HOUSE BILL No. 2492

By Committee on Energy and Utilities

2-9

AN ACT concerning counties; relating to approval of wind power generation facilities; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 19-101a and repealing the existing section also repealing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 19-1011 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 19-101a, as amended by section 4 of chapter 92 of the 2006 Session Laws of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. As used in sections 1 through 4, and amendments thereto:

- (a) "Affected landowner" means any person, firm, partnership, corporation or association owning an interest in the surface of any parcel of land, or portion thereof, on the date the notice required by subsection (b) of section 2, and amendments thereto, is sent, which is located within 2,000 feet of the physical boundary of the land the developer has leased or intends to lease for the project.
- (b) "Board" means the board of county commissioners of the county to which the application is submitted.
- (c) "Developer" means any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative corporation or other entity desiring to construct all or any portion of a wind power generation facility.
- (d) "Supermajority" means the affirmative vote of 75% or more of the county commissioners authorized to vote on such matter.
- (e) "Wind power generation facility" means a wind driven machine of a height of at least 150 feet as measured to the tip of the blade at its highest point that converts wind energy into electrical power for the primary purpose of sale, resale or off-site use.

New Sec. 2. (a) Prior to the siting of any wind power generation facility, or expansion thereof, a developer shall submit an application for approval of such siting to the board of county commissioners of any county in which the siting is to be located. The application shall be submitted on such forms and in the manner as specified by the board. The application shall include the following: (1) The name, address and phone number of the developer and the developer's contact person for the project; (2) detailed plans of the development, including all proposed siting locations and the types of wind power generation facilities to be constructed; and

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- (3) the names and addresses of all affected landowners.
- (b) The developer shall provide written notice of its intent to develop a wind power generation facility, or expansion thereof, to all affected landowners and such notice shall be sent to such landowners prior to the submission of the application required by subsection (a).
- New Sec. 3. (a) Upon receipt of an application described in section 2, and amendments thereto, the board of county commissioners shall conduct a public hearing on such application at a convenient time and location. The board shall give notice of the hearing by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once each week for two consecutive weeks. Such notice shall state the time, location and purpose of such hearing. The hearing shall be held no more than 30 days after the receipt of the application. At the hearing, the board shall receive testimony from the developer and any other interested persons. The hearing may be continued by resolution of the board.
- (b) Prior to the hearing, the board shall require the developer to produce the following relevant information, which may be submitted prior to or at the hearing: (1) A report detailing the developer's compliance or noncompliance with the siting guidelines for wind power projects in Kansas as set forth in section 4, and amendments thereto; and (2) a power purchase agreement for the purchase of the energy to be generated by the wind power generation facility or a letter of intent to enter into such agreement executed by the developer and an energy purchaser.
- Upon conclusion of the hearing the board shall by majority vote approve or disapprove the proposed siting plans set forth in the application. As a guide in determining the advisability of approving the application, the board's considerations may include, but not be limited to, any testimony offered at the public hearing and the siting guidelines for wind power projects in Kansas as set forth in section 4, and amendments thereto. If approved the board is hereby authorized to adopt a certificate of public benefit certifying such approval. The board may make its approval conditional on the developer meeting one or more of the following conditions and if such conditions are not met in the time specified by the board, then the board is authorized to withdraw its approval of the application: (1) Bonding or cash escrows sufficient to provide decommissioning of the wind power generation facility and reclamation of the site, including, but not limited to, turbines, access roads, powerlines and associated equipment and infrastructure; (2) bonding or cash escrows sufficient to mitigate damage to roads and bridges or increased demand on public accommodations or administrative burdens attributable to the construction and maintenance of a wind power generation facility; or (3) minimum setbacks from occupied buildings, public roads or other areas from time to time inhabited by the public to avoid undue risk from turbine

 blade failure or ice throw. The board shall render its decision within 30 days after conclusion of the hearing, and such decision shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once each week for three consecutive weeks.

