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Legislative Document

No. 1236

H.P. 927

House of Representatives, March 22, 2011

An Act To Amend the Legislative Findings in the Maine Wind Energy Act

Reference to the Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology suggested and ordered printed.

Sleath & Print

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Clerk

Presented by Representative DUNPHY of Embden. Cosponsored by Senator WHITTEMORE of Somerset and Representatives: CRAFTS of Lisbon, DAVIS of Sangerville, HARMON of Palermo, JOHNSON of Eddington, MALABY of Hancock, McCLELLAN of Raymond, TIMBERLAKE of Turner, WINTLE of Garland.

1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 35-A MRSA §3132, sub-§6, as amended by PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §1 and c. 655, Pt. A, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

4 6. Commission order; certificate of public convenience and necessity. In its order, the commission shall make specific findings with regard to the public need for the 5 proposed transmission line. Except as provided in subsection 6-A for a high-impact 6 electric transmission line, if the commission finds that a public need exists, it shall issue a 7 8 certificate of public convenience and necessity for the transmission line. In determining 9 public need, the commission shall, at a minimum, take into account economics, 10 reliability, public health and safety, scenic, historic and recreational values, the proximity of the proposed transmission line to inhabited dwellings and alternatives to construction 11 of the transmission line, including energy conservation, distributed generation or load 12 management. If the commission orders or allows the erection of the transmission line, the 13 14 order is subject to all other provisions of law and the right of any other agency to approve the transmission line. The commission shall, as necessary and in accordance with 15 subsections 7 and 8, consider the findings of the Department of Environmental Protection 16 17 under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter 1, article 6, with respect to the proposed transmission line and any modifications ordered by the Department of Environmental 18 19 Protection to lessen the impact of the proposed transmission line on the environment. A 20 person may submit a petition for and obtain approval of a proposed transmission line under this section before applying for approval under municipal ordinances adopted 21 22 pursuant to Title 30-A, Part 2, Subpart 6-A; and Title 38, section 438-A and, except as 23 provided in subsection 4, before identifying a specific route or route options for the 24 proposed transmission line. Except as provided in subsection 4, the commission may not 25 consider the petition insufficient for failure to provide identification of a route or route options for the proposed transmission line. The issuance of a certificate of public 26 27 convenience and necessity establishes that, as of the date of issuance of the certificate, the 28 decision by the person to erect or construct was prudent. At the time of its issuance of a 29 certificate of public convenience and necessity, the commission shall send to each 30 municipality through which a proposed corridor or corridors for a transmission line 31 extends a separate notice that the issuance of the certificate does not override, supersede 32 or otherwise affect municipal authority to regulate the siting of the proposed transmission 33 line. The commission may deny a certificate of public convenience and necessity for a 34 transmission line upon a finding that the transmission line is reasonably likely to 35 adversely affect any transmission and distribution utility or its customers.

36 Sec. 2. 35-A MRSA §3402, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §2, is
 37 repealed.

38 Sec. 3. 35-A MRSA §3402, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §5, is
 39 amended to read:

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development and resource values when considered broadly at the landscape level.
 Accordingly, the Legislature finds that certain aspects of the State's regulatory process for
 determining the environmental acceptability of wind energy developments should be
 modified to encourage the siting of wind energy developments in these areas. Such
 changes include, but are not limited to:

- 6 A. Making wind energy development a permitted use within certain parts of the 7 State's unorganized and deorganized areas;
- 8 B. Refining certain procedures of the Department of Environmental Protection and
 9 the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission; and
- 10 C. Because the Legislature recognizes that wind turbines are potentially a highly 11 visible feature of the landscape that will have an impact on views, judging the effects 12 of wind energy development on scenic character and existing uses related to scenic 13 character based on whether the development significantly compromises views from a 14 scenic resource of state or national significance such that the development has an 15 unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character or existing uses related to the 16 scenic character of that resource.
- 17 The Legislature further finds that, while wind energy may be developed at many sites with minimal site-specific environmental impacts, wind energy developments may have, 18 in addition to their beneficial environmental effects and potential scenic impacts, specific 19 20 adverse environmental effects that must be addressed in state permitting decisions 21 pursuant to approval criteria tailored to address issues presented by wind energy development. Nothing in this section is meant to diminish the importance of addressing 22 23 as appropriate site-specific impacts on natural values, including, but not limited to, 24 wildlife, wildlife habitats and other ecological values.
- The Legislature further finds that development of the State's wind energy resources should be undertaken in a manner that ensures significant tangible benefits to the people of the State, including, but not limited to, residents of communities that host wind energy facilities; and that the State should seek to host a substantial amount of wind energy as part of a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet the goals established in the state climate action plan developed pursuant to Title 38, section 577.
- 31 Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§10, as amended by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §6,
 32 is further amended to read:
- 10. Tangible benefits. "Tangible benefits" means environmental or economic 33 34 improvements or benefits to residents of this State attributable to the construction, 35 operation and maintenance of an expedited wind energy development, including but not limited to: property tax payments resulting from the development; other payments to a 36 37 host community, including, but not limited to, payments under a community benefit agreement; construction-related employment; local purchase of materials; employment in 38 operations and maintenance; reduced property taxes; reduced electrical rates; land or 39 natural resource conservation; performance of construction, operations and maintenance 40 activities by trained, qualified and licensed workers in accordance with Title 32, chapter 41 42 17 and other applicable laws; or other comparable benefits, with particular attention to assurance of such benefits to the host community or communities to the extent practicable 43 and affected neighboring communities. 44

1 Sec. 5. 35-A MRSA §3454, first ¶, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §7, is 2 amended to read:

In making findings pursuant to Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 4 or Title 38, section 484, subsection 3, the primary siting authority shall presume that an expedited wind energy development provides energy and emissions related benefits described in section 3402 and shall make additional findings regarding other tangible benefits provided by the development. The Department of Labor, the Executive Department, State Planning Office and the Public Utilities Commission shall provide review comments if requested by the primary siting authority.

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SUMMARY

11 This bill amends the Maine Wind Energy Act to amend the findings of the 12 Legislature regarding the presumption of benefits of wind energy development. The bill 13 also removes the requirement in the laws regarding expedited permitting of grid-scale 14 wind energy development that a primary siting authority presume that a grid-scale wind 15 energy development project provides energy and emissions-related benefits.

16 The bill also corrects a conflict created by Public Law 2009, chapters 615 and 655, 17 which affected the same provision of law, by incorporating the changes made by both 18 laws and removing the requirement that the Public Utilities Commission, when 19 determining public need for a transmission line, consider state renewable energy 20 generation goals.