



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

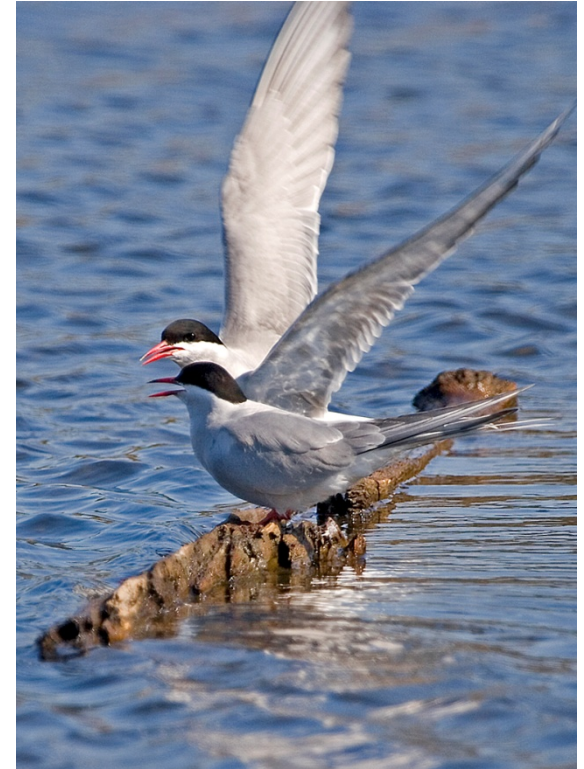
20% Wind Energy by 2030

Chapter 5: Wind Power Siting and Environmental Effects

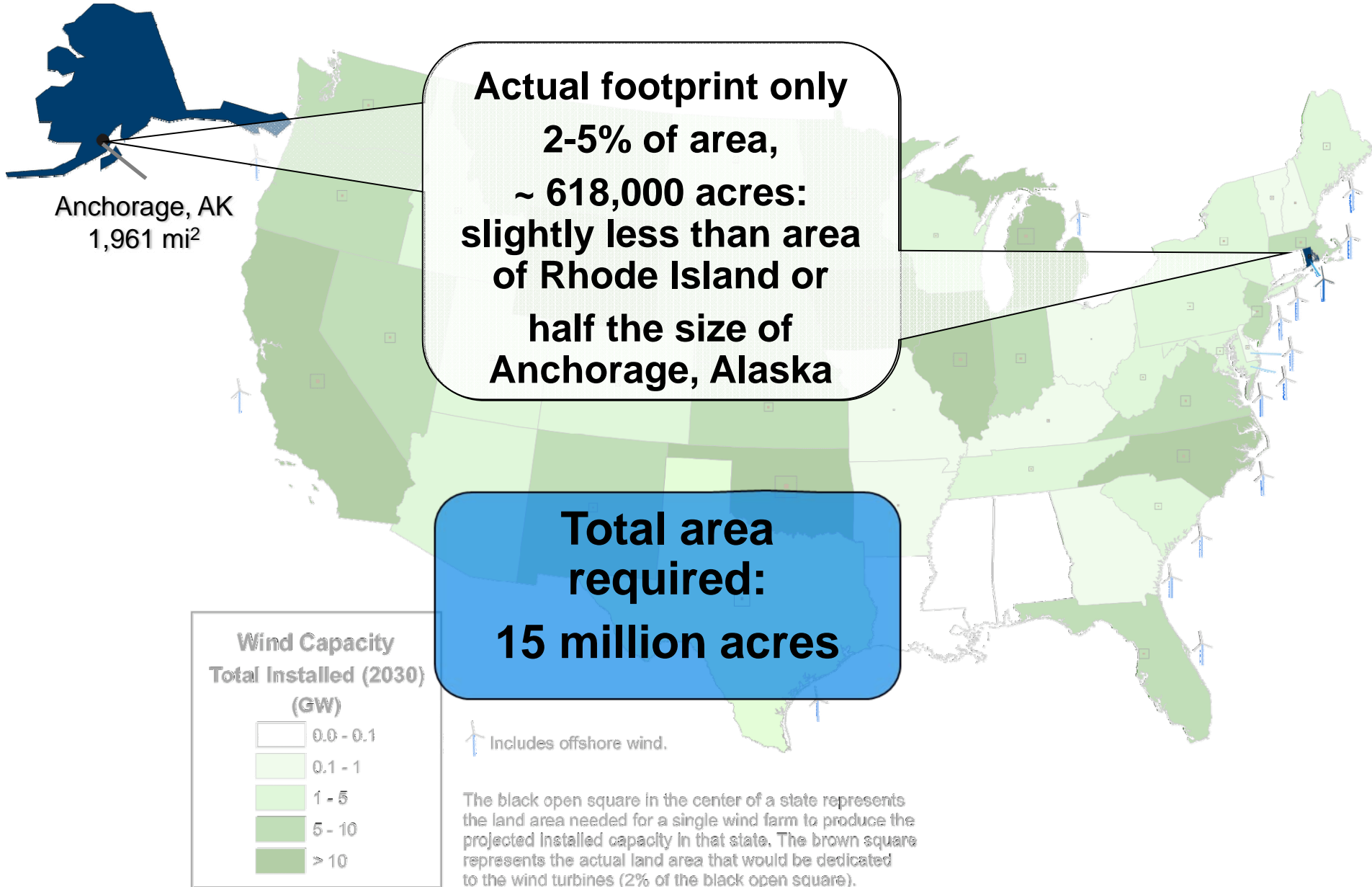
Summary Slides

Environment and siting overview

- ▶ 10-25% of proposed wind energy projects are delayed or not built due to environmental concerns
- ▶ Most facilities pose only minor risks to human and environmental sectors when sited properly
- ▶ Uncertainties regarding wildlife and habitat remain
- ▶ Effective siting approaches must be developed to gain public trust
- ▶ Significant environmental benefits of wind need to be quantified

