

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from electronic originals
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

MAINE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT ON NEW RENEWABLE RESOURCE PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENT

Report for 2013 Activity

**Presented to the
Joint Standing Committee on
Energy, Utilities and Technology
March 31, 2015**



STATE OF MAINE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Mark A. Vannoy
CHAIRMAN

David P. Littell
Carlisle J. T. McLean
COMMISSIONERS

Harry Lanphear
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

March 31, 2015

Honorable David Woodsome, Senate Chair
Honorable Mark N. Dion, House Chair
Energy, Utilities and Technology Committee
100 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

Re: Annual Report on New Renewable Resource Portfolio Requirement

Dear Senator Woodsome and Representative Dion:

During its 2007 session, the Legislature enacted an "Act to Stimulate Demand for Renewable Energy (Act), PL 2007, ch. 403 (now codified at 35-A M.R.S. § 3210(3-A)). The Act added a mandate specifying percentages of electricity that supply Maine's consumers which come from "new" renewable resources. The Act contains an annual reporting requirement, due March 31, on the status of Class I renewable resource development and compliance with the portfolio requirement. Attached is the Commission's report.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Vannoy, Chairman

On behalf of the Chairman and

David P. Littell, Commissioner
Carlisle J. T. McLean, Commissioner
Maine Public Utilities Commission

Attachment

cc: Energy, Utilities and Technology Committee Members
Deirdre Schneider, Legislative Analyst

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	3
II.	BACKGROUND	3
	A. <u>New Renewable Resource Portfolio Requirement (Class I)</u>	3
	B. <u>Class I Implementing Rules</u>	5
	C. <u>Maine’s Eligible Resource Portfolio Requirement (Class II)</u>	5
	D. <u>Renewable Energy Credits</u>	6
III.	IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE	6
	A. <u>Certified Generators</u>	6
	B. <u>Exempt Sales</u>	6
	C. <u>New Renewable Portfolio Requirement (Class I); Resources and Cost Impacts</u>	7
	D. <u>Eligible Resource Portfolio Requirement (Class II); Resource and Cost Impacts</u>	8
	E. <u>Portfolio Requirement Percentage Suspension</u>	9
	F. <u>Status of Renewable Resource Development</u>	9
IV.	CONCLUSION	10
V.	ATTACHMENTS	
	1. <u>Generation Facilities Certified by the Commission as Class I New Renewable Resource</u>	

I. INTRODUCTION

During its 2007 session, the Legislature enacted an Act to Stimulate Demand for Renewable Energy (Act).¹ The Act added a mandate that specified percentages of electricity that supply Maine's consumers come from "new" renewable resources. Generally, new renewable resources are renewable facilities that have an in-service date, resumed operation or were refurbished after September 1, 2005. The percentage requirement began at one percent in 2008 and increases in annual one percentage point increments to ten percent in 2017 and remains at ten percent thereafter, unless the Commission suspends the requirement pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

The Act contains an annual reporting requirement on the status of Class I renewable resource development and compliance with the portfolio requirement. The reporting provision specifies:

Annual Reports. No later than March 31, 2008 and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report regarding the status of new renewable capacity resources in the State and New England, and compliance with the portfolio requirement required by this section to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over utilities and energy matters. The report shall include, but is not limited to, a description of new renewable capacity resources available to meet the portfolio requirement required by this section, documentation of the loss of any existing renewable generation capacity in the State, the status of implementation of the new renewable resources portfolio requirement, including any suspensions pursuant to subsection D, and recommendations to stimulate investment in new renewable resources.

The Commission hereby submits its report to the Energy, Utilities and Technology Committee to describe the status of Maine's new renewable resource portfolio requirement. The Commission notes that this report is based on the most recently filed Competitive Electricity Provider (CEP) annual compliance reports, which were filed in July 2014 for calendar year 2013. Therefore, this report generally presents information on implementation and compliance with the portfolio requirement for calendar year 2013.

II. BACKGROUND

A. New Renewable Resource Portfolio Requirement (Class I)

As stated above, the new renewable resource portfolio requirement, referred to as Class I² requires that specified percentages of electricity that supply

¹ P.L. 2007, ch. 403 (codified at 35-A M.R.S. § 3210(3-A)).

² The "new" renewable resource requirement was designated as Class I in the Commission's implementing rules (Chapter 311) because the requirement is similar to portfolio requirements in other New England states that are referred to as "Class I." Maine's pre-existing "eligible" resource portfolio requirement is designated as Class II.

