## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SECOND REGULAR SESSION
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Document No. 1893
H. P. 1916 House of Representatives, January 28, 1982 Filed by the Joint Standing Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and Public Utilities. Authorized by Legislative Council August 13, 1981.
Reported by Representative Hall for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and Public Utilities and 1,600 ordered printed under Joint Rules No. 18.
EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
STATE OF MAINE
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO
AN ACT to Establish Voluntary Certification for Building Energy Auditors.
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §5005, sub-§1, ¶Q is enacted to read:
Q. Establish a certification program for energy aud tors in accordance with Title 32, chapter 88.
Sec. 2. 32 MRSA c. 88 is enacted to read:
CHAPTER 88
VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR ENERGY AUDITORS

## §8021. Legislative findings and intent

The Legislature finds that certification of residential and of commercial building energy auditors would be beneficial to the health and safety of the public and would enable consumers to have confidence in obtaining accurate and complete information from an energy audit. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a voluntary certification program for energy auditors of residential and commercial buildings in order to assure the competence necessary to bring about increased utilization of energy conservation techniques.

## 11 §8022. Definitions

- As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 1. Commercial building. "Commercial building" means:
- A. Any building which is owned and operated by a person, firm, partnership or corporation employing fewer than 100 persons, which is used primarily for the wholesale or retail sale of goods or services or manufacture of products; or
- B. Any building used for residential purposes which has more than 4 dwelling units.
  - 2. Energy auditor. "Energy auditor" means a person who is trained to prepare a report which delineates the energy consumption characteristics of a building, identifies appropriate energy conservation operations and maintenance procedures and recommends appropriate energy conservation measures.
  - 3. Energy conservation measure. "Energy conservation measure" means the installation of materials or equipment, or both, which are primarily designed to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of alternate energy sources.
- 4. Energy conservation operation and maintenance procedures. "Energy conservation operation and maintenance procedures" means modifications to the operation and maintenance of a building or any energy using system within that building, which are designed to reduce the energy consumption within that building.
- 5. Residential building. "Residential building" means
   a building used for residential occupancy which:

- 1 A. Has a system for space heating or cooling; and
- B. Contains at least one, but not more than 4, dwelling units.
- 4 §8023. Certification

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- The Office of Energy Resources shall issue energy auditors' certificates to those individuals who meet the requirements listed in this section. The Office of Energy Resources shall maintain all relevant records.
- 1. Examination. Individuals must successfully complete a written examination administered by the Office of Energy Resources, or an examination which receives the approval of the Office of Energy Resources, encompassing energy auditing techniques. Separate examinations for residential and commercial building audits shall be administered.
- 2. Experience. Individuals must demonstrate proof of completion of at least 5 energy audits, subject to an approval inspection by the Office of Energy Resources.
- 19 §8024. Fees
- The Director of the Office of Energy Resources may establish reasonable fees for the issuance and renewal of energy auditors' certificates, based on the cost of certification. The fees shall be paid to the Treasurer of State to be used by the Office of Energy Resources for the purposes of this chapter.
- 26 §8025. Revocation, suspension or nonrenewal of certifica-27 tion
- The Office of Energy Resources shall investigate, or cause to be investigated, all complaints against certified energy auditors and all cases of violations of this chapter.

  The Office of Energy Resources may refuse to renew the certification, or the Administrative Court may suspend or revoke the certification, of an energy auditor who is found guilty of:
- 35 <u>1. Fraud. The practice of any fraud or deceit in</u> 36 <u>obtaining a certificate pursuant to this chapter;</u>
- 37 <u>2. Negligence. Any gross negligence, incompetence or</u> 38 misconduct in performing an energy audit; or

- 1 <u>3. Violation. Violation of any provision of this</u> 2 chapter.
- 3 §8026. Penalty provisions

Any person who falsely claims to be a certified residential or commercial building energy auditor commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not more than \$500 may be adjudged.

§8027. Renewals

All certificates shall expire on December 31st of the 2nd year following issuance or at such other times as the Director of the Office of Energy Resources may designate.

The certificates may be renewed on a biennial basis without further examination upon the payment of the proper fee. The Office of Energy Resources shall notify each person registered under this chapter of the date of expiration of his license and the amount of fee required for the license renewal for a 2-year period. The notice shall be mailed to the person's last known address at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of this license. Any person, who fails to renew his license within a period of 90 days following the expiration date, may be required by the Office of Energy Resources to take an examination in order to be relicensed.

## Statement of Fact

The field of energy auditing is rapidly growing. This is due to increased awareness of the benefits of energy audits, increasing energy costs and federal policies designed to promote energy auditing. An energy audit can help consumers make energy saving decisions based on facts and figures, not just guesses. Some of these decisions involve considerable investment. Other decisions could present both health and safety risks if improperly made.

The program created by this bill addresses these concerns by providing some professional standards by which consumers will be able to select an energy audit. The program establishes certification requirements for residential and nonresidential building energy auditors in anticipation of commercial and industrial needs.

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