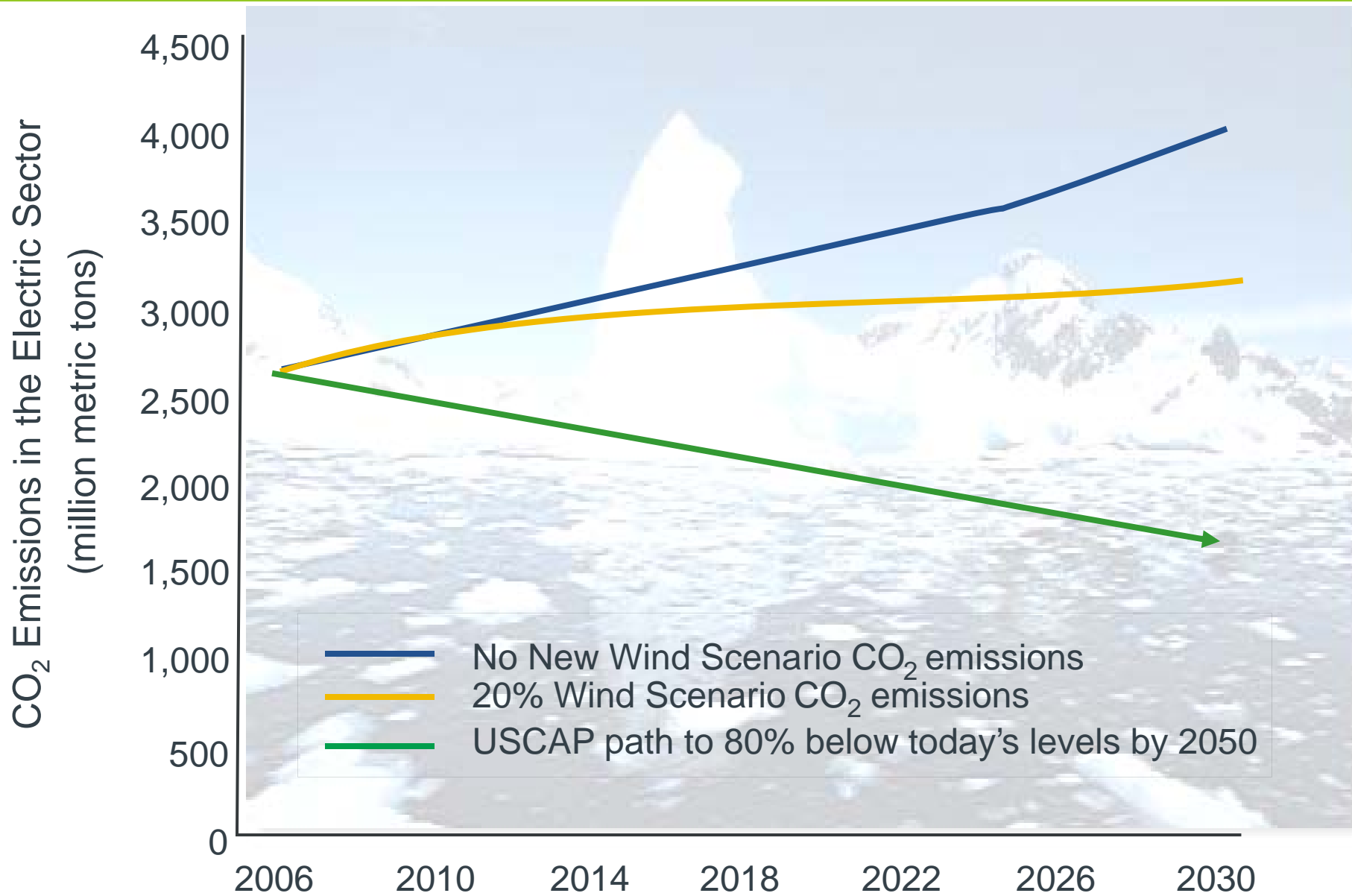


While land requirements are extensive, actual footprint is small (allowing for multiple land uses)