Maine's consumers come from "new" renewable resources.³ The percentage requirement began at one percent in 2008 and increases in annual one percentage point increments to ten percent in 2017 and remains at ten percent thereafter. The Act specifies the resource type, capacity limit and the vintage requirements for the new renewable resource requirement. As specified in the Act, a new renewable resource used to satisfy the Class I portfolio requirement must be of the following types:

- fuel cells;
- tidal power;
- solar arrays and installations;
- wind power installations;
- geothermal installations;
- hydroelectric generators that meet all state and federal fish passage requirement; or
- biomass generators, including generators fueled by landfill gas.

In addition, except for wind power installations, the generating resource must not have a nameplate capacity that exceeds 100 MW. Moreover, the resource must satisfy one of four vintage requirements. These are:

- 1) Renewable capacity with an in-service date after September 1, 2005;
- 2) Renewable capacity that has been added to an existing facility after September 1, 2005;
- 3) Renewable capacity that has not operated for two years or was not recognized as a capacity resource by the New England Independent System Operator (ISO-NE) or the Northern Maine Independent System Administrator (NMISA) and has resumed operation or has been recognized by the ISO-NE or NMISA after September 1, 2005; and
- 4) Renewable capacity that has been refurbished after September 1, 2005 and is operating beyond its useful life or employing an alternate technology that significantly increases the efficiency of the generation process.

The Act also includes an "alternative compliance mechanism" (ACM) that allows suppliers to pay specified amounts into the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Resource Fund⁴ in lieu of compliance with the new renewable resource portfolio requirement, and states that the Commission shall set the alternative compliance payment rate in its implementing rules. In addition, the Act allows the Commission to suspend scheduled percentage increases in the portfolio requirement if it finds that investment in new renewable resources has not been sufficient for suppliers to satisfy the requirement, the requirement has burdened electricity customers without providing

³ Contracts or standard offer arrangements that pre-date the effective date of the Act, 35-A M.R.S. § 3210(3-A)(D), and sales to qualified Pine Tree Development Zone businesses, 35-A M.R.S. § 3210-B(4), are exempt from the portfolio requirement.

⁴ The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Resource Fund was established to fund research, development and demonstration projects related to energy technologies. 35-A M.R.S. § 10121.

the benefits from new renewable resources or that there has been an over reliance on the ACM.

B. Class I Implementing Rules

As required by the Act, the Commission modified its portfolio requirement rule (Chapter 311) to implement the “new” renewable resource requirement.⁵ The implementing rules establish a certification process that requires generators to pre-certify facilities as a new renewable resource under the requirements of the rule and provide for a Commission determination of resource eligibility on a case-by-case basis.⁶ The rule also specifies that the Commission may revoke a certification if there is a material change in circumstance that renders the generation facility ineligible as a new renewable resource. Under the rules, a generator does not have to be located in Maine to be eligible as long as its power is used to serve load in New England.

As required by the Act, the rules establish an ACM that allows suppliers to make a payment in lieu of compliance with the new renewable resource portfolio requirement.⁷ The rule established a base alternative compliance payment rate of \$57.12 per megawatt-hour (MWh) that is adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. The alternative compliance payment rate in 2013 was \$65.28 per MWh.

Finally, the implementing rules allow suppliers to satisfy or “cure” a compliance deficiency in one calendar year during the following calendar year. This cure provision only applies if the supplier has satisfied at least two-thirds of its calendar year requirement. In addition, a supplier may “bank” any excess renewable credits in a calendar year for use in the next calendar year. However, a supplier may not use banked credits to satisfy more than one-third of the requirement in any year.⁸

C. Maine’s Eligible Resource Portfolio Requirement (Class II)

Maine’s original restructuring legislation, which became effective in March 2000, included a 30% eligible resource portfolio requirement.⁹ The eligible resource portfolio requirement, now referred to as Class II, mandated that each retail competitive electricity supplier meet at least 30% of its retail load in Maine from “eligible resources.” Eligible resources are defined in statute as either renewable resources or efficient resources. Renewable resources are defined in statute as fuel cells, tidal power, solar arrays, wind power, geothermal installations, hydroelectric generators, biomass generators, and municipal solid waste facilities. Renewable resources may not exceed a production capacity of 100 megawatts. “Efficient” resources are cogeneration facilities that were constructed prior to 1997, meet a statutory efficient standard and may be fueled by fossil fuels.

⁵ *Order Adopting Rule and Statement of Factual and Policy Basis*, Docket No. 2007-391 (Oct. 22, 2007).

