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S.P. 362

In Senate, February 24, 2023

An Act to Clarify the Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Environmental Protection by Adjusting the Requirements for Certain Hearings and for Certain Agencies by Adjusting the Requirements for Cost-Benefit Analysis

Reference to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BENNETT of Oxford. Cosponsored by Representative: O'NEIL of Saco.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §8063-A, as enacted by PL 2011, c. 304, Pt. B, §1, is amended to read:

§8063-A. Analysis of benefits and costs

 In addition to the economic impact statement required under section 8052, subsection 5-A and the fiscal impact note required under section 8063, an agency may, within existing budgeted resources and in instances in which the consideration of costs is permitted, conduct an analysis of the benefits and costs of a proposed rule to evaluate the effects of the rule on the distribution of benefits and costs for specific groups and on the overall economic welfare of the State.

- 1. Contents of a cost-benefit analysis. To the extent permitted within existing resources, a \underline{A} cost-benefit analysis conducted under this section must include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - A. Specification of the baseline condition for the analysis, including all required parameters for the analysis, all assumptions made in specifying the baseline condition and specification of the analysis period;
 - B. A description of the methods used to discount future benefits and costs, preferably based on the federal Office of Management and Budget's discount rate for federal projects;
 - C. An analysis of changes in the level of economic activity in the State as measured by employment, income and outputs; and
 - D. An estimate of the discounted benefits and costs of the proposed rule over the baseline condition, including benefits and costs to specific groups and changes in the economic welfare of the State as a whole over the baseline condition.

Prior to conducting a cost-benefit analysis under this section, an agency shall determine that sufficient staff expertise and budgeted resources exist within the agency to complete the analysis. An agency shall assess the costs of a cost-benefit analysis conducted under this section against the applicant. The agency shall include a cost-benefit analysis conducted by a 3rd party with a copy of a proposed rule when responding to a request for the proposed rule under section 8053, subsection 3-A. When the analysis is conducted on a provisionally adopted major substantive rule, the analysis must be included with the materials submitted to the Executive Director of the Legislative Council under section 8072, subsection 2. A cost-benefit analysis conducted under this section is not subject to judicial review under section 8058.

Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §341-B, as amended by PL 2019, c. 315, §3, is further amended to read:

§341-B. Rules

The purpose of the Board of Environmental Protection is to provide informed, independent and timely, timely decisions on the interpretation, administration and enforcement of the laws relating to environmental protection and to provide for credible, fair and responsible public participation in department decisions. The board shall fulfill its purpose through rulemaking, decisions on selected permit applications, decisions on

1 2	appeals of the commissioner's licensing actions, review of the commissioner's enforcement actions and recommending changes in the law to the Legislature.
3 4	Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2011, c. 304, Pt. H, §6, is further amended by amending the 2nd blocked paragraph to read:
5 6 7	The board shall assume jurisdiction over applications, including an application referred to it under section 344, subsection 2-A, when it finds that at least 3 of the 4 criteria of this subsection have been met.
8 9	Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2011, c. 304, Pt. H, §6, is further amended by repealing the 3rd blocked paragraph.
10 11	Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§4, ¶ A, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 890, Pt. A, §13 and affected by §40, is amended to read:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Final license or permit decisions made by the commissioner when a person aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner appeals that decision to the board within 30 days of the filing of the decision with the board staff. The board shall hold a hearing on the appeal. The appeal is governed by the law in effect at the time the appeal was filed with the commissioner. The board staff shall give written notice to persons that have asked to be notified of the decision. The board may shall allow the record to be supplemented when it a majority of the board finds that the evidence offered is relevant and material and that:
20 21	(1) An interested party seeking to supplement the record has shown due diligence in bringing the evidence to the licensing process at the earliest possible time; or
22 23 24	(2) The evidence is newly discovered <u>or arises from materially changed circumstances</u> and could not, by the exercise of diligence, have been discovered in time to be presented earlier in the licensing process.
25 26 27 28 29	The board is not bound by the commissioner's findings of fact or conclusions of law but may adopt, modify or reverse findings of fact or conclusions of law established by the commissioner. Any changes made by the board under this paragraph must be based upon the board's review of the record, any supplemental evidence admitted by the board and any hearing held by the board;
30 31	Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§4, as amended by PL 2017, c. 334, §3, is further amended by enacting at the end a new first blocked paragraph to read:
32 33	The board shall make a decision authorized by this subsection not later than 180 days after the date the matter is referred to the board for review.
34	Sec. 7. 38 MRSA §341-D, sub-§9 is enacted to read:
35 36 37	9. Information sharing. Information submitted to the chair of the board or a member of the board relating to a matter before the board must be distributed to all members of the board.
38	SUMMARY
39 40 41	This bill requires a cost-benefit analysis made by an agency to be performed by a 3rd party and requires the agency to assess the applicant for the cost of the analysis. It also removes a provision subjecting the cost-benefit analysis to judicial review.

The bill requires the board to assume jurisdiction over applications if certain criteria are met. It requires the board to hold a hearing on an appeal of a final decision on a license or permit that is governed by the law in effect at the time the appeal was filed and requires the board to allow supplementation if a majority of the board finds that certain conditions have been met. The bill adds evidence arising from materially changed circumstances to the types of evidence considered in the appeal.