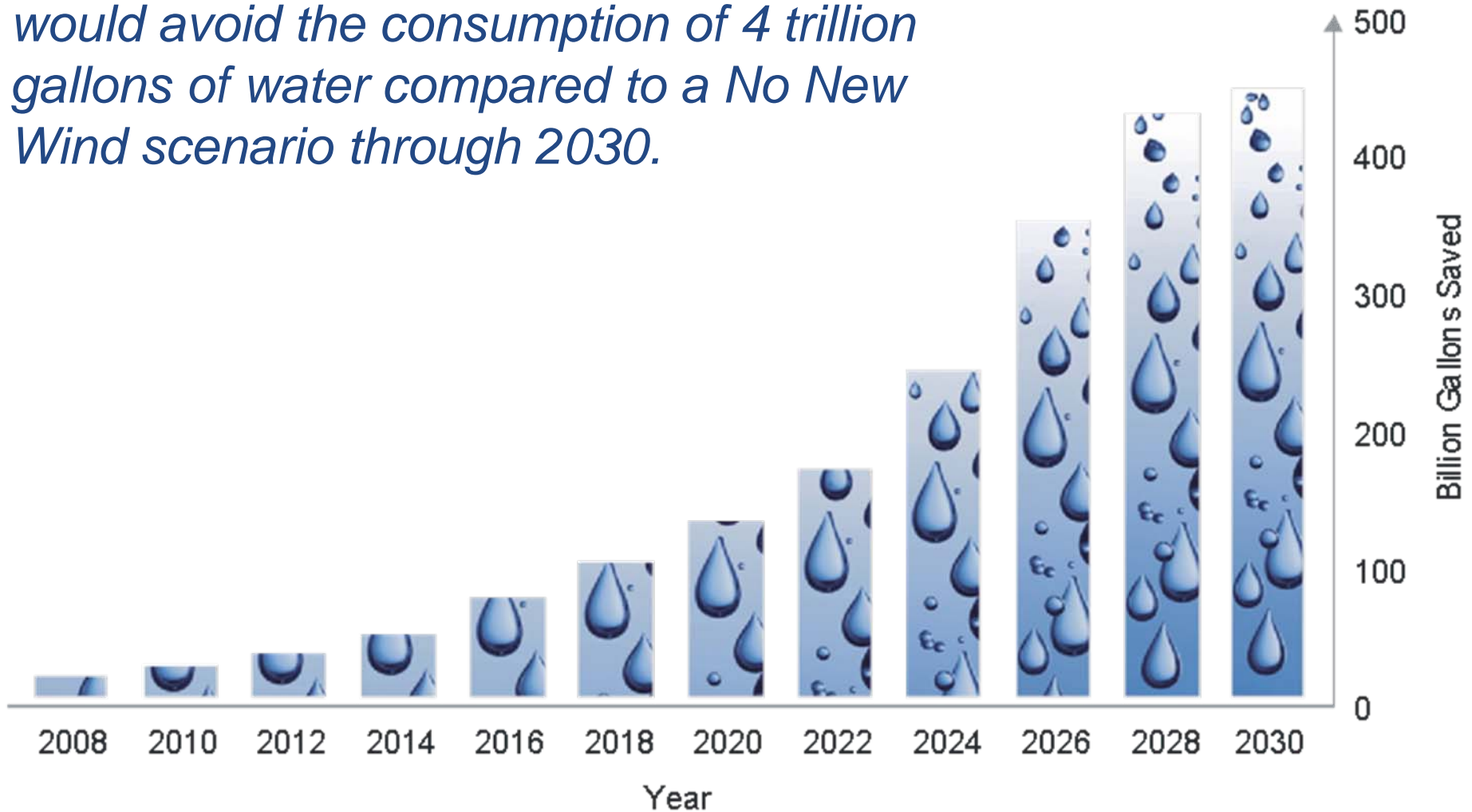
20% Wind Scenario reduces CO₂ emissions from the electricity sector