⁶ Chapter 311, § 3(B)(4).

⁷ Chapter 311, § 3(C).

⁸ Chapter 311, § 7(A) and (B).

⁹ 35-A M.R.S. § 3210(3).

D. Renewable Energy Credits

Most of the compliance with Maine's portfolio requirements occurs through the purchase of renewable energy credits (RECs). The New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) has established a REC trading and tracking mechanism referred to as the Generation Information System (GIS). This system allows for the trading of the renewable attribute of a MWh separately from the energy value of the MWh. The GIS serves to significantly simplify compliance by suppliers and verification by regulatory commissions, and avoids double counting. Consistent with statutory direction,¹⁰ the Commission requires suppliers in the ISO-NE to verify compliance with the portfolio requirement through the GIS. Because it is not part of ISO-NE and too small to support its own GIS, northern Maine does not have a comparable REC trading and tracking system and, therefore, compliance is verified through contractual documentation and market settlement data.

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

A. Certified Generators

The implementing rules require generation facilities to be certified by the Commission as a Class I new renewable resource before such facilities can be used to satisfy Maine's new renewable resource portfolio requirement. However, not all of the facilities that have been certified are in-service and many of the facilities are also eligible for portfolio requirements in other New England states.¹¹ Presently, there are approximately 70 certified facilities, with a total capacity of approximately 1140 MW.

B. Exempt Sales

Electricity suppliers are required to demonstrate compliance with the five percent new renewable resource portfolio requirement for calendar year 2013. However, any retail electricity sales made pursuant to a supply contract or a standard offer service arrangement executed on or before September 20, 2007 (the effective date of the Act) are exempt from portfolio requirement compliance until the end of the current term of the arrangement. During 2013, approximately 142,616 MWh, or 1.16% of Maine's electricity sales, were exempt from the new renewable resource portfolio requirement as a result of the pre-existing contract exemption.

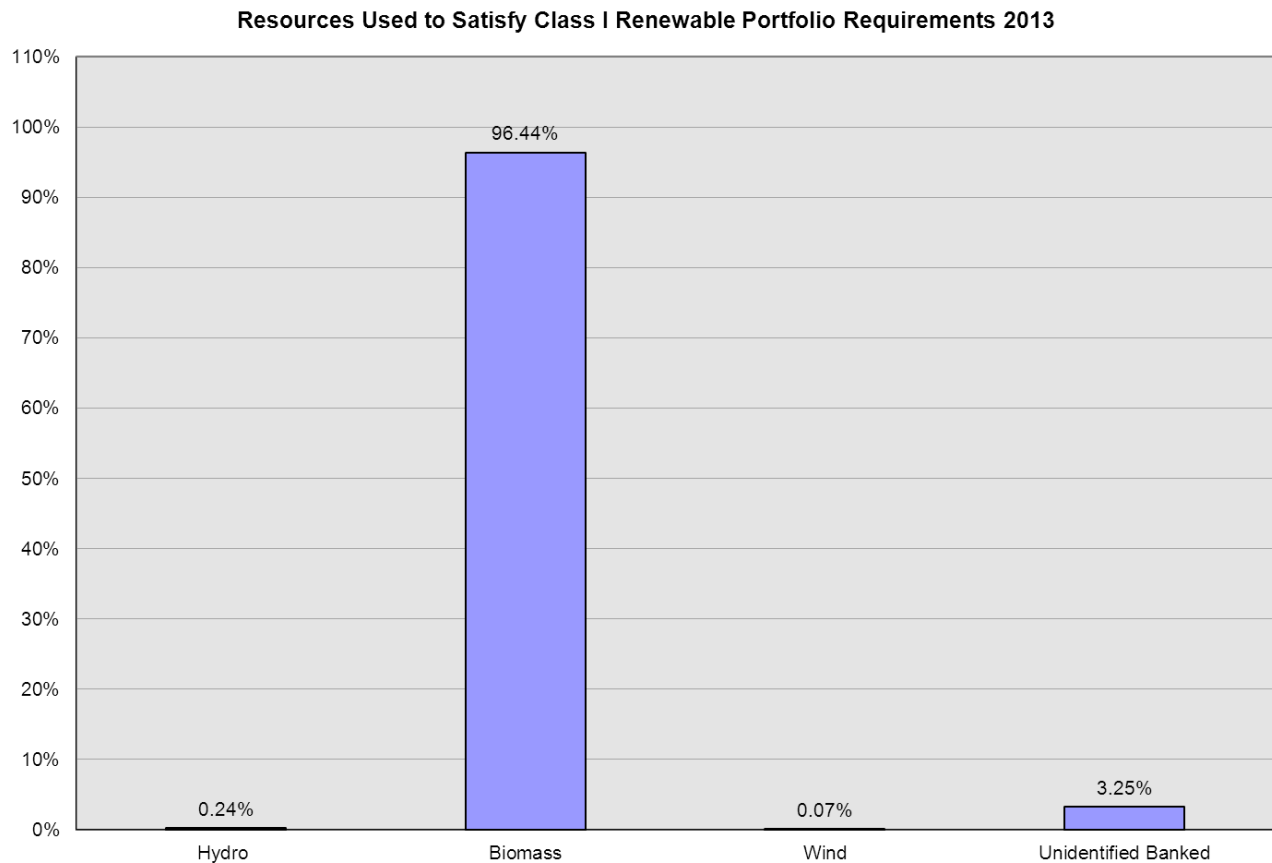
Electricity sales to serve qualified Pine Tree Development Zone businesses established under Title 30-A are exempt from the portfolio requirements. During 2013, approximately 66,179 MWh, or 0.54% of Maine's electricity sales, were exempt from the new renewable resource portfolio requirement as a result of the Pine Tree Zone exemption.

