MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2000

Legislative Document

No. 2508

H.P. 1788

House of Representatives, January 21, 2000

An Act Relating to Electric Industry Restructuring.

(EMERGENCY)

Reported by Representative DAVIDSON for the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy pursuant to Public Law 1997, chapter 316, section 12.

Reference to the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy suggested and printing ordered under Joint Rule 218.

OSEPH W. MAYO. Clerk

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, retail choice in the State's electricity market is scheduled by law to occur on March 1, 2000; and

Whereas, changes to various laws are necessary to bring the laws into conformity with the restructuring of the electric industry; and

Whereas, these changes must occur contemporaneously with the start of retail choice; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §1766, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 803, is amended to read:

The private party undertaking the installation, erection, ownership, development or operation of such an improvement may cogenerate thermal energy and electricity and may sell thermal energy to a state facility located at or near the site of the improvement. The private party may sell thermal energy in excess of the requirements of the state facility to any other customer and may sell cogenerated electricity to the state facility er-te an-electric-public-utility,--subject-to-the-previsions-of-Title 35,-ehapter-172.

Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §963-A, sub-§7-A, as enacted by PL 1993, c.
712, §1, is amended to read:

7-A. Electric rate stabilization project. "Electric rate stabilization project" means an agreement by an--electric a transmission and distribution utility with a qualifying facility, as defined in Title 35-A, section 3303, that will result in the reduction of costs to the electric transmission and distribution utility and that has been certified by the Public Utilities Commission to meet the standards established under Title 35-A, section 3156.

Sec. 3. 10 MRSA §1041, sub-§17, as amended by PL 1989, c. 585, Pt. C, §10, is further amended to read:

- Electricity. Provide financial assistance 2 generation projects --- Any--municipality,--firm--er electricity corporation-producing-electricity-by-means-of-projects-described in---section---1044,---subsection---12,---or---by---means---of---a pellutien-centrel---project,---recreational---project,---multi-level parking-facility-or-combined-project-may,-without-the-approval-of and-regulation-by-the-Public-Wtilities-Commission, -- generate - and distribute-electricity-solely-for-its-own-use-or-the-use-of-its 8 tenant,-but-may-not,-without-proper-approval,-sell-electricity-to 10 other-than-an-electric-public-utility-corporation-or-cooperative authorised-to-make,-generate,-sell-and-distribute-electricity; and
- Sec. 4. 10 MRSA §1415-H, sub-§§1 to 4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 329, §1, are amended to read:

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- 1. Certification. Before installing permanent service to a commercial or institutional building, an-electric a transmission and distribution utility, as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, shall obtain from the owner of the building or from the owner's legal agent, on a form provided by the utility, a signed certification that the building complies with the requirements of section 1415-D. A copy of the signed certification must be provided by the electric transmission and distribution utility to the Department of Economic and Community Development, Energy Conservation Division or a successor agency charged with administering energy building standards.
- 28 **2. Form.** The Commissioner of Economic and Community Development shall develop a model certification form to be used by electric transmission and distribution utilities under subsection 1.
 - 3. Fee. An--electric A transmission and distribution utility may charge a reasonable fee to cover its costs of processing certificates under this section.
- 4. Penalties. An-electric A transmission and distribution
 utility that knowingly violates subsection 1 commits a civil
 violation for which a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more
 than \$500 must be adjudged. An owner of a building who falsely
 certifies that a building complies with the standards established
 under section 1415-D commits a civil violation for which a
 forfeiture of not less than \$100 and not more than 5% of the
 value of the construction must be adjudged.
- Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §685-A, sub-§11, as amended by PL 1973, c. 569, §10, is further amended to read:
- 11. Public utility exemptions. Real estate used or to be used by a public service-corporation utility, as defined in Title

35-A. section 102. subsection 13. may be wholly or partially exempted from regulation to the extent that the commission may not prohibit such use but may impose terms and conditions for use consistent with the purpose of this chapter, when, upon timely petition to the Public Utilities Commission and after a hearing, the said-commission Public Utilities Commission determines that such exemption is necessary or desirable for the public welfare or convenience.

