

s/mg ROF5		
ROL.		
1		L.D. 1147
2 (Date: 3/24/14 Minority	(Filing No. H- 738)
3	ENERGY, UTILITIES AND TEC	HNOLOGY
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the	Clerk of the House.
5	STATE OF MAINE	
6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTA	TIVES
7	126TH LEGISLATUR	E
8	SECOND REGULAR SES	SION
9 10	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \mathcal{B} " to H.P. 812, Protect Maine's Scenic Character"	L.D. 1147, Bill, "An Act To
11 12	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the summary and inserting the following:	enacting clause and before the
13	'Sec. 1. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§§1-D and 1-E	are enacted to read:
14	1-D. Combined observation. "Combined observation.	
15 16	more than one group of generating facilities within th viewer.	e field of view of a stationary
17	1-E. Cumulative scenic impact or effect. "Cum	
18 19	means the potential adverse effect on the scenic character scenic character of scenic resources of state or national	
20	incremental impact of a proposed wind energy developm	
21	other past or present wind energy developments within the	
22 23	of state or national significance. A determination of cur may be based upon the combined observation, succes	
23	observation of wind energy developments by a viewer.	sive observation of sequential
25	Sec. 2. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§9, ¶D, as ena	cted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A,
26	§7, is amended to read:	• • • • •
27	D. A great pond that is:	
28	(1) One of the 66 great ponds located in the Sta	•
29	having outstanding or significant scenic quality	
30 31	study published by the Executive Department, S 1989; or	tate Planning Office in October
32	(2) One of the 280 great ponds in the State's un	organized or deorganized areas
33	designated as outstanding or significant from a s	
34	Wildlands Lakes Assessment" published by th	e Maine Land Use Regulation
35	Commission in June 1987;	

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1 2 3 4	(3) One of the great ponds in the studies cited in subparagraphs (1) and (2) that is identified as having both outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources and on which there is located at least one commercial sporting camp that was established prior to 2007; or
5 6 7 8 9	(4) One of the great ponds in the studies cited in subparagraphs (1) and (2) that is not identified in those studies as having outstanding or significant scenic quality but that the primary siting authority finds, based upon evidence presented during the course of reviewing an application for an expedited wind energy development:
10 11 12 13	(a) Was not studied for its scenic values as part of either study, including but not limited to a great pond about which either study indicates there was missing information or a need for further field checking or no data were collected; and
14 15 16	(b) Meets the minimum standards for significant or outstanding scenic quality using the scenic quality overview and standards provided in the study cited in subparagraph (1);
17	Sec. 3. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§§9-A and 9-B are enacted to read:
18 19 20	<u>9-A. Sequential observation. "Sequential observation" means a view of more than</u> one group of generating facilities as the viewer travels along a linear route, including but not limited to a hiking trail or river.
21 22 23	9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning the viewer's head or body.
22	9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning
22 23	9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning the viewer's head or body.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	 9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning the viewer's head or body. Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§10-A is enacted to read: 10-A. Viewshed of a scenic resource. "Viewshed of a scenic resource" means the geographic area as viewed from a scenic resource of state or national significance that includes a proposed wind energy development. The viewshed of a scenic resource may include the visible proposed wind energy development from a single viewer position or the visible proposed wind energy development from multiple viewer positions. The viewshed of a scenic resource is limited to the geographic area within 15 miles, measured
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	 9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning the viewer's head or body. Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§10-A is enacted to read: 10-A. Viewshed of a scenic resource. "Viewshed of a scenic resource" means the geographic area as viewed from a scenic resource of state or national significance that includes a proposed wind energy development. The viewshed of a scenic resource may include the visible proposed wind energy development from a single viewer position or the visible proposed wind energy development from a single viewer position. The viewshed of a scenic resource is limited to the geographic area within 15 miles, measured horizontally, from the proposed wind energy development's generating facilities. Sec. 5. 35-A MRSA §3452, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §7, is
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	 9-B. Successive observation. "Successive observation" means views of more than one group of generating facilities from a single viewpoint as a result of the viewer turning the viewer's head or body. Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§10-A is enacted to read: 10-A. Viewshed of a scenic resource. "Viewshed of a scenic resource" means the geographic area as viewed from a scenic resource of state or national significance that includes a proposed wind energy development. The viewshed of a scenic resource may include the visible proposed wind energy development from a single viewer position or the visible proposed wind energy development from multiple viewer positions. The viewshed of a scenic resource is limited to the geographic area within 15 miles, measured horizontally, from the proposed wind energy development's generating facilities. Sec. 5. 35-A MRSA §3452, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read: 3. Evaluation criteria. In making its determination pursuant to subsection 1, and in determining whether an applicant for an expedited wind energy development must provide a visual impact assessment in accordance with subsection 4, the primary siting

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C. The expectations of the typical viewer;

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D. The expedited wind energy development's purpose and the context of the proposed activity;

4 E. The extent, nature and duration of potentially affected public uses of the scenic 5 resource of state or national significance and the potential effect of the generating 6 facilities' presence on the public's continued use and enjoyment of the scenic resource 7 of state or national significance; if the generating facilities are located within 15 8 miles, measured horizontally, from Acadia National Park, the Appalachian Trail, a 9 federally designated wilderness area, Baxter State Park or the Allagash Wilderness 10 Waterway, there is a rebuttable presumption that the generating facilities will have an 11 unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character of these areas; and

F. The scope and scale of the potential effect of views of the generating facilities on the scenic resource of state or national significance, including but not limited to issues related to the number and extent of turbines visible from the scenic resource of state or national significance, the distance from the scenic resource of state or national significance and the effect of prominent features of the development on the landscape.

18 In applying these evaluation criteria, the primary siting authority shall consider the 19 primary impact and the cumulative scenic impact or effect of the development during 20 both day and night on scenic resources of state or national significance. A finding by the 21 primary siting authority that the development's generating facilities are a highly visible 22 feature in the landscape is not a solely sufficient basis for determination that an expedited 23 wind energy project has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character and 24 existing uses related to scenic character of a scenic resource of state or national 25 significance. In making its determination under subsection 1, the primary siting authority 26 shall consider insignificant the effects of portions of the development's generating 27 facilities located more than 8 miles, measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of 28 state or national significance.

Sec. 6. 35-A MRSA §3452, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §7, is
 repealed and the following enacted in its place:

<u>4. Visual impact assessment; rebuttable presumption.</u> An applicant for an
 expedited wind energy development shall provide the primary siting authority with a
 visual impact assessment of the development that addresses the evaluation criteria in
 subsection 3 as follows.

A. If portions of the development's generating facilities are located within 8 miles,
 measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of state or national significance, a
 visual impact assessment is required.

B. If portions of the development's generating facilities are located more than 8 miles and up to 15 miles, measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of state or national significance, there is a rebuttable presumption that a visual impact assessment is required. Information intended to rebut the presumption must be submitted to the primary siting authority by the applicant with the application. An interested person may respond to the applicant's rebuttal information within 30 days of the acceptance by the primary siting authority of the application as complete for processing.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	C. The primary siting authority may require a visual impact assessment for portions of the development's generating facilities located more than 15 miles, measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of state or national significance if it finds that there is substantial evidence that a visual impact assessment is needed to determine if there is the potential for unreasonable adverse effects on scenic resources of state or national significance. Information intended to rebut or support the need for a visual impact assessment of effects on scenic resources more than 15 miles from the development's generating facilities must be submitted to the primary siting authority by the applicant or any interested person not later than 60 days after acceptance by the primary siting authority of the application as complete for processing. The applicant has an additional 15 days to respond to information submitted by interested persons.
13 14	The primary siting authority shall make decisions under this subsection based on a preponderance of evidence in the record.
15 16	Sec. 7. 35-A MRSA §3454, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:
17 18 19 20 21	1. Documentation. As part of any permit application for an expedited wind energy development, the applicant shall include the following information regarding tangible benefits, except that the applicant may submit the information required under paragraph D as an addendum to the permit application during the period in which the application is pending:
22 23	A. Estimated jobs to be created statewide and in the host community or communities, as a result of construction, maintenance and operations of the project;
24	B. Estimated annual generation of wind energy;
25	C. Projected property tax payments;
26 27 28	D. A description of the community benefits package, including but not limited to community benefit agreement payments, to be provided in accordance with the requirements of subsection 2; and
29	E. Any other tangible benefits to be provided by the project.
30 31	Sec. 8. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§4, ¶D, as amended by PL 2011, c. 304, Pt. H, §9, is further amended to read:
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	D. License or permit decisions regarding an expedited wind energy development as defined in Title 35-A, section 3451, subsection 4 or a general permit pursuant to section 480-HH or section 636-A. In reviewing an appeal of a license or permit decision by the commissioner under this paragraph, the board shall base its decision on the administrative record of the department, including the record of any adjudicatory hearing held by the department, and any supplemental information allowed by the board for supplementation of the record. The board may remand the decision to the department for further proceedings if appropriate. The chair of the Public Utilities Commission or the chair's designee serves as a nonvoting member of the board and is entitled to fully participate but is not required to attend hearings when the board considers an appeal pursuant to this paragraph. The chair's participation on the board pursuant to this paragraph does not affect the ability of the

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Public Utilities Commission to submit information to the department for inclusion in the record of any proceeding before the department.

Sec. 9. 38 MRSA §346, sub-§4, as repealed and replaced by PL 2011, c. 420, Pt. A, §34, is amended to read:

4. Appeal of decision. A judicial appeal of final action by the board or commissioner regarding an application for an expedited wind energy development, as defined in Title 35-A, section 3451, subsection 4, or a general permit pursuant to section 480-HH or section 636-A must be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court. The Law Court has exclusive jurisdiction over request for judicial review of final action by the commissioner or the board regarding expedited wind energy developments or a general permit pursuant to section 480-HH or section 636-A. These appeals to the Law Court must be taken in the manner provided in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 7 and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80C.'

SUMMARY

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This amendment makes changes to the bill, including:

 Creating several new definitions relating to the scenic impact of a wind energy development;

Adding to the definition of "scenic resource of state or national significance" great
 ponds that were not studied for their scenic values in 1987 or 1989 and that the
 Department of Environmental Protection finds have outstanding or significant scenic
 quality using the assessment criteria in the 1989 Maine's Finest Lakes study;

3. Removing from current law a requirement that judicial appeals of final action by
 the Board of Environmental Protection or the Commissioner of Environmental Protection
 regarding an expedited wind energy development be taken directly to the Supreme
 Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court;

4. Removing the provisions of the bill that apply the scenic impact laws to scenic
 resources of local significance; and

Creating a rebuttable presumption of unreasonable adverse effect on scenic
 character if a generating facility is located within 15 miles from certain scenic resources
 of state or national significance.

FISCAL NOTE REQUIRED (See attached)

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126th MAINE LEGISLATURE

LD 1147

LR 767(03)

An Act To Protect Maine's Scenic Character

Fiscal Note for Bill as Amended by Committee Amendment $\mathcal{B}(H-738)$ Committee: Energy, Utilities and Technology Fiscal Note Required: Yes

Fiscal Note

Minor cost increase - General Fund Minor cost increase - Other Special Revenue Funds Minor savings - General Fund (Courts)

Correctional and Judicial Impact Statements

Decreases the number of Law Court cases

Fiscal Detail and Notes

The amendment requires the Department of Environmental Protection and the Maine Land Use Planning Commission within the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry to consider new criteria when determining whether an applicant for an expedited wind energy development must provide a visual impact assessment. Any additional costs to these departments to consider the new criteria are expected to be minor and can be absorbed within existing budgeted resources.