III. RELATIONSHIP WITH PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND APPLICABLE LAWS

III.0. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 2013-2018 National Development Plan (NDP), published on May 20, 2013 in the Federal Official Gazette, provides the government program to be followed in the present administration, agreeing actions that seek to promote the comprehensive and sustainable development of the country.

This Plan articulates a set of objectives, strategies and lines of action on five goals for national development:

1. Mexico in Peace.
2. Including Mexico.
3. Mexico with Education and Quality.
4. Prosperous Mexico.
5. Mexico with Global Responsibility.

The NDP also considers three transverse strategies that integrate explicitly or implicitly in each of the goals outlined:

i) Democratizing Productivity.
ii) Closed and Modern Government.
iii) Gender Perspective.

In this analysis, the PETM is linked to the NDP, because as shown below, the project will contribute to the achievement of its content and in particular to achieve the fourth goal related to a Prosperous Mexico. The NDP is divided into seven chapters and offers a reflection on the roots of development in addressing the following topics: national development in the current context, general diagnosis, overall strategy, and development as a shared responsibility.

The first five chapters correspond to each goal set forth and provide a diagnosis and a plan of action for each of them. Later, Chapter VI provides strategies and action plans to achieve each of the five goals. Finally, Chapter VII provides indicators for monitoring compliance and knows the progress in implementation.

In that sense, as regards the fourth goal **Prosperous Mexico,** the **diagnosis** of the NDP includes an item of **sustainable development.** This section shows that the effects of climate change and environmental degradation have worsened in our country: *"Droughts, floods and cyclones between 2000 and 2010 have caused about 5,000 deaths, 13 million affected and economic losses of 250,000 million pesos (bp) [...] The economic cost of depletion and environmental degradation in Mexico in 2011 represented 6.9% of GDP, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). "*

Despite this, the diagnosis also tells us the use of sources for alternative energy, such as wind energy, have begun to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Therefore, it has been fostered the innovation and technologies market, both in the field of energy and sustainable use of natural resources. Under these assumptions, it is that the PETM can help to increase the experience and development of wind technology by improving the situation in Mexico currently detected.

This section also found that the country's economic growth is closely related to the emission of greenhouse compounds which pollute the atmosphere and could be reduced with projects such as the PETM, as only one turbine of 1 MW displaces 1,800 tons of carbon dioxide, which is the major contaminant of global warming.

Within the same diagnosis of the fourth strategy there is a caption for **Energy.** This item states that in 2011, half the electricity was generated from natural gas, because this fuel has the lowest price per energy unit. However, it states that generation technologies using renewable energy sources, such as the PETM, are essential for diversification and energy security.

The NDP says that despite the rapid growth potential and its renewable energy contribution to Mexico's energy supply is only 2% of the total. In order to increase in our country, the PETM and others must become a reality.

In the **Action Plan** that is set for the fourth goal, the impulse and guidance of a green compound growth by wealth creation, competitiveness and employment at the same time preserving the natural heritage of the country. It also states: *"supply energy to the country with competitive prices, quality and efficiency along the supply chain [...] strengthen the rational electricity supply, promote the efficient use of energy, and the use of renewable sources by adopting new technologies and implementing best practices; besides strengthening the development of science and technology on priority issues for the energy sector "*

The PETM, not only will be a source of employment and enhance the role of the region substantially, but also complies with the stipulations of this action plan since it provides a means to harness the wind of Tamaulipas through clean technology to benefit its inhabitants.

Chapter VI of the NDP, which describes in detail the strategies that Mexico will continue to meet each of the goals of the NDP, provides eleven objectives for achieving the fourth goal a **Prosperous Mexico.** The fourth objective of this section is ***"Objective 4.4.*** *To promote and guide an inclusive and facilitator green growth to preserve our natural heritage while generating wealth, employment and competitiveness".* To achieve this objective, the first strategy that arises is **4.4.1 Implement a comprehensive policy, development that links sustainability environmental costs and benefits to society"** through the following lines of action: *"Promote the use and consumption of friendly products and environmentally clean, efficient and low carbon. Promote [...] investments from various sources that multiply the resources for the environmental protection and natural resources".*

In this vein, PETM turbines provide the country with electricity without producing emissions of greenhouse gases, because as has been referring, the wind energy displaces carbon dioxide and other gases greenhouse that otherwise would be emitted by power generation through fossil fuels.

The strategy **4.4.3** also considers **strengthening national policy on climate change and environmental care for the transition to a competitive, sustainable, resilient and low-carbon economy** for the established within their lines of action: *"Promoting the use of systems and cutting-edge technology, highly energetic efficiency and low or no generation of pollutants or greenhouse compounds."*

In relation to this strategy, it should be noted that the only emissions generated by the PET should be those arising from the equipment used during construction, operation and maintenance. This would help the welfare of the citizens of our country, because these emissions are inevitable in infrastructure development and minimal compared with other types of power generation projects.

On the other hand, the sixth objective set in relation to a prosperous Mexico is 4.6. consisting of: *"Supplying power to the country with competitive prices, quality and efficiency along the supply chain."* Regarding the above, it was established that strategy **4.6. 2** that provide **ensuring rational electricity supply throughout the country**, for which it proposes, among other lines of action: *"Diversify the composition of the electricity generation farm considering expectations of energy prices over the medium and long term. Promote the efficient use of energy and the use of renewable sources, by adopting new technologies and implementing best practices."*

The project proposed by FR will diversify the energy matrix, decreasing the weight of fossil fuels and contributing to a more efficient use of energy.

Consistent with raising the NDP, FR seeks to realize a project of sustainable use of energy aware that the task of development and growth is for all actors of society. In this way it seeks to cooperate with the State for the growth and development arising from the bottom up. FR seeks to make a contribution to the sustainable development of the country, which as discussed in this section, it is fully consistent with the objectives, strategies and action plans of the NDP.

III.1. LAND ECOLOGICAL REGULATIONS PLANS

III.1.1. General Program of Ecological Regulations

The General Program of Ecological Regulations (POEGT) was published in the Official Gazette for the Federation ("DOF") on September 7, 2012. The purpose of POEGT is conducting an ecological regionalization of the country and the areas on which the nation exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, identifying priority areas and areas of fitness sector.

The POETG ranks the country at 145 biophysical environmental units (UAB) to be regionalized to four criteria: climate, relief, vegetation, and soil. It is important to point out that, unlike the Environmental Management Units that synthesize the territory, the UAB analysis are only by virtue of its size and complexity.

Under this wording, Wind Farm Tres Mesas (PETM) is located within the 36th named UAB Plains and Mountain Ranges of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, as can be seen in Figure III.1.

UAB characteristics in comment are described in the Table as follows:

Table III. 1 POEGT Table for the UAB 36 where the Project is located.

Region Code	UAB	UAB Name	Development Guides	Development Assistants	Development Associates	Other sectors of interest	Environmental Policy	Priority assistance level	Strategies
18.11	36	Plains and Mountain Ranges of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas	Social Development Livestock	Wildlife Preservation	Agriculture	Mining	Restoration and Sustainable use	Very high	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15BIS, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44

From the above, it is identified that the policies governing the area of influence are Restoration and Sustainable Use, which are clearly driving the development of projects such as Wind Farm of Renewable Energy Generation in this act under evaluation.