Sec. 6. 14 MRSA §6045, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 183, §1, is amended to read:

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§6045. Disclosure of transmission and distribution utility costs

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Upon request, an-electrie a transmission and distribution utility, as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, shall provide free of charge to current or prospective customers, tenants or property owners residential electric energy consumption and cost information for a dwelling unit for the prior 12-month period or figures reflecting the highest and lowest electric energy consumption and cost for the previous 12 months. The cost must include and separately identify the cost of the transmission and distribution utility's services and the cost of electricity. If a unit has been occupied for a period of less than 12 months or for any other reasons the utility does not have information regarding electricity consumption or costs for a period of 12 months, the electric utility shall estimate the unit's annual kilowatt-hour consumption and or cost. The estimated cost must be based on the applicable standard-offer service price or default service price established by the Public Utilities Commission. Provision of this information is neither a breach of customer confidentiality nor a quarantee or contract by the utility as to future consumption levels for or the cost of the provision of electricity to that unit. For purposes of this section, "dwelling unit" includes mobile homes, apartments, buildings or other structures used for human habitation.

Sec. 7. 17 MRSA §3204, 2nd ¶, as amended by PL 1991, c. 315, is further amended to read:

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This section does not apply to: The operation or maintenance of common, contract and private carriers; taxicabs; airplanes; newspapers; radio and television stations; hotels, motels, rooming houses, tourist and trailer camps; restaurants; garages and motor vehicle service stations; retail monument dealers; automatic laundries; machines that vend anything of value, including, but not limited to, a product, money or service; a satellite facility approved by the Superintendent of Banking under Title 9-B; or comparable facility approved by the appropriate federal authority; pharmacies; greenhouses; seasonal

stands engaged in sale of farm produce, dairy products, sea-feed seafood or Christmas trees; public utilities; industries normally 2 kept in continuous operations, including, but not limited to, electric generation plants, pulp and paper plants and textile plants; processing plants handling agricultural produce products of the sea; ship chandleries; marinas; establishments 6 primarily selling boats, boating equipment, sporting equipment, souvenirs and novelties; motion picture theatres; public dancing; 8 sports and athletic events; bowling alleys; displaying or under Title 8, chapter 9-A; exploding fireworks, musical 10 concerts; religious, educational, scientific or philosophical 12 scenic, historic, recreational and amusement lectures: facilities; real estate brokers and real estate sales representatives; mobile home brokers and mobile home 14 sales representatives; provided that this section does not exempt the 16 businesses or facilities specified in sections 3205 and 3207 from closing in any municipality until the requirements of those sections have been met; stores wherein no more than 5 persons, 18 including the proprietor, are employed in the usual and regular 20 conduct of business; stores which have no more than 5,000 square feet of interior customer selling space, excluding back room 22 storage, office and processing space; and stores with more than 5,000 square feet of interior customer selling space which engage 24 in retail sales and which do not require, as a condition of employment, that their employees work on Sundays. If an employer decreases the average weekly work hours of an employee who has 26 declined to work on Sundays, it is prima facie evidence that the employer has required Sunday work as a condition of employment in 28 violation of this section, unless the employer and employee 30 agreed that the employee would work on Sundays when the employee was initially hired. In no event, however, may any store having more than 5,000 square feet of interior customer selling space be 32 open on Easter Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Sec. 8. 17-A MRSA §357, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 106, §1, is amended to read:

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38 5. Proof that utility services have been improperly diverted or that devices belonging to the utility and installed for the delivery, regulation or measurement of utility services 40 have been interfered with constitutes prima facie evidence that 42 the person to whom the utility service is being delivered or diverted knowingly created or caused to be created the improper 44 diversion or interference with the devices of the utility. purposes of this subsection, the term "utility" includes a public 46 utility, a sewer service provider, a competitive electricity provider licensed by the Public Utilities Commission and an 48 entity lawfully providing electric metering or billing services in accordance with Title 35-A or rules adopted by the Public 50 Utilities Commission.

