# INDIANA RENEWABLE ENERGY

Siting through Technical Engagement and Planning (R-STEP™)

Local Planning and Permitting



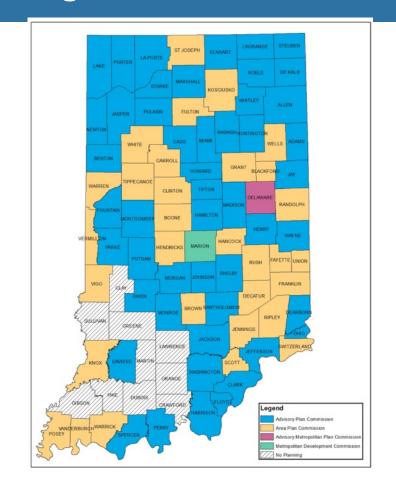
## The Role of Planning in Communities





## **Land Use Planning**

In community planning we are always balancing private property rights with regulated uses for the health, safety and general welfare of the community.





## **The Planning Team**

#### **Plan Commission**

- Prepare comprehensive plan
- Make recommendations on zoning and subdivision control ordinances
- Approve development plans and subdivisions of land
- Manage enforcement

#### **Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)**

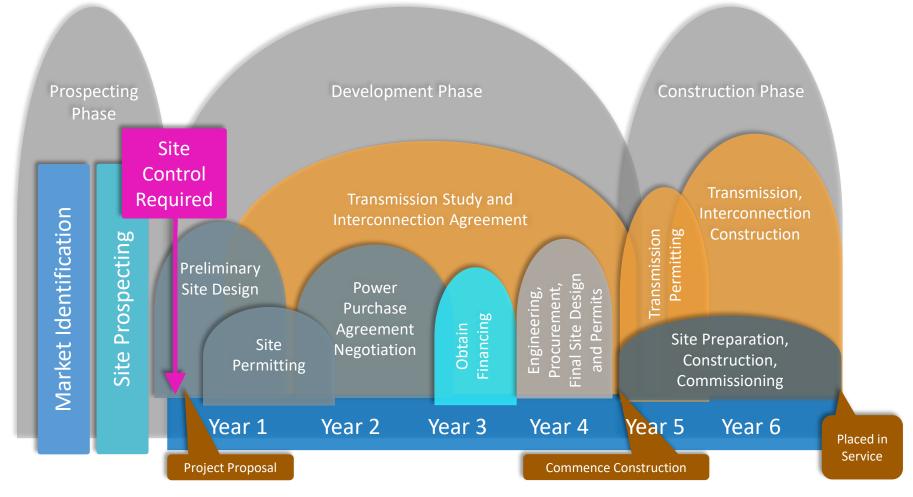
- Quasi-judicial board
- Rule on variance from development standards
- Rule on special exceptions
- Hear appeals of staff administrative positions

The **legislative bodies** adopt the comprehensive plans, ordinances and any amendments.



## Renewable Energy Planning







# **2022 Ordinance Inventory**

# Out of 82 counties that have adopted a zoning ordinance

- 51 had commercial wind land use regulations\*
- 46 had with commercial solar land use regulations

\*8 counties did not permit wind in any district

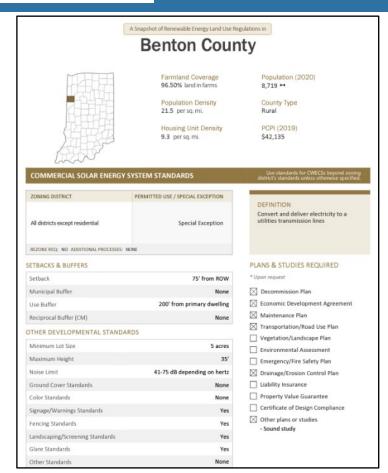


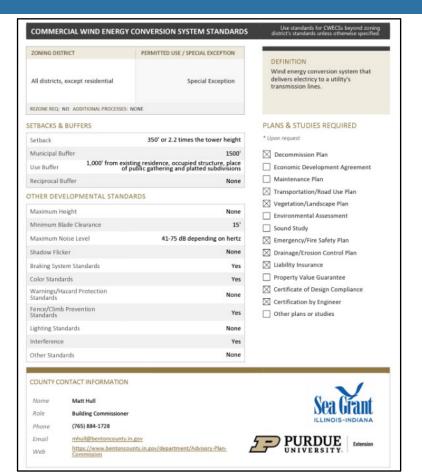






## Renewable Energy Inventory







#### **Land Uses**

Land Uses can be permitted in a zoning district

- By right
- By right with additional use standards
- By special exception
- Not permitted
- If a use is not permitted in a particular district, it might require an amendment to the zoning map or (rezoning to be allowed.)
- Overlay districts\*