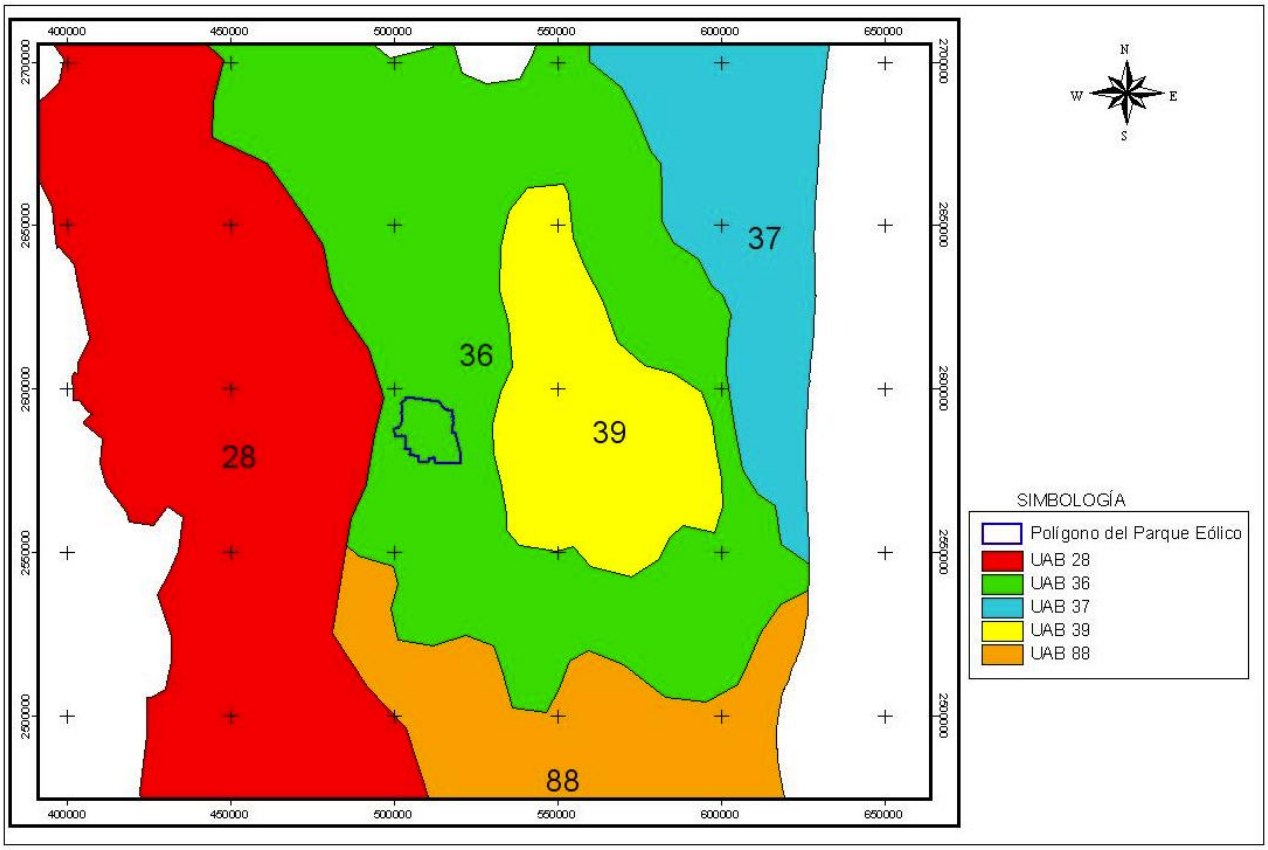

Figure III. 1 UAB affecting the "PETM" project.

Now, as regards the applicable strategies, the following relationship exercise is presented below:

Strategy	Relationship with PETM
Group I. Addressed to achieve environmental sustainability of the territory	
A) Preservation 1. Sustainable use of ecosystems, species, genes and natural resources. 2. Sustainable use of forest resources. 3. Valuation of environmental services.	In the EIS-S brought down, the actions that the petitioner made to ensure the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity are presented. Similarly, at due time, a Technical Justification Study was submitted to obtain the change in land use on forest land, action that will be strengthened with the compliance of the order set in this strategy.
B) Sustainable Use 4. Sustainable use of ecosystems, species, genes and natural resources. 5. Sustainable use of agricultural land and livestock {UT1} 6. Modernizing irrigation infrastructure and	In Chapter VI the prevention, mitigation and compensation measures to be employed for carrying out the project are established, thus, the possibility of carrying out a sustainable use of natural resources in the area of influence is demonstrated.

Strategy	Relationship with PETM
technifying agricultural land. 7. Sustainable use of forest resources. 8. Valuation of environmental services.	
C) Protection of natural resources and D) Restoration 12. Protection of ecosystems. 13. Rationalize the use of agrochemicals and promote the use of bio-fertilizers. 14. Restoration of forest ecosystems and agricultural soils.	The Project will implement an Environmental Management Program (EMP) consisting of the following five programs: Restoration and Soil Conservation, Comprehensive Wildlife Management, Integrated Waste Management, Environmental Monitoring and Environmental Outreach. These measures were applied in the stages of site preparation, construction and operation.
E) Sustainable use of renewable natural resources and economic activities of production and services. 15. Product Application of the Mexican Geological Service of economic and social development and sustainable use of renewable natural resources. 15 bis. Consolidating the environmental regulatory framework for mining activities to promote sustainable mining.	The project includes activities that are not linked with this strategy.
Group II. Aimed at improving social and urban infrastructure.	
C) Water and Sanitation 28. Strengthen the quality of water in the comprehensive management of water resources. 29. Position the issue of water as a strategic resource and national security.	This strategy is not applicable to the project since it is addressed to the authorities
D) Infrastructure and urban and regional equipment 13. Generate and boost the necessary conditions for the development of cities and secure, competitive, sustainable, well-structured and less expensive metropolitan areas. 32. Stop the unordered cities extension, providing them with a suitable soil for urban development and harnessing the energy, strength and wealth of the same to boost regional development.	The Project will not develop oriented to human settlements activities.
E) Social Development 36. Promote the diversification of productive activities in the food sector and the comprehensive use of biomass. Conduct a	The project has a social agenda with the community of Llera.

Strategy	Relationship with PETM
comprehensive food policy that will improve the nutrition of people in poverty. 37. Integrate indigenous women and vulnerable groups to the economic and productive sector in agricultural centers and rural localities. 39. Encourage the use of health services, especially women and children of families in poverty. 40. Attend from the field of social development, the needs of older adults through social integration and equal opportunities. Promote social assistance to the elderly in poverty or vulnerability, giving priority to the population 70 years and over, living in rural communities with the highest rates of marginalization. 14. Provide access to instances of social protection to people in vulnerable situations.	
Group III. Aimed at strengthening management and institutional coordination	
A) Legal framework 42. It ensures the definition and respect to rural property rights.	The implementation of the project will be done with the consent of the landowners with whom they have executed contracts.
B) Territory Regulations Planning 43. Integrate, modernize and improve access to the Land Registry and Rural Agricultural Information to support productive projects. 44. Encourage state and municipal land use planning and regional development through coordinated actions between the three levels of government and agreed with civil society.	This strategy is not applicable, since this led to governmental entities.

In light of the considerations in this section, it is clear that the PETM is aligned with the policies and strategies POEGT.

III.1.2. Ecological Regulations Programs of the State, Regional, and Municipal Territory

According to a review published in the Official Gazette of the State of Tamaulipas (POT) and a search on the website of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources[1] on this topic, there is no instrument published like this with state scope.

[1] http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/temas/ordenamientoecologico/Paginas/ODecretados.aspx

At the regional level, Program Ecological of the Burgos Basin is not only decreed, according to the publication May 9, 2012 at the DOF, however, the scope of this program does not cover the town of Llera de Canales PETM in which will be located.

As regards the town of Llera de Canales, no instruments have been developed of this nature with which the project can be linked.

III.2. DECREE AND PROGRAMS ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

The project promoted by Frontera Renovable (FR) is not within the polygon of any protected area (PA) of federal, state and / or local character, according to data obtained from the official site of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (see figure III.2).

Distances of the project with the closest protected areas are presented in the following table.

Table III.2. Distance of the Project to Protected Natural Areas

ANP	Approximate distance to the Project (meters)
Laguna Madre and Río Bravo Delta	95
Altas Cumbres	22
Bernal de Horcasitas or Cerro de Bernal	57
El Cielo	9
Parras de la Fuente	45
La Vega Escondida	143

In that sense, there is no regulation under this instrument of environmental policy the PETM should observe.

