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H.P. 1005

House of Representatives, March 30, 2011

An Act To Update the Maine Wind Energy Act To Include Lowemission Energy

(EMERGENCY)

Reference to the Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology suggested and ordered printed.

Heath & Puit

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Clerk

Presented by Representative GIFFORD of Lincoln. Cosponsored by Representative: CRAY of Palmyra.

- 1 **Emergency preamble. Whereas,** acts and resolves of the Legislature do not 2 become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
- 3 **Whereas,** in 2008, crude oil prices reached \$147 per barrel and gasoline and heating 4 oil prices reached over \$4 per gallon, highlighting our State's reliance on petroleum for 5 home heating and fuel for our vehicles and our potential to use electricity for home 6 heating and automobiles; and
- Whereas, along with the foreseeable possibility of prolonged high or higher fossil
 fuel prices, the potential implications of climate change, greenhouse gas emissions from
 combustion of fossil fuels and the attendant threats to the environment, economy, social
 fabric and human health underscore the need to explore ways that we might significantly
 reduce our State's dependence on liquid petroleum fuels; and
- Whereas, renewable and low-emission energy holds potential to address our state
 and regional energy goals, including energy independence and security and limiting
 exposure to fossil fuels' price and supply volatility; and
- Whereas, our neighboring states and provinces, as well as state and adjoining federal waters, feature significant renewable and low-emission energy resources, including world-class and untapped deep water wind resources with the potential to meet some of the State's electricity needs, such as for lighting, appliances, heating and transportation, with the potential to make the State a net electricity exporter; and
- Whereas, in 2009, the Governor's Ocean Energy Task Force identified and made recommendations to overcome economic, technical and regulatory obstacles and to provide economic incentives for vigorous and efficient development of these potential indigenous, renewable ocean energy resources in ways that recognize the concurrent need to sustain the ongoing biological integrity, vitality and productivity and related existing uses of those natural resources and to ensure provision of benefits to the people of the State for use of public resources for renewable ocean electricity production; and
- Whereas, although additional economic research and related technological advances are needed for efficient commercialization of deep water offshore wind power, varied and significant potential public benefits attributable to development and transition over time to optimal use of this resource and the State's other renewable ocean and low-emission energy resources necessitates action now to explore the feasibility of the State to capture these benefits for the people of the State; and
- Whereas, the State must explore all energy sources that can be proven viable and
 competitive for Maine ratepayers; 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,
- 39 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

1 Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §689, as amended by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. B, §1, is further 2 amended to read:

3 **§689.** Appeal

4 Persons aggrieved by final actions of the commission, including without limitation any final decision of the commission with respect to any application for approval or the 5 6 adoption by the commission of any district boundary or amendment thereto, may appeal 7 therefrom from that final action in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 7. 8 Appeals of final actions of the commission regarding an application for an expedited wind energy development, as defined in Title 35-A, section 3451, subsection 4, must be 9 10 taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 7 and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80C. The Law 11 12 Court has exclusive jurisdiction over requests for judicial review of final actions of the commission regarding expedited wind energy developments. This right of appeal, with 13 respect to any commission action to which this right may apply, shall be is in lieu of the 14 15 rights provided under Title 5, section 8058, subsection 1.

16 Sec. 2. 35-A MRSA §3401, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 665, §3, is amended to 17 read:

- 18 **§3401. Short title**
- This chapter may be known and cited as "the Maine Wind <u>and Low-emission</u> Energy
 Act."

