RI Office of Energy Resources Wind Turbine Siting Guidelines

May 2017



Overview

- Benefits of Wind
- 2. Policy Context
- 3. Applicability of these Standards
- 4. Zoning Considerations
- Recommended Standards
 - 1. Setbacks
 - 2. Noise
 - 3. Shadow Flicker
 - 4. Other Community Impact Standards
 - 5. Environmental
- 6. How these Standards can be Applied



The Benefits of Wind



- GHG Emission Reductions
- Electricity Supply Diversity
- ► In-State Investment and Economic Activity



Policy Context

- State Energy Plan
- ▶ 2012 DOP Wind Siting Document
- Zoning Ordinances
- Community Comprehensive Plans
- ► Governor's 1,000MW goal by 2020



Applicability of these Standards

- Land-Based
- Large-Scale:
 - ▶ ≥ 200 feet in height OR
 - Rated to produce ≥ 100 kW of power



Zoning Considerations

- Use Tables: permitted use, special/conditional use, prohibited
- Three Categories of Standards:
 - Public Safety: Setbacks
 - Community: Noise, Shadow Flicker, Other
 - Environmental
- Can lessen the restrictiveness of community impact standards by zone, if desired

Setback Standards: Public Safety

- ► The Concerns
- The Recommended Standard:
 - ► 1.5x the total turbine height
 - From closest point of property lines, public or private ways & occupied buildings





Noise Standards: Community Impact

- Option 1 (PREFERRED)
 - Municipal Maximum Sound Levels

Decibels add logarithmically

This means 50 dB + 44 dB ≠ 94 dB

It's actually = 51 dB

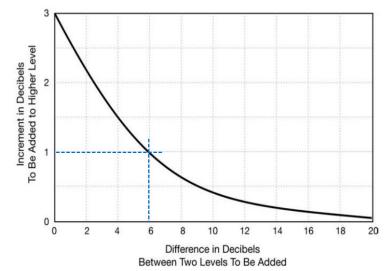


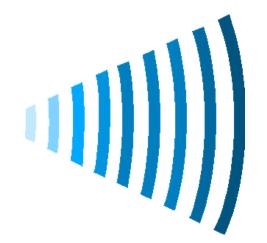
Figure 2-2. Graph for Approximate Decibel Addition

- Steps:
 - Model sound from turbine
 - Sum (logarithmically) modeled sound with Municipal Maximum Sound Limit (MMSL)
 - 3. Determine if the sound level increase is likely to surpass the MMSL by more than 1dB(A)



Noise Standards: Community Impact

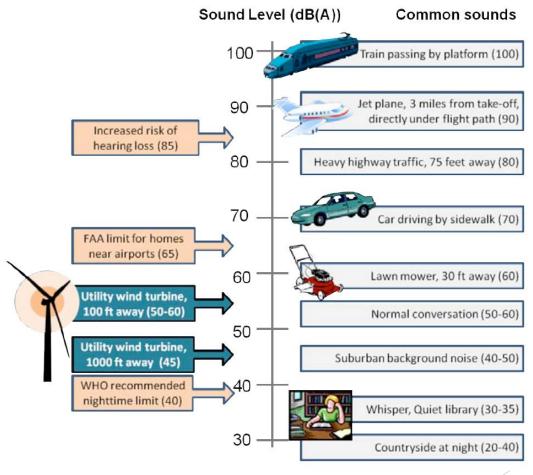
- Option 2
 - Measured levels above ambient
 - Steps:
 - 1. Model sound from turbine
 - 2. Measures the site's pre-construction ambient sound
 - Determine if the summation of the two will exceed the allowable increase over ambient





Noise Standards: Community Impact

PROS & CONS for each





Source: 2010 West Michigan Wind Assessment Issue Brief

Shadow Flicker Standards: Community Impact



- Recommended Standard:
 - ≥ 30 hours per year at occupied structures or sites permitted for occupied structure construction at time of project permitting



Other Community Impact Standards

- Visual Impacts
 - These standards encourage the submission of viewshed/sightline analyses in project proposals
 - ► HOWEVER, unless pre-existing visual impact standards exist for a municipality, wind developments should not be subject to a visual impact standard assessment
- Signal Interference
 - Notify nearby communications towers



Environmental Standards

Follow the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Voluntary Guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/ecological-

(http://www.fws.gov/ecologicalservices/es-library/pdfs/WEG_final.pdf)

- At minimum, a literature review should be conducted as well as a basic site characterization visit
- ► Engage the U.S. FWS, the RI DEM, and other appropriate environmental advisory groups as early in the proposal process as possible





How can these standards be applied?

- Review and Amend Use Tables
- Draft an ordinance to set standards for zones where wind development is permitted
 - ▶ Use the guidelines document to help establish standards
 - Allow flexibility by zone when appropriate
 - Allow case-by-case flexibility, if standards cannot be met, through the Zoning Board



The Importance of Flexibility

- Blanket standards do not allow regulations to be molded to the needs of different sites and different project neighbors
- Increased Impact Special Use Permits (IISUPs)
 - Zoning Board should have final say
 - IISUPs should require notification letters and should allow affected land-owners to voice their concerns to the Zoning Board



Key Links & Resources in the Document

- Municipal Development Proposal Checklist
- US Fish & Wildlife Voluntary Guidelines
- Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) Regulations & Department of Defense wind siting tool
- MassCEC Acoustic Study Methodology for Wind Turbines
- Sample IISUP language (should be reviewed by legal counsel)
- Sample MA Ordinance language
- Property Value Studies



Link to full document: www.energy.ri.gov/renewable/landwind/

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