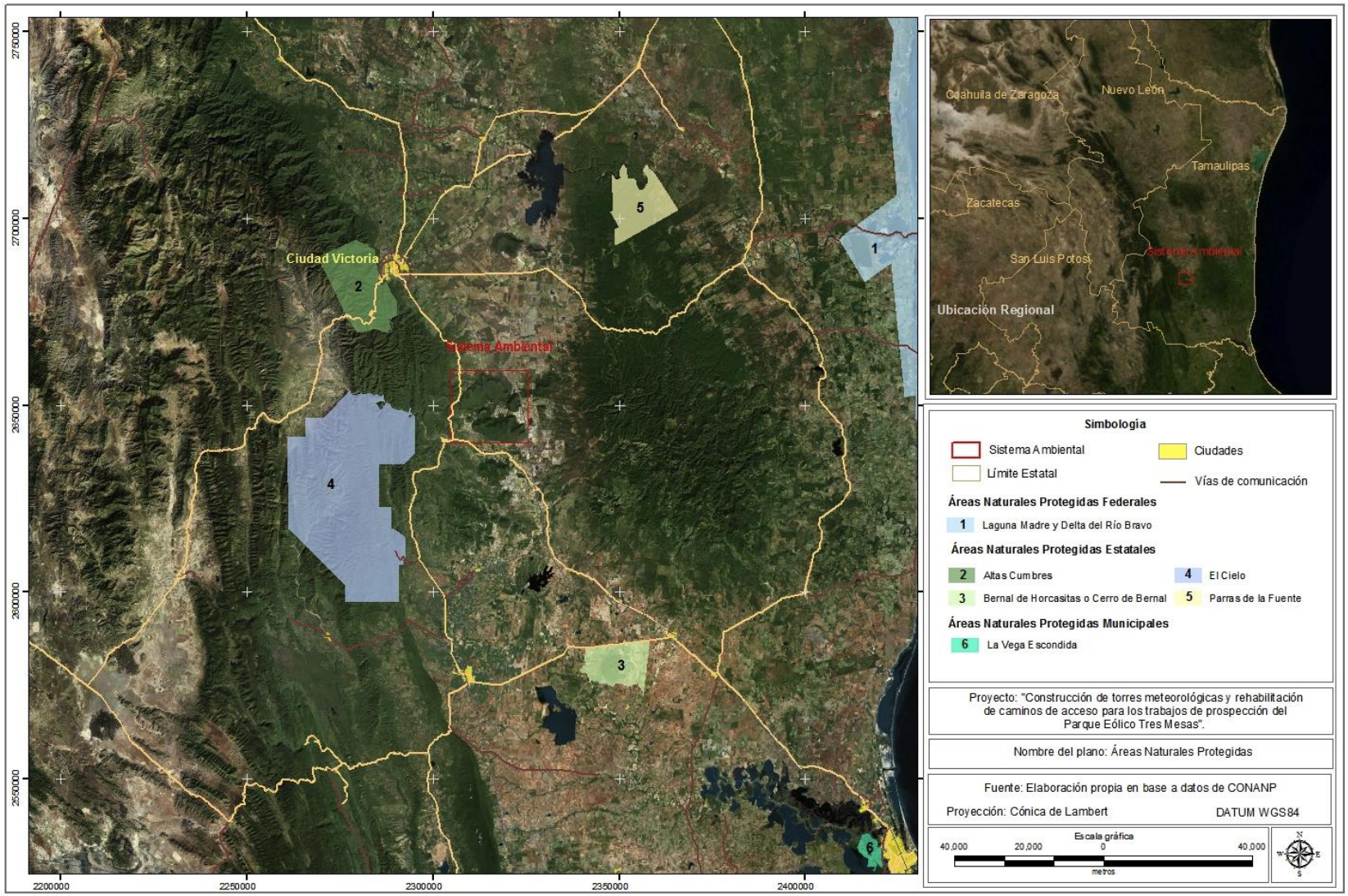

Figure III.2 Federal, State, and Municipal Protected Natural Areas[2]

[2]http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/anpsig/viewer.htm

III.3. MEXICAN OFFICIAL STANDARDS

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE		
Mexican Official Standard	**Item**	**Connection with the Project**
NOM-001-SEMARNAT-1996	ESTABLISHING THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LIMITS OF POLLUTANTS IN WASTEWATER DISCHARGE IN WATER AND NATIONAL REAL ESTATE.	The project will require water use during construction for activities: road construction, dust control, concrete mix (batch plant), cleaning work, firefighting and temporary drinking water for members construction team. The distribution of water is done through tankers, temporary landlines, lifting systems and / or wells in place. Water storage will be at different points throughout the site, which will be determined during construction activities. The volume of water and demand during the construction phase can vary depending on several factors such as construction activity, weather conditions and soil moisture content. Permanent water service may be required for the operation and maintenance of construction since it is possible that water is needed for dust control, firefighting, washing the turbine blades and washing equipment. The project will also generate wastewater from toilets and offices maintenance resulting from the cleanup, which will be channeled to septic tanks, pretreatment. All activities described generate wastewater, however, the amounts will be minimal compared to other sources that generate energy. The petitioner should ensure that these waters are within the maximum permissible limits provided herein. The treated water that will be used to contain dust derived from the fitting and construction of roads and water to deal during the stages of site preparation, construction and operation will also have to comply with the maximum permissible limits phrases .

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (EMISSION FROM MOBILE SOURCES)		
NOM-041-SEMARNAT-2006 and modifying agreement dated on December 28, 2011	ESTABLISHING THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS EXHAUST POLLUTANTS FROM CIRCULATING MOTOR	The petitioner shall ensure that all machinery and equipment using gasoline is in good conditions and

	VEHICLES USING GAS AS FUEL.	preventive maintenance programs in order to ensure emissions within the parameters set by this standard.
NOM-045-SEMARNAT-2006	VEHICLES USING AS DIESEL FUEL-. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE OPACITY, TEST PROCEDURE AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEASURING EQUIPMENT	The petitioner shall ensure that all machinery and equipment using gasoline is in good conditions and preventive maintenance programs in order to ensure emissions within the parameters set by this standard.

HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID URBAN WASTE, AND SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE		
NOM-052-SEMARNAT-2005	ESTABLISHING THE SPECIFICATIONS, THE PROCEDURE FOR IDENTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	Hazardous waste generated shall be deposited in the temporary warehouse and then be delivered to an authorized supplier. The management procedures will be contained in the Program of Integrated Waste Management.
NOM-054-SEMARNAT-1993,	ESTABLISHING THE PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN TWO OR MORE HAZARDOUS WASTE CONSIDERED BY THE MEXICAN OFFICIAL STANDARD NOM-052-SEMARNAT-1993.	Criteria indicating the Standard for the location of waste in temporary storage shall be considered.
NOM-161-SEMARNAT-2011	ESTABLISHING THE CRITERIA FOR SORTING WASTE OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AND DETERMINE WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO MANAGEMENT PLAN, THE LIST OF THEM, THE PROCEDURE FOR INCLUSION OR EXCLUSION TO THAT LIST, AS WELL AS THE ELEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF	The Comprehensive Waste Management Program takes into account within its objectives the criteria set forth in this Official Standard for the determination of its protocols.

HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID URBAN WASTE, AND SPECIAL HANDLING WASTE		
	MANAGEMENT PLANS.	

FLORA AND FAUNA		
NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF MEXICO-NATIVE SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA-HAZARD CATEGORIES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR INCLUSION, EXCLUSION OR CHANGE-LIST OF SPECIES AT RISK.	The categorization established in this standard is the basis for the design of Integrated Wildlife Management Program, as well as the Rescue and Relocation of Plants Sub-Program, Management and Rehabilitation of Wildlife Sub-program, and Bird and Bats Monitoring Plan.

III.4. PLANS OR PROGRAMS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

III.4.1. State Regulations

The Tamaulipas state government has not exercised the power under Article 18 of the Law on Urban Development of the State of Tamaulipas, so do not have a program of this nature.

III.4.2. Municipal Regulations

III.4.2.1. Municipal Land and Urban Development Regulations Plan, Llera

The Municipal Land and Urban Development Plan, Llera (PMOTDUMULL) published in the POT last June 7, 2005, is structured in four sections: (i) Presentation, (ii) Urban and Regional Planning, (iii) Urban and Regional Administration and (iv) Regional and Urban Development.

From the first paragraph, it is relevant to retake that the Plan seeks to promote *economic activities that have the greatest influence in modifying the regional role and shaping urban structure and land use* [3], which is materialized with the realization of Wind Energy Park, with the specific gravity of the municipality Llera at the state and national level are positively transformed.

Meanwhile, in row of Urban and Regional Planning, it should be noted first that the Regulations in question govern the total area of the municipality that covers 228 353 hectares, from which 17,343.6 hectares have been separated for integrating Biosphere Reserve of Heaven for their

[3]PMOTDUMULL, POT 7 June, 2005, page 2.

outstanding environmental characteristics. The remaining area, the Project will be located consists of 39.336 acres for agricultural, livestock use 176.748 hectares, 857 hectares to 31,530 hectares urban use and for other uses.

As for the specific objectives of this section, it is mentioned that the need *for identifying the main challenges and opportunities offered by the Municipality to achieve an orderly, competitive and modern development* and *defining the growth of Llera and promoting it to areas with more development opportunities.* [4]In light of this charge, it is clear that the project is the beginning a new development opportunity that includes, among other aspects, the principle of sustainability the Plan refers to as central point.

In paragraph 2.7 of land use description specifies that *the town is primarily agricultural with an area of 176,748.00 hectares, highlighting the orange crops and grains (corn, sorghum). The mountainous portion of the municipal area is 85,989.58 hectares, a portion of land of 17,330.00 hectares of protected areas, we also have 6,138 properties in urban and 2,442 rural properties within the municipality*[5]*.* From this distinction, it can be seen that the area of environmental protection in terms, is limited to the area of the Biosphere Reserve of Heaven, for which the project is located more than 11 miles away. In particular, this is located in the mountainous area where livestock development is perfectly compatible from this angle.

However, in the field of Urban and Regional Administration, PMOTDUMLL zoning divides the primary land uses of the municipality into three types: **(i) urbanized (0.44% of the territory)** corresponding to the inner city areas, where even features a secondary zoning, **(ii) use (12.38% of the territory)** that refers to areas in which it could provide easily infrastructure and services, the existence of some settlements and **(iii) conservation *in the developer sense* (87.18% of the territory)** that identified as the action to maintain and preserve in good infrastructure, equipment, housing and services in urbanized areas and nature conservation, understanding the past, as those areas of the territory that must be kept in its natural state in accordance with the provisions of Law on Spatial Planning and Urban Tamaulipas state, on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection Development and Expropriation force in the State. The biosphere reserve designated as a protected area is to be understood implicitly in the last part of this definition.