- (d) In the event a protest petition signed by not less than 10% of the affected landowners is filed with the county clerk within 30 days following the date of the last publication of the board's decision, the board shall reconsider the application of the developer and approval of such application shall require a supermajority vote of the board. The board shall render its decision on reconsideration of the application within 30 days following the date of the filing of the petition.
- New Sec. 4. (a) The following are siting guidelines for wind power projects in Kansas:
 - (a) Land use guidelines:
- (1) Agencies and affected landowners have been contacted early in the process to identify potentially sensitive land uses and issues;
- (2) the developer knows the rules that govern where and how a wind project may be developed in the project area;
- (3) the developer has reviewed and addressed land use compatibility issues before leasing the land;
- (4) in the spirit of interacting with all affected landowners in an equitable and fair fashion when proposing lease and option agreements, the developer has provided access or direction to objective background information what will allow the affected landowner to make a fully informed decision;
- (5) the developer recognizes there are concerns specific to each region in the state, and has consulted with appropriate experts, and researched and evaluated the implications of local issues prior to selecting a specific site within the respective region;
- (6) because of the rarity and high conservation value of the tallgrass prairie it harbors, careful consideration should be given to the impact of wind power projects in the Flint Hills, particularly in the relatively unfragmented areas of the landscape. In addition, care should be given to avoid damage to unfragmented landscapes and high quality remnants in the Sandsage, Mixed Grass, and Shortgrass prairies in central and western Kansas. When feasible, wind energy development should be located on already altered landscapes, such as extensively cultivated land or areas already developed or both. An undeveloped buffer adjacent to intact prairies is also desirable; and
- (7) the developer has planned for efficient use of the land, consolidated necessary infrastructure requirements whenever possible and carefully evaluated current transmission and market access.
 - (b) Noise management guidelines:

- (1) In evaluating prospective sites, the developer has considered whether there are adequate setbacks from residential areas and rural homes, especially where the residential unit is in a relatively less windy or quieter location that the turbines, and recognized that residents who support the wind system may some day be replaced by others who will object to the noise; and
- (2) where acoustic levels are critical because of nearby residences or natural surroundings, the developer has investigated the possibility of using sound reduction technology on appropriate turbines.
- (c) Natural and biological resources guidelines: (1) The developer has considered the biological setting early in the project evaluation and planning process, and has used biological and environmental experts to conduct preliminary reconnaissance of the prospective site area. The developer has also communicated with wildlife agency and university personnel. The developer recognizes that if a site has a large potential for biological or environmental conflicts, or both it may not be worth the time and cost of conducting detailed wind resource evaluation work;
- (2) the developer has contacted appropriate resource management agencies early in the planning process to determine if there are any resources of special concern in the area under consideration;
- (3) the developer has involved local environmental/natural resources groups as soon as practicable as these groups will be less likely to react negatively to a project if they understand its requirements and see their concerns are being seriously addressed;
- (4) the developer recognizes that a key tool for avoiding unnecessary negative ecological impacts of wind power development is planning and has conducted landscape-level examinations of key wildlife habitats, migration corridors, staging/concentration areas, and breeding and brood-rearing areas to develop general siting strategies;
- (5) legally protected wildlife, such as threatened and endangered species, present or potentially present at a site should receive careful review. The developer recognizes that other seriously declining or vulnerable species that have no legal protection may also be present, and has researched wildlife issues at each site and attempted to understand how a wind energy project might impact individual species of concern;
- (6) sites where native vegetation is scarce or absent will have substantially fewer biological resource concerns, and the developer should where possible, avoid large, intact areas of native vegetation;
- (7) the developer should bury power lines when feasible. In regions where grassland burning is practiced, infrastructure should be able to withstand periodic burning of vegetation. Roads and fences should be minimized:
- (8) the developer should not allow perches on the nacelles of tur-

bines. Towers should not utilize lattice-type construction or other designs that provide perches for avian predators. The developer has addressed potential adverse affects of turbine warning lights on migrating birds;

