MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 2 3 4	(New Draft of H.P. 1493, L.D. 2104) (New Title) SECOND REGULAR SESSION
5 6	ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
7 8	Legislative Document No. 2327
9 10 11 12	H.P. 1656 Reported by Representative Vose from the Committee on Utilities and printed under Joint Rule 2. Original bill sponsored by Representative McGowan of Canaan. Cosponsored by Representative Vose of Eastport, Senator Baldacci of Penobscot and Representative Willey of Hampden. EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
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14 15	STATE OF MAINE
16 17 18	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX
19 20 21 22 23 24	AN ACT to Permit Transmission of Electricity Between Affiliated Industrial Enterprises and to Study Power Purchases and Other Aspects of Transmission of Electrical Energy through the State.
25 26	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
27	Sec. 1. 35 MRSA §2330 is enacted to read:
28	§2330. Transmission or wheeling of electric power
29 30 31 32 33 34 35	1. Affiliated industrial enterprises. Upon the request of an industrial enterprise located in the State to transmit or wheel electric energy to another industrial facility in the State owned in whole or in part by or otherwise affiliated with the enterprise, the electric utility shall enter into an agreement of not more than 30 years' duration to provide transmis-

sion or wheeling services subject to reasonable conditions and subject to the conditions of subsection 2.

- 2. Conditions. The conditions shall ensure that the fulfillment of the transmission or wheeling agreement is unlikely to result in a reasonably ascertainable uncompensated loss by or place an undue burden on the wheeling utility or its customers and will not unreasonably impair the ability of the wheeling utility to adequately serve its customers in the State.
- In the event that the person requesting wheeling and the utility requested to transmit or wheel the electric energy are unable to agree to any matter pertaining to transmission or wheeling services, the commission may require the utility to provide the transmission or wheeling services under such conditions as may be reasonable, for a period of time determined by the commission to be reasonable.
 - 3. Wheeling to electric utilities. Subject to all other provisions of this Title, any person may petition the commission for an order requiring one or more electric companies to transmit energy or energy and capacity from any utility, qualifying facility or other supplier of electricity to any utility. The commission may issue such an order if the proposed transmission or wheeling is in the public interest and meets reasonable conditions, including the conditions of subsection 2.
 - 4. Capacity obligation. In the event a utility is required to provide transmission service under this section, the utility's obligation to provide electric service to the facility receiving the transmitted electricity shall thereupon cease, to the extent of the maximum level of electrical capacity demand met by that transmission.
 - Sec. 2. Study of wheeling and electric power purchases. The Joint Standing Committee on Utilities shall study the issues of wheeling and electric power purchases. The study shall consider the value and implementation of: Purchases of foreign power; requirements for in-state access to a reasonable por-

tion of the power from any new transmission line traversing the State; and transmission or wheeling of power between unaffiliated enterprises within the State, as well as the relationship among wheeling, competition and deregulation of electric utilities.

 The Joint Standing Committee on Utilities shall submit the committee's findings and recommendations to the First Regular Session of the 113th Legislature on December 3, 1986, together with any proposed legislation. Staff assistance to the joint standing committee shall be requested from the Legislative Council.

The Public Utilities Commission, with the assistance of the Office of Energy Resources and the Public Advocate, is directed to prepare a factual report to assist the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities in this study. In preparing the report, the commission shall consult with representatives of interested parties, including industrial firms, businesses, customers, residential customers, elderly and low-income groups, electric utilities, cogenerators and small power producers. The report shall be submitted to the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities by November 1, 1936.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This new draft retains the authority from the original bill for wheeling between affiliated industrial enterprises and allows for wheeling between a utility or nonutility supplier of electricity and another utility, but does not authorize several other items which were in the original bill.

Instead, this new draft calls for a study by the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities of the other issues including: Purchases of out-of-state power; in-state access to power wheeled through the State; and wheeling between unaffiliated enterprises, as well as study of the relationships among wheeling, competition and deregulation of electric utilities. To assist in the study, the Public Utilities Commission with the assistance of the Office of Energy Re-

sources and Public Advocate and input from other interested parties will prepare a factual report to the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities by November 1, 1986. The joint standing committee would report to the First Regular Session of the 113th Legislature, December 3, 1936.

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The study is needed for several reasons. State's economy depends on a number of energy intensive manufacturing industries, which are subject to intense competition. That makes it timely to seek opportunities to encourage more efficient generation, delivery and consumption of electric energy. Maine's electric utilities purchase 17% of their electrical energy from Canada and Maine's consumers paid \$60,000,000 for the purchase of that electricity, which resulted in no increase in Maine's electrical generating capacity. By 1989, that fraction will reach about 25%. Purchases of some Canadian power may be economical and in the best interests of Maine's ratepayers, but the long-term economic and social impact of further dependence on foreign power supplies need to be evaluated in order to assess the appropriate level of those purchases. In addition, the electric utility industry is changing rapidly, subject to forces similar to those which have drastically changed the telecommunications industry, so that it is important to study the relationships among possible wheeling, competition deregulation.

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