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 scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

January 3, 1979 to June 15, 1979

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, TITLE 3, SECTION 164, SUBSECTION 6.

Kennebec Journal Augusta, Maine 1979

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED AT THE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

of the

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE

1979

CHAPTER 444

H. P. 864 — L. D. 1071

AN ACT to Enable Consolidation of the State Water Discharge Licensing Program and the Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program.

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

Sec. 1. 38 MRSA § 347, sub-§ 3, first ¶, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 694, § 760, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

After written notice and opportunity for a hearing, the board may modify in whole or in part any license or issue an order prescribing necessary corrective action, or, with or without a hearing, may act in accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act to revoke or suspend a license, whenever the board finds:

- Sec. 2. 38 MRSA § 347, sub-§ 3 ¶¶B-1 and B-2 are enacted to read:
- B-1. The licensed discharge poses a threat to human health or welfare;
- B-2. The license fails to include any standard or limitation applicable on the date of issuance;
- Sec. 3. 38 MRSA § 413, sub-§ 3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1973, c. 450, § 9, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 3. Transfer of ownership. In the event that any person possessing a license issued by the board shall transfer the ownership of the property, facility or structure which is the source of a licensed discharge, without transfer of the license being approved by the board, the license granted by the board shall continue to authorize a discharge within the limits and subject to the terms and conditions stated in the license, provided that the parties to the transfer shall be jointly and severally liable for any violation thereof until such time as the board approves transfer or issuance of a waste discharge license to the new owner. The board may in its discretion require the new owner to apply for a new license, or may approve transfer of the existing license upon a satisfactory showing that the new owner can abide by its terms and conditions.
- Sec. 4. 38 MRSA § 414, sub-§§ 2 and 3, as amended, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:
- 2. Terms of licenses. Licenses shall be issued by the board for a term of not more than 5 years.

- 3. Inspection and records. Authorized representatives of the commissioner and the Attorney General shall have access at any reasonable time, to and through any premises where a discharge originates or is located, for the purposes of inspection, testing and sampling. The board may order a discharger to produce and shall have the right to copy any records relating to the handling, treatment or discharge of pollutants and may require any licensee to keep such records relating thereto as it deems necessary.
- Sec. 5. 38 MRSA § 414-A, sub-§ 1, ¶D, 2nd and 3rd sentences, as enacted by PL 1973, c. 450, § 15, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:
- "Effluent limitations" means any restriction or prohibition including, but not limited to, effluent limitations, standards of performance for new sources, toxic effluent standards and other discharge criteria regulating rates, quantities and concentrations of physical, chemical, biological and other constitutents which are discharged directly or indirectly into waters of the State. "Best practicable treatment" means the methods of reduction, treatment, control and handling of pollutants, including process methods, and the application of best conventional pollutant control technology or best available technology economically achievable, for a category or class of discharge sources which the board determines are best calculated to protect and improve the quality of the receiving water and which are consistent with the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.
- Sec. 6. 38 MRSA § 414-A, sub-§ 2, as amended by PL 1973, c. 788, § 210, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 2. Schedules of compliance. The board may establish schedules, within the terms and conditions of licenses, for compliance with best practicable treatment including such interim and final dates for attainment of specific standards as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter. The schedules shall be as short as possible and shall be based upon a consideration of the technological and economic impact of the steps necessary to attain these standards; provided that in any event these schedules shall require complete compliance with subsection 1 not later than October 1, 1976, except the application of best conventional pollutant control technology or best available technology economically achievable, which schedules shall be consistent with the times permitted for compliance by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.
- Sec. 7. 38 MRSA § 414-A, sub-§ 3, as enacted by PL 1973, c. 450, § 15, is amended by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board is authorized to issue licenses containing a variance from thermal effluent limitations, or from applicable compliance deadlines to accommodate an innovative technology. The variances shall be granted only in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, sections 316 and 301 (k), as amended, and applicable regulations.