- (9) the developer should situate turbines in a way that does not interfere with important wildlife movement corridors and staging areas;
- (10) when it is possible to avoid significant ecological damage in the siting of a wind power generation facility, the developer has considered mitigation for habitat loss. Appropriate actions may include ecological restoration, long-term management agreements, and conservation easements to enhance or protect sites with similar or higher ecological quality to that of the developed site; and
- (11) the developer has considered potential cumulative regional impacts from multiple wind energy projects when making environmental assessments and mitigation decisions because failure to consider multiple projects will prevent analysis at a scale that could potentially yield a much different picture.
 - (d) Visual impact guidelines:
- (1) The visual impact of wind power projects is an important consideration in siting deliberations. The developer has evaluated fully the impact on the quality of the surrounding landscape and viewsheds, especially in areas with high aesthetic qualities and where affected landowners' property may be impacted by the siting. Accurate visual representations of potential projects (including visual simulations and viewshed analyses) are useful ways of providing information to affected landowners, the general public and agencies regarding the visual impact of wind power projects;
- (2) the developer has listened to the communities and affected landowners in all project phases;
- (3) the developer has considered adapting the project design to minimize visual exposure from visually sensitive areas;
- (4) the developer has planned the project to minimize the need for developed roads or cut-and-fill;
- (5) the developer has considered the possibilities and benefits of using roadless project designs or designs that rely on existing roads; and
- (6) the developer has identified designated scenic byways and popular vistas, and avoided sites that are readily visible from those points.
 - (e) Soil erosion and water quality:
- (1) Wherever possible, the developer has avoided sites that require construction activities on steep slopes;
- (2) in considering the appropriate erosion control measures required for a specific site, the developer is aware that although some measures may require greater expense initially, significant savings will occur over the life of the project in reduced maintenance and replacement costs,

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and a well-developed erosion and sediment control plan may also reduce regulatory delays in approving and monitoring the project;

- (3) the developer recognizes that construction and maintenance should be done when the ground is frozen or when soils are dry and the native vegetation is dormant;
- (4) the developer recognizes that improved roads and construction staging areas should be kept to a minimum, and care should be given to avoid sensitive habitats;
- (5) the developer recognizes that ongoing operation and maintenance activities should be carried out as practical by use of light conveyances to minimize habitat disturbance and the need for improved roads; and
- (6) the developer recognizes that native vegetation of local highest should be used when reseeding disturbed areas, and that wildlife and plant composition should be considered in determining the frequency and timing of mowing near turbines.
- (f) Safety guidelines: The developer has included the need for safety setbacks when evaluating specific parcels for development, and recognizes that sufficient spacing from public access ways, and particularly from residential areas and structures can mitigate many siting issues.
 - (g) Cultural, archaeological and paleontological guidelines:
- (1) The developer has avoided selecting sites with potentially sensitive cultural or historical resources whenever possible, and always involve affected landowners early on;
- (2) the developer has consulted with the Kansas state historical society and qualified professional specialists familiar with cultural and fossil resources in the project development area;
- (3) the developer recognizes that some sensitive resources and sites may be confidential to Native Americans, and has respected this confidentiality and plans to work closely with tribal representatives to avoid disruption of these resources;
- (4) the developer has designed project site layouts to avoid sensitive resources if possible;
- (5) the developer has provided for monitoring and mitigation for protection of sensitive resources during construction and operation of the project; and
- (6) the developer has allowed adequate time in the project schedule for data and specimen recovery, mapping analysis and reporting.
 - (h) Socioeconomic, public service and infrastructure guidelines:
- (1) The developer has consulted with the local agencies and service districts to determine if and how the project's requirements may affect community services, costs and infrastructure;
- (2) if possible, the developer has planned the project's operation and construction to avoid or minimize potential impacts on community serv-

ices and infrastructure:

