MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 cides Control. The board shall be composed of 7 mem-2 bers, appointed by the Governor, subject to approval 3 by the joint standing committee of the Legislature 4 having jurisdiction over the subject of agriculture 5 natural resources and confirmation by the Legis-6 To provide the knowledge and experience lature. 7 necessary for carrying out the duties of the board, 8 one person shall be appointed who has practical expe-9 rience and knowledge in chemical use in the field 10 agriculture, one who has practical experience and 11 knowledge in chemical use in the field of forest man-12 agement, a commercial applicator, a person from 13 medical community, a scientist from the University of 14 specializing in agronomy or entomology and 2 15 persons appointed to represent the public. The public 16 members shall be selected to represent different eco-17 nomic or geographic areas of the State. shall be for 4 years, except that of the initial appointees, 2 shall serve 4-year terms, 2 shall serve 18 19 20 3-year terms, 2 shall serve 2-year terms 21 shall serve a one-year term. Any vacancy shall be 22 filled by an appointment for the remainder of23 unexpired term.

Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §1471-B, sub-§4, as enacted by
PL 1979, c. 644, §3, is amended to read:

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- 4. Director. The commissioner of Environmental Protection shall appoint a director, with the approval of the board. The director shall be the principal administrative, operational and executive employee of the board. The director shall attend and participate in all meetings of the board, but may not vote. The director, with the approval of the commissioner and the board, may hire whatever competent professional personnel and other staff he deems necessary. All employees of the board shall be subject to Title 5, Part 2. The director may obtain office space, goods and services as required.
- 38 Sec. 4. 25 MRSA §2102, sub-§§4-A and 4-B are 39 enacted to read:
 - 4-A. Radioactive material. "Radioactive material" means material or concentration of materials that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation and have specific activity greater than .002 microcuries per gram.

- 1 4-B. Radioactive waste. "Radioactive waste"
 2 means high-level and low-level radioactive wastes as
 3 defined under Title 10, section 52.
- 4 Sec. 5. 25 MRSA §2104-A is enacted to read:
 - §2104-A. Transportation of radioactive materials
- 6 1. Prohibition. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport radioactive material within the State, except in compliance with this section.
- 9 2. Reports required. Any person transporting 10 radioactive materials within the State shall provide 11 the Department of Public Safety with the following 12 information at least 2 days prior to the transporta-13 tion:
- 14 A. The date and time of the shipment;

- B. The type and amount of material to be transported; and
- 17 C. The planned itinerary for the shipment.
- 18 3. Inspections. The Commissioner of Public
 19 Safety shall cause all vehicles transporting radio20 active wastes to be inspected prior to those vehicles
 21 traveling on any public way.
- 4. Authority. The Commissioner of Public Safety
 may regulate the time and manner of transportation of
 radioactive materials, if he determines that this is
 necessary to protect the public health and safety.
- 26 Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §1303, sub-§2-A is enacted to 27 read:
- 33 Sec. 7. 38 MRSA c. 13, sub-c. II-A is enacted to 34 read:

2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTROL

3 §1316. Definitions

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As used in this subchapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.

- 1. Hazardous material. "Hazardous material" means any material identified under section 1316-A that the board has determined presents a threat to the public health or safety when the material is transported, used in commerce, discharged or otherwise handled.
- 2. Remove or removal. "Remove" or "removal"
 means the mitigation of the danger created by hazardous material by either:
- A. Treatment or cleanup of a discharge of hazardous material; or
- 18 B. Any action necessary to prevent or minimize 19 danger from a discharge or threatened discharge.
- 20 <u>3. Responsible party. "Responsible party" means</u>
 21 <u>the person having care, custody, possession or con-</u>
 22 trol of hazardous material.

