



What are the effective approaches to project siting?

Guidelines for Environmental Impact, Noise, Airspace, Telecommunication Interference

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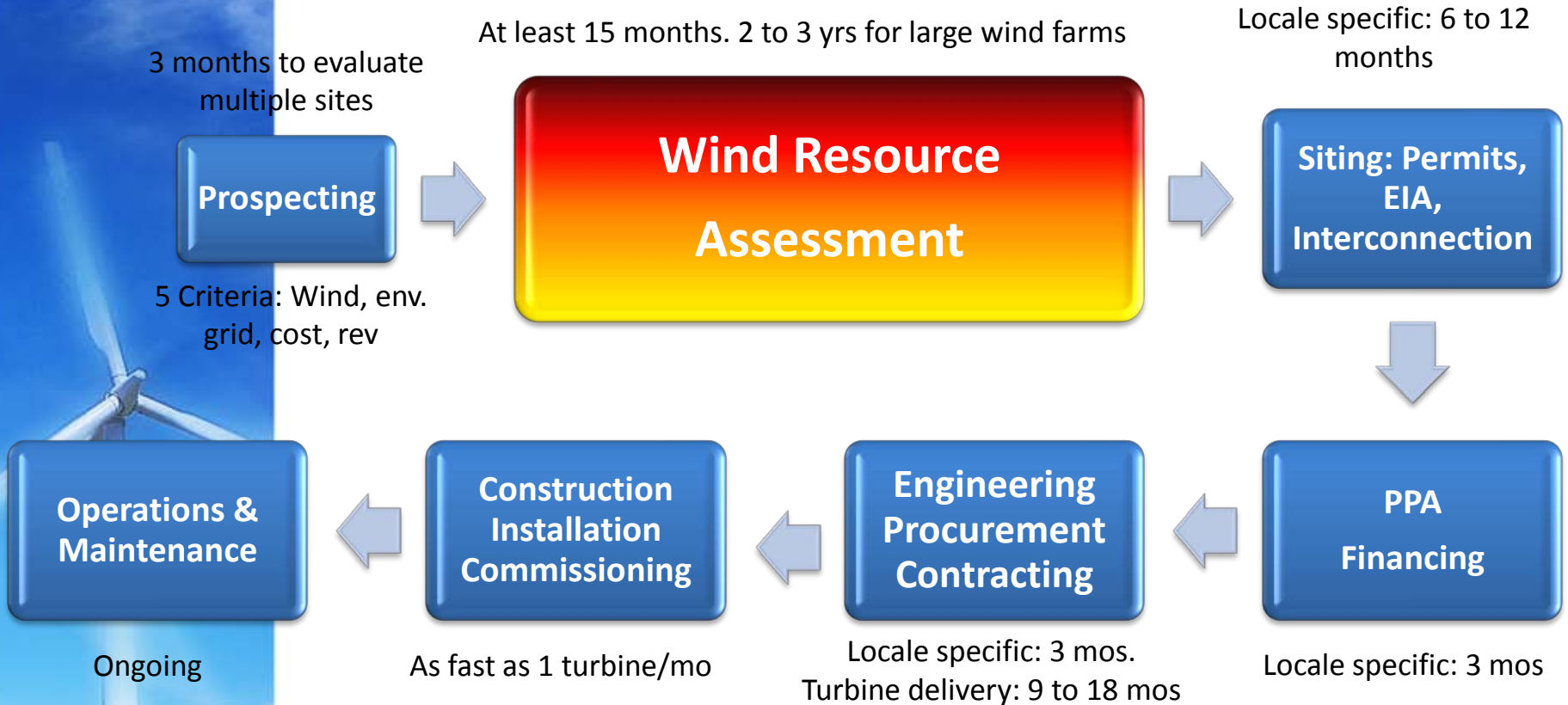
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Innovative Wind Energy, Inc

Third Quantum Leap in Wind Workshop

What will it take to accelerate wind development in Asia and the Pacific?

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Process of Wind Project Development



Siting: Permitting, EIA, Interconnection

- Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Wildlife: Migratory birds & bats, local birds & bats and terrestrial wildlife
 - Water resources and wetlands
 - Neighboring communities: Noise, shadow flicker, viewshed
- Others:
 - Long-range radar interference
 - Telecommunications interference
 - Obstruction to aviation
- Permits
 - Power producer
 - Construction & Transportation
 - Zoning
 - Environmental
- Interconnection
 - Agreement to connect to the grid
 - Agreement on the quality of power

Siting Considerations

– Policies on Environmental Impact Assessments:

- Wildlife
- Birds
- Vegetation
- Wetlands
- Culturally sensitive areas
- Neighboring communities: Noise, shadow flicker, viewshed

– Guidance on setbacks from wind projects:

- Residential areas
- Business areas
- Public roads
- Water bodies
- Recreational areas
- Property boundary



Siting Considerations

- **Policies on Obstruction to airspace**
- **Policies on electromagnetic interference:**
 - TV/radio channels
 - Defense and homeland security radars
 - Microwave signals
- **Policies for land ownership**
- **Requirements for construction permits:**
 - Policies on wind rights (mineral rights)
 - Storm water drains
 - Safety practices



Recommendations

- Published siting guidelines are key to minimizing risk
 - Country specific
 - Funded by government, multi-lateral agencies, wind energy association
- Permits
 - In order to reduce risks to investors, there need to a fixed list of permits
 - Nodal agency that can manage all permits for wind projects