- (3) the developer recognizes that the Kansas personal property tax exemption available to renewable energy projects affects the local community. Developers are encouraged to incorporate community and goodwill initiatives into the project's economic plan and work to be good neighbors;
- (4) the developer has not exploited the fact that some districts or counties do not yet have an established zoning permitting process applicable to wind energy projects, and has worked with the appropriate local officials to establish reasonable parameters and made the process as transparent and informative to the public as practicable;
- (5) the developer has provided information related to possible future project expansions. Affected landowners should recognize that developers may not have precise information about future expansions, and the developer recognizes that affected landowner issues and concerns may be dependent on project scale, and that expanded projects may involve impacts not specifically addressed during the initial project;
- (6) the developer has anticipated and made provisions for future site decommissioning and restoration;
- (7) the developer will utilize local contractors and providers for services, supplies, and equipment as much as possible during construction and operation of the project; and
- (8) the developer recognizes that the local community may not have a specific need for the electricity generated by the proposed project, and that there should be substantive public benefits beyond the greater good of hosting a renewable energy facility.
 - (i) Public interaction guidelines:
- (1) The developer has prepared and will implement a public outreach program on the benefits and trade-offs involved in wind generation; and
- (2) the developer has provided access or direction to objective background resources that will allow the interested parties to make fully informed decisions. Decision making by developers, affected landowners, elected officials and the general public will be enhanced when accurate and comprehensive information is shared and ample opportunity for two-way communication is available. Public involvement through meetings and public forums should be incorporated into the siting process.
- New Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 4, and amendments thereto, shall only apply to counties which have not adopted zoning and planning regulations pursuant to article 7 of chapter 12 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or article 29 of chapter 19 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 19-101a is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-101a. (a) The board of county commissioners may transact all

county business and perform all powers of local legislation and administration it deems appropriate, subject only to the following limitations, restrictions or prohibitions:

- (1) Counties shall be subject to all acts of the legislature which apply uniformly to all counties.
 - (2) Counties may not affect the courts located therein.
- (3) Counties shall be subject to acts of the legislature prescribing limits of indebtedness.
 - (4) In the exercise of powers of local legislation and administration authorized under provisions of this section, the home rule power conferred on cities to determine their local affairs and government shall not be superseded or impaired without the consent of the governing body of each city within a county which may be affected.
 - (5) Counties may not legislate on social welfare administered under state law enacted pursuant to or in conformity with public law No. 271—74th congress, or amendments thereof.
 - (6) Counties shall be subject to all acts of the legislature concerning elections, election commissioners and officers and their duties as such officers and the election of county officers.
 - (7) Counties shall be subject to the limitations and prohibitions imposed under K.S.A. 12-187 to 12-195, inclusive, and amendments thereto, prescribing limitations upon the levy of retailers' sales taxes by counties.
 - (8) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in statutes made nonuniform in application solely by reason of authorizing exceptions for counties having adopted a charter for county government.
 - (9) No county may levy ad valorem taxes under the authority of this section upon real property located within any redevelopment project area established under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1772, and amendments thereto, unless the resolution authorizing the same specifically authorized a portion of the proceeds of such levy to be used to pay the principal of and interest upon bonds issued by a city under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1774, and amendments thereto.
 - (10) Counties shall have no power under this section to exempt from any statute authorizing or requiring the levy of taxes and providing substitute and additional provisions on the same subject, unless the resolution authorizing the same specifically provides for a portion of the proceeds of such levy to be used to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued by cities under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1774, and amendments thereto.
 - (11) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the provisions of K.S.A. 19-4601 through 19-4625, and amendments thereto.
- (12) Except as otherwise specifically authorized by K.S.A. 12-1,101 through 12-1,109, and amendments thereto, counties may not levy and