23 §1316-A. Identification of hazardous materials

- 1. Identification. The board shall identify by rule, in accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, the materials that shall be subject to this subchapter.
- 28 2. Classification. This identification shall include a classification of hazardous materials into 4 classes based on the degree of hazard each material poses to the public health and safety. The 4 classes shall be designated as follows.
- A. Class 1 shall include those materials that pose a significant risk to human life even when transported, used or discharged in small quan-

36 tities. Class 1 shall include:

`1	(1) Any material or concentration of mate-
2	rials that spontaneously emit ionizing
3	radiation and have specific activitiy
4	greater than .002 microcuries per gram; and
5	(2) Any toxic material, except chlorine and
6	other materials specifically excepted by the
7	board, that is included in any of the fol-
8	lowing designations:
9	(a) Poison A, Poison B or Irritating
10	Materials, as defined under 49 Code of
11	Federal Regulations 173;
12	(b) Class X or A substances listed
13	under the United States Clean Water
14	Act, Public Law 92-500, Section 311;
15	and
16	(c) Any material identified as a re-
17	stricted or limited use pesticide under
18	Title 7, chapter 103, subchapter II-A.
19	B. Class 2 shall include those materials that
20	pose a significant risk to human life when trans-
21	ported, used or discharged in larger quantities.
22	Class 2 shall include:
23	(1) Chemical pesticides, other than re-
24	stricted or limited use pesticides;
25	(2) Materials, other than materials listed
26	under this section as Class 1, that are
27	identified as Class B under the United
28	States Clean Water Act, Public Law 92-500,
29	Section 311;
30	(3) Class A and B explosives, ORM A,
31	oxidizers and organic peroxides, as defined
32	under 49 Code of Federal Regulations 173;
33	(4) Hexavalent chromium salts; and
34	(5) Chlorinated volatile organic solvents.
35	C. Class 3 shall include materials that are sig-
36	nificantly less hazardous than Class 1 and Class
37	2 materials. Class 3 shall include:

1 2	(1) Materials identified as Class C and D under the United States Clean Water Act,
3	Public Law 92-500, Section 311;
4	(2) Flammable gas, flammable liquids other
5 6	than fuels, combustible liquids and
7	corrosives identified under 49 Code of Federal Regulations 173; and
,	erar Regulacions 173; and
8	(3) Chlorine.
9	D. Class 4 shall include materials, other than
10	those materials identified as Class 1 through
11	Class 3, that warrant control under this subchap-
12	ter.
13	§1316-B. Fees on hazardous materials
14	1. Fees assessed. The first person who receives
15	from a firm or corporation that produces or imports
16	into this State any material identified under section
17	1316-A shall pay a fee as described in this section.
18	2. Fee schedule. The fee schedule shall be as
19	follows.
20	A. The fee for Class 1 shall be .05¢ per pound.
21	B. The fee for Class 2 shall be .002¢ per pound.
22	C. The fee for Class 3 shall be .0002¢ per
23	pound.
	<u> </u>
24	D. There shall be no fee for Class 4.
25	3. Minimum quantities. Aggregate quantities of

30 4. Payment. Fees required by this section shall 31 be paid according to time schedules established by 32 the commissioner, but not more frequently than quar-33 terly.

shall be subject to the fee.

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28 29 materials in lots of 500 pounds or more shall be sub-

ject to fees. The board may provide by rule that greater or lesser amounts of particular materials

- 5. Penalty for late payment. In addition to any 1 other liability or penalty imposed by law, any person 2 liable for any fee imposed by this section shall pay twice the appropriate fee plus interest at 1% per month for any fees not paid within 6 months.
 - 6. Materials not subject to fees. No fee may be assessed for any material for which a fee has been paid under section 551.

