missouri's wind resources - what does a high resolution wind map reveal?

1987

New High-resolution  
maps in 2003



Wind energy at 50 meters

## Layers

- ☒ Annual Wind Rose
  - ◆ Tabular Data/Hyperlink
  - ◆ Tabular Data

- ☒ Seasonal Wind Rose

- ☒ Tabular Data

- ☒ City

- ☒ County Boundary

- ☒ Interstate Highway

- ☐ Road

- ☐ Railroad

- ☐ Stream/River

- ☐ Populated Place

- ☐ Federal Land

- ☐ State / Local Park











- ☒ Water Body

- ☐ Neighboring State

- ☐ Mean Speed at 30 m

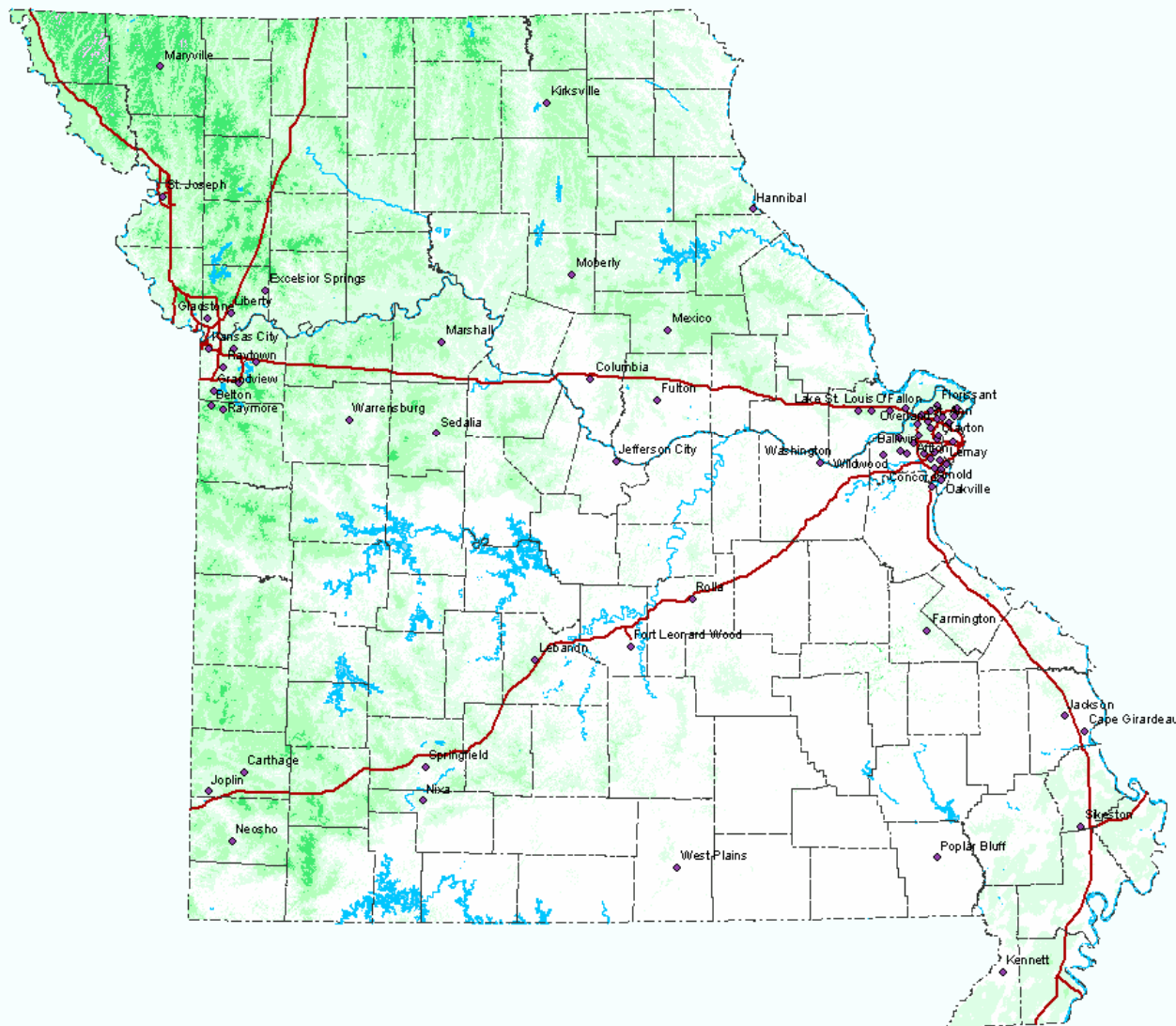
- ☒ Mean Speed at 50 m

mph m/s

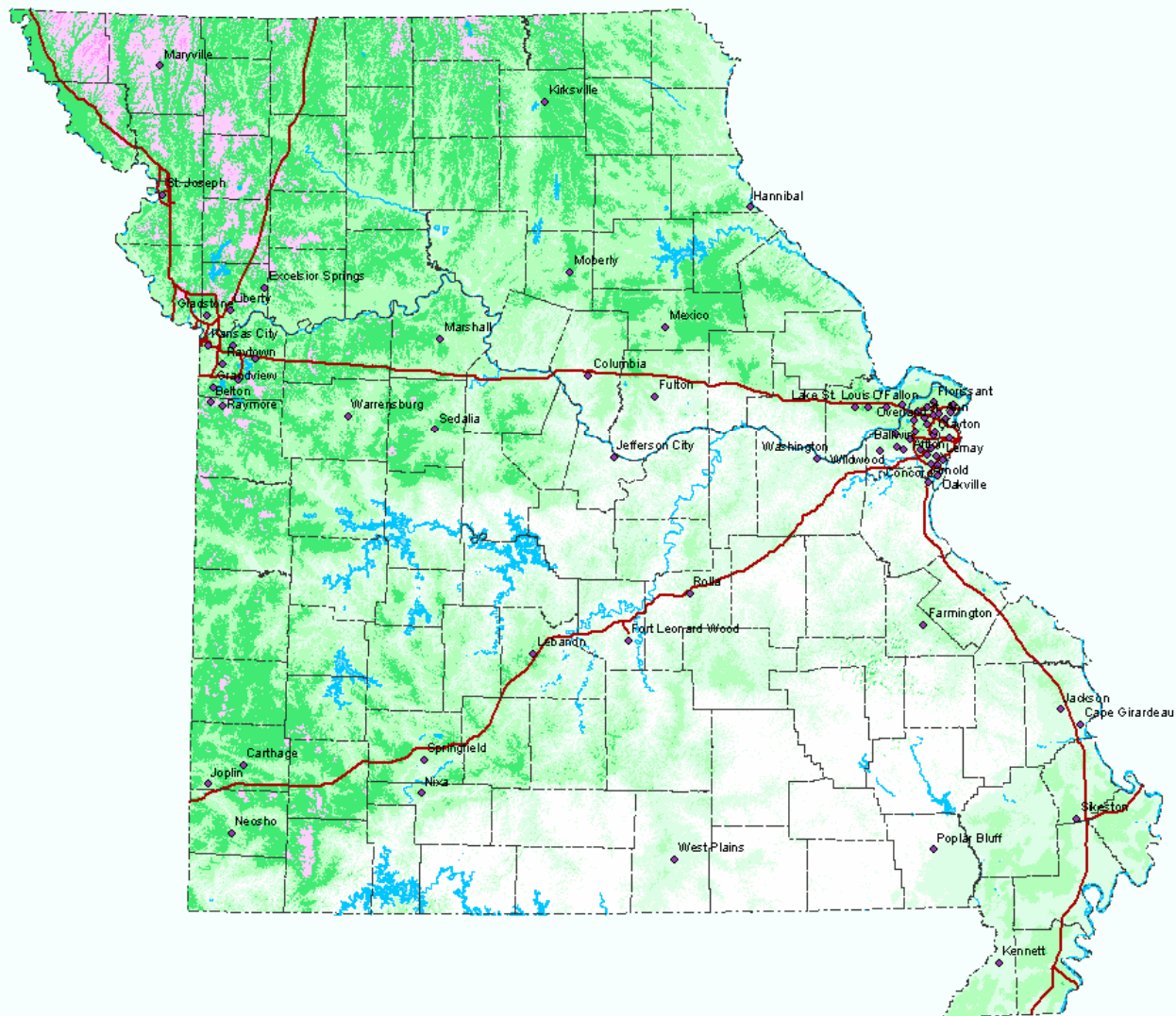
	< 12.3	< 5.5
	12.3 - 13.4	5.5 - 6.0
	13.4 - 14.5	6.0 - 6.5
	14.5 - 15.7	6.5 - 7.0
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	19.0 - 20.1	8.5 - 9.0
	20.1 - 21.3	9.0 - 9.5
	> 21.3	> 9.5

- ☐ Mean Speed at 70 m
- ☐ Mean Speed at 100 m
- ☐ Power Density at 50 m
- ☐ Power Density at 100 m
- ☐ Surface Roughness
- ☐ Topography