## **Special Exceptions**

- A property that may be allowed under specified conditions.
- Intended for site-specific review
- Board of Zoning Appeals rules
  - Still needs to meet all district and use standards unless asking for variance
  - BZA may impose reasonable conditions
  - BZA may also require written commitments



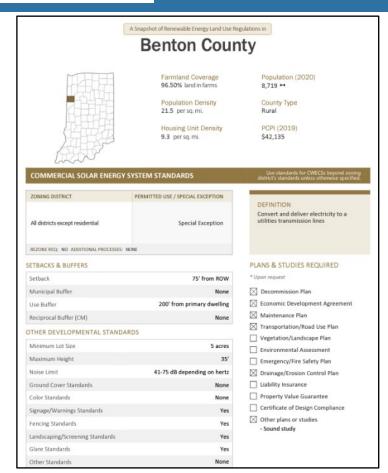


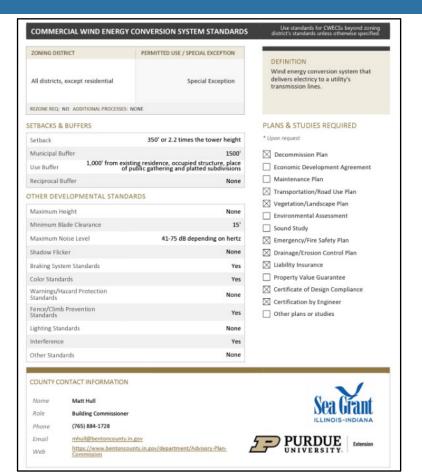
## **Criteria for Considering Special Exceptions**

- Indiana Code does not specify any set criteria
- Sometimes special criteria is confused with the variance criteria set by the state
- Communities often set general criteria for considering special exceptions
- Can also set use specific criteria
- Criteria should be used to create findings of fact for decision



## Renewable Energy Inventory







### Commercial Solar Buffers and Setbacks

Description	Number of Ordinances	Range (ft)	Median (ft)	Mean (ft)
Residences	20	100-660	200	255.5
*Other common use but	ffers include churches, s	chools (n=6)		
Setback (Property Line)	21	25-330	50	93.5
Setback (ROW)	9	30-150	100	93.3





#### **Commercial Wind Buffers**

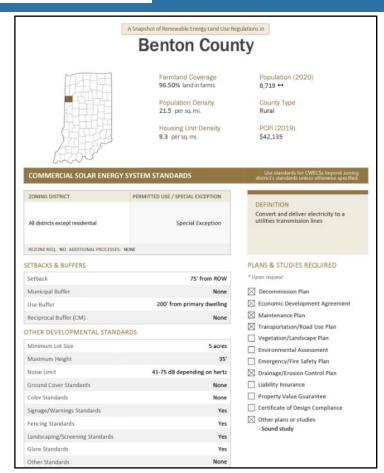
Description	Number of Ordinances	Range (ft)*	Median (ft)*	Mean (ft)*
Residences	25	640-3,960	1,000	1,384
Municipality	20	1,500-10,560	2,070	3,390
Public Conservation Land	11	600-5,280	750	1,397
Schools	11	660-10,560	1,500	3,096

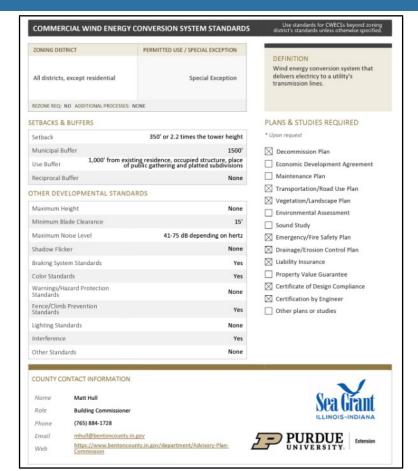
<sup>\*</sup>Many wind ordinance use a factor multiplied by total tower height for buffers and setbacks. This table reflects buffers for a total tower height of 600'. The tallest towers in Indiana currently operation are 591' according to USGS.