¹⁰ The portfolio requirement statute states that the Commission shall allow competitive providers to satisfy the portfolio requirements through the use of RECs if it determines that a reliable system of electrical attribute trading exists. 35-A M.R.S. § 3210(8). The Commission has determined that the GIS is such a reliable system.

¹¹ A list of the certified facilities is attached to this Report as Attachment 1.

C. New Renewable Portfolio Requirement (Class I); Resources and Cost Impacts

The following chart shows the mix of resources used to satisfy Maine's new renewable resource portfolio requirement during 2013.



As the table below shows, the RECs from twenty-one facilities were used by suppliers to comply with the 2013 new renewable resource requirement. Seventeen of the facilities are biomass, three are hydro, and one is a wind facility. Eighteen of the twenty-one facilities are located in Maine, one is located in Connecticut, one is located in Massachusetts and one is located in Vermont. Of the approximately 727,291 RECs purchased to meet the portfolio requirement in 2013, 97% came from facilities located in Maine.

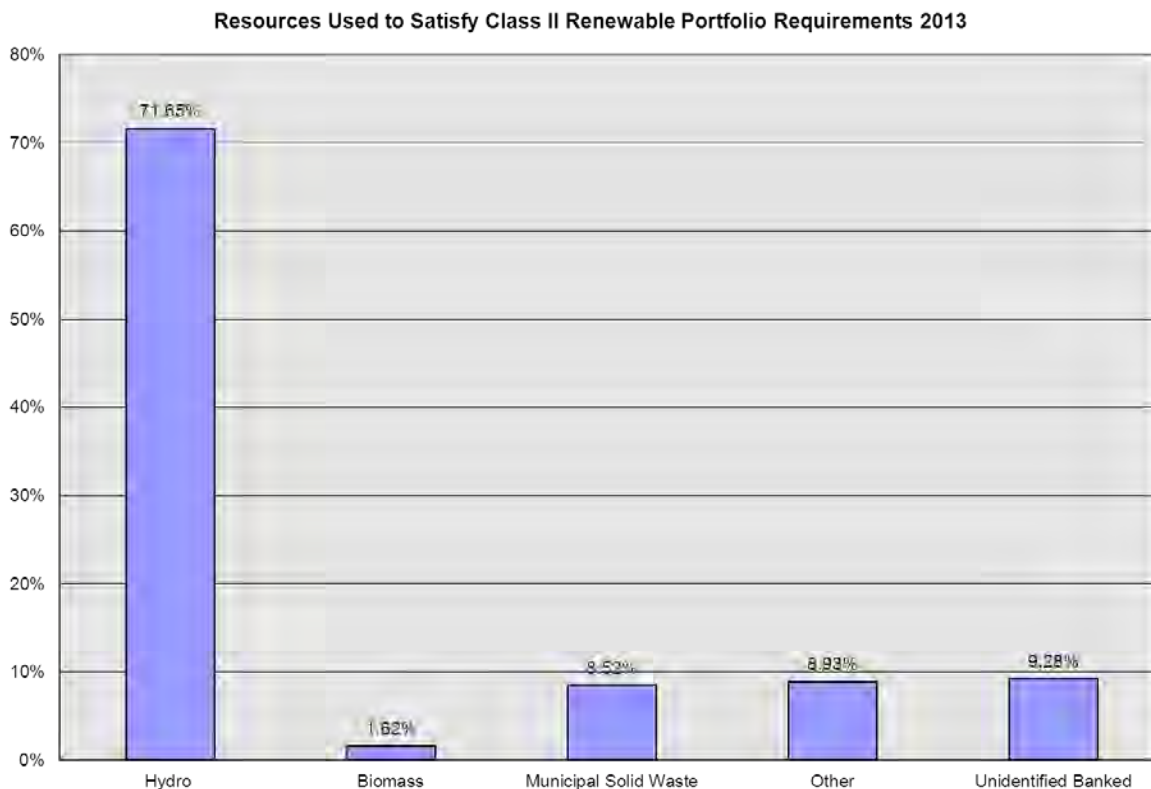
Fuel Type and State	No. of Facilities	GIS Certificates	% of Total
Hydro – VT	1	805	0.11%
Hydro – CT	1	384	0.05%
Hydro – MA	1	569	0.08%
Biomass – ME	17	701,400	96.44%
Wind – ME	1	520	0.07%
Banked from Previous Years		23,613	3.25%
Total - Overall	21	727,291	100%
Total – ME	18	701,920	96.51%