## 50 Meter wind speed



# 70 Meter wind speed



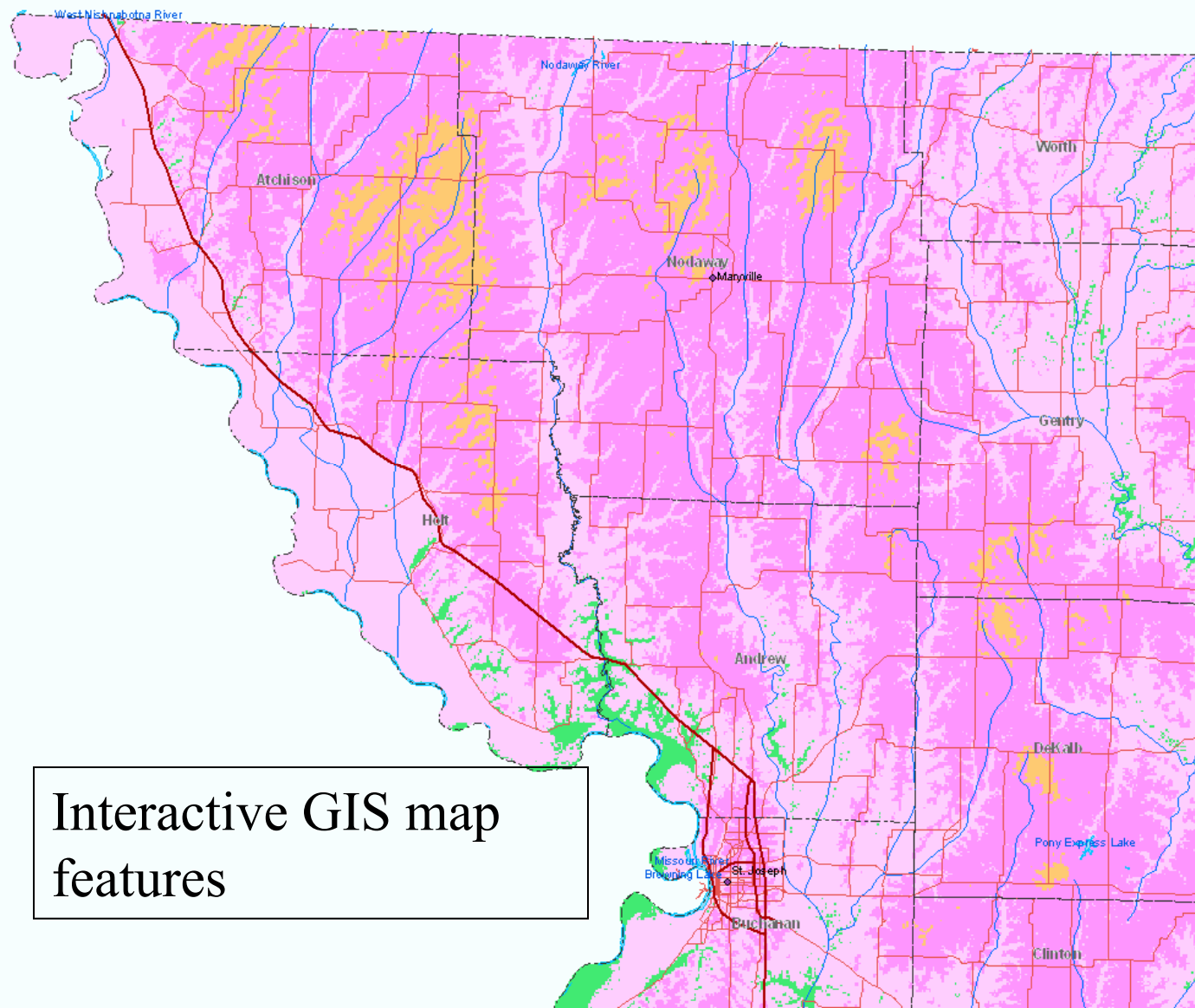


A map of Missouri with major cities labeled. The map features a network of red lines representing major transportation routes (highways and railroads) and blue lines representing rivers. Major cities shown include St. Joseph, Excelsior Springs, Gladstone, Liberty, Kansas City, Independence, Belton, Raymore, Warrensburg, Sedalia, Marshall, Columbia, Fulton, Mexico, Moberly, Kirksville, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Washington, St. Louis, O'Fallon, Springfield, Joplin, Carthage, Neosho, Nixa, Springfield, Lebanon, Port Leonard Wood, Bollinger, Farmington, Jackson, Cape Girardeau, Sikeston, Poplar Bluff, and Kennett. The map also shows county boundaries and various smaller towns.