4	utility service is being delivered has been furnished the service for at least 30 days.
6	<pre>Sec. 9. 20-A MRSA §8354, sub-§1, ¶A, as amended by PL 1991, c. 716, §7, is further amended to read:</pre>
10	A. Adding the amounts paid by the center, satellite program or region during the previous fiscal year for:
12	(1) Teachers' salaries;
14	(2) Fuel;
16	(3) Janitorial services;
18	(4) Textbooks;
20	(5) Reference books;
22	(6) School supplies for desk and laboratory use;
24	(7) Public utility services;
26	(8) Replacement of instructional equipment;
28	(9) Insurance;
30	(10) Compensation for the applied technology director and the applied technology director's assistants; and
32	(11) Employee fringe benefits; and
34	(12) Electricity services provided by competitive
36	electricity providers or other entities authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to provide electricity
38	services;
40	Sec. 10. 20-A MRSA §8354, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1991, c. 518, §10, is further amended to read:
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44	2. Alternate method. When the cost of fuel, janitorial services, public utility services, electricity services or insurance for facilities used to provide vocational education can
46	not be separated from similar costs for other facilities not used to provide vocational education, the costs of facilities used to
48	provide vocational education are determined by prorating the
50	square footage of floor space used to provide vocational education to the total amount of floor space at the facilities.

Sec. 11. 30-A MRSA §2252, as amended by PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:

§2252. "Political subdivision" defined

"Political subdivision" means any municipality, plantation, county, quasi-municipal corporation and special purpose district, including, but not limited to, any water district, sanitary district, hospital district, municipal electric transmission and distribution utility and school administrative unit. "School administrative unit" has the same meaning as found in Title 20-A, section 1, subsection 26.

- Sec. 12. 30-A MRSA §4152, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is further amended to read:
- 2. Public utilities. The electrical work and equipment employed in connection with the construction, installation, operation, repair or maintenance of any utility facility by a public utility eerperation, as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, or by a sewer district or sanitary district in providing its authorized service, or in any way incidental to providing that service;
 - Sec. 13. 32 MRSA §1102, sub-§1-A, as amended by PL 1997, c. 576, §1, is further amended to read:

- 1-A. Public service corporations. A public service corporation or an employee of a public service corporation making electrical installations in the course of the employee's employment, including installations of conductors and equipment that are not under the exclusive control of the electric utilities public service corporation and are used to connect the electric-utility public service corporation supply system to the service entrance conductors of the premises served, including such installations of conductors and equipment that are outside a building or terminate immediately inside a building. This exception does not apply to the installation of mobile home service equipment;
- Sec. 14. 32 MRSA §1104, first ¶, as amended by PL 1995, c. 325, §8, is further amended to read:

State electrical inspectors, upon an oral complaint of imminent danger or upon written complaint of any owner, lessee or tenant of a building, state fire inspector, fire chief, fire department inspector, personnel of an-electrical a transmission and distribution utility or local electrical inspector or whenever they determine it necessary at all reasonable hours, for purposes

of examination, may enter into and upon all buildings or premises within their jurisdiction and inspect the same. They may enter any building only with the permission of the person having control thereof, or after hearing, upon order of court. Whenever any state electrical inspector finds any electrical installation in any building or structure that does not comply with this chapter, the inspector shall order the same to be removed or remedied and the owner or occupant of the premises or buildings shall immediately comply with the order. Whenever any state electrical inspector finds any electrical installation in any building or structure that creates a danger to other property or to the public, the inspector may forbid use of the building or structure by serving a written order upon the owner and the occupant, if any, to vacate within a reasonable period of time to be stated in the order.

