

CHAPTER 34**THE MAINE WIND ENERGY ACT****§3401. Short title**

This chapter may be known and cited as "the Maine Wind Energy Act." [PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW).

§3402. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to explore opportunities for and encourage the development, where appropriate, of wind energy production in the State in a manner that is consistent with all state and federal environmental standards and that achieves reliable, cost-effective, sustainable energy production on those sites in the State that will attract investment and permit the development of viable wind energy projects. The Legislature finds that the development of the wind energy potential in the State needs to be integrated into the existing energy supply and transmission systems in a way that achieves system reliability, total capital cost-effectiveness and optimum short-term and long-term benefits to Maine people. The Legislature finds it is in the public interest to encourage the construction and operation of community wind power 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 instantaneous generating nameplate capacity of not more than 10 megawatts that is powered entirely by wind energy. The Legislature also finds it is in the public interest to encourage wind energy research and the development of wind generation equipment manufacturing facilities in the State. [PL 2007, c. 693, §4 (AMD); PL 2007, c. 693, §37 (AFF).]

1. Contribution of wind energy development. The Legislature finds and declares that the wind energy resources of the State 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:

A. Wind energy is an economically feasible, large-scale energy resource that does not rely on fossil fuel combustion or nuclear fission, thereby displacing electrical energy provided by these other sources and avoiding air pollution, waste disposal problems and hazards to human health from emissions, waste and by-products; consequently, wind energy development may address energy needs while making a significant contribution to achievement of the State's renewable energy and greenhouse gas reduction objectives, including those in Title 38, section 576-A; [PL 2019, c. 476, §3 (AMD).]

B. At present and increasingly in the future with anticipated technological advances that promise to increase the number of places in the State where grid-scale wind energy development is economically viable, and changes in the electrical power market that favor clean power sources, wind energy may be used to displace electrical power that is generated from fossil fuel combustion and thus reduce our citizens' dependence on imported oil and natural gas and improve environmental quality and state and regional energy security; and [PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §2 (AMD).]

C. Renewable energy resources within the State and in the Gulf of Maine have the potential, 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 alternative, renewable energy-

based heating systems and to reduce their use of petroleum-fueled motor vehicles by transition to electric-powered motor vehicles. Electrification of heating and transportation has potential to increase the State's energy independence, to help stabilize total residential and commercial energy bills and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. [PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]
[PL 2019, c. 476, §3 (AMD).]

2. Need for modification of regulatory process for siting wind energy developments. The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to reduce the potential for controversy regarding siting of grid-scale wind energy development by expediting development in places where it is most compatible with existing patterns of development and resource values when considered broadly at the landscape level. Accordingly, the Legislature finds that certain aspects of the State's regulatory process for determining the environmental acceptability of wind energy developments should be modified to encourage the siting of wind energy developments in these areas. Such changes include, but are not limited to:

A. Making wind energy development a permitted use within certain parts of the State's unorganized and deorganized areas; [PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §5 (NEW).]

B. Refining certain procedures of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Maine Land Use Planning Commission; and [PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §5 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV).]

C. Because the Legislature recognizes that wind turbines are potentially a highly visible feature of the landscape that will have an impact on views, judging the effects of wind energy development on scenic character and existing uses related to scenic character based on whether the development significantly compromises views from a scenic resource of state or national significance such that the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character or existing uses related to the scenic character of that resource. [PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §5 (NEW).]

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

[PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §5 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW). PL 2005, c. 646, §3 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §§4, 5 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 693, §4 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 693, §37 (AFF). PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §2 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV). PL 2019, c. 476, §3 (AMD).

§3403. Specific measures to support wind energy

1. Monitoring. The commission shall monitor electricity markets and sale opportunities physically accessible to wind power installations in this State to determine whether such markets and opportunities are available for the sale of wind energy in accordance with federal and state law.
[PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW).]

2. Legal action. 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.

[PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW).]

3. Certification. The commission may certify a person as a community wind power generator if the commission determines that such a certification would support construction of a community wind power generation facility in this State and that the person will be the owner of that facility. The commission may not certify a person as a community wind power generator with respect to a community wind power generation facility for which the person commenced the site permit application process prior to August 23, 2006.

[PL 2017, c. 170, Pt. G, §2 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2003, c. 665, §3 (NEW). PL 2007, c. 693, §5 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 693, §37 (AFF). PL 2017, c. 170, Pt. G, §2 (AMD).

§3404. Determination of public policy; state wind energy generation goals

1. Encouragement of wind energy-related development. It is the policy of the State in furtherance of the goals established in subsection 2, to encourage the attraction of appropriately sited development related to wind energy, including any additional transmission and other energy infrastructure needed to transport additional offshore wind energy to market, consistent with all state environmental standards; the permitting and financing of wind energy projects; and the siting, permitting, financing and construction of wind energy research and manufacturing facilities.

[PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §3 (AMD).]

2. State wind energy generation goals. The goals for wind energy development in the State are that there be:

A. At least 2,000 megawatts of installed capacity by 2015; [PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

B. At least 3,000 megawatts of installed capacity by 2020, including 300 megawatts or more from generation facilities located in coastal waters, as defined by Title 12, section 6001, subsection 6, or in proximate federal waters; and [PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

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. [PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §4 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2005, c. 646, §4 (NEW). PL 2007, c. 661, Pt. A, §6 (RPR). PL 2009, c. 615, Pt. A, §§3, 4 (AMD).

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