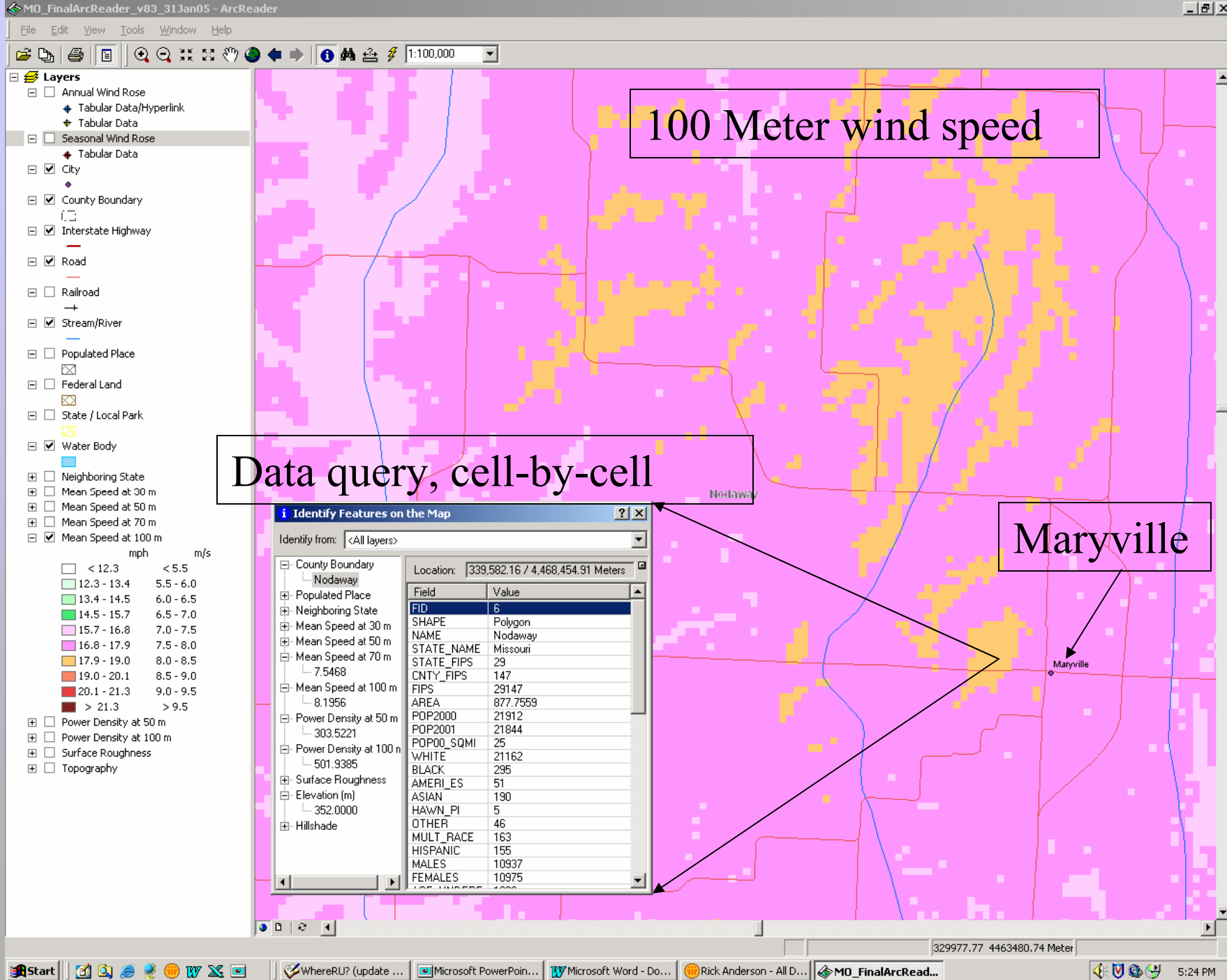
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    -
  - ☐ Neighboring State
    -
  - ☐ Mean Speed at 30 m
    -
  - ☐ Mean Speed at 50 m
    -
  - ☐ Mean Speed at 70 m
    -
  - ☒ Mean Speed at 100 m
    -
- | mph         | m/s       |
|-------------|-----------|
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## 100 Meter wind speed







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# **Big towers to reach bigger winds**

Ever-taller towers, with larger turbines and larger rotors.