20% Wind Scenario cuts electric sector water consumption by 17% in 2030

Cumulatively, the 20% Wind Scenario would avoid the consumption of 4 trillion gallons of water compared to a No New Wind scenario through 2030.





Complex regulatory framework presents siting challenges

- ▲ Wind energy projects are governed by a complex set of laws
 - Different permitting regulations apply in different parts of the country
 - Usually permitted locally, similar to other land use decisions
 - Some states review projects in the PUC or equivalent
 - State agencies, such as wildlife agencies, are consulted informally in most reviews
 - Federal permits or reviews required, such as Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) review of structures more than 200 feet above ground level
 - Projects on federally-managed land trigger NEPA
- ▲ Increased uniformity of regulatory requirements across regions would greatly facilitate the increased deployment of wind projects

Community acceptance is major siting challenge

✦ Sound

- When standing closer than 350 meters, the wind plant noise is typically 35 to 45 decibels, equivalent to a kitchen refrigerator running
- Turbines have become quieter
- Modern wind farms are designed with noise in mind

✦ Land value

- No statistically significant changes to property values found in studies

✦ Visual and aesthetics

- The visual impacts of wind energy projects may be a factor in gauging site acceptability
- Visual simulations from specific vantage points and a map of theoretical visibility across an affected community can be produced by developers
- Proposed wind projects may be reviewed by FAA due to height concerns



Proposed View Cape Wind Project, Cape Wind Associates

A photograph of a wind farm in a dry, hilly landscape under a blue sky with light clouds. The wind turbines are white with three blades. The title 'Siting issues: gaps in knowledge' is overlaid in blue text at the top left.

