

CLEAN ENERGY & ENERGY MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES

Planning & Zoning for Utility-Scale Solar

Have a question?

Use the "Questions" function to pose questions throughout the webinar



Today's Speakers

- Sarah Mills, PhD Senior Project Manager at the Graham Sustainability Institute
- Hannah Smith Master's Student at the University of Michigan School of Urban and Regional Planning





PLANNING & ZONING FOR UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR

Sarah Mills, PhD Hannah Smith

Overview

- Why plan or re-plan for solar?
- Planning for Solar
- Zoning for Solar



WHY PLAN (OR-REPLAN) FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY?



(Large) Solar being considered 48 projects, 6,659 MW



Source: MISO Queue, April 24, 2021

<u>https://api.misoenergy.org/PublicGiQueueMap/index.html</u>

+ 3,000 MW of small projects



Small-scale (net metered) Solar In Michigan





Why Plan Now?



Photo

https://www.uppermichiganssource.com/content/news/Friends-of-the-Huron-Mountain s-not-in-favor-of-wind-turbine-project-in-LAnse-489183491.html

All communities will have some solar within 5 years

- Set clear expectations for property owners and potential developers

 When zoning is silent, ambiguity
- Best before proposal is on the table
 - Time
 - Fewer conflicts of interest
 - Strategize





PLANNING FOR SOLAR ENERGY

Planning for Solar Energy

- How does renewable energy fit with your long-term plan?
- Which technologies, at which scales, and specifically where?



Solar comes in all sizes



https://news.energysage.com/how-many-solar-panels-do-i-need/

https://www.lansingstatejournal.com/story/news/local/2015/12/07/bwl-solar-a rray/76726074/



Planning for Solar – In Master Plan

• Solar-Specific Goal Language:

Goal 1: Encourage local production of solar energy on new residential and commercial construction.

Goal 2: Maximize the production of solar photovoltaic energy to the extent feasible, while minimizing potential biological, agricultural, visual, and other environmental impacts.

GrowSolar Local Government Solar Toolkit



As strategy for existing Goals & Objectives

- **Sustainability**: strategy to reach sustainability goals
- Natural Resource Protection: solar harnessed without depletion, helps protect species/habitat
- Economic Development: opportunity to expand tax base, additional income to landowners
- Tree Preservation: should address as competing use
- Historic Preservation: should address as competing use
- Farmland Preservation: opportunity to help farmers diversify and sustain ag (but may be seen as competing)



Fit with agriculture



"Renewable energy creates opportunities for farmers and landowners to earn new income

but also poses threats to farmland and local food systems."



https://farmland.org/project/farms-under-threat/

What are you trying to preserve?

- Urban boundary
- Rural vista
- Land for growing food
 - Short vs. long term?
 - Are you moving, compacting soil?
- Farm livelihoods
 - Farmer with lease
 - Tax revenues



PA 116 MI Farmland Preservation Policy as of June 2019

- Can put agreement on "pause" if...
 - Maintain existing drainage / field tile
 - Plant cover crop including pollinator habitat
 - End-of-life remediation
 - + Surety bond/letter of credit

Aim to protect long-term farmability of land; provide farmers/farm communities with new income stream



My advice to communities on solar and ag

What does <u>your</u> community mean by farmland preservation?

- Be consistent
 - What else do you allow in ag district?
 - Golf course? Residential development?



Adding Existing Conditions and Trends

- Existing solar installations
- Identify areas with greatest solar potential using solar mapping resources
 - Transmission lines
 - Substations
 - Resource potential
- Energy Zones Mapping Tool (EZMT)
 - EGLE/UM webinar & demo







ZONING FOR SOLAR ENERGY

Zoning for Solar Energy

- Zoning needs to be consistent with determined role of solar energy in long-term plan
 - Specifics matter for ability to realize plan
 - Unlikely to satisfy everyone
 - Doesn't have to be all or nothing
 - Beware of zoning out
 - But making really hard is ok
- Opportunity to send your message
 - Codify (or modify) current practice



Zoning for Solar - Scale

- Must consider the various forms of solar energy:
 - Rooftop
 - Ground-mounted accessory use
 - Solar Carports
 - Small principal-use
 - Greenfield/brownfield
 - Larger principal-use



"Solar Ready"



https://www.michigan.gov/documents/cl imateandenergy/Solar Guidebook For Local 688706 7.pdf https://solsmart.org/solar-energy-a-tool kit-for-local-governments/

- Expedited, no-fee permitting
- Group-buy programs
- Evaluating municipal buildings / properties



Zoning for Solar - Rooftop

- Typically by-right in all districts
- Visibility from road/public space — In historic districts?
- Allow solar to exceed height limit on flat roof?

• Incentivize rooftop solar?

- FAR premiums / density bonus
- Dimensional standard relief



Zoning for Solar – Ground-mounted Accessory Use

- Start with regulations for other accessory structures
 - Is visibility from road problematic?
 - Placement in front yard?
 - Lot coverage, height limit?
- Require screening on "back" side?
- Count toward imperviousness (depending on what's underneath)?