CHAP. 444 PUBLIC LAWS, 1979

Sec. 8. 38 MRSA § 414-B, sub-§ 2, as enacted by PL 1973, c. 450, § 15, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

2. Pretreatment standards. The board may establish pretreatment standards for the introduction into publicly owned treatment works of pollutants which interfere with, pass through or otherwise are incompatible with those treatment works. In addition, the board may establish pretreatment standards for designated toxic pollutants which may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

The board may require that any license for a discharge from a publicly owned treatment works include conditions to require the identification of pollutants, in terms of character and volume, from any significant source introducing pollutants subject to pretreatment standards, and to assure compliance with these pretreatment sandards by each of these sources.

- Sec. 9. 38 MRSA § 414-B, sub-§ 2-A is enacted to read:
- 2-A. Prohibited discharge through publicly owned treatment works. The discharge to a publicly owned treatment works of any pollutant which interferes with, passes through or otherwise is incompatible with these works, or which is a designated toxic pollutant, is prohibited unless in compliance with pretreatment standards established for the applicable class or category of discharge.
- Sec. 10. 38 MRSA § 423, first ¶, as amended by PL 1975, c. 770, § 210, is further amended to read:

No person, firm, corporation or other legal entity shall discharge, spill or permit to be discharged sewage, garbage or other waste material pollutants from watercraft, as defined in Title 12, section 2061, subsection 17, and including houseboats, into inland waters of this State, or on the ice thereof, or on the banks thereof in such a manner that the same may fall or be washed into such waters, or in such manner that the drainage therefrom may flow into such waters.

Sec. 11. 38 MRSA § 451, first ¶, as last amended by PL 1971, c. 618, § 12 is further amended to read:

After adoption of any classification by the Legislature for surface waters or tidal flats or sections thereof, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, municipality, association, partnership, quasi-municipal body, state agency or other legal entity to dispose of any sewage, industrial or other waste pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with another or others, in such manner as will, after reasonable opportunity for dilution, diffusion or mixture with the receiving waters or heat transfer to the atmosphere, lower the quality of said waters below the minimum requirements of such classifications, or where mixing zones have been established by the board, so lower the quality of said waters outside such zones, notwithstanding any exemptions or licenses which may have been granted or issued under sections 413 and 414 to 414-B.

Sec. 12. 38 MRSA § 451, 3rd & 4th $\P\P$, as last amended by PL 1971, c. 618, § 12, are further amended to read:

The purpose of a mixing zone is to allow a reasonable opportunity for dilution, diffusion or mixture of wastes pollutants with the receiving waters before the receiving waters below or surrounding a discharge will be tested for classification violations. In determining the extent of any mixing zone to be by it established under this section, the board may require from the licensee applicant testimony concerning the nature and rate of the discharge; the nature and rate of existing discharges to the waterway; the size of the waterway and the rate of flow therein; any relevant seasonal, climatic, tidal and natural variations in such size, flow, nature and rate; the uses of the waterways in the vicinity of the discharge, and such other and further evidence as in the board's judgement will enable it to establish a reasonable mixing zone for such discharge. An order establishing a mixing zone may provide that the extent thereof shall vary in order to take into account seasonal, climatic, tidal and natural variations in the size and flow of, and the nature and rate of, discharges to the waterway.

Where no mixing zones have been established by the board, it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, municipality or other legal entity to dispose of any sewage, industrial or other waste pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with another or others, into any classified surface waters, tidal flats or sections thereof, in such manner as will, after reasonable opportunity for dilution, diffusion, mixture or heat transfer to the atmosphere, lower the quality of any significant segment of said waters, tidal flats or sections thereof, affected by such discharge, below the minimum requirements of such classification, and notwithstanding any licenses which may have been granted or issued under sections 413 to 415 414-B.

Effective September 14, 1979

CHAPTER 445

H. P. 1003 — L. D. 1237

AN ACT Relating to Withdrawal Penalties under the Tree Growth Tax Law.

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

Sec. 1. 36 MRSA § 581, 2nd sentence, as amended by PL 1973, c. 308, § 12, is further amended to read:

The owner of land subject to this subchapter may at any time request withdrawal of any parcel, or portion thereof, from taxation under this subchapter by certifying to the assessor that the land is no longer used primarily for growth of