

Town of New Sharon

Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor Moratorium

Section 1. Authority, Effective Date and Term

A. Authority

1. This Ordinance is adopted and hereafter amended pursuant to and consistent with Article VIII-A of the State of Maine Constitution and Title 30-A M.R.S.A. Section 4356
2. This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the “Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor Moratorium, New Sharon, Maine”

B. Effective Date and Retroactivity.

In view of the facts cited in Section Two below, this Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor Moratorium Ordinance shall take effect immediately and notwithstanding the provisions of 1 M.R.S. § 302, be applicable, to the maximum extent permitted by law and subject to the severability clause herein, to all proceedings, applications and petitions not pending (within the meaning of 1 M.R.S.A. § 302) as of January 7, 2020, the date upon which this Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor Moratorium Ordinance was first discussed by the members of the New Sharon Select Board, until the effective date of the necessary amendments to the Site Plan Review Ordinance and other applicable ordinances of the Town, or until July 23, 2020.

C. Term

This Ordinance shall remain in effect for a period of 180 days from the effective date and shall expire on the 180th day unless the Board of Selectpersons vote, after notice and hearing, to extend the moratorium for additional 180-day periods.

Section 2. Purpose and Necessity

A. Purpose

The Purpose of this Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of New Sharon by fostering orderly Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor (EETC) development. During the term of the moratorium, the Town of New Sharon will determine the most appropriate methods to regulate Elective Electrical Transmission Corridors and will enact or amend, Municipal Ordinances as necessary to achieve the regulatory goals.

B. Necessity

There is high interest in Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor development in the Town and nearby areas. The location of New Sharon is believed to be conducive to

Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor development. The Town's Land Use Ordinances do not provide an adequate mechanism to regulate and control the development of the Elective Electrical Transmission Corridors and are inadequate to prevent serious public harm that could result from the unregulated development of EETCs. Serious public harm includes, but is not limited to, visual impact, noise, environmental degradation and public health.

Section 3. Moratorium

During the term of this Moratorium no official, officer, board, body, agency, agent, or employee of the Town of New Sharon shall accept, process, or act upon any application for any approval; including but not limited to, a building permit, certificate of occupancy, site plan review, conditional use, or any other approval relating to the establishment or operation of an Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor. No person shall test for the suitability or develop an Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor within the Town of New Sharon during the time this Moratorium is in effect. Thereafter, no person shall test for suitability, or develop an Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor within the Town of New Sharon without complying with whatever Ordinances and Regulations the Town may enact during, and after this Moratorium.

Section 4. Enforcement and Severability

A. Enforcement

This Ordinance shall be enforced by the Code Enforcement Officer of the Town of New Sharon. Any person who violates this ordinance shall be subject to civil penalties and other remedies as provided in 30-A M.R.S.A. §4452

B. Severability

Should any section or provision of this Moratorium be declared by any court to be invalid, such decision shall not invalidate any other section or provision

Section 5. Definitions

Elective Electrical Transmission Corridor: A location for the siting of an electrical transmission system involving High Voltage Power Transmission Lines being used to transmit for profit electric power over relatively long distances, usually from a central generating station to main substations. They may also provide for profit electric power transmission from one central station to another for load sharing.