The cost to ratepayers of Maine’s new renewable resource portfolio requirement is estimated by the cost of compliance by suppliers, primarily through their purchase of RECs. For calendar year 2013, 88.51% of the Class 1 RPS requirement was satisfied through the purchase of RECs during that year, 0.008% was satisfied through the ACM, 10.64% was satisfied using RECs banked from 2012 and 0.1334% will be satisfied during the 2014 cure period allowed by the rule. Finally, 138,785 RECs were purchased in 2013 and banked for future use and an additional 8,077 RECs were purchased where the CEP did not indicate whether the certificates were banked. Lastly, one CEP, Peoples Power & Gas (Peoples), went out of business and filed for bankruptcy at the end of 2013. Peoples did not file an annual report and there was no evidence in the GIS system that it had met the RPS requirements. The Commission estimates that Peoples should have purchased approximately 5,146 RECs to meet the Class I RPS requirements.

During 2013, the cost of RECs used for compliance ranged from approximately \$1.50 per MWh to \$60 per MWh, with an average cost of \$19.87 per MWh and a total cost of \$14,292,438. The cost of Maine Class I RECs has dropped substantially since 2013 and they are currently trading in the range of \$3.00 to \$5.00. Two suppliers chose to satisfy either all or a portion of the portfolio requirement through the ACM at the rate of \$65.28 per MWh for a total cost of \$3,811. Thus, the total cost to ratepayers during 2013 was \$14,296,249, which translates into an average rate impact of about 0.12 cents per kWh (or about 60 to 65 cents monthly for a typical residential bill). In percentage terms, this translates to a residential customer bill impact of about 1%.

D. Eligible Resources Portfolio Requirement (Class II); Resources and Cost Impacts

The following chart shows the mix of resources used to satisfy Maine’s Class II renewable resource portfolio requirement during 2013.



During 2013, the costs of RECs used to satisfy the eligible resource portfolio requirement ranged from \$0.00 per MWh (some RECs were provided for free as part of an energy transaction) to \$1.00 per MWh, with an average cost of \$0.16 per MWh and a total cost of \$589,386. This translates into less than three cents per month on a typical residential bill.

E. Portfolio Requirement Percentage Suspension

The Act allows the Commission to suspend scheduled percentage increases in the Class I portfolio requirement if it finds that investment in new renewable resources has not been sufficient for suppliers to satisfy the requirement, the requirement has burdened electricity customers without providing the benefits from new renewable resources or that there has been an over reliance on the ACM. As specified in section III(C) above, nearly all of the compliance with the Class I portfolio requirement occurred through the purchase of RECs with very limited reliance on the ACM at an average REC cost that is substantially less than the alternative compliance payment. Thus, it appears clear that renewable resource development and operation has been sufficient for suppliers to satisfy the Class I portfolio requirement without reliance on the ACM. Accordingly, the Commission did not act to suspend percentage increases in the portfolio requirement in 2013.