Also, it should be noted that there is a compatibility matrix and locations of land uses based on secondary zoning but which is limited to the urban municipality, as can be seen in Figure III.3. shown below:

[4]Idem, page 16.
[5]Idem, page 19.

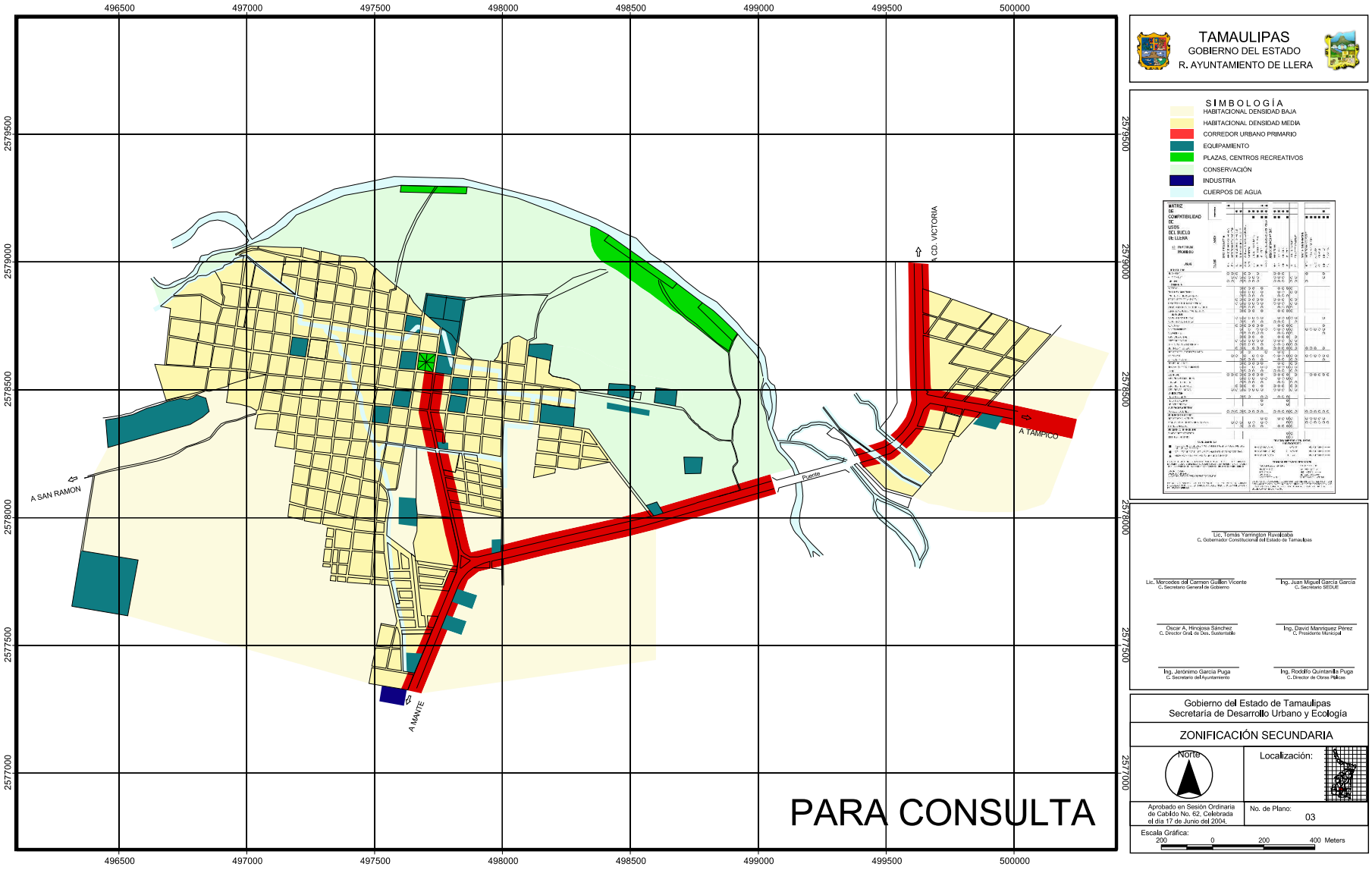

Figure III.3. Secondary zoning with land uses and purposes matrix

Along with the above, there is also a general compatibility list-of clause closed-places where the development cannot take place, which allows us to confirm the viability of the project since none of them are in the list, as shown in the following Table:

"Do not allow urban development on lands with features such as:

Criteria	*Project Tres Mesas*
Recent, deep or shallow natural floods or any kind of artificial fill in ravines, lakes, lagoons, bays and sea embankments generally unconsolidated and sensitive in many cases, resonance effects.	*The project sits on land not with these features.*
Old billabong or dry riverbeds or lakes.	
Overhydrated land that liquefy and pull down their water table, lose their capacity, or unstable soils, with serious cracks and sensitive differential settlement.	
The inner or edges of the beds of lakes, ponds and reservoirs, or in the beds of rivers, streams and canals. The ban includes strict adherence to the buffer zone, determined by the maximum flow record on their surfaces or sections, in the last 20 years and a minimum distance of 15 meters from this level.	
Located below 5 meters high at least from the altitude of maximum growth or hydraulic above, in the case of rivers develop over 20 meters section or static water bodies with higher average radio 40 Land meters given in its stabilization averaging periods.	*The project sits on land not with these features.*
Land on depression relief, highly flood by soil sealing or constant during intense rainy periods or wetlands.	
Previous accurate determination of its limits, urban development should not be allowed in any ecological preservation, agrological of first and second order productivity, material banks, areas of mineral and oil extraction or hydraulic recharge.	

Under these arguments, one can conclude that the PETM is entirely feasible with all policies, strategies and guidelines that are applicable PMOTDULL, particularly considering the possibility of undertaking activities aimed at exploiting natural resources (use wind for power generation) under a scheme of less government intervention environment. This interpretation can be checked with the letter No. OP/143/13 dated March 15, 2013 whereby the Municipality of Llera de Canales in its responsibility to manage the entity PMOTDULL confirms the viability of the project. Copy of the statement to this study as Appendix III.1 is attached.

III.4.2.1 Municipal Land and Urban Development Regulations Plan, Casas

The Municipal Plan for Land Use Plan and Urban Development Homes Regulations (PMOTDUC) was published on POT the June 7, 2005. Their analysis becomes relevant to the Project in relation to the associated works they traversed this county and consistent electrical transmission lines and roads. In that sense, this section explains the compatibility between these works and associated policies, strategies, and land use criteria set out in PMOTDUC.

The PMOTDUC UT1 is divided into four sections: (i) Presentation, (ii) Urban and Regional Planning, (iii) Urban and Regional Administration and (iv) Regional and Urban Development.

From the **Presentation** , it is relevant to note that the Plan seeks to encourage private investment to enable the Municipality depressed areas in search of sustainable development. Moreover, within the main actions to promote that lists are the following:

- *"Promote the rational use, preservation and restoration of natural resources and the ecological balance of the municipality.*
- *Facilitate the application of tools that help achieve Sustainable Development.*
- *Boost economic activities that have the greatest influence in modifying the regional role and shaping urban structure and land use*[6]."

This would be achieved by the presence of an investment as the POTM with clean energy that will be generated with zero emissions of greenhouse gases and the weight of the region at the state and national level will be substantially improved.

Now, in the section **Urban and Regional Planning,** it is important to consider the PMOTDUC regulates the total area of the Municipality covering 364.373 hectares of which 171.00 hectares comprising the area urban.

The **General objective** of this section *"* is to *sort municipal growth, where we consider the physical and environmental, economic and social aspects, to promote the transition from municipality towards sustainable development, promoting better standards of welfare in the most deprived population*[7]*.* Within **specific objectives**", we find *to identify key challenges and opportunities offered by the municipality to achieve an orderly, competitive and modern development and to define the property and promote growth toward areas with more development opportunities* [8]*. "*

The PETM infrastructure and associated works are a new opportunity for sustainable development focus of this Plan.

In section **land use description,** it specifies that "*the portion of agricultural land occupies 75.41% followed by the mountainous portion occupies 23.37% of the land area of the municipality . "*The land uses can be seen in the following table:

USOS DEL SUELO

SUPERFICIE EN HAS		
Urbana	97.29	0.03%
Agropecuaria	308,077.44	75.41%
Rustico	4,867.40	1.19%
Montañosa	95,477.86	23.37%
Protegida		
Otras		
Total Mpo.	**408,520**	

[6]PMOTDUC, POT 7 June, 2005, page 2.
[7]Idem, page 14.
[8]Idem, page 15.

Table III.3. Land Uses

From this classification, it is clear that there is no area in terms of environmental protection within the municipality. On the other hand, note that the installation of the works associated with the PETM Municipality, i.e., transmission lines and roads support are perfectly compatible with the recognized uses (urban, agricultural, rustic, hilly).