## **Improved rotors**

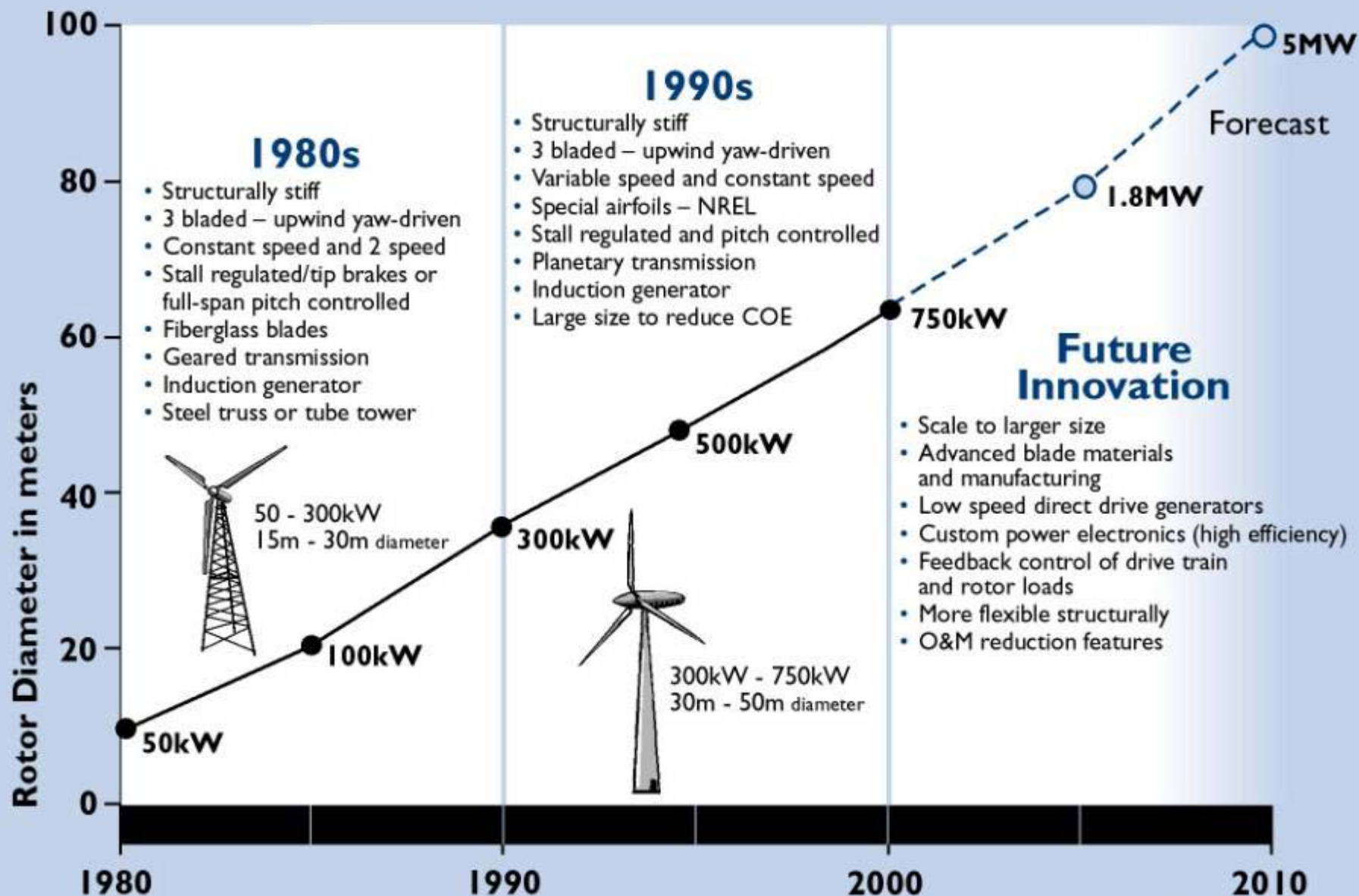
Refinements in shape, weight, and durability