F. Status of Renewable Resource Development

Maine's portfolio requirement operates in conjunction with the portfolio requirements in the other New England states to promote the development of

renewable resources in Maine and New England.¹² The ISO-NE interconnection queue, which includes proposed generation projects that have initiated the review process for interconnection to the regional grid, shows that there are a significant number of renewable projects under development in New England and in Maine. New England wide, the proposed projects total 4152 MW (wind-4041 MW, biomass-70 MW, hydro-35 MW, solar-6 MW). The proposed projects in Maine total 3323 MW (wind-3313 MW, hydro-10 MW). Although not all of the projects in the queue will be successfully completed, there are renewable resources other than those in the queue (such as on-site and behind the meter renewable resources, renewable projects not yet in the queue, and imported energy from renewable projects in adjacent regions) that may be developed. Thus, there appears to be renewable resource development in both New England and Maine that will be available to meet the requirements of the RPS.

Because existing requirements and mechanisms in the region appear to be providing sufficient incentives for the development of renewable resources to meet Maine's portfolio requirement, the Commission, at this time, makes no recommendations regarding mechanisms to stimulate investment in renewable resources beyond those that already exist on the state, regional and federal levels.

However, it is important to recognize that the prices for Maine Class I RECs have declined substantially over the last two years. This has occurred because Maine's portfolio requirement includes, as an eligible resource, refurbished biomass facilities (which are not generally eligible in other New England states). As shown in the chart above, over 96% of Maine's Class I portfolio requirement was met by biomass facilities. Because nearly all compliance is from refurbished biomass facilities, Maine's Class I renewable resource portfolio requirement primarily provides financial support to refurbished facilities as opposed to the development of new renewable resources.

IV. CONCLUSION

During 2013, Maine's new renewable resource portfolio requirement continued to provide a source of revenue to some Maine generation resources. As stated in prior reports, since it was enacted in 2008, the new renewable resource portfolio requirement has operated as intended to create a premium over market prices to help promote the operation and development renewable resources. However, as noted above, that premium has been declining, which reduces its impact on the development of new projects. The declining premium also reduces the cost of the program to ratepayers. In light of these changes, the Commission will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the RPS and its associated impact on renewable project development and consumer prices and will notify the Legislature of any significant issues with the implementation and operation of Maine's portfolio requirement.

¹² Generally, newly developed renewable resources located within or adjacent to New England can be used to satisfy the various New England state's portfolio requirements.

**Generation Facilities Certified by the Commission as
Class I New Renewable Resource**

Docket Number	Applicant	Order
Docket No. 2007-619	Greenville Steam Co. (19 MW; Greenville, ME; biomass)	Order (word 44 kb)
Docket No. 2008-049	PPL EnergyPlus (4.8 MW; Orono, ME; hydroelectric project)	Order (word 46 kb)
Docket No. 2008-078	Town of Kittery (50 kW; Kittery, ME; wind facility)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2008-105	Loring Bioenergy (55 MW; Limestone, ME; biofuel/natural gas/diesel facility)	Order (word - 52 kb)
Docket No. 2008-173	Lincoln Pulp and Paper (13.5 MW; Lincoln, ME; wood and process waste)	Order (word 67 kb)
Docket No. 2008-213	Evergreen Wind Power (42 MW; Mars Hill, ME; wind facility)	Order (word 36 kb)
Docket No. 2008-330	Seneca Energy II, LLC (6.4 MW; Seneca Falls, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 40 kb)
Docket No. 2008-332	Modern Innovative Energy, LLC (6.4 MW; Youngstown, NY; landfill gas)	Corrected Order (word 43 kb)
Docket No. 2008-333	Innovative Energy Syst., Inc.; DANC Landfill (4.8 MW; Rodman, NY; landfill gas)	Corrected Order (word 39 kb)
Docket No. 2008-334	Innovative Energy Syst., Inc.; Colonie Landfill (4.8 MW; Cohoes, NY; landfill gas)	Corrected Order (word 43 kb)
Docket No. 2008-336	Indeck Energy-Alexandria, LLC (16 MW; Alexandria, NH; biomass)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2008-395	Pine Tree Landfill (3 MW; Hampden, ME; landfill gas)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2008-414	Hyland Innovative Energy Systems (4.8 MW; Angelica, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2008-432	University System of New Hampshire (4.0 MW; Durham, NH; landfill gas)	Order (word 37 kb)
Docket No. 2008-466	Evergreen Wind Power V, LLC (57 MW; Washington County, ME; wind)	Order (word 37 kb)
Docket No. 2008-467	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; High Acres 2 (6.4 MW; Fairport, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 39kb)
Docket No. 2008-468	Madison Power Industries (3.0 MW; Madison, ME; hydro)	Order (word 43 kb)

