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)

STATE OF MAINE

126th Legislature First Regular Session



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, UTILITIES AND TECHNOLOGY

July 2013

MEMBERS:

SEN. JOHN J. CLEVELAND, CHAIR SEN. TROY DALE JACKSON SEN. EDWARD M. YOUNGBLOOD

REP. BARRY J. HOBBINS, CHAIR
REP. ROBERTA B. BEAVERS
REP. DIANE RUSSELL
REP. SARA GIDEON
REP. DEANE RYKERSON
REP. RYAN D. TIPPING-SPITZ
REP. LARRY C. DUNPHY
REP. AARON F. LIBBY
REP. LANCE EVANS HARVELL
REP. MELVIN NEWENDYKE

STAFF:

JEAN GUZZETTI, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS 13 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, ME 04333 (207) 287-1670

STATE OF MAINE

 126^{TH} Legislature First Regular Session



LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND ENACTED LAWS

This Legislative Digest of Bill Summaries and Enacted Laws contains summaries of all LDs and adopted amendments and all laws enacted or finally passed during the First Regular Session of the 126th Maine Legislature.

The *Digest* is arranged alphabetically by committee and within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee. The appendices include a summary of relevant session statistics, an index of all bills by LD number and an index of enacted laws by law type and chapter number.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

CARRIED OVER carried over to a subsequent session of the Legislature
CON RES XXX
CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREECommittee of Conference unable to agree; legislation died
DIED BETWEEN HOUSES
DIED IN CONCURRENCEdefeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died
DIED ON ADJOURNMENT action incomplete when session ended; legislation died
EMERGENCY enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment
FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE emergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote
FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE failed to receive final majority vote
FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENTlegislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote
HELD BY GOVERNORGovernor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session
LEAVE TO WITHDRAWsponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted
NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODYruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died
INDEF PP indefinitely postponed; legislation died
ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died
P&S XXX
PUBLIC XXX
RESOLVE XXX
VETO SUSTAINEDLegislature failed to override Governor's veto

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature is October 9, 2013. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology

Private and Special Law 2013, chapter 10 imposes a lien on the property of an individual, firm or corporation for nonpayment of assessments established by the Ashland Water and Sewer District for service used by the individual, firm or corporation, subject to approval through a local referendum.

LD 1060 An Act To Address Rising Electric Transmission Rates

CARRIED OVER

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
NEWENDYKE		

This bill requires that the Public Utilities Commission may not issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction of a transmission line unless a description of the need for the proposed transmission line is provided; an analysis of nontransmission alternatives is conducted by an independent 3rd party selected by the Public Utilities Commission; the projected cost of the proposed transmission line is compared to the projected cost of feasible nontransmission alternatives based on total projected costs, regardless of who pays; preference is given to lower-cost alternatives; cleaner alternatives are given preference over alternatives that rely on fossil fuels; the Public Utilities Commission makes specific findings as to whether alternatives can address the identified need at lower total cost; and all cost-effective energy efficiency and demand response resources are being acquired in the applicable service territory of the utility that has proposed the project. This bill requires that, when the commission determines that the nontransmission alternatives can address the need at lower total cost but represent a larger increased cost to ratepayers of the State than the proposed transmission line, the commission make reasonable efforts to achieve an agreement among the states within the New England independent system operator region to allocate the cost of the nontransmission alternatives among the ratepayers of the region using the allocation method used for transmission lines or another allocation method that results in lower increased cost to ratepayers of the State.

This bill also requires that lower-voltage projects that are capable of operating at less than 69 kilovolts and projected to cost in excess of \$20,000,000 must be reviewed and approved by the Public Utilities Commission before erection of the transmission line. The bill also establishes standards the Public Utilities Commission must use to review a lower-voltage project.

This bill was carried over to any special or regular session of the 126th Legislature by joint order, H.P. 1145, as amended by H-B (H-580) and H-C (H-582).

LD 1061

An Act To Regulate Meteorological Data-gathering Towers in Maine

ONTP

Sponsor(s)	Committee Report	Amendments Adopted
DUNPHY	ONTP	

This bill requires applicants for wind energy permits to submit to the permitting municipality, the Maine Land Use Planning Commission or the Department of Environmental Protection a detailed summary of the data from each meteorological tower the applicant used in evaluating the suitability of a site for a wind energy development. The bill also requires municipalities, the Maine Land Use Planning Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection to provide certain notifications relating to permits for the construction or installation of a meteorological tower. The required notifications include notice to landowners within 8 miles of the tower, publication in daily and weekly newspapers and posting on the Internet.