## **Design innovations**

Modular generators, new gearbox designs, 'Downwind' rotors

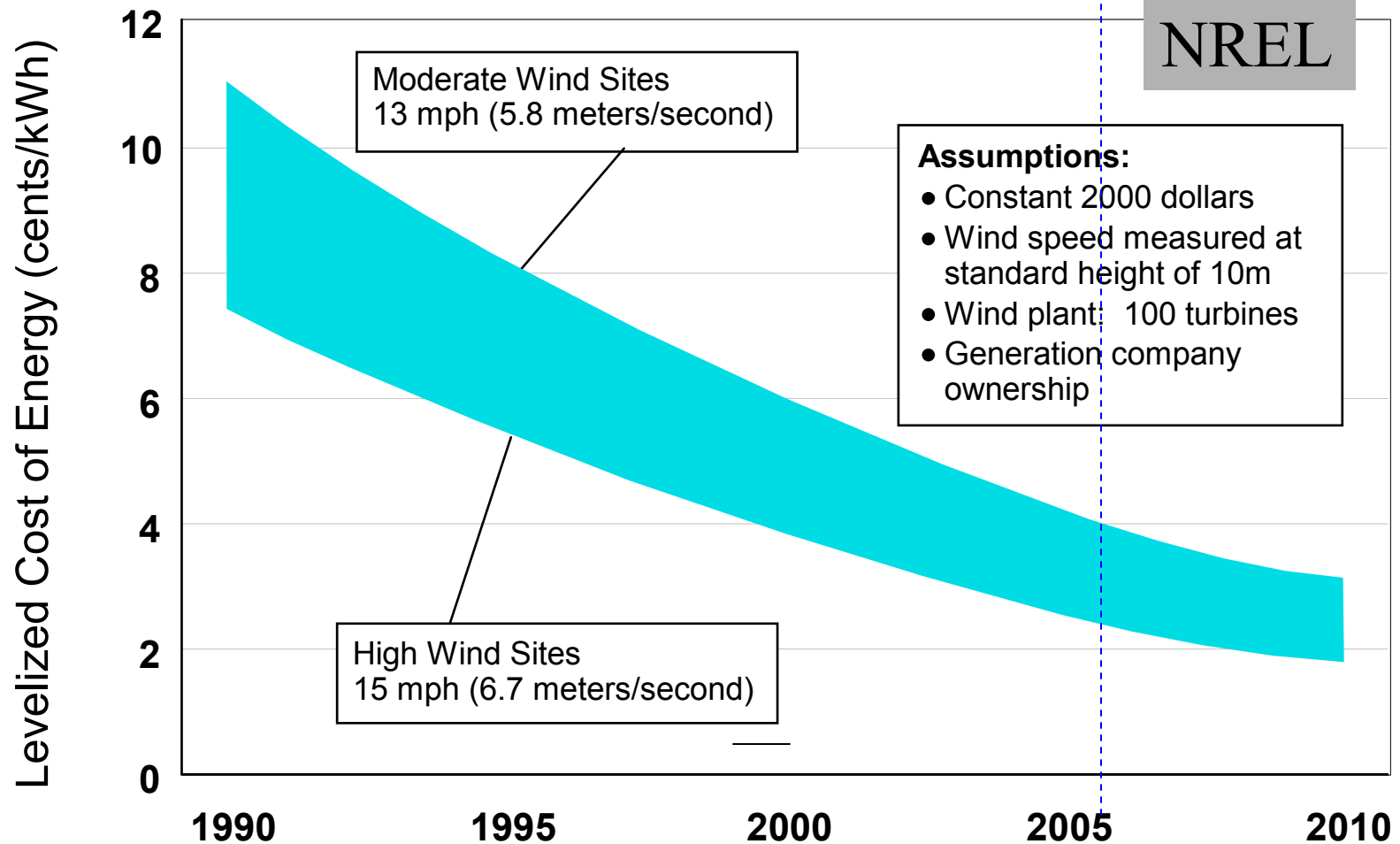
**NREL**

# THE EVOLUTION OF COMMERCIAL U.S. WIND TECHNOLOGY



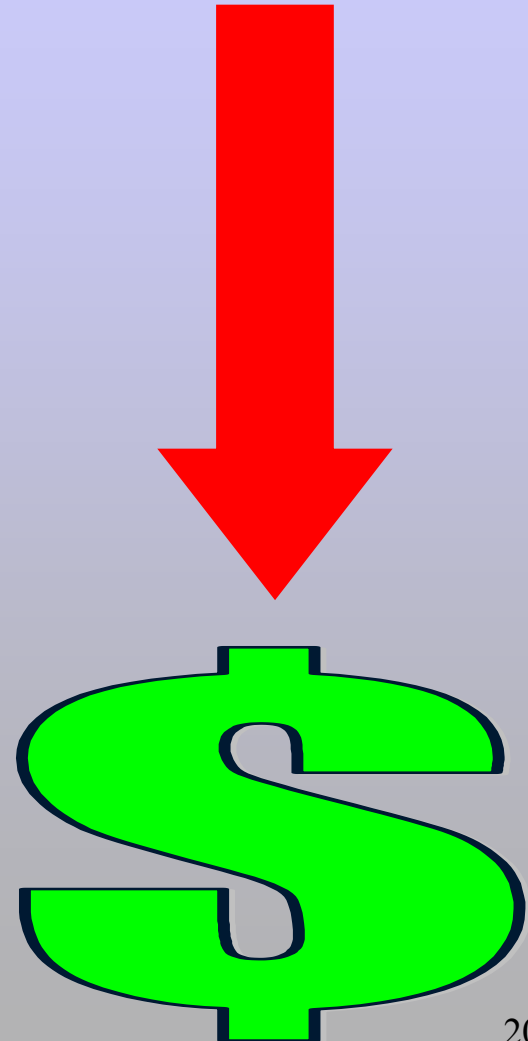
# Cost of Energy for Large Wind Farms

Trends in cost per kilowatt hour - improving



# Wind Costs

- Tech advances → wind energy costs substantially down
- Wind generation costs: 3-6¢ kWh in high wind resource areas
- 2001 Cost forecast → 50% drop by 2010
- Cost competitive with new fossil fuel generation, Esp. natural gas turbines
- Investor owned utilities considering wind generation capacity
- Increased wind generation may moderate natural gas demand & costs





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# Wind Energy Development

- Good wind resource is essential to have an economically viable project
- Access to electrical grid is essential
- Numerous complex legal, financial, and organizational issues each developer must resolve
- Cannot develop wind resource without a market for the energy (Power Purchase Agreement)

# Wind Power Business Models

- Land Lease by Developer
- Community owned projects
- Farmer-Owned Cooperative



# Economic Development Opportunities


- Economic impact affected by level of local ownership
- Land Lease Payments
- Local property tax revenue
- 1-2 jobs/MW during construction
- 2-5 permanent O&M jobs per 50-100 MW,
- Local construction and service industry: concrete, towers usually done locally
- Investment as Equity Owners: production tax credit, accelerated depreciation



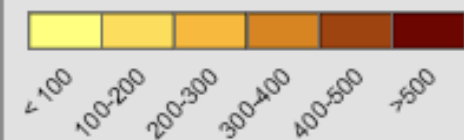
# PROPOSED BLUEGRASS RIDGE WIND FARM GENTRY COUNTY, MISSOURI

50 MW  
24 Turbines

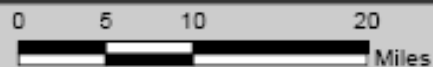
## LEGEND

 BLUEGRASS RIDGE WIND FARM

WIND POWER DENSITY AT 100 METERS (Watts/m<sup>2</sup>)\*



\*WIND DATA PROVIDED BY AWS TRUEWIND.