21 Sec. 3. 35-A MRSA §3402, as amended by PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §2, is further 22 amended to read:

23 §3402. Legislative findings

24 The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to explore opportunities for and encourage the development, where appropriate, of wind and low-emission energy 25 production in the State in a manner that is consistent with all state and federal 26 27 environmental standards and that achieves reliable, cost-effective, sustainable energy 28 production on those sites in the State that will attract investment and permit the 29 development of viable wind and low-emission energy projects. The Legislature finds that 30 the development of the wind and low-emission energy potential in the State needs to be integrated into the existing energy supply and transmission systems in a way that 31 32 achieves system reliability, total capital cost-effectiveness and optimum short-term and 33 long-term benefits to Maine people. The Legislature finds it is in the public interest to 34 encourage the construction and operation of low-emission and community wind power 35 generation facilities in the State. For the purposes of this chapter, "community wind power generation facility" means an electricity-generating facility at any one site with 36 instantaneous generating nameplate capacity of not more than 10 megawatts that is 37 powered entirely by wind energy. The Legislature also finds it is in the public interest to 38 39 encourage wind energy research and the development of wind generation equipment manufacturing facilities in the State. 40

Contribution of wind and low-emission energy development. The Legislature
 finds and declares that the wind and low-emission energy resources of the State may
 constitute a valuable indigenous and renewable energy resource and that wind energy
 development, which is unique in its benefits to and impacts on the natural environment,
 makes a significant contribution to the general welfare of the citizens of the State for the
 following reasons:

7 A. Wind and low-emission energy is an may someday be developed into economically feasible, large-scale energy resource that does not rely on fossil fuel 8 combustion or nuclear fission resources, thereby displacing electrical energy 9 10 provided by these other sources and avoiding air pollution, waste disposal problems and hazards to human health from emissions, waste and by-products providing 11 energy options; consequently, wind and low-emission energy development may 12 become viable enough to address energy needs while making a significant 13 contribution to achievement of the State's renewable energy and greenhouse gas 14 reduction objectives, including those in Title 38, section 576 if the State becomes 15 more reliant upon electricity: 16

17 B. At present and increasingly in the future with anticipated technological advances that promise to increase the number of places in the State where might render grid-18 scale wind and low-emission energy development is economically viable, and 19 20 changes in the electrical power market that favor viable clean power sources, wind 21 and low-emission energy may be used to displace electrical power that is generated from fossil fuel combustion and thus reduce our citizens' dependence on imported oil 22 and natural gas reduce electric rates and improve environmental quality and state and 23 regional energy security; and 24

25 C. Renewable and low-emission energy resources within the State and, including those in the Gulf of Maine and neighboring states and provinces, have the potential, 26 27 over time, to provide enough energy for the State's homeowners and businesses to reduce their use of oil and liquid petroleum-fueled heating systems by transition to 28 alternative, renewable energy-based heating systems and to reduce their use of 29 petroleum-fueled motor vehicles by transition to electric-powered motor vehicles. 30 Electrification of heating and transportation has potential to increase the State's 31 32 energy independence, to help stabilize total residential and commercial energy bills 33 and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

34 2. Need for modification of regulatory process for siting and permitting wind energy developments. The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to reduce the 35 potential for controversy regarding improve the process for siting and permitting of grid-36 37 scale wind energy development by expediting development in places where it is most compatible with existing patterns of development and resource values when considered 38 39 broadly at the landscape level and by ensuring against undue environmental and 40 economic impacts, including cumulative impacts. Accordingly, the Legislature finds that certain aspects of the State's regulatory process for determining the environmental and 41 42 economic acceptability of wind energy developments should be modified to encourage the siting of wind energy developments in these areas best serve the State. Such changes 43 44 include, but are not limited to:

- 1 A. Making wind energy development a permitted use within certain parts of the 2 State's unorganized and deorganized areas;
- B. Refining certain procedures of the Department of Environmental Protection and
 the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission; and

5 C. Because the Legislature recognizes that wind turbines, excavation, construction practices and appurtenant transmission infrastructure are potentially a highly visible 6 feature features and a diminution of the landscape that will have an impact on views 7 and quality of place assets, judging the effects of wind energy development on scenic 8 character and existing uses related to scenic character based on whether the 9 development significantly compromises views from a scenic resource of state or 10 national significance such that the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on 11 the scenic character or existing uses related to the scenic character of that resource-12 and on the cumulative scenic character impact statewide; and 13

14D. Because the Legislature recognizes that electricity produced from wind turbines15may have a potentially detrimental effect on ratepayers, judging the effects of wind16energy development on rates, both on a site-specific and cumulative basis.