Similarly, it is appropriate to return the contents of the **section 2.8 ut2 Environment** that states: "*In recent years the increasingly urgent demands of society revolve around the environmental issue. Much of the aspirations that move society are closely linked to environmental processes, to the extent that it is no longer possible to think about solutions to environmental problems without rethinking forms of productive coexistence. In this context, note the concept of sustainable development, which integrates a set of guiding principles for designing a more rational, stable and equitable future principles arises. "*

"It is clear that environmental degradation is the exploitation of natural resources or environmental overload functions provided by ecosystems through improper handling where critical thresholds are transgressed and excessive environmental partner-costs are incurred."

Because of these assumptions, it is possible to deduce that the realization of the PETM contribute decisively lower pressure that are experiencing the atmosphere and air quality for the production of energy from fossil fuels.

However, in the field of Urban and Regional Administration, PMOTDUMLL zoning divides the primary land uses of the municipality into three types: (i) **urbanized UT1 (0.17 % of the territory)** corresponding to the areas with roads and two or more drinking water , sanitary drainage and electricity connected to public networks, **(ii) utilization (13.54 % of the territory)** regard to areas where it is feasible to provide them with infrastructure and services, the existence of some settlements and **(iii) conservation - *in the sense* - urbanism (86.29 % of the territory)** identified as areas where there are actions tending to maintain and preserve in good infrastructure , equipment , housing and services in urbanized areas and nature conservation , understanding the past , as those areas the territory that must be kept in its natural state under the provisions of Law for Territorial Planning and Urban Tamaulipas state , on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection Development and Expropriation force in the State .

As in the analysis of PMOTDULL, it becomes important to retake conservation definitions referred to in page 23, 32 and 33 of the Plan:

> "***Conservation.*** *Action to maintain and preserve in good infrastructure, equipment, housing and services in built or natural conservation areas."*
> *"To Soil Conservation: - Areas of rescue. - Preservation Areas. - Areas of rural and agro-industry. "*
> *"2.1 Soil Classification Contained in the Municipal Land Use Plan and Urban Development which defines and divides the territory of houses, urban land in Tamaulipas, where the*

*implementation of land use and urban settlements is expected, **as well as in soil conservation and utilization of natural, agricultural, livestock and rustic resources to ensure the ecologically sustainable development of the municipality**, in the terms established by the applicable plans. "*

From the quotes above, it is understood that for soil conservation in the Municipality Casas, it includes the use of natural resources, land reserves for the medium and long term, agricultural-livestock activities and actions aimed at the protection of the environment in its natural state, so do not imply any limitation as to the work that can be done.

Additionally and according to the contents of the conservation definition provided by the PMOTDUC, we can state that the associated works of a Project of alternative sources of energy such as promoting FR fit harmoniously with the aim of conservation and use of natural resources in a sustainable way which is demonstrated by the presentation of the EIS-S at hand.

On the other hand, there is a compatibility matrix and destinations of land uses based on a secondary zoning. However, this is limited only to the urban area of the municipality, as can be seen below:

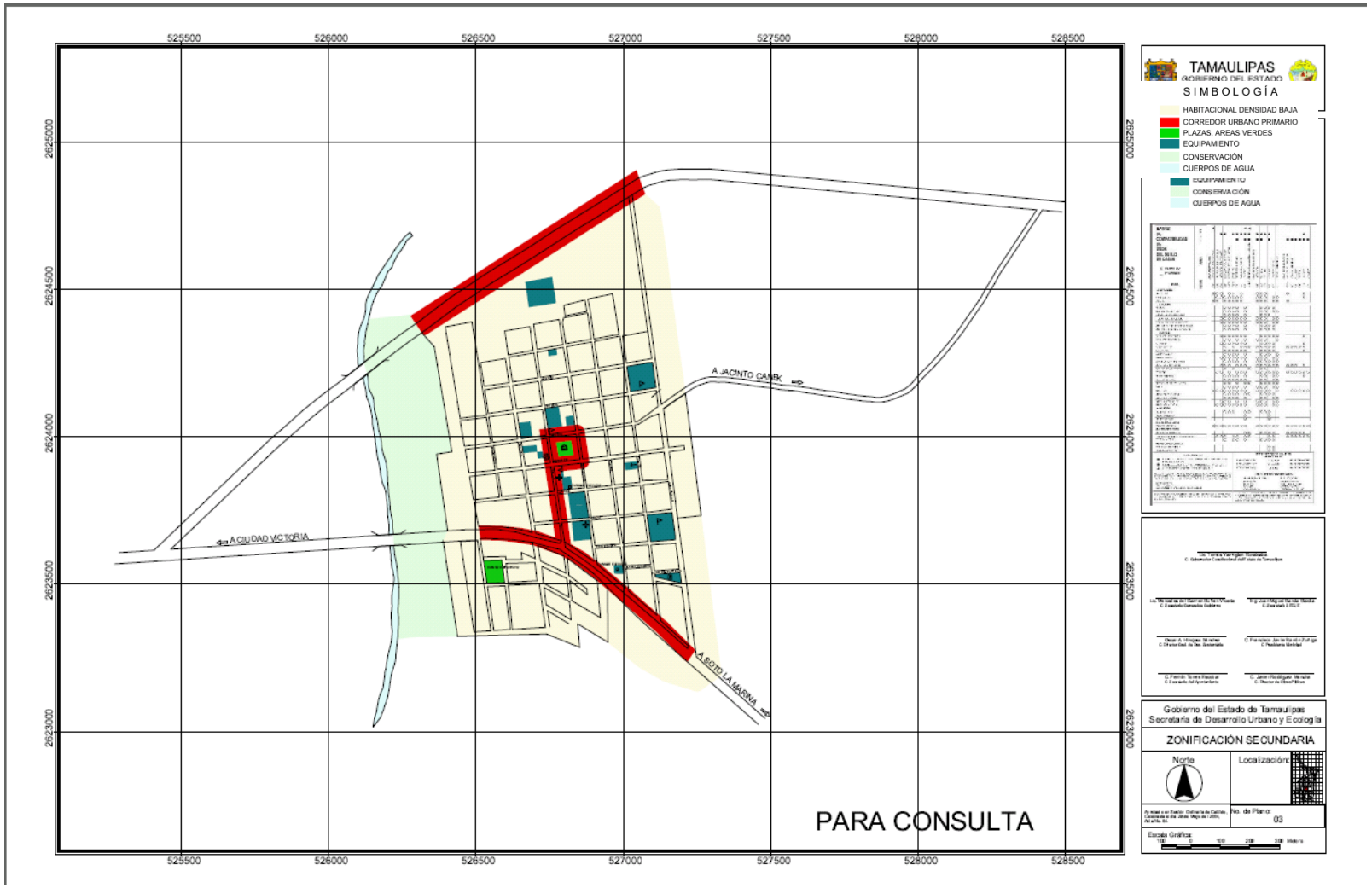

Figure III.4 Secondary zoning with land uses and purposes matrix

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the **3.6 Criteria urban development** section, there is also a general list of guidelines for the locations where these activities cannot be performed, which constitutes an additional means of checking on the viability of the Project. Next, they are transcribed and lined to the PETM:

"Do not allow urban development on lands with features such as:

Criteria	***PETM***
Recent, deep or shallow natural floods or any kind of artificial fill in ravines, lakes, lagoons, bays and sea embankments generally unconsolidated and sensitive in many cases, resonance effects.	*The project sits on land not with these features.*
Old billabong or dry riverbeds or lakes.	
Overhydrated land that liquefy and pull down their water table, lose their capacity, or unstable soils, with serious cracks and sensitive differential settlement.	
The inner or edges of the beds of lakes, ponds and reservoirs, or in the beds of rivers, streams and canals. The ban includes strict adherence to the buffer zone, determined by the maximum flow record on their surfaces or sections, in the last 20 years and a minimum distance of 15 meters from this level.	
Located below 5 meters high at least from the altitude of maximum growth or hydraulic above, in the case of rivers develop over 20 meters section or static water bodies with higher average radio 40 Land meters given in its stabilization averaging periods.	*The project sits on land not with these features.*
Land on depression relief, highly flood by soil sealing or constant during intense rainy periods or wetlands.	
Previous accurate determination of its limits, urban development should not be allowed in any ecological preservation, agrological of first and second order productivity, material banks, areas of mineral and oil extraction or hydraulic recharge.	

Regarding the **general regulations for land uses,** the Plan provides that to define the compatibility between various urban land uses, it should be considered as a guiding principle that:

"Any residential use must be isolated at least [...] 30 meters from a power transmission line high voltage. [9]"

Pursuant to section **industrial and pipeline uses** , the Plan provides that:

"The minimum distance between underground fuel tanks to a [...] transmission line if high voltage electrical power shall be 30 meters. [10]"

[9]Idem, page 25.
[10]Idem, page 26.

As per the PMOTDUC, we hereby reiterate that the installation of transmission lines will respect the two previously mentioned guidelines.