PROPOSED SITE LOCATION





# Bluegrass Ridge Wind Farm:

Tubular steel forms for tower's concrete foundation



Photo provided by the Wind Capital Group

July 2006





Photo provided by the Wind Capital Group

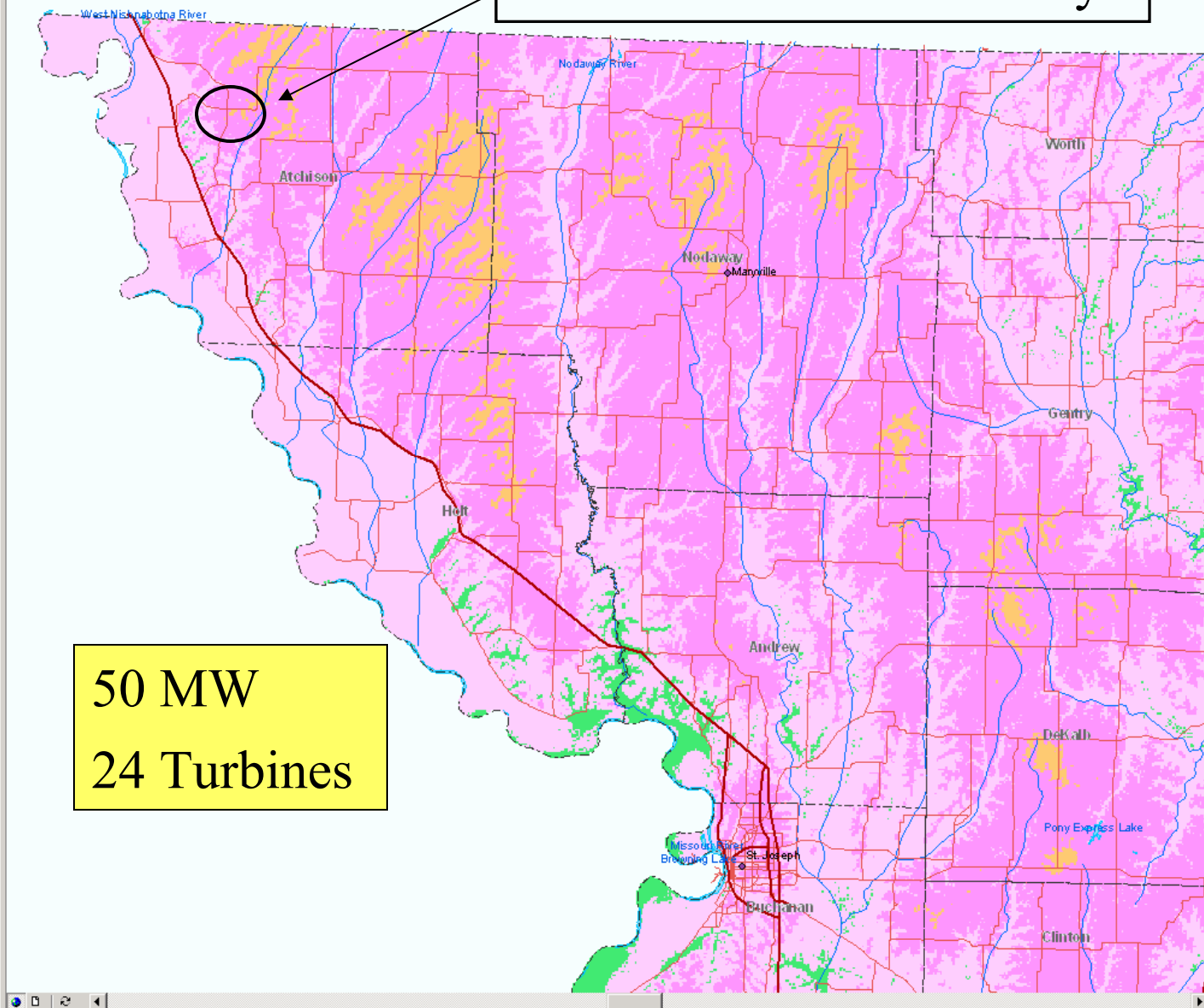
July 2006

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## Cow Branch Wind Facility

50 MW  
24 Turbines



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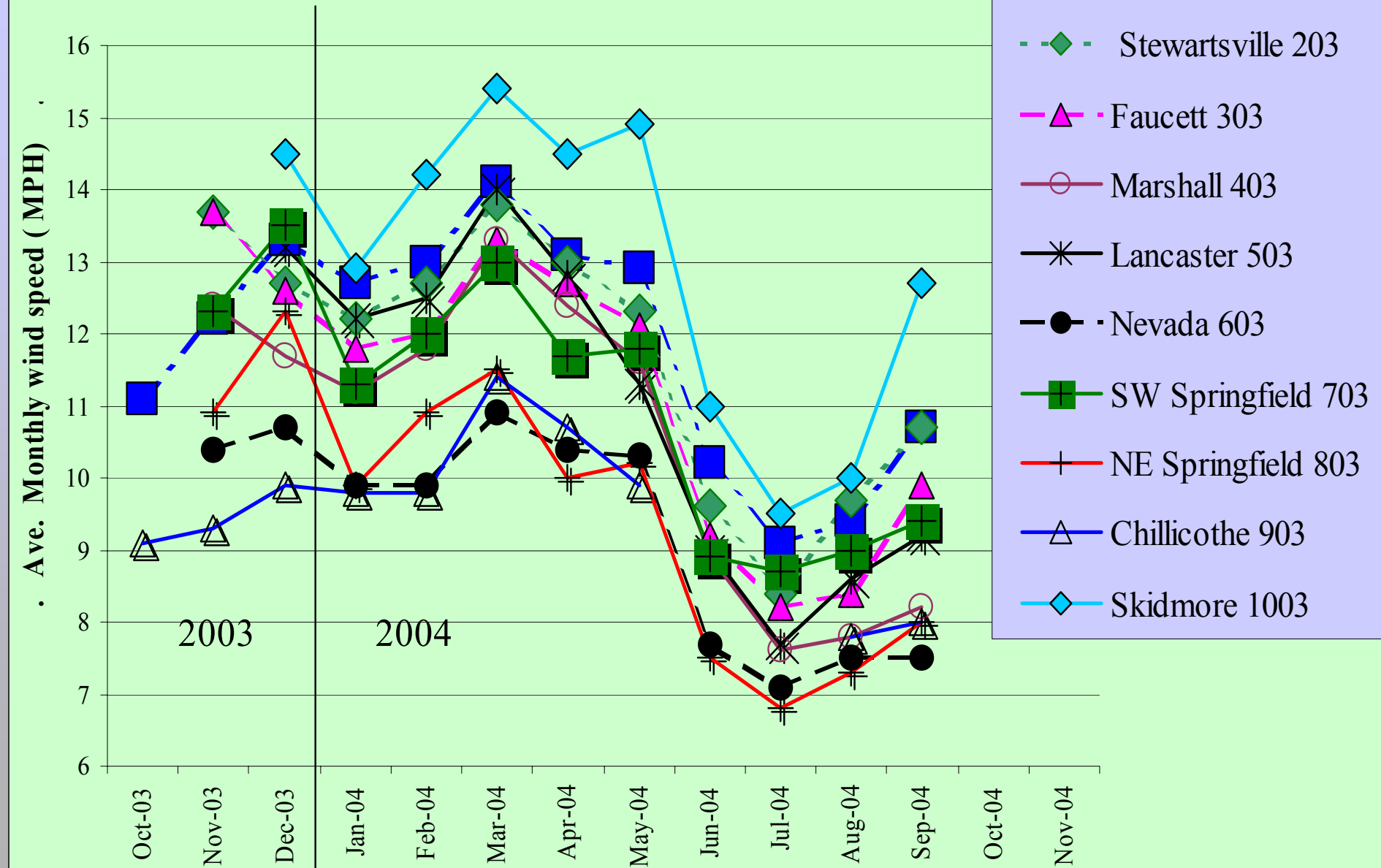
# Missouri Anemometer Loan Project



Photo: David Kuo

- Assessment for on-farm scale systems
- Portable 20 meter towers
- 36 one year no-cost loans to landowners

# Initial data from 20 meter anemometer towers in Missouri 2003 installations - ALL TEN TOWERS





# Wind instrument boom on a communication tower

Photo: Green Energy Ohio



# Tall Tower Wind Pattern Studies;

## Wind energy sensors on communication towers

- Studies organized by Missouri Department Natural Resources, field work being conducted by UMC Atmospheric Sciences.
- Instruments being installed on 10 towers in northern & western Missouri during 2006. Installation now complete on 5 towers.
- Towers located in areas with predicted average annual wind speeds over 7 meters per second (15.7 mph) at 100 meters above ground level.
- Sensors at three levels, top level at least 100 meters, seek 150 meters when feasible.
- Data collection for one year.
- Seek to extend data collection period to three years to enhance data reliability

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## Utility scale wind plans by utility

2001 Aquila, Gray County KS, 112 MW

2004 Columbia MO, citizen referendum, 15%  
from renewable energy by 2022.

2005 Empire E.D., Elk River KS, 150 MW

2006 AECl, Bluegrass Ridge MO 50 MW

2006 AECl, Cow Branch MO 50 MW

2006 KCPL, Spearville KS 100 MW

Photo: Gray County Wind Farm, Montezuma KS.







*Thanks for your interest  
in Missouri's wind  
resources!*



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