Docket No. 2008-469	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; Mill Seat Facility (6.4 MW; Bergen, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 39 kb)
Docket No. 2008-472	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; Chaffee Facility (4.8 MW; Chaffee, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2008-478	Lempster Wind, LLC (Iberdrola Renewables); Lempster Wind (24 MW; Lempster, NH; wind)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2008-501	Fortistar Methane Group; MM Albany Energy, LLC (2.8 MW; Albany, NY; landfill gas)	Dismiss (mdi)
Docket No. 2008-516	Innovative Energy Systems; Clinton Landfill (4.8 MW; Morrisonville, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2009-066	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; Fitchburg Landfill (4.8 MW; Westminster, MA; landfill gas)	Order (word 40 kb)
Docket No. 2009-074	Innovative Energy Systems, Inc; Chautaugua Landfill Gas Facility (6.4 MW; Jamestown, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 41 kb)
Docket No. 2009-077	Innovative Energy Systems, Inc; Fulton Landfill Gas Facility (1.6 MW; Johnstown, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 41 kb)
Docket No. 2009-093	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; Crossroads Landfill (3.2 MW; Norridgewock, ME; landfill gas)	Order (word 40 kb)
Docket No. 2009-094	Wm Renewable Energy, LLC; Madison County Landfill (1.6 MW; Canastota, NY; landfill gas)	Order (word 40 kb)
Docket No. 2009-120	Sheldon Energy, LLC; High Sheldon Wind Energy Center (112.5 MW; Sheldon, NY; wind)	Order (word 40 kb)
Docket No. 2009-184	University of New Hampshire; UNH Power Plant (7.9 MW; Durham, NH; landfill gas)	Order (word 49 kb)
Docket No. 2009-197	Richey Properties, LLC; (600 kW; Newburyport, MA; wind)	Order (word 46 kb)
Docket No. 2009-208	Red Shield Acquisition, LLC; Old Town Fuel & Fiber (14.5 MW; Old Town, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf 124 kb)
Docket No. 2009-223	Canandaigua Power Partners; Dutch Hill Wind Farm (37.5 MW; Cohocton, NY; wind)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2009-224	Canandaigua Power Partners; Cohocton Wind Farm (87.5 MW; Cohocton, NY; wind)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2009-278	FPL Energy Maine Hydro LLC, Gulf Island Project (614 kW; Lewiston/Auburn, ME; hydro)	Denied (Order word - 50 kb)
Docket No. 2009-279	Beaver Ridge Wind, LLC (4.5 MW; Freedom, ME; wind facility)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2009-288	PPL Renewable Energy, LLC; PPL Colebrook LFGTE (800 kW; Colebrook, NH; landfill gas)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2009-303	Seaman Energy, LLC; Gardner Landfill (1MW; Gardner, MA; landfill gas)	Corrected Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2009-370	Fox Island Wind, LLC (4.5 MW; Vinalhaven, ME; wind)	Order (word 39 kb)
Docket No. 2009-386	MM Lowell Energy, LLC; Westford Street Landfill (0.5 MW; Lowell, MA; landfill gas)	Order (word 40 kb)

