## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(New Draft of H.P. 866, L.D. 1027) (New Title) SECOND REGULAR SESSION		
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH LEGISLATURE		
Legislative Docun	nent	No. 2121
H. P. 2274 Reported by I printed under Join	Report A from the Commit	entatives, March 31, 1982 tee on Public Utilities and EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
	STATE OF MAIN	NE
NI	IN THE YEAR OF OUNETEEN HUNDRED AN	
Sub Co	CT to Require Public omit a Plan to the Publ ommission to Provide Fi stomers for Energy Co Renewable Resour	lic Utilities inancing to nservation and
Be it enacted by	the People of the Sta	te of Maine as follows:
	MRSA §93, sub-§3, as er amended to read:	amended by PL 1979, o
fuel and which	. Policies which enc encourage the maxim y resources indigenous	ourage economic use c ium efficient utilizatio to the State; <del>and</del>

Sec. 2. 35 MRSA  $\S93$ , sub- $\S4$ , as enacted by PL 1977, c. 521, is amended to read:

- 4. Rates or regulatory policies. Rates or other regulatory policies which encourage electric utility system reliability; and
  - Sec. 3. 35 MRSA §93, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

- 5. Financing programs. Utility financing programs to promote energy conservation and renewable resource measures.
  - Sec. 4. 35 MRSA §93-A is enacted to read:
- §93-A. Energy conservation and renewable resource financing program
  - Purpose. The Legislature finds that energy conservation and renewable resource development measures can reduce the demand for electricity and reduce the need for expensive new electric-generating and transmission capacity; that electric utility customers often have difficulty in financing these measures at current interest rates; that these measures may be less expensive to fund than construction of new electric-generating and transmission capacity; and that electricity conservation can reduce our dependence on out-of-state energy sources, in particular petroleum, and so reduce the flow of Maine's dollars out-of-state. Legislature further finds that the largest utilities should be required to establish an energy conservation and renewable resources financing program, if the Public Utilities Commission finds that such a program is in the interest of all ratepayers.
  - 2. Plans. By January 1, 1983, each electric utility operating in the State of Maine and providing service for 20,000 customers or more, shall submit a plan to the Public Utilities Commission to establish an energy conservation and renewable resource financing program for its residential and small commercial customers. After the submission of each plan, the commission shall determine whether implementation of the plan, or a reasonably modified form of the plan, may reasonably be anticipated to result in savings of energy and capacity costs as compared with the absence of a plan. If the finding is favorable, the commission shall order the plan implemented. Any plan carrying out the basic interest of this section, but submitted between July 1, 1981 and the effective date of this section, shall satisfy the requirement for submission of a plan under this section.
- For the purposes of this section, "customer" means any person who receives and pays for electric service under a residential or commercial rate schedule approved by the commission.

- The commission shall allow the utility to recover all reasonable costs of implementing and administering its plan.
- The commission may, from time to time, review and adjust a program as it deems necessary and reasonable.
  - 3. Report. The Public Utilities Commission shall report to the Legislature by November 1, 1984, on the implementation of these plans. The report shall be reviewed by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over public utilities. The report shall include the number of customers participating in each program, a description of the size and terms of the loans and the purpose of those loans, the amount of electricity savings each year and an analysis of the costs and benefits of the programs.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

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new draft would require the major electric utility companies to submit plans to the Public Utilities Commission for financing customer installations of conservation and renewable resources equipment. This new draft has 2 purposes. First, it seeks to accelerate the displacement of oil-generated electricity used for space and water heating. Second, it induces the state's major utilities and their customers to invest first in conservation new generating facilities, before investing in since these measures are almost always less expensive to fund than construction of new electric-generating and transmission capacity.

Utilities would have until January 1, 1983 to prepare and submit these plans to the Public Utilities Commission. Two years after implementation of the plans, the commission must report the results of the programs to the Legislature.

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