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- 1 collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived.
- (13) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 19-2 3 430, and amendments thereto.
- (14) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 19-4 302, 19-502b, 19-503, 19-805 or 19-1202, and amendments thereto.
- (15) (A) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 6 13-13a26, and amendments thereto.
 - This provision shall expire on June 30, 2006.
- 9 (16) (A) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 71-301a, and amendments thereto. 10
 - This provision shall expire on June 30, 2006.
- Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 19-13 15,139, 19-15,140 and 19-15,141, and amendments thereto.
- (18) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the provi-15 sions of K.S.A. 12-1223, 12-1225, 12-1225a, 12-1225b, 12-1225c and 12-1226, and amendments thereto, or the provisions of K.S.A. 12-1260 through 12-1270 and 12-1276, and amendments thereto.
 - (19) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the provisions of K.S.A. 19-211, and amendments thereto.
 - Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the provisions of K.S.A. 19-4001 through 19-4015, and amendments thereto.
 - Counties may not regulate the production or drilling of any oil or gas well in any manner which would result in the duplication of regulation by the state corporation commission and the Kansas department of health and environment pursuant to chapter 55 and chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Counties may not require any license or permit for the drilling or production of oil and gas wells. Counties may not impose any fee or charge for the drilling or production of any oil or gas well.
 - (22) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 79-41a04, and amendments thereto.
 - (23) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 79-1611, and amendments thereto.
 - (24) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 79-1494, and amendments thereto.
 - Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 19-202, and amendments thereto.
 - (26) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 19-204, and amendments thereto.
- (27) Counties may not levy or impose an excise, severance or any 41 42 other tax in the nature of an excise tax upon the physical severance and production of any mineral or other material from the earth or water.

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- Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 79-2 2017 or 79-2101, and amendments thereto.
 - (29) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 2-3302, 2-3305, 2-3307, 2-3318, 17-5904, 17-5908, 47-1219, 65-171d, 65-1,178 through 65-1,199, and amendments thereto.
- (30) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 2006 6 Supp. 80-121, and amendments thereto.
 - (31) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 19-228, and amendments thereto.
- (32) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the wireless 10 enhanced 911 act, in the VoIP enhanced 911 act or in the provisions of 12 K.S.A. 12-5301 through 12-5308, and amendments thereto.
 - (33) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 26-601, and amendments thereto.
- 15 (34) (A) From and after November 15, 2005, counties may not ex-16 empt from or effect changes in the Kansas liquor control act except as 17 provided by paragraph (B).
 - (B) From and after November 15, 2005, counties may adopt resolutions which are not in conflict with the Kansas liquor control act.
 - (35) (A) From and after November 15, 2005, counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the Kansas cereal malt beverage act except as provided by paragraph (B).
 - (B) From and after November 15, 2005, counties may adopt resolutions which are not in conflict with the Kansas cereal malt beverage act.
 - (36) Counties may neither exempt from nor effect changes to the eminent domain procedure act.
 - (37) Counties may not exempt from or effect changes in the provisions of sections 1 through 5, and amendments thereto.
 - (b) Counties shall apply the powers of local legislation granted in subsection (a) by resolution of the board of county commissioners. If no statutory authority exists for such local legislation other than that set forth in subsection (a) and the local legislation proposed under the authority of such subsection is not contrary to any act of the legislature, such local legislation shall become effective upon passage of a resolution of the board and publication in the official county newspaper. If the legislation proposed by the board under authority of subsection (a) is contrary to an act of the legislature which is applicable to the particular county but not uniformly applicable to all counties, such legislation shall become effective by passage of a charter resolution in the manner provided in K.S.A. 19-101b, and amendments thereto.
 - (c) Any resolution adopted by a county which conflicts with the restrictions in subsection (a) is null and void.
- 43 Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 19-101a and 19-101l and K.S.A. 2005

- Supp. 19-101a, as amended by section 4 of chapter 192 of the 2006 Ses-
- sion Laws of Kansas are hereby repealed.

 Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- publication in the statute book.