Likewise, it is appropriate to reiterate that the area where the works related to POETM are intended are not part of any protected area of federal or state level that could imply restrictions on the making of the project, not being included within areas of biological importance or relevance have been declared restricted areas or limited use.

On the other hand, section 4 states: **Regional and Urban Development** the Plan states that "*Based on Section 72 of the Law on Spatial Planning and Urban Development of the State of Tamaulipas, the state and municipalities shall promote coordination and concerted action and investment between the public, social and private sectors, developing the following: [...] Apply technologies that protect the environment, reduce costs and improve the quality of the development. "* From reading the target in question, it follows that the completion of the PETM be a private investment that will help protect the environment and contribute to this goal becomes a reality.

Finally, **4.2 Control of Land Use** specifies that "as *regards the use and development of areas by individuals and the government, plans to undertake the following actions: Comply with the provisions established in the State Geographic Information System for Land Use and Urban Development Planning. "* Regarding this point, it must be stated that FR processed at the time the land use approvals and construction to this municipality.

In conclusion, based on the analysis, it is clear that the installation of associated works PETM in this jurisdiction is consistent with the planning instruments and the laws that are applicable and have been linked here.

III.5. OTHER TOOLS TO BE CONSIDERED

III.5.1. Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
Section 4. [...] Everyone has the right to a healthy environment for their development and welfare. The State shall respect this right. The damage and environmental deterioration generate liability for whoever causes in terms of the provisions of the law. […]	Project turbines produce energy with zero emissions of Greenhouse Gases. The only emissions of greenhouse gases generated by the PETM, shall flow equipment used during construction, operation and maintenance. This would help the welfare of the citizens of our country, because these emissions are inevitable in infrastructure development and minimal compared with other types of power generation projects. Wind energy displaces carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that would otherwise be emitted by power generation through wind energy fossil fuels. A single 1

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
	MW turbine displaces 1 800 tons of carbon dioxide, which is the primary global warming pollutant.[11]
Section 27. [...] Consequently, the necessary measures for managing human settlements and establish appropriate provisions, uses, reserves and locations of land, water and forests, to carry out public works and planning and regulating the establishment, conservation, improvement will be conducted and growth of population centers, to preserve and restore the ecological balance; fraction of large estates, to provide, in the terms of the law regulating the organization and operation of collective ejidos and communities to develop the small rural property, for the promotion of agriculture, livestock, forestry and other economic activities in rural areas, and to prevent the destruction of the natural elements and the damage they may suffer in the property subject to the society. […]	In response to the mandate of this provision Constitution, the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and Sustainable Forest Development, which determines the realization of projects to the completion of certain studies and approval of the relevant authorities is made. Thus, it is the FR that presents this EIS-S seeking the use of natural resources by ensuring continuity of biological processes in the region, through the measures that crowd into your PMA.

III.5.2. International Treaties or Agreements

III.5.2.1. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance ("Ramsar") was ratified by the Mexican State in the year 1986 and has as one of its main objectives *stunting now and in the future the progressive encroachment on the wetland loss*, under *great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value they represent.*

In our country, there are 137 which meet the Convention requirements, a total of 8'620,240 hectares. Hence, from the review of the project area there is no place that complies with this feature and it is due to perform a bonding exercise, as can be seen in Figure III.5.

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[11] www.awea.org.

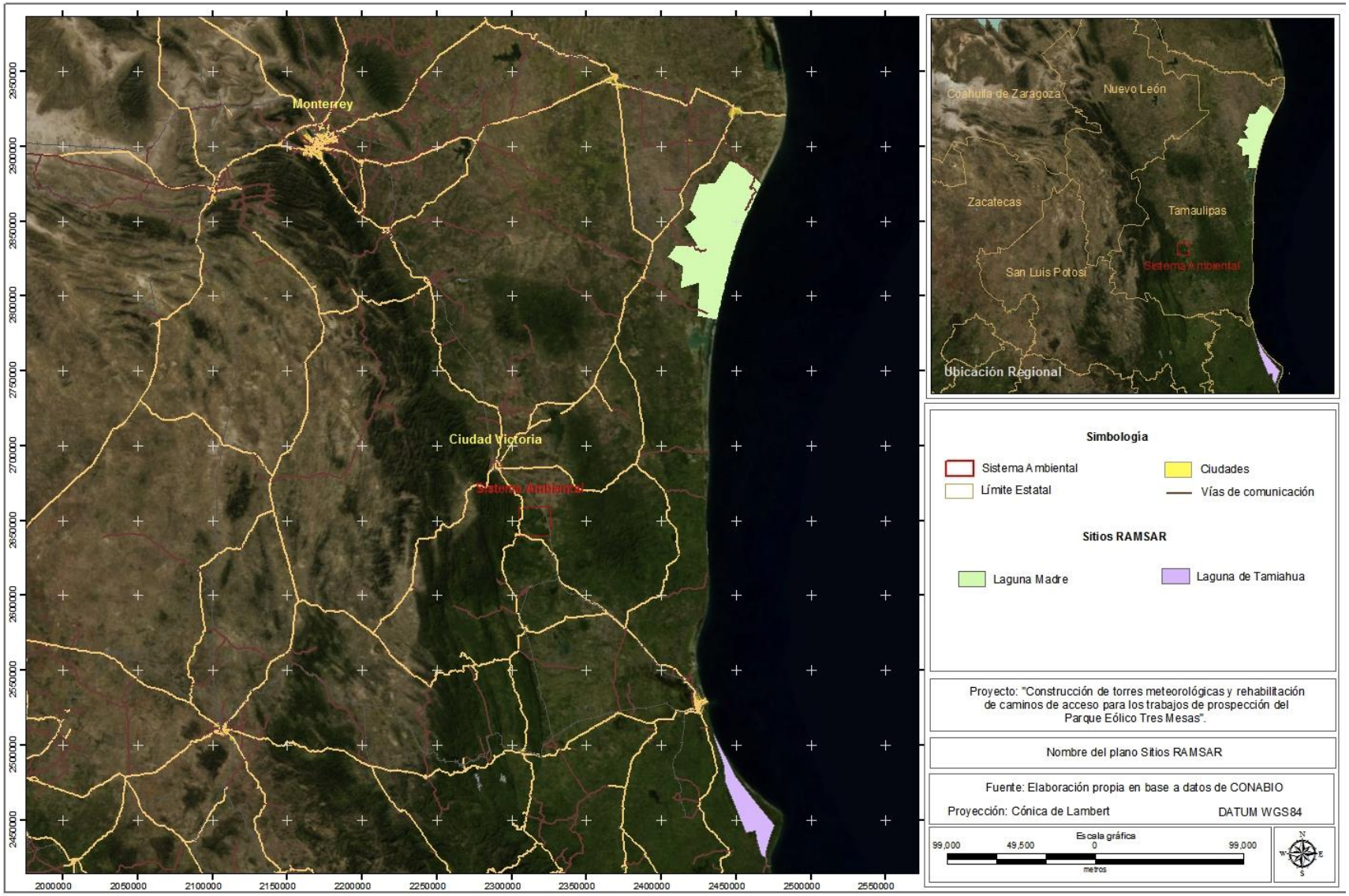

Figure III.5. Ramsar Sites in the State of Tamaulipas.

III.5.2.2. Basilea Agreement

The Basel Agreement (BC) aims to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes and their trans boundary movement and was ratified by the United Mexican States on February 22, 1991.

Hazardous waste generated during the construction stage will be handled according to the provisions applicable in the matter and is not intended to make cross-border movements of the same, so there are no provisions noted by this International Treaty.

III.5.2.3. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) seeks *conservation of endangered species subject to international trade and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.* Mexico became part of this Agreement on July 2, 1991.

In relation to this supreme law of the Union, it should be noted that the Project does not contemplate the use and / or trade in wild fauna and flora and on the other hand, it will feature Integral Program Wildlife Management and the Subprogram Wildlife rescue and Relocation, Sub Management and Rehabilitation of Wildlife and Bird Monitoring Plan and Bats.

As far as the rest of the international agreements signed by Mexico, although there are no specific provisions that are applicable to the Project, FR will be watching compliance with all regulations comprising the Mexican legal system.

III.5.2.4. Agreement between the United Mexican States and the United States of America for protection of migratory birds and cinegetic mammals

The bilateral agreement signed between Mexico and the United States in 1937, highlighted in Article I declare statement convenience *to protect migratory birds calls, whatever their origin, that in his travels dwell temporarily in the United States of Mexico and the United States, through appropriate procedures* .

To this effect, it was directed, among other things, to the countries to develop the regulation of proper protection, which bans for hunting, that refuge areas are determined to be established, the prohibition of killing insectivorous birds and the prohibition of hunting birds in aircraft.

Likewise, the Agreement in Section IV provides a list of the main migratory birds.