17 The Legislature further finds that, while wind energy may be developed at many sites 18 with minimal site-specific environmental impacts, wind energy developments may have, 19 in addition to their beneficial environmental effects and potential scenic impacts, specific and cumulative adverse environmental and economic effects that must be addressed in 20 state permitting decisions pursuant to approval criteria tailored to address issues 21 22 presented by wind energy development. Nothing in this section is meant to diminish the importance of addressing as appropriate site-specific and cumulative impacts on quality 23 of place assets and natural values, including, but not limited to, wildlife, wildlife habitats 24 25 and other ecological values.

The Legislature further finds that development of the State's wind energy resources should be undertaken in a manner that ensures significant tangible benefits to the people of the State, including, but not limited to, residents of communities that host wind energy facilities; and that the State should seek to host a substantial amount of allow wind and <u>low-emission</u> energy, if economically and environmentally viable, as part of a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet the goals established in the state climate action plan developed pursuant to Title 38, section 577.

As used in this section, "quality of place assets" has the same meaning as in Title 5,
 section 7019, subsection 3.

35 3. Transition to more efficient energy sources for home heating and 36 transportation. The Legislature finds that replacement of motor vehicles and conversion 37 of residential and commercial heating systems in previously weatherized structures to 38 nonpetroleum energy sources use, if economically viable, may have the ability to enhance 39 energy independence and reduction of overall energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

40 Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §3403, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 665, §3, is 41 amended to read:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	2. Legal action; requirement to purchase or sell electricity prohibited. After consultation with the Attorney General, the commission may initiate regulatory and other legal action to protect access to markets by wind power facilities located in the State. The commission may not require or order a transmission and distribution utility that begins operations on or after December 31, 2007 to purchase or sell electricity from a wind energy or other electric generation facility. Sec. 5. 35-A MRSA §3403, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
8 9 10	4. Requirements for developers. In addition to any other requirement under this chapter or chapter 34-A, a person proposing a wind energy development, referred to in this subsection as "the developer," shall:
11 12 13	<u>A. File a statement of intent to develop with the commissioner, giving full disclosure as soon as the developer contacts landowners, staff or elected officials for the purpose of exploring a generation site;</u>
14 15	B. Record leases, options and other such instruments at the appropriate registry of deeds and provide notice of that recording to the host community; and
16 17 18 19 20	C. Within 30 days of filing an application, establish and fund a fund for host communities and intervenors for the purpose of conducting timely technical analysis and expert testimony. The commissioner shall specify the amount required to be deposited in the fund by routine technical rulemaking pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.
21	G., C. 25 A MIDIA \$2404
22	Sec. 6. 35-A MRSA §3404, as amended by PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §§3 and 4, is further amended to read:
22 23 24	
23	further amended to read: §3404. Determination of public policy; state wind and low-emission energy
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	 further amended to read: \$3404. Determination of public policy; state wind and low-emission energy generation goals 1. Encouragement of wind and low-emission energy-related development. It is the policy of the State in furtherance of the goals established in subsection 2, to encourage the attraction explore the economic and environmental viability of appropriately sited development related to wind and low-emission energy, including any additional transmission and other energy infrastructure needed to transport additional offshore wind energy electricity to market, consistent with all state environmental standards; the permitting and financing of wind and low-emission energy projects; and the siting, permitting, financing and construction of wind and low-emission energy
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	 further amended to read: \$3404. Determination of public policy; state wind and low-emission energy generation goals 1. Encouragement of wind and low-emission energy-related development. It is the policy of the State in furtherance of the goals established in subsection 2, to encourage the attraction explore the economic and environmental viability of appropriately sited development related to wind and low-emission energy, including any additional transmission and other energy infrastructure needed to transport additional offshore wind energy electricity to market, consistent with all state environmental standards; the permitting and financing of wind and low-emission energy projects; and the siting, permitting, financing and construction of wind and low-emission energy research and manufacturing facilities. 2. State wind and low-emission energy generation goals. The As long as necessary and viable when compared to all other renewable and low-emission energy