§1316-C. Hazardous Material Control Fund

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- 1. Established. There is established a Hazard-ous Material Control Fund, to be used to protect the public and the environment from the dangers presented by the use, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials. All fees, penalties and interest collected under this subchapter shall be deposited in this fund. The fund shall be nonlapsing, and any money in the fund not currently necessary to meet the obligations of the department shall be deposited with the Treasurer of State to the credit of the fund, and may be invested as provided by law. Interest received on that investment shall be credited to the fund.
- 2. Disbursements. Money in the Hazardous Material Control Fund shall be used for all expenses incurred by the department in carrying out its duties under this subchapter, including administrative expenses and costs of preventing, detecting and removing discharges of hazardous materials.
- 28 3. Coordination. The commissioner shall coordi-29 nate the administration of the Hazardous Material Control Fund with the administration of the following 30 31 funds to ensure optimum utilization of resources and 32 maximum protection to the public:
- 33 The Maine Coastal Protection Fund under 34 section 551;
- 35 B. The Maine Hazardous Waste Fund under section 36 1319-D; and
- 37 C. The Board of Pesticide Control Fund under 38 Title 7, section 621.

§1316-D. Reports

The department shall adopt rules requiring persons importing, transporting or manufacturing hazardous materials to report the quantity of materials handled each year. These rules shall include standards establishing minimum reportable quantities of materials under this section and section 1316-E. Information received by the department under this section may be designated confidential under section 1310-B.

§1316-E. Discharge prohibited

The discharge of hazardous material into or upon any waters of the State, or into or upon any land within the state's territorial boundaries or into the ambient air is prohibited unless licensed or authorized under state or federal law.

§1316-F. Mitigation of penalties

- 1. Reporting. The immediate reporting of a discharge or threatened discharge by the responsible party or by the person causing the discharge may be considered in mitigation of any criminal or civil penalties assessed under this subchapter.
- 2. Removal. If the responsible party or person causing the discharge immediately reports and removes the discharge in accordance with the rules and orders of the board, he shall not be subject to criminal or civil penalties under this subchapter.

28 §1316-G. Recovery by the State for expenditures for 29 removal of discharges

- 1. Responsible party. The responsible party or the person causing the discharge is liable for all acts and omissions of its servants and agents which are committed within the course and scope of their employment.
- 2. State to recover for expenditures for removal. Any person who permits, causes or is responsible for a prohibited discharge shall reimburse the State for all costs incurred, including

personnel costs, in removing the discharge. Funds recovered under this section shall be deposited to the account from which they were expended. Requests for reimbursement, if not paid within 30 days of demand, shall be turned over to the Attorney General for collection.

In any suit to enforce claims of the State under this section, it is not necessary for the State to plead or prove negligence in any form or manner on the part of the person, causing, permitting or responsible for the discharge. The State need only plead and prove the fact of the prohibited discharge and that the discharge occurred while the hazardous matter was in the custody or control of the person causing, permitting or responsible for the discharge.

§1316-H. Procedures for removal of discharges of hazardous material

- 1. Reporting. The responsible party or the person causing the discharge shall report a discharge immediately to the Department of Public Safety, which shall immediately notify the Department of Environmental Protection and the public safety agency of the municipality in which the discharge takes place.
- 2. Preservation of public order. The local public safety agency shall exercise authority for preservation of public order and safety and shall coordinate the response to the spill. The Department of Public Safety shall exercise this authority in those areas of the State without a local public safety agency, or in any situation in which a local public safety agency requests assistance from the Department of Public Safety.
- 3. Department of Environmental Protection to direct removal. The Department of Environmental Protection shall have authority and responsibility to plan, implement and, with the cooperation of the appropriate public safety agency, direct that part of the response to a discharge of hazardous matter which involves removal.
 - A. The responsible party or the person causing the discharge shall immediately undertake removal of the discharge.

- B. The department may undertake the removal of the discharge and may retain agents and make contracts for this purpose.
- C. Any unexplained discharge of hazardous material occurring within state jurisdiction, or on land or in water or air beyond state jurisdiction that for any reason penetrates within state jurisdiction, shall be removed by or under the direction of the department.
- 10 Sec. 8. 38 MRSA c. 13, sub-c. III, as amended, 11 is repealed.
- 12 Sec. 9. 38 MRSA §1319-B, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 13 1981, c. 478, §7, is amended to read:

14 §1319-B. Findings and purpose

15 The Legislature further finds that it is in the 16 public interest of the State and its citizens to provide the capability for prompt and effective response 17 18 to and cleanup of spills and unlicensed discharges of 19 hazardous waste and that this state's interest overweighs the economic burdens 20 and any burden 21 strict liability imposed by this subchapter upon 22 those engaged in generating, transporting and han-23 dling hazardous waste.

