

1 2	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
3 4	ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
5 6	Legislative Document No. 1496
7 8	S.P. 568 In Senate, May 9, 1985
9	Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.
10	JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate
11	Presented by Senator Brown of Washington. Cosponsored by Representative Mitchell of Freeport, Representative Coles of Harpswell and Representative Connolly of Portland.
12 13	STATE OF MAINE
14 15 16	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE
17 18 19 20	AN ACT to Establish Mandatory Energy Standards for Publicly-funded Buildings.
21 22	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
23	Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §1415-B is enacted to read:
24 25	§1415-B. Mandatory standards for publicly-funded buildings
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Any construction, renovation or change of use of a residential or nonresidential building undertaken after January 1, 1986, using any federal, state, county or municipal funds or guarantees or using bond proceeds of a governmental or quasi-governmental agency shall conform to the standards established by the director under the authority of section 1415-A. For buildings located in municipalities which have enacted police power ordinances regulating the con- struction and renovation of buildings, the require-

1 ments of this section shall be enforced by the munic-2 ipality. For buildings located in areas of the State 3 not covered by police power ordinances regulating the 4 construction and renovation of buildings, the re-5 quirements of this section shall be enforced by the 6 Office of Energy Resources.

7 Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §1420, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 503, §2, is amended to read:

9 §1420. Penalties

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10 It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise 11 or promote that any residential or nonresidential 12 building conforms to the provisions of this chapter 13 unless a certificate of energy efficiency has been 14 granted for that building.

15 After January 1, 1986, it is unlawful for any 16 person to construct, renovate or change the use of 17 any residential or nonresidential building in viola-18 tion of section 1415-B.

Any person who violates this prevision section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000, payable to the State, to be recovered in a civil action.

STATEMENT OF FACT

24 A voluntary energy efficiency building standards program has been in effect for 5 years. That program 25 establishes performance standards for heating, light-26 27 ing and hot water equipment and building envelope heat loss standards which builders may choose to com-28 ply with. In spite of the existence of voluntary 29 30 standards, an alarming proportion of new buildings continue to be built which are not energy efficient 31 32 and which rely on electricity for heating. That in-33 creases the statewide demand for electricity which 34 the utilities must meet. One way to meet that demand 35 is to build new power plants. The cost of constructing and operating new electric generating facilities 36 37 is escalating rapidly. Where new construction is nec-38 essary, that cost is passed on to all consumers. If

possible, the best way to avoid incurring those costs is to avoid the increased demand which would require construction of new generating facilities. Energy efficient buildings help keep electricity demands low.

5 The purpose of this bill is to make the present 6 voluntary energy efficiency building standards manda-7 tory for buildings constructed or substantially reno-8 vated after January 1, 1986, which use public funds or guarantees. Since that construction is carried out 9 10 with public money, it is reasonable that it be accomplished according to minimum energy efficiency stan-11 12 dards so as not to contribute excessively to the in-13 creased demand for electricity.

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