1 2 3	C. At least 8,000 megawatts of installed capacity by 2030, including 5,000 megawatts from generation facilities located in coastal waters, as defined by Title 12, section 6001, subsection 6, or in proximate federal waters.
4	Sec. 7. 35-A MRSA §3451, sub-§7-A is enacted to read:
5 6 7	7-A. Low-emission energy. "Low-emission energy" means energy derived from an electric generation source from which harmful emissions fall below emission levels from a coal-fired or oil-fired generation source.
8 9	Sec. 8. 35-A MRSA §3454, sub-§1, ¶ E , as enacted by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:
10 11	E. Any other tangible benefits to be provided by the project, including benefits to the host community and the State.
12 13	Sec. 9. 35-A MRSA §3454, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	2. Community benefits package requirement. Except as provided in subsection 3, to demonstrate that an expedited wind energy development provides significant tangible benefits as required in Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 4-B and Title 38, section 484, subsection 10, the applicant for an expedited wind energy development is required to establish a community benefits package valued at no less than \$4,000 \$8,000 per year per wind turbine included in the expedited wind energy development, averaged over a 20-year period. This subsection does not affect the property tax obligations of an expedited wind energy development. A community benefits package must be approved by the host community legislative body, is considered an enforceable contract and has priority over all other liens.
24 25	Sec. 10. 35-A MRSA §3454, sub-§3, ¶A, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:
26	A. Is waived for any expedited wind energy development that:
27	(1) Has an installed capacity of less than $\frac{20}{4}$ megawatts; or
28	(2) Is owned by a nonprofit entity, a public entity or a quasi-public entity; and
29 30	Sec. 11. 35-A MRSA §3454, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §7, is amended to read:
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	5. Promoting economic development and resource conservation; assistance to host communities. To the extent practicable within existing resources, the Department of Economic and Community Development and the Executive Department, State Planning Office, shall provide, upon the request of a host community, subject to remuneration by the applicant under this section, assistance for the purpose of helping the host community maximize the economic development and resource conservation benefits from tax payments and payments made pursuant to a community benefit agreement or a community benefits package in connection with expedited wind energy developments. As part of this assistance, the department and the office shall support host communities in

- identifying additional funding and developing regional economic and natural resource
 conservation strategies.
- Sec. 12. 38 MRSA §346, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. B, §3, is
 further amended to read:
- Appeal to Superior Court. Except as provided in subsection 4 and section
 347-A, subsection 3 or 4, any person aggrieved by any order or decision of the board or
 commissioner may appeal to the Superior Court. These appeals to the Superior Court
 must be taken in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 7.
- 9 Sec. 13. 38 MRSA §346, sub-§4, as amended by PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. E, §5 and c.
 10 642, Pt. B, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 4. Appeal of decision regarding an expedited wind energy development. 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, may be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court sitting as the Law Court. 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.
- Sec. 14. 38 MRSA §352, sub-§3, as amended by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt. A, §8, is
 further amended to read:
- 19 3. Maximum fee. The commissioner shall set the actual fees and shall publish a schedule of all fees by November 1st of each year. If the commissioner determines that a 20 21 particular application, by virtue of its size, uniqueness, complexity or other relevant 22 factors, is likely to require significantly more costs than those listed on Table I, the commissioner may designate that application as subject to special fees. 23 Such a designation must be made at, or prior to, the time the application is accepted as complete 24 25 and may not be based solely on the likelihood of extensive public controversy. The maximum fee for processing an application may not exceed \$250,000 \$1,000,000. All 26 27 staff of the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Department 28 of Conservation, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources and the Department of Marine Resources who have worked on the review of the application, 29 including, but not limited to, preapplication consultations, shall submit quarterly reports 30 31 to the commissioner detailing the time spent on the application and all expenses 32 attributable to the application, including the costs of any appeals filed by the applicant 33 and, after taking into consideration the interest of fairness and equity, any other appeals if 34 the commissioner finds it in the public interest to do so. Any appeal filed by the applicant of an application fee must be to the agency of jurisdiction of the application. The costs 35 36 associated with assistance to the board on an appeal before the board may be separately The processing fee for that application must be the actual cost to the 37 charged. 38 department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources and the 39 Department of Marine Resources. The processing fee must be distributed to each 40 41 department that incurs a cost to be deposited in the account in which the expenses were incurred in that department to reimburse the actual cost to that department. The applicant 42 must be billed quarterly and all fees paid prior to receipt of the permit. Nothing in this 43

section limits the commissioner's authority to enter into an agreement with an applicant
 for payment of costs in excess of the maximum fee established in this subsection.