- 24 Sec. 10. 38 MRSA §1319-C, sub-§1, as enacted by 25 PL 1981, c. 478, §7, is repealed.
- 26 Sec. 11. 38 MRSA §§1319-D and 1319-E, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 478, §7, are amended to read:

28 §1319-D. Maine Hazardous Waste Fund

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34 35 The Maine Hazardous Waste Fund is established to be used by the department as a nonlapsing, revolving fund for carrying out the department's responsibilities under this subchapter. This fund shall not exceed \$600,000. All fees, penalties, interest and other charges under this subchapter shall be credited to this fund.

Money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the department in the exercise of

- its responsibilities for hazardous waste management shall be deposited with the Treasurer of State to the credit of the fund and may be invested as provided by statute. Interest received on that investment shall be credited to the fund.
 - §1319-E. Disbursements from the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund
- 8 1. <u>Money disbursed</u>. Money in the Maine Hazardous 9 Waste Fund may be disbursed by the department for the 10 following purposes, but for no other:

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- A. Costs incurred in the removal of an unlieensed any discharge or threatened discharge of hazardous waste. Whenever practical, the department shall offer the responsible party the opportunity to remove the discharge or threatened discharge;
- B. Notwithstanding paragraph A, disbursements to remove discharges of hazardous waste, which are not sudden and which involve costs exceeding \$10,000, may only be expended in accordance with an allocation approved by the Legislature,
- C. Costs incurred for the purchase of necessary hazardous waste response equipment and supplies, response personnel and training of response personnel in accordance with an allocation approved by the Legislature; and
- D. Amounts necessary to reimburse municipalities as required by section 1305-A, subsection 37;
- E. State portion of costs expended under the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Public Law 96-510, provided that money in the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund may not be disbursed by the department to the extent that there has been compensation for claims for any costs under the federal Act; and
 - F. Third party damages under this subsection.

- For the purposes of this subsection, "sudden" means 1 2 an unexpected or abrupt discharge which occurs after 3 September 1, 1981.
- 4 Limitation: Money in the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund may not be disbursed by the department to 5 the extent that there has been compensation 7 elaims for any costs of response or damages or elaims 8 which may be compensated under the federal Comprehen-9 sive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabil-10 ity Act of 1980, Public Law 96-510.
- 11 Report. The commissioner shall submit an annual report to the joint standing committee of 12 13 Legislature having jurisdiction over 14 resources. This report shall include an accounting of all funds received or expended from the fund, 15 16 sources of revenue and the purposes for which funds 17 were expended.
- Sec. 12. 38 MRSA §1319-G, sub-§1, as enacted by 18 19 PL 1981, c. 478, §7, is amended to read:
 - 1. Recovery. The department shall seek recovery to the use of the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund all sums expended therefrom, including overdrafts, for disbursements made from the fund under section 1319-E, subsection 1, paragraphs A, B and C, E and F, including interest computed at 10% a year from the date of expenditure, unless the board finds the amount small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. Requests for reimbursement shall be referred to Attorney General for collection.
- 30 department may file a claim with or otherwise The 31 seek money from federal agencies to recover to use of the fund all disbursements from the fund. 32
- 33 Sec. 13. 38 MRSA §1319-G, sub-§1-A is enacted to 34 read:
 - 1-A. Penalty for late payment. The board may assess a penalty of 25% of the amount of the disbursement plus interest at 2% per month for any claim that has not been received more than 90 days after the issuance of a lawful order requesting reimbursement.

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- Sec. 14. 38 MRSA §1319-H, sub-§3, as enacted by
 PL 1981, c. 478, §7, is amended to read:
- 3 3. Commercial and on-site treatment facilities. For the purposes of this section, a commercial treat-4 ment facility is a commercial hazