

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 5, 2012 to July 10, 2013

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NON-EMERGENCY LAWS IS
OCTOBER 9, 2013

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine
2013

tromagnetic pulse capable of disabling, disrupting or destroying a transmission and distribution system and identify potential mitigation measures. In its examination, the commission shall:

1. Identify the most vulnerable components of the State's transmission system;
2. Identify potential mitigation measures to decrease the negative impacts of a geomagnetic disturbance or electromagnetic pulse;
3. Estimate the costs of potential mitigation measures and develop options for low-cost, mid-cost and high-cost measures;
4. Examine the positive and negative effects of adopting a policy to incorporate mitigation measures into the future construction of transmission lines and the positive and negative effects of retrofitting existing transmission lines;
5. Examine any potential effects of the State adopting a policy under subsection 4 on the regional transmission system;
6. Develop a time frame for the adoption of mitigation measures; and
7. Develop recommendations regarding the allocation of costs to mitigate the effects of geomagnetic disturbances or electromagnetic pulse on the State's transmission system and identify which costs, if any, should be the responsibility of shareholders or ratepayers; and be it further

Sec. 2. Monitor federal efforts regarding mitigation measures. Resolved: That the Public Utilities Commission shall actively monitor the efforts by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, ISO New England and other regional and federal organizations to develop reliability standards related to geomagnetic disturbances and electromagnetic pulse; and be it further

Sec. 3. Report. Resolved: That the Public Utilities Commission shall report the results of its examination required pursuant to section 1 and the progress of regional and national efforts to develop reliability standards under section 2 to the Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology by January 20, 2014. The Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology may submit a bill to the Second Regular Session of the 126th Legislature based on the report.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

Effective June 10, 2013.

CHAPTER 46 H.P. 971 - L.D. 1363

Resolve, To Ensure Landfill Capacity and Promote Recycling

Sec. 1. Moratorium on licenses to expand solid waste disposal facilities. Resolved: That the Department of Environmental Protection may not issue a license to expand a solid waste disposal facility that is a landfill until after April 30, 2014. This section applies to any application to expand a solid waste disposal facility that is a landfill filed after the effective date of this section. As used in this section, "expand" has the same meaning as in the Solid Waste Management Rules, Chapter 400, section 1, paragraph WW, adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection and in effect on the effective date of this section. This section does not apply to generator-owned landfills.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 47 S.P. 173 - L.D. 441

Resolve, Directing the Public Utilities Commission To Develop a Plan To Reform Regulation of Consumer-owned Water Utilities

Sec. 1. Regulatory reform plan. Resolved: That the Public Utilities Commission, referred to in this resolve as "the commission," shall develop a plan to reform regulation of consumer-owned water utilities in the State in accordance with the following.

1. The plan must be consistent with the following:
 - A. Regulatory burdens must be the minimum necessary to protect the public welfare;
 - B. Regulatory reform may not relieve any provider from complying with environmental obligations under either state or federal law, including but not limited to those relating to the safety of drinking water;
 - C. Regulatory reform may make distinctions between consumer-owned water utilities based on the utilities' available resources and expertise, as well as on the form of local governance;
 - D. Regulatory reform must ensure the continued adequacy of consumer protection regulation, including the maintenance of appropriate limitations