Zoning for Solar Carports – Ground-mounted Accessory Use



- Allow covering of any parking?
- Allow reduced space dimensions for retrofits?
- Incentivize through reduced parking requirements?
- Opportunities with EV charging



Zoning for Solar – "Small" Principal Use

• Set upper threshold

- What size that would seem non-controversial?
- Perhaps different on brownfield than greenfield, or based on district?
- By-right (e.g., industrial, ag districts) or special use (e.g., in residential districts)
- Set-backs, screening typically follow district



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar - Height

- Most district height limits fine
 - Currently, 16' more than enough for ground-mounted systems with wildflowers underneath
- Wildflowers or grazing underneath typically requires raising panels slightly (so don't want limit height too much)



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar - Setbacks

- Typically follow setbacks of district
- Perhaps more if adjacent to residential use or residential district
- If worry about ag land, minimize setback so less land "inactive"



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar - Screening

- Typically follow requirements in district
- May require additional screening if adjacent to sensitive uses (e.g., residential)

• If solar is seen as temporary land use, minimize/reduce screening requirements; definitely no berming



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar - Lot Coverage

- What's the intent? Imperviousness or "development"
- Exempt from lot coverage based on suitability of groundcover
- Low lot coverage % suggest accessory use, or "wasted area"
 - Appropriate if only see this supplemental farm use, not primary use
 - More likely to make large project unviable (but could be justified if that is in ordinance)
- How to measure



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar -Groundcover & Stormwater Management

- Do you care, or covered in noxious weed ordinance or other landscaping requirements?
- Be careful don't specify something that won't grow in shade
 - PA 116 requires cover crop including pollinator habitat
 - Brownfields may have different requirements
- May also want to allow for agrivoltaics
- Exempt from stormwater if ground under the array is pervious



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar -Decommissioning

- Define what is "end of life"
 - allow ~12 months
- Decommissioning plan to be approved at time of site plan approval
 - Outline of life of project, decommissioning costs, process details
 - Common to require financial guarantee or surety bond for decommissioning
 - Periodic review



Zoning for Large Principal Use Solar -Other Considerations

- Permitting (EGLE, FAA) and construction/electrical/building codes
- Safety signage
- Sound
- Fencing
 - NESČ (utilities); NEC (non-utilities)
 - Currently NEC says 7' fence or 6' + 3-string barbed wire. Do you care?

JSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE

- Is this allowed in setback?
- Ag & short-term: Limit internal drives to limit compaction

Helpful Solar Zoning Resources

- Curated repository of templates, guidance
 - <u>http://graham.umich.edu/climate-energy/energ</u>
 <u>y-futures</u>
- Case studies on brownfield solar, comparison of wind + solar in Shiawassee
- March-April 2020 issue of Planning & Zoning News
- Zoning guidance on solar from MSU Extensions (in the works)

Solar Resources

Solar energy development is rapidly growing in Michigan as technology and price continue to become more accessible. For both small-scale and utility-scale projects, the resources below can help identify the right policies for your community.

SOLAR IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Communities around the state are exploring solar power to offset the costs and emissions of other energy sources. Solar panels provide a flexible alternative to coal and gas powerplants that can allow communities to produce clean energy for local residents and the rest of the state. These resources will help you prepare, plan, and zone for solar energy production in your community.





https://www.michigan.gov/climateandenergy/0,4580,7-364-85453 98214---,00.html



Michigan Zoning Database (Thanks to EGLE)







This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Energy and the Michigan Energy Office (MEO) under Award Number ER00007478.

- Database of most zoning ordinances in the state; which have wind/solar content
- Available at <u>https://www.michigan.gov/energy/</u>

Please let us know if there are updates in your community!



EGLE grants

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- Community Energy Management Incentive Program
- Grants for updating plans & ordinances for renewable energy
 - Up to \$15,000
- Apply at www.Michigan.gov/energy

OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF MICHIGAN.GOV	
artment of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy ffice of Climate and Energy	
IMATE AND ENERGY / ENERGY / BUSINESSES	

Community Energy Management Incentive Program

Energy Services will offer financial incentives to communities, public education K-12 schools and postsecondary institutions, and other entities for energy related implementation projects, recommended from energy audits and assessments that can be completed between February 1, 2021 and July 31, 2021. The maximum rebate award is \$15,000 per applicant.

Awards will be given on a first come first serve basis at the discretion of Energy Services to work with local governments, public education K-12 schools and postsecondary institutions, and other entities on energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects such as, but not limited to: benchmarking, ASHRAE Level I or II audits, energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy projects, training, workshops, updating plans/ordinances to include energy, etc.

https://www.michigan.gov/climateandenergy/0,4580,7-364-85453 85455 855 23-475266--,00.html





More questions?

Reach out to us

- Answer questions
- Give presentation
- Connect you to MSU-Extension, other communities

Sarah Mills, PhD Senior Project Manager, University of Michigan sbmills@umich.edu

Hannah Smith Research Assistant, University of Michigan hgraces@umich.edu





CLEAN ENERGY & ENERGY MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES

Upcoming Webinars & Trainings

May 13 Financing Energy Efficiency Improvements Using Energy Savings Performance Contracts

Mid-June Clean Energy Financing Through Michigan Saves

Stay Up-to-Date and Find Recordings

www.Michigan.gov/Energy > Energy tab > Communities