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For more information, please contact the [Permit Manager](#), by e-mail or by calling 978-318-8166 or call from Massachusetts 1-800-362-4367, all other areas 1-800-343-4789.

If you do not have Adobe Acrobat (to read PDF files) please click [here](#).

Comments and questions about this website should be directed to [Ann Marie Harvie](#), Public Affairs Office.

Site last updated 06/23/04



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

**Intent to Prepare A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for
Proposed Cape Wind Energy Project, Nantucket Sound and Yarmouth,
Massachusetts, Application for Corps Section 10/404 Individual Permit**

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The New England District, Corps of Engineers, has received an application from Cape Wind Associates, LLC for a Section 10/404 Individual Permit for the installation and operation of 170 offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) in federal waters off the coast of Massachusetts on Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound, with the transmission lines going through Massachusetts state waters. The Corps has determined that an EIS is required for this proposed project, currently the first proposal of its kind in the United States. The applicant's stated purpose of the project is to generate up to 420 MW of renewable energy that will be distributed to the New England regional power grid, including Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The power will be transmitted to shore via a submarine cable system consisting of two 115kV lines to a landfall site in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. The submarine cable system will then interconnect with an underground overland cable system,

where it will interconnect with an existing NSTAR 115kV electric transmission line for distribution.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions about the proposed action and DEIS can be answered by Mr. Brian Valiton, Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 696 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751, Telephone No. (978) 318-8166, or by e-mail at brian.e.valiton@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: The proposed wind turbine array would occupy approximately 28 square miles in an area of Nantucket Sound known as Horseshoe Shoals between Nantucket Island and the Cape Cod mainland. The northernmost turbines would be approximately 4.1 miles from the nearest land mass (Point Gammon), the southeastern most turbines would be approximately 11 miles from Nantucket, and the westernmost turbines will be approximately 5.5 miles from Martha's Vineyard. The array of generators was established in a northwest to southeast alignment to provide optimum utilization of the wind energy potential. The proposed submarine cable landfall location is Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Each wind power generating structure would generate up to 2.7 megawatts of electricity and would be up to 420 feet above the water surface. The proposed submarine cable system, consisting of two 115 kV solid dielectric cable circuits, would be jet-plow embedded into the seabed to a depth of approximately 6 feet. The foundations of the WTG's may require scour protection. Scour protection would require the placement of stone riprap or concrete matting on the seabed surface surrounding the foundation. The

overland cable system would be installed underground within existing public rights-of-way and roadways in the town of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, ultimately connecting to an existing 115kV electric transmission line for distribution. The approximate construction start date for the proposed project is 2004, with commercial operation starting in 2005.

Alternatives to be addressed in the EIS will include: the no action alternative; alternative wind park locations, including offshore vs. upland; submarine cable route alternatives; alternative landfall and overland cable route locations, and alternative connections to an NSTAR transmission line.

Significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS will include impacts associated with construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the wind turbines on the following resources: recreational and commercial boating and fishing activities, endangered marine mammals and reptiles, birds, aviation, benthic habitat, aesthetics, cultural resources, radio and television frequencies, ocean currents, and land resources.

Other Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements: To the fullest extent possible, the EIS will be integrated with analyses and consultation required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Pub. L. 93-205; 16 U.S.C. 1531, *et seq.*); the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended (Pub. L. 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801, *et seq.*), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Pub. L. 89-655; 16 U.S.C. 470. *et seq.*); the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended (Pub. L. 85-624; 16 U.S.C. 661, *et seq.*); the Coastal Zone Management Act of

1972, as amended (Pub. L. 92-583; 16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*); and the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended (Pub. L. 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. 403 *et seq.*; the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (Pub. L. 95-372; 43 U.S.C. 1333(e)), and applicable and appropriate Executive Orders. Additionally, this EIS will be prepared concurrently with the requirements of the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (301 CMR 11.00 *et seq.*).

Scoping: The Corps will conduct an open scoping and public involvement process during the development of the EIS. The purpose of the scoping meetings is to assist the Corps in defining the issues that will be evaluated in the EIS. Scoping meetings will be held on March 6, 2002 starting at 1:30 pm at the JFK Federal Building, 55 New Sudbury St., Conference Room C, Boston, Massachusetts, and on March 7, 2002 starting at 6:30 pm at the Mattacheese Middle School, 400 Higgins Crowell Rd., West Yarmouth, Massachusetts. All interested Federal, State and local agencies, affected Indian tribes, interested private and public organizations, and individuals are invited to attend these scoping meetings.

The Draft EIS is anticipated to be available for public review in the summer of 2003.

BRIAN E. OSTERNDORF

COL, EN

Commander



offshorewindfarms.co.uk

A total of 10 offshore projects are currently operational worldwide: the early projects were relatively small scale and shallow or sheltered waters. Not until Blyth Offshore came online, exposed as it is to the full force of the North Sea, could any be described as truly offshore. The newly-completed Horns Rev is the largest offshore project in the world.

Location	Country	Online	MW	No	Rating
Vindeby	Denmark	1991	4.95	11	Bonus 450kW
Lely (Ijsselmeer)	Holland	1994	2.0	4	NedWind 500kW
Tunø Knob	Denmark	1995	5.0	10	Vestas 500kW
Dronten (Ijsselmeer)	Holland	1996	11.4	19	Nordtank 600kW
Gotland (Bockstigen)Swe	den	1997	2.5	5	Wind World 500kW
Blyth Offshore	UK	2000	3.8	2	Vestas 2MW
Middelgrunden, Copenhagen	Denmark	2001	40	20	Bonus 2MW
Uttgrunden, Kalmar Sound	Sweden	2001	10.5	7	GE Wind 1.5MW
Yttre Stengrund	Sweden	2001	10	5	NEG Micon NM72
Horns Rev	Denmark	2002	160	80	Vestas 2MW
Frederikshaven	Denmark	2003	10.6	4	2 Vestas 3MW, 1 Bonus 2.3MW and 1 Nordex 2.3MW
Totals			260.75	163	

Ireland, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands are also expressing serious intent in developing their offshore resource. Proposed projects include:

- Mouth of the Western Scheldt River, Holland, 100MW
- IJmuiden, Holland, 100MW
- Læso, Denmark, 150MW
- Omo Stalgrunde, Denmark, 150MW
- Gedser Rev, Denmark, 15MW
- Rødsand, Denmark, 600MW
- Lillgrund Bank, Sweden, 48MW
- Barsebank, Sweden, 750MW
- Kish Bank, Ireland 250MW+
- Arklow Bank, off County Wicklow, Ireland 200MW+

The US is also dipping its feet in the water with the proposed Cape Cod project

Utilising megawatt-plus class machines, these projects will generate higher volumes of electricity from the more constant wind regimes experienced at sea and are likely to play a major role in power generation in the future.

The EWEA have estimated that 5GW of the 60GW predicted for 2010 will be coming from the offshore sector. [Click here to visit the EWEA website to find out more.](#)


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