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- Sec. 15. 32 MRSA §2315, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 386, Pt. J, §8, is amended to read:
- 20 Inspection. State oil and solid fuel compliance officers, upon written complaint of any owner, lessee or tenant of a building, state fire inspector, fire chief, fire department 22 inspector, personnel of an---electric a transmission and distribution utility or local electrical inspector, or whenever 24 they consider it necessary, for purposes of examination of the burner, chimney or fireplace installation, may at all reasonable 26 hours enter into and upon all buildings or premises within their jurisdiction and inspect the buildings or premises. inspectors may enter any building only with the permission of the 30 person having control of the building or, after hearing, upon order of the court. Whenever any such compliance officer finds any burner, chimney or fireplace installation in any building or 32 structure that does not comply with the requirements of this chapter, that officer shall order the burner, chimney or 34 fireplace to be removed or remedied, and the order must forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of that building or 36 structure or the installer of the equipment. If the compliance officer finds an installation, which falls under the compliance 38 officer's jurisdiction in any building or structure that creates a danger to other property or to the public, the compliance 40 officer may forbid the use of the building or structure by serving a written order upon the owner and the occupant, if any, 42 to vacate within a reasonable period of time to be stated in the 44 order.

Sec. 16. 33 MRSA §1952, sub-§3-A is enacted to read:

48 <u>3-A. Competitive electricity provider. "Competitive electricity provider" has the same meaning as defined in Title</u>
50 35-A, section 3201, subsection 5.

Sec. 17. 33 MRSA §1953, sub-§1, ¶M, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 508, Pt. A, §2 and affected by §3, is amended to read:

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M. A deposit or refund owed to a subscriber by a utility or by a competitive electricity provider, one year after the deposit or refund becomes payable;

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- Sec. 18. 36 MRSA §1760, sub-§9-B, as amended by PL 1999, c. 414, §19, is further amended to read:
- 12 Residential electricity. Sale and delivery of the first 750 kilowatt hours of residential electricity per month. 14 For the purpose of this subsection, "residential electricity" means electricity furnished to homes, mobile homes, boarding homes and apartment houses, with the exception of hotels and 16 motels. Where residential electricity is furnished through one meter to more than one residential unit and where the electric 18 transmission and distribution utility applies its tariff on a per unit basis, the furnishing of electricity is considered a 20 separate sale for each unit to which the tariff applies. 22 purposes of this subsection, "delivery" means transmission and distribution;

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- Sec. 19. 38 MRSA §353-A, sub-§6, as amended by PL 1993, c. 412, §3, is repealed.
- Sec. 20. 38 MRSA $\S487$ -A, sub- $\S2$, as amended by PL 1997, c. 72, $\S1$, is further amended to read:

- 2. Power generating facilities. In case of a permanently installed power-generating facility-of-more-than-1,000-kilowatts of a transmission line carrying 100 kilovolts, or more, proposed to be erected within this State by an-electric a transmission and distribution utility or utilities, the proposed development, in addition to meeting the requirements of section 484, must also have been approved by the Public Utilities Commission under Title 35-A, section 3132.
- 40 In the event that an--electric a transmission and distribution utility or utilities file a notification pursuant to section 42 485-A before they are issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the Public Utilities Commission, they shall file a bond or, in lieu of that bond, satisfactory evidence of 44 financial capacity to make that reimbursement with 46 department, payable to the department, in a sum satisfactory to the commissioner and in an amount not to exceed \$50,000. 48 bond or evidence of financial capacity must be conditioned to require the applicant to reimburse the department for its cost 50 incurred in processing any application in the event that the

