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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 265

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO A MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WIND FARMS AND WIND TURBINES
3	FOR A TIME CERTAIN; AMENDING TITLE 61, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A
4	NEW CHAPTER 18, TITLE 61, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS
5	AND INTENT, TO PROVIDE A MORATORIUM FOR A TIME CERTAIN ON THE PERMITTING
6	OR LICENSING OR CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WIND FARMS AND WIND
7	TURBINES AND TO PROVIDE FOR AN UPDATE TO THE IDAHO ENERGY PLAN; DECLAR-
3	ING AN EMERGENCY AND PROVIDING A SUNSET DATE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Title 61, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 18, Title 61, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

CHAPTER 18 MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WIND FARMS AND WIND TURBINES FOR A TIME CERTAIN

61-1801. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS -- INTENT. The legislature finds that industrial wind farms and wind turbines are having a significant negative impact upon Idaho's citizens, wildlife, aesthetic values, power rates, property values and the operations of Idaho's electrical utilities. proliferation of wind development will dramatically exceed the planned resource additions for wind energy in the Idaho energy plan of 2007. Already planned wind development could easily outstrip the capacity of the utilities in Idaho to integrate the intermittent power provided by wind turbines. A recent rate increase request approved by the Idaho public utilities commission was based in part on the utility's addition of intermittent wind energy into its power sources. The wildlife managers in Idaho have been overwhelmed with the approval of wind development and the rate of development has not allowed proper analysis to be completed as to the impacts of large wind turbines being constructed in areas frequented by wildlife. Wind turbines are being considered for construction in areas known to be utilized by sage grouse, a species currently under consideration for listing as an endangered species by the U.S. fish and wildlife service, which could have immediate and far-reaching effects on Idaho. Court action and claims of negative effects on private property are becoming frequent. To properly address and better understand the operational questions, environmental and economic effects of wind energy, the legislature is placing a ban on the approval and construction of industrial wind farms and wind turbines until an analysis of such effects is complete and the Idaho energy plan is updated and until July 1, 2013.

61-1802. MORATORIUM ON CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL WIND FARMS AND WIND TURBINES FOR A TIME CERTAIN. (1) From the effective date of this

act until July 1, 2013, municipalities, counties and state agencies are prohibited from granting approval or issuing any new licenses or permits for the construction or operation of wind turbines that exceed one hundred (100) feet in height and have a nameplate capacity that exceeds one hundred (100) kilowatts. Projects that have been approved and for which the statute of limitations for legal proceedings of the state of Idaho against the project expire without any legal action against the project shall be allowed to be constructed. Projects for which legal proceedings are pending shall not be allowed to be constructed until the legal proceedings are complete and a court of competent jurisdiction finds that construction may proceed.

- (2) The provisions of this section do not apply to a facility owned or controlled by the United States government, or the Bonneville power administration for the purpose of providing power to the citizens of Idaho.
- (3) During the moratorium provided by this chapter, the Idaho legislative council interim committee on energy, environment and technology is to facilitate and coordinate a thorough analysis of the questions about all aspects of wind development that could be counter to the stated plan objectives of the Idaho energy plan of 2007 as restated herein:
 - (a) Ensure a secure, reliable and stable energy system for the citizens and businesses of Idaho.
 - (b) Maintain Idaho's low cost energy supply and ensure access to affordable energy for all Idahoans.
 - (c) Protect Idaho's public health, safety and natural environment and conserve Idaho's natural resources.
 - (d) Promote sustainable economic growth, job creation and rural economic development.
 - (e) Provide the means for Idaho's energy policy to adapt to changing circumstances.
- (4) The analysis and a final report and recommendations shall be compiled in the form of recommended amendments to the Idaho state energy plan. The amendments shall address, but not be limited to, issues related to the effect that wind development may have on power rates, the ability of Idaho's utilities to integrate more intermittent wind power into their systems, the advisability of allowing Idaho's best wind sites to be used to provide energy to markets outside Idaho, the effect wind turbines are having on natural areas and wildlife and species that could be listed as endangered, the effect that wind turbines may have on private property values and uses, the range of tax issues regarding wind power development and any other issues found to be pertinent.
- (5) The Idaho legislative council interim committee on energy, environment and technology, the Idaho public utilities commission, the Idaho office of energy resources, the Idaho department of fish and game and any other state agency may participate in the preparation of the report and recommended amendments to the Idaho energy plan of 2007. Stakeholder and public participation should be adequately provided for and encouraged and the Idaho legislative council interim committee on energy, environment and technology shall use a process similar to the one that established the Idaho energy plan of 2007 to carry out the requirements of this section. The report shall be provided to the governor and the legislature no later than January 15, 2013.

SECTION 2. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval and the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be null, void and of no force and effect on and after July 1, 2013.