Siting issues: gaps in knowledge

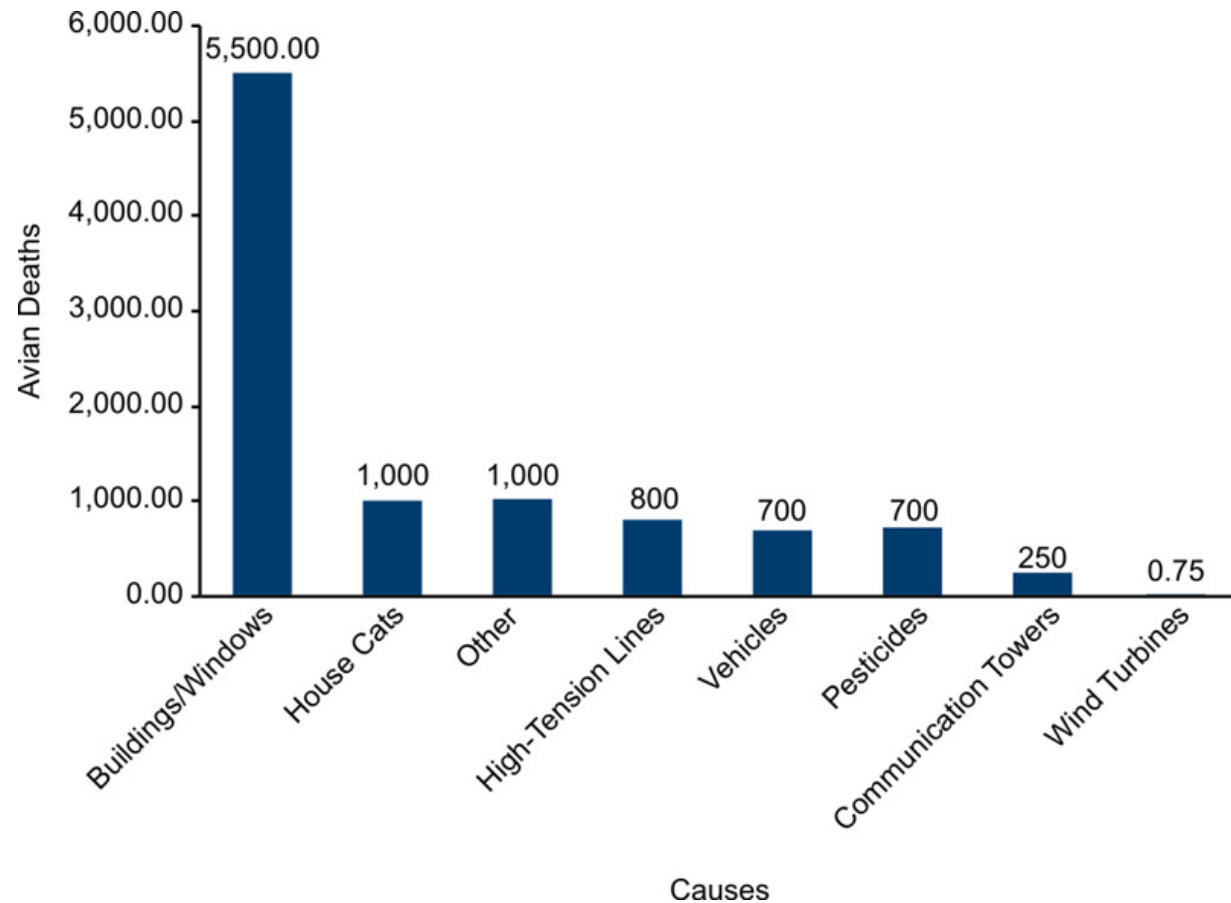
- ✦ States, collaborative groups, and the National Academy of Sciences have identified gaps in the knowledge base about wind energy and its risks. Knowledge gaps are framed in questions such as:
 - Can bats be deterred from turbines?
 - How high do night-migrating songbirds fly over ridgelines?
 - What are the relative environmental effects of wind and other power generation options?
- ✦ Public-private partnerships should be expanded
- ✦ Risks and uncertainty frameworks are needed
- ✦ Several research collaboratives have already been formed that include various stakeholders

Wildlife risks: wind turbines are not a major cause of avian deaths, but concern is warranted



Wildlife collisions and habitat

- National Research Council Report (2007) concluded that current wind generation is responsible for 0.003% of human-caused avian mortality
- Bat mortality has been higher than expected
- To date, no significant impacts on local or total bird and bat populations have been demonstrated



A look ahead: siting actions

▶▶▶ **Gradually increasing wind installations from 3 GW to 16 GW annually** ▶▶▶

Short- to Medium-term
2008-2013 and 2014-2020

Medium- to Long-term
2021-2030

Comparing Lifecycle
Effects of Energy
Generation Options

Researching
Wildlife and
Habitat Effects

Applying
Adaptive
Management
Principles

Defining
Risk

Engaging
National
Leadership

Developing
Siting
Strategies

Addressing
Public
Concerns

Planning for
the Future

▶▶▶ **Gradually avoiding CO₂ emissions from 25 million tons to 825 million tons annually** ▶▶▶