2	and necessity.
4 6	Sec. 21. 38 MRSA §603-A, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1989, c. 501, Pt. CC, §1, is further amended by amending the first paragraph to read:
8	2. Prohibitions. Except as provided in subsections 47-4-A
10	and 5, no person may use any liquid fossil fuel with a sulfur content exceeding the limits in paragraph A or any solid fossil fuel with a sulfur content to heat content ratio exceeding the
12	limits of paragraph B.
14	Sec. 22. 38 MRSA §603-A, sub-§4-A, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 501, Pt. CC, §3, is repealed.
16	Sec. 23. 38 MRSA §1304-B, sub-§5-A, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1997,
18	c. 602, §2 and affected by §3, is amended to read:
20	D. Notwithstanding any limitation imposed by Title 30-A, chapter 223, subchapter III-A, or any other limitation on
22	investments imposed on a member pursuant to state law, each member may invest its funds in and participate in the
24	ownership of:
26	(1) One or more solid waste disposal facilities;
28	(2) An entity that owns one or more solid waste disposal facilities;
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32	(3) Anelectricutilityer A transmission and distribution utility that has a power purchase agreement with the owners of a solid waste disposal
34	facility that, in turn, has a solid waste disposal contract with the member;
36	contract with the member,
38	(4) An-electric-power-generation-company A competitive electricity provider, as defined in Title 35-A, section
40	3201, established by a public utility whether or not it is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission or a
42	successor state agency; and
42	(5) A subsidiary entity formed by anelectric a
44	transmission and distribution utility.
46	Sec. 24. 38 MRSA §2232, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 676, §1, is amended to read:
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50	3. Revenue. The total revenue of the incineration facility from all sources for the last completed fiscal year and each

applicant does not receive a certificate of public convenience

month of that year. Revenue figures must identify revenues from 2 each revenue source, including, but not limited to, tipping fees revenue from sales of electricity to transmission and distribution utilities; Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect March 1, 2000. 8 **SUMMARY** 10 12 This bill, which is reported by the Joint Standing Committee on Utilities and Energy pursuant to Public Law 1997, chapter 316, section 12, brings various provisions of law into conformity with 14 changes made by electric industry restructuring. Specifically, the bill: 16 18 Deletes an obsolete reference to "electric public 1. utility" in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5 in a provision concerning the use of certain fuels in state facilities; 20 22 Changes reference to "electric "transmission and distribution utility" in a provision of law 24 concerning the electric rate stabilization program; 26 Deletes an obsolete provision concerning sales of electricity to an "electric public utility" in a provision of law 28 concerning revenue obligation programs administered by Finance Authority of Maine; 30 Changes a reference to "electric utility" 32 "transmission and distribution utility" in a provision of law concerning building standards; 34 Changes a reference to "public service corporation" to "public utility" in a provision of law concerning zoning by the 36 Maine Land Use Regulation Commission; 38 6. Updates a provision of law concerning the provision of 40 estimates of electric consumption and cost by an "electric utility"; 42 7. Clarifies that the Sunday closure law does not apply to 44 competitive electricity providers; 46 Includes theft of the services οf electricity providers in the criminal code provisions regarding

theft of utility services;

Modifies provisions relating to the determination of
 vocational education tuition services to maintain the inclusion of electricity costs;

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10. Changes a reference to "electric utility" to "transmission and distribution utility" in a provision of law relating to municipal self-funded pools;

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11. Changes several references to "utility corporation" to "public utility" in provisions of law relating to electrical inspections;

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12. Changes a provision relating to unclaimed deposits or refunds owed by a public utility to include those owed by a competitive electricity provider;

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13. Changes a reference to "electric utility" to "transmission and distribution utility" in a provision of law relating to the sales tax exemption for residential electric use;

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14. Strikes a provision providing special air emissions fees for generators owned by electric utilities;

24 15. Changes a reference to "electric utility" to
"transmission and distribution utility" in a provision concerning
26 Public Utilities Commission approval requirements for site
location of development permits and deletes a reference to

"electric utility generation facilities";

- 16. Deletes a provision providing special low sulfur fuel use standards for facilities owned by regulated electric utilities;
- 34 17. Changes references to "electric utility" to "transmission and distribution utility" in provisions of law relating to investments of public waste disposal corporations; and
- 18. Changes a reference to "electric utility" to "transmission and distribution utility" in a provision of law relating to revenues of incineration facilities.