Docket No. 2009-389	Commonwealth New Bedford Energy, LLC; Greater New Bedford Landfill Gas Utilization Facility (3.3 MW; New Bedford, MA; landfill gas)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2009-395	Sappi Fine Paper North America (50 MW; Westbrook, ME; biomass)	Order (word 55 kb)
Docket No. 2010-042	Stetson Wind II, LLC (25.5 MW; T8R3, ME; wind)	Order (word 42 kb)
Docket No. 2010-060	Avery Hydro LLC, (479 kW; Laconia, NH; hydro)	Order (word 38 kb)
Docket No. 2010-104	Summit Hydropower, Inc. ,Wyre Wynd (2.8 MW; Jewett City, CT; hydro)	Order (word 38kb)
Docket No. 2010-127	Red Shield Acquisition, LLC; Old Town Fuel & Fiber (2 MW; Old Town, ME; biomass)	Order (word 36 kb)
Docket No. 2010-189	Covanta Maine, LLC; Covanta West Enfield (27.5 MW; West Enfield, ME; biomass)	Order Denying (PDF)
Docket No. 2010-210	Covanta Maine, LLC; Covanta Jonesboro (27.5 MW; Jonesboro, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf)
Docket No. 2010-224	Talmage Solar Engineering, Inc.; George Roberts Step Guys Precast Concrete Company Photovoltaic Array (111 kW; Alfred, ME; solar)	Order (word 37 kb)
Docket No. 2010-254	Thundermist Hydro LLC, (1.2 MW; Woonsocket, RI; hydro)	Order (word 39 kb)
Docket No. 2011-055	Essex Hydro Associates, Messalonskee Stream Hydro, LLC; Union Gas (1.8 MW; Waterville, ME; hydro)	Order (pdf 162kb)
Docket No. 2011-102	Verso Bucksport LLC (10 MW; Bucksport, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf 2.7MB)
Docket No. 2011-159	Evergreen Wind Power III, LLC ,Rollins Wind Farm (60 MW; Lincoln, ME, wind)	Order (pdf 135kb)
Docket No. 2011-166	Exeter Agri-Energy (980 kW; Exeter, ME; biogas)	Order (pdf 134kb)
Docket No. 2011-325	Vermont Wind, LLC ,Sheffield Wind Plant (40 MW; Sheffield, VT, wind)	Order (pdf 187kb)
Docket No. 2011-374	Boralex Fort Fairfield, LP (36 MW; Fort Fairfield, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf)
Docket No. 2011-379	Record Hill Wind, LLC (50.6 MW; Roxbury, ME; wind)	Order (word 39 kb)
Docket No. 2011-460	Christopher M. Anthony, d/b/a Pioneer Dam, Marsh Power (400 kW; Frankfort, ME; hydro)	Denied (Order pdf - 1.8 MB)
Docket No. 2012-039	Casella Waste Systems, Inc., Southbridge Landfill (1.6 MW; Southbridge, MA, landfill gas)	Order (pdf, 875kb)
Docket No. 2012-081	Mini-Watt Hydroelectric LLC (455 kW; Orange, MA; hydro)	Order (pdf, 65kb)
Docket No. 2012-087	Moose River Lumber Co., Moose River (465 kW; Moose River, ME; biomass)	Order - Supp (pdf 98kb)

Docket No. 2012-108	ORPC Maine, LLC, Cobscook Bay Tidal Energy Project (900 kW; Lubec, ME; tidal)	Order (pdf, 71 kb)
Docket No. 2012-166	EPICO USA Inc., Middle Kezar Falls (150 kW; Porter and Parsonfield, ME, hydro)	Order (pdf, 1.7MB)
Docket No. 2012-203	KEI (Maine) Power Management (IV) LLC, York Hydro Project (1.1 MW; Sanford and Kennebunk, ME; hydro)	Order (pdf 150 kb)
Docket No. 2012-231	ReVision Energy, LLC/GWH Solar, LLC, Good Will Hinckley School (26 kW; Hinckley, ME, solar)	Order (pdf, 947kb)
Docket No. 2012-240	Vermont Public Power Supply Authority, Swanton Village Electric Department, Highgate Falls (800 kW; Highgate, VT; hydro)	Order (pdf 32kb)
Docket No. 2012-276	SREC Generating Co., Steuben (3.2 MW; Bath, NY, landfill gas)	Order (pdf, 872kb)
Docket No. 2012-282	Irving Forest Products, Unit # 1 (720 kW; Dixfield, ME; biomass)	Order (word 45 kb)
Docket No. 2012-301	Verso Androscoggin LLC (15 MW; Jay, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf, 220 kb)
Docket No. 2012-439	Rumford Paper Company, C-Recovery Boiler (37 MW; Rumford, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf, 1010kb)
Docket No. 2012-457	Essex Hydro Associates LLC, North Hartland (4.1MW; Hartland, VT; hydro)	Order (word 64kb)
Docket No. 2012-488	Sappi Fine Paper North America (31 MW; Somerset, ME; biomass)	Order (pdf 280 kb)
Docket No. 2012-502	Granite Reliable Wind (99 MW; Drummer, NH; wind)	Order (word 59kb)
Docket No. 2012-549	Lewiston-Auburn Water Pollution Control Authority(460 kW; Lewiston, ME, biogas)	Order (word 54 kb)
Docket No. 2012-552	Jackson Laboratories (610 kW; Bar Harbor, ME, biomass)	Order (word, 59 kb)
Docket No. 2012-590	Ice House Partners, Inc. (280 kW; Ayer, MA; hydro)	Order (pdf, 86kb)
Docket No. 2013-00112	Berlin Station LLC, Burgess Biopower (75 MW; Berlin, NH, biomass)	Order (word)
Docket No. 2013-00281	Camelot Wind LLC (1.5 MW, Plymouth, MA; wind)	Order (word 60 kb)
Docket No. 2014-00009	Innovative Energy Systems, LLC, Auburn Renewable Energy Facility (3.17 MW; Auburn, NY, landfill gas)	Order (word 53kb)