Thus, to ensure the protection of avifauna, the Project joined in its team experts from the Institute of Ecology, Autonomous Institute of Tamaulipas Technology and the Institute of Technology and Superior Studies of Monterrey to effect carryout one diagnosis of the type and abundance of species in order to implement preventive measures for their protection.

III.5.3. Laws

III.5.3.1. General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (Ecology Law)

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 28.- The environmental impact assessment is the process through which the Department establishes the conditions to which the performance of works and activities that may cause ecological imbalance or exceed the limits and conditions shall be subject to the rules to protect the environment and preserve and restore ecosystems, in order to avoid or minimize the negative effects on the environment. To do this, in cases determined by the Regulations to this effect is issued, those who seek to do any of the following works or activities required prior authorization for environmental impact of the Department: [….] **II.-** Petroleum industry, petrochemical, chemical, steel, paper, sugar, cement and electricity; [...] **VII.-** Changes in land use of forest areas and jungles and arid areas; [...]	The presentation of this document represents the commitment of the project to comply with the provisions of Sections II and VII of this section.
SECTION 30.- In order to obtain the authorization referred to in section 28 hereof, interested parties shall submit to the Department the Environmental Impact Statement, which shall contain at least a description of the possible effects on the ecosystem(s) which may be affected by the works or activities in question, considering the group of elements composing said ecosystems, as well as the preventive and mitigation measures, and other measures necessary to reduce to minimum the negative effects on the environment.	The EIS-S has on display the description of the environmental impacts and the measures to be applied to serve them.
SECTION 98.- For the preservation and sustainable use of soil, the following criteria will be considered.: I. Land use must be compatible with its natural vocation and should not alter the equilibrium of ecosystems; II. Land use must be in such a way to maintain its physical integrity and productive capacity; III. Productive land uses should avoid practices that favor erosion, degradation or modification of the topography, with adverse ecological effects; IV.- In the actions of preservation and sustainable use of soil, should be considered necessary to prevent or reduce erosion, deterioration of physical, chemical and biological soil properties and long-term loss of natural vegetation	Environmental criteria listed in this article were taken into account in the preparation of the EIS-S which is submitted to evaluation by FR.

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
measures; V. - In areas affected by degradation or desertification phenomena, must be carried out actions regeneration, recovery and rehabilitation necessary to restore, y VI -. Conducting public or private works which themselves can cause severe deterioration of the soil, equivalent actions should include regeneration, recovery and restoration from its natural course.	

III.5.3.2. General Law for Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS)

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 58. The Department shall grant the following authorizations: I. Changing land use on forestland, by exception, [...] **SECTION 117.** The Department may approve the change of land use on forest land, by exception, prior art review of the State Forestry Board members concerned and based on supporting technical studies demonstrating that biodiversity is not compromised or soil erosion, deterioration of water quality or decreased uptake will cause, and that alternative land uses that are proposed to be more productive in the long term. These studies should be considered together and not in isolation.	The project presented at the time the Technical Justification Study (ETJ) as a basis for evaluation and estimated from the permission to change land use on forestland for the required areas.

III.5.3.3. General Wildlife Act (LGVS)

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 18. The owners and legitimate holders of land where wildlife is distributed, will have the right to make its sustainable use and the obligation to help preserve habitat as provided in this Act, may also transfer this right to third parties, retaining the right to participate in the benefits arising from such use. The owners and legal holders of these properties, as well as third parties that perform the development, will be jointly responsible for the negative effects it could have on the conservation of wildlife and its habitat.	The Project does not provide an extractive use of wildlife, however, it will reduce the possible impact that could generate the flora and fauna in the project area, through the Comprehensive Wildlife Management and Subprogram and the Rescue and Relocation of Plant, Fauna Rescue Management Sub-program, and Bird and Bats Monitoring Plan.

III.5.3.4. National Water Law (LAN)

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 20.-Under the public nature of water resources, exploitation, use or exploitation of national waters will be made by granting or award granted by the Federal Executive [...].	The water used is preferably treated and will be transported through pipes 20,000 liters to the site, having the competent organisms' authorizations. Additionally, if required in the delivery of water, the corresponding license shall be processed and obtained.
SECTION 118. National assets referred to in this Title may be exploited, used or exploited by individuals or companies through concession granted "Water Authority" for the purpose. In the case of stone materials, it shall be subject to Section 113 BIS of this law. For the granting of the licenses referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of this Act and its regulations for licenses for exploitation and use of the national waters shall be applied, even when there are allocations, refunds or accessions of land and water to population centers.	FR will not use assets whose jurisdiction corresponds to the CNA, therefore, the license provided herein shall not be required.

III.5.3.5. General Law for the Prevention and Management of Waste (LGPGIR)

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
Section 16.- The classification of waste as hazardous, will be established in the Mexican official standards that specify how to determine their characteristics, including listings of the same and set concentration limits for substances contained in them, based on scientific knowledge and evidence about its danger and risk.	The Project will include the handling and disposal of hazardous waste as specified in this device and the Mexican Official Standards. It will also include a program for the Integrated Waste Management.
Section 18.- Municipal solid waste may be sub-classified into organic and inorganic to facilitate primary and secondary separation in accordance with State and Municipal Programs for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Waste and as to the applicable legal codes.	The solid waste generated during construction will receive treatment here indicated. For this, there will be a Program for Comprehensive Waste Management
SECTION 19 - Special handling residues are classified as follows: […] VII. Construction, demolition and maintenance waste in general.	The special management waste generated as a result of the development of the Project will be handled according to the regulations and disposed through service providers that have local authorizations as provided in the

	Program for Integrated Waste Management
Section 41.- The hazardous waste generators and managers of such waste must manage them safely and environmentally sound under the terms stated in this Act	The management of hazardous waste generated will be done with the utmost care and to the Secretary authorized for disposal provider as provided in the Program for Integrated Waste Management will be delivered.
Section 42.- The generators and other holders of hazardous waste, may engage the services of these waste management companies authorized for this purpose by the Secretariat managers, or transfer them to industry for use as inputs within their processes, where previously it has been made known to this office, through a management plan for these inputs, based on the minimization of risks. The responsibility for management and disposal of hazardous waste corresponds to the party who generates them. In the case of services management and disposal of hazardous waste by companies authorized by the Department and waste is delivered to these companies, the responsibility for the operations will be of said companies, regardless of the responsibility of the generator. Generators of hazardous waste who transfer them to companies or managers who provide such management services, should ensure upon the Department that they have the respective and existing authorizations, otherwise will be liable for any damages incurred handling.	FR will ensure that companies that outsource the management and disposal of waste have the authorizations from the Department and are aware of their responsibility in the process.
Section 54.- Mixing hazardous waste with other waste materials should be avoided to not contaminate and cause reactions that could jeopardize the health, the environment or natural resources. The Department shall establish procedures for determining the incompatibility between hazardous waste and other materials or waste.	Hazardous waste generated will be handled and disposed of under the Program for Comprehensive Waste Management.

III.5.4. Regulations

III.5.4.1. Regulation of the Ecology Law on Environmental Impact Assessment

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
"Section 5o.- Anyone willing to carry out any of the following works or activities shall previously request authorization from the Department in terms of environmental impact: […] K) ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY: I. Construction of nuclear-electric, hydroelectric, carbon electric, geothermal, wind or thermal power stations, conventional, combined-cycle or turbo gas unit power stations, except for generation stations with capacity below or equal half MW, used for backup in residential units, offices and housing; O) CHANGES IN LAND USE OF FOREST LANDS, AND IN RAIN-FORESTS AND ARID I. Change of land use to, aquaculture, farming real estate development, urban infrastructure, means of communication or for the establishment of commercial, industrial or service facilities in farms with forest vegetation […]	The presentation of this document represents the commitment of the project to comply with the provisions herein.
Section 11.- The environmental impact statements will be presented in the regional modality in the case of: I. Industrial and water stations, water farms of more than 500 hectares, roads and railroads, projects for generation of nuclear energy, dams, and, in general, projects modifying water basins; II. A group of works or activities included in a partial plan or program for urban development or ecological zoning subject to consideration by the Department as per the terms foreseen in section 22 hereof; III. A group of projects of works and activities aimed to be carried out within a certain ecological region, and IV. Projects aimed to be developed at sites, where due to the interaction with different regional environmental components, cumulative, synergy or residual impacts, foreseeing causes of destruction, isolation or fragmentation of ecosystems.	The Statement presented is not consistent with the assumptions of the statute referring therefore decided by the particular mode.
Section 12.- The environmental impact statement, in its particular form, shall contain the following information: I. I PROJECT GENERAL DATA, PETITIONER AND RESPONSIBLE FOR	The study under evaluation meets every one of the sections indicating that

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION III. Relationship with the laws applicable in environmental matters and, where appropriate, with the regulation of land use; IV. Description of the environmental system and an indication of the environmental problems identified in the area of influence; V. Identification, description and evaluation of environmental impacts; VI. PREVENTIVE AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS VII. Environmental forecasts and, where appropriate, assessment of alternatives, and VIII. Identification of methodological tools and technical elements that support the information identified in the previous sections	legal standard.

III.5.4.3. LGDFS Regulations

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
Section 120. To request permission for change of land use on forest land, the applicant must apply using the format issued by the Department, which shall contain the following: I. Name or business name and address of the applicant; II. PLACE AND DATE III. Details and location of the property or set of properties, and IV. Forest area requested for change of land use and vegetation type affect.	FR should timely file a request to change the land use on forestland with all the elements described herein.
Section 127. Authorization procedures for environmental impact and land use change on forestland may be integrated to follow a single administrative proceeding, pursuant to the provisions to this effect issued by the Department.	The petitioner has decided not to exercise this legal provision and enter each of the procedures listed independently.

III.5.4.4. LGVS Regulations

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
Section 12. People who intend to undertake any activity related to habitat, species, parts or derivatives of wildlife and that under the Act they require a license, permit or authorization of the Department, shall submit the request in the formats for the purpose by the Department [...].	The Project does not provide an extractive use of wildlife, however, reduced the possible impact that could generate the flora and fauna in the project area, through the Flora and Fauna Comprehensive Management Program and the Subprogram on Rescue and Relocation of Flora, Subprogram on Management and Rescue and Relocation of Fauna, and Birds and Bats Monitoring Plan.

III.5.4.5. LAN Regulations

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 29.- Applications for grants or assignments may be submitted both by individuals and by corporations, the latter having to prove its legal existence and legal status of the petitioner.	If the PETM had the need to apply for a grant it will comply with all requirements of the regulation in national waters and in particular what concerns the legal provision appointment.

III.5.4.5. LGPGIR Regulations

Legal Provision	Connection with the Project
SECTION 16.- The waste management plans may be established in one or more of the following ways: I. In response to the persons involved in them, they may be: a) Private, instrumented by individuals under the Act are required to the development, formulation implementation of a waste management plan, [...] II. Considering the possibility of association of the obligors to their formulation and implementation may be: a) Individuals, those in which only one obligor set to a single plan, the integrated management which will give one, several or all of the waste generated [...]	For comprehensive management of hazardous waste, solid waste and special handling, FR will draw plans and corresponding Internal Management Programs.
SECTION 24. Those who under the provisions of the Act need to be registered with the Department, the hazardous waste plans shall be subject to the procedure described in this section.	The project will develop and record the management plans for the waste generated under this provision.
SECTION 42. According to the categories set out in the Act, hazardous waste generators are: […] II. Small generator: that one carrying out an activity that generates more than four kilograms and less than ten tons gross weight in total amount of hazardous waste per year or the equivalent in another unit of measure [...] {UT1}	Based on the estimated hazardous waste generated per year, the Project is expected to be a small generator of hazardous waste.
Section 82 -. The storage areas of hazardous waste from small and large generators, as well as the services providers shall comply with the terms of this provision, in addition to those established in the official Mexican standards for some kind of waste in particular [...]	FR will comply with the conditions laid down in this article and by the official Mexican standards for hazardous waste storage.
SECTION 91 - The final disposal of hazardous waste can be done at: I. Controlled confinement, and II. Confinement in geologically stable formations.	FR will ensure that the third party who contracts for the disposal of waste is authorized by the Department and is aware of its responsibility in the process.

III.5.5. Sector Plans

III.5.5.1. Tamaulipas State Development Plan 2011-2016

The State Development Plan 2011-2016 (PED) that governs the actions of public administration in the state is structured across four areas: (i) Tamaulipas Security, (ii) Human Tamaulipas, (iii) Competitive Tamaulipas and (iv) Sustainable Tamaulipas.

The diagnosis section of Competitive Tamaulipas states that *producing combined cycle power plants located in the south of the state border and area and international hydroelectric dam Falcon, generate more than 12 percent of domestic production. In the Burgos Basin, the state generates one in five cubic meters of non-associated gas in the country. The area of 17 thousand square kilometers of gas fields is the largest of the Mexican Republic,* equivalent to *21 percent of the state's territory.* The above shows that it is a place that seeks to support the Wind Energy Project as proposed in this case FR.

In sum, within this axis is also set in the Target 10 "Strengthening of industrial activities that stimulate the economy of the region by managing services procurement, employment generation and improving perceptions of workers," *managing the expansion and diversification of the power generation industry with environmental sustainability criteria and clean technologies",* with the project being filed for consideration of this Department that goal is realized.

Similarly, the PED highlights the construction in the town of San Fernando of Los Vergales Wind Farm, *which has 70 wind turbines in an area of 30 thousand 300 hectares with capacity to produce 475 thousand gigawatts annually,* indicating that there is a strong interest for such activities to be developed as stated by FR in this EIS-S is developed.

In addition to the above, the Plan sets a specific target for the sector called "*Modernizing energy consumption patterns with ecological impact on schemes to generate clean energy for industrial and domestic consumption"* by detailing strategies and lines of action with which the project is linked:

Strategy and action plans	Connection with the Project
14.1. Promote alternative energy production, economically, socially and environmentally effective and sustainable.	The Tres Mesas Wind Farm is a sustainable and socially responsible project that responds to this strategy.
14.1.1. Promote the generation and use of clean energy for domestic and industrial consumption.	The clean energy project in question will produce energy for their own consumption.
14.1.2. Consolidate the use of wind energy.	The project embodies the fulfillment of this course of action.
14.1.4. Promote research and technological development for the production and use of clean energy.	The information generated in all studies will serve to broaden the knowledge of the region.

Finally, the section to attract investment and generate high-paying jobs is mentioned which states that in Tamaulipas *determinants for attracting and retaining investments are strengthened with*

institutional promotion initiatives that identifying opportunity gaps for the potential and established productive activity. This with skilled human capital, competitive infrastructure and service providers specializing in Tamaulipas regions to create attractive conditions for the location of investment and generating jobs with higher incomes. Thus, the variety of investments as presented today helps to turn these aspirations into a reality.

In this regard, it is stated that the PETM is consistent with state planning instrument in force.

III.5.5.2. Municipal Development Plan 2011-2013 of the Municipality of Llera

The Municipal Development Plan 2011-2013 Municipality of Llera (PMD) was published in the POT on 31 March 2011 with the vision of having " *a dynamic, healthy town, safe, clean and tidy with better quality of life through consistent and sustained improvement in housing, education, culture and employment for all its inhabitants."* The Project and associated works, which consist of electricity transmission and roads lines, stick to that vision since its main objectives include: developing a bond with the community, be a driving source of employment and support for educational projects.

From the cluster of aims and objectives set, save special relevance to the Project and associated works to "*drive optimal utilization of natural resources through the development of productive projects and sustainable actions"* , and that involves harnessing the wind to generate energy.

As MLAs, programs and projects, the Municipal Administration defined four: (i) Safety and Municipal Strengthening, (ii) Human and Social Development, (iii) Economic Development and Competitiveness and (iv) Development, Urban, Environmental and Natural Resources.

Under this structure, the guiding principle No. 3 **Economic Development and Competitiveness,** on the theme *4.3.3. Economic Development* is planning to promote the municipality as a suitable place for investment and job situation has become evident with the opening shown by the Municipality of Llera around the Project and its related works, which will bring a significant investment in its territory and employed workers in the area for their works.

In the same vein, the Plan stands as a fortress socioeconomic and physical configuration of the municipality that make an ideal project for the installation of power generation such as that set forth in this act framework features.

Finally, the guiding principle No. 4 **Urban Development, Environment and Natural Resources** , on "*Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Care",* it is noted the interest that exists in symbiosis Llera development by environmental*,* principle represents a maximum of FR in the development of your project and related works.

In summary, it can be concluded that the PETMy and related works are consistent with the policies, guidelines, and objectives of the PMD, as the municipality has referred in different offices addressed to the petitioner.

III.5.6. Sustainable regional development programs

From the review on the different sources of information from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, no Regional Sustainable Development Programs for the area in which the project is located were identified.

III.5.7. Archaeological sites, heritage sites, and similar indigenous ceremonial centers

For care of this item, in the first instance, a review in the Public Registry of Monuments and Archaeological Sites of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) was made, and four sites closed to the public in the Municipality of Llera were found, namely, El Risco de los Monos, HP-47 Rancho Jagiiey, Cedral and Laguna de los Rodríguez (See Annex III.1.).

From these, all are at a considerable distance from the project, as can be seen in Figure III.5.

However, FR according to the command of the Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas and Regulations, will notify the INAH if any site with these features were found during the construction period in order to take appropriate measures.

In summary and based on the reasons and arguments in this chapter, one can conclude that the PETM fulfills the mandate of planning instruments and legal systems that are applicable and have been linked here.

Figure III.6. Sites listed in the Public Register of Archaeological and Monuments Zones in the Municipality of Llera de Canales, Tamaulipas.[12]

[12]http://www.conabio.gob.mx/informacion/gis/