3 Sec. 15. PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §8, first ¶, as amended by PL 2009, c. 642, Pt.
A, §9, is further amended to read:

Sec. A-8. Tracking progress toward achievement of state wind energy 5 goals; assessment of tangible benefits. The Executive Department, Governor's 6 7 Office of Energy Independence and Security, referred to in this section as "the office," 8 shall, on an annual basis, monitor and make an assessment on a project-specific and 9 statewide basis of tangible benefits provided by expedited wind energy developments in accordance with the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 35-A, section 3454 and the State's 10 progress toward meeting the wind energy development goals established in Title 35-A, 11 section 3404, subsection 2 and, by December 2013, in consultation with other state 12 agencies as appropriate, conduct a full review of the status of meeting the goals for 2015 13 14 and the likelihood of achieving the goals for 2020. The office shall provide its assessment and recommendations under this section to the joint standing committee of the 15 16 Legislature having jurisdiction over utilities and energy matters by January 15th of each 17 year.

18 **Sec. 16. Grid-scale wind power in mountain area protection subdistrict.** 19 The Department of Conservation, Maine Land Use Regulation Commission shall amend 20 its rules to prohibit the issuance or allowance of a permit for grid-scale wind power 21 development in a mountain area protection subdistrict. Rules adopted pursuant to this 22 section are routine technical rules pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, chapter 23 375, subchapter 2-A.

Sec. 17. Maine Revised Statutes headnote amended; revision clause. In the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 35-A, chapter 34, in the chapter headnote, the words "the Maine wind energy act" are amended to read "the Maine wind and low-emission energy act" and the Revisor of Statutes shall implement this revision when updating, publishing or republishing the statutes.

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

- 31 SUMMARY
 32 This bill amends the Maine Wind Energy Act and the laws regarding expedited siting
 33 of grid-scale energy development to include low-emission energy, which is defined as
 34 energy derived from an electric generation source from which harmful emissions fall
 35 below emission levels from coal-fired or oil-fired electric generation sources. The bill
 36 also:
 37 1. Amends the legislative findings to recognize low-emission energy and the
- Amends the legislative findings to recognize low-emission energy and the
 detrimental effects of wind turbines on the environment and potentially on ratepayers;

- 1 2. Prohibits the Public Utilities Commission from requiring a transmission and 2 distribution utility from purchasing or selling electricity from a wind energy or other 3 electric generation facility;
- 4 3. Changes the state goals for wind energy generation;
- 5 4. Amends the community benefits package provisions to:
- 6 A. Increase the amount an applicant for an expedited wind energy development is 7 required to establish in a community benefits package from no less than \$4,000 to no 8 less than \$8,000 per year per wind turbine;
- 9 B. Require the community benefits package to be approved by the legislative body of 10 the host community;
- C. Give the community benefits package a lien that has priority over all other liens;and
- 13 D. Change the exemption from the community benefits package requirement to 14 apply to an expedited wind energy development that has an installed capacity of less 15 than 4 megawatts instead of the current exemption of less than 20 megawatts;
- 16 5. Repeals the direct appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of final action by the
 17 board or commissioner regarding an application for an expedited wind energy
 18 development;
- 6. Increases the maximum fee for processing an application that may be charged by
 the Department of Environmental Protection from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; and
- 7. Requires the Department of Conservation, Maine Land Use Regulation
 Commission to amend its rules to prohibit the issuance or allowance of a permit for grid scale wind power development in a mountain area protection subdistrict.