## Renewable Energy Inventory

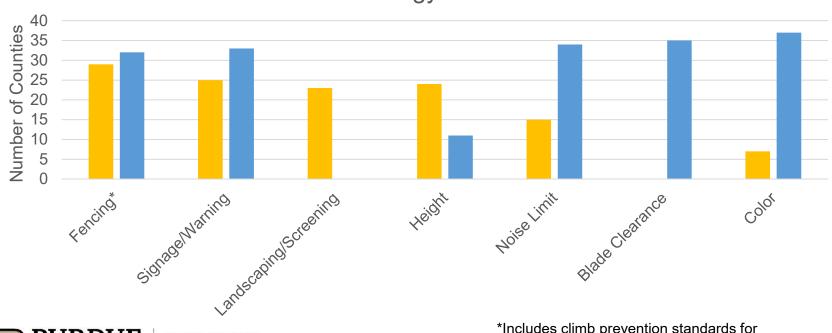






# NR-STEP Other Renewable Energy Land Use Standards







Extension - Community Development

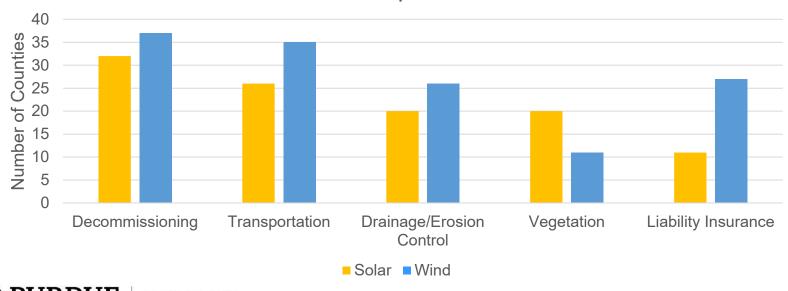
Solar Wind

\*Includes climb prevention standards for wind



# Plans Required for Commercial Renewable Energy Development

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Extension - Community Development



## **Ordinance Inventory Update**



- Ordinance inventory currently being updated
  - Adding battery energy storage systems
- Survey to Plan directors is wrapping up
- What are we expecting
  - More counties with wind/solar ordinances
  - Several counties with amendments since 2021
  - More land use moratoria



## **Voluntary State Siting Standards**

- SB 411 (2021) Established standards for a community to be considered wind energy or solar energy ready
- Communities can set less restrictive standards
- Currently no financial incentives are tied to the designation
- HB 1278 (2024) provided some flexibility in standards for this program.







## **Voluntary State Standards**

#### Wind

- setbacks and maximum height
- shadow flicker
- signal interference
- sound level limitations
- wind turbine light mitigation technology;
- drainage repair
- decommissioning

#### Solar

- setbacks, height, and buffers
- ground cover
- fencing
- underground cables and aboveground infrastructure
- glare minimization
- signal interference
- sound level limitations
- drainage repair
- decommissioning, abandonment, and "force majeure event"





## What State Siting Might Look Like

#### HB 1628 (2025) Did not pass committee

 An amendment would have allowed utility-scale projects to move jurisdiction to IURC under certain conditions (i.e. less productive soil, acreage cap for county, etc.)

#### Michigan

 New law grants permitting authority to the state unless local government adopts "compatible renewable energy ordinances" Incentive to still pursue local permitting.

#### Ohio

 State siting, but gives local representation on siting board and allows county to designate "restricted areas."

#### Illinois

Cannot have more restrictive standards than the state

#### Wisconsin

Anything over 100 MW is under state permitting jurisdiction





## Renewable Energy Planning Considerations

#### Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives

- What goals will these developments support
- What goals will they conflict with

#### Conflicting Land Uses

- What are the primary concerns or issues
- What tools/standards would help to alleviate these conflicts

#### Public Infrastructure and Investment

- How do these developments add to public infrastructure and investment
- What measures need to be put in place to protect or remediate public infrastructure

#### Externalities

 What are the positive or negative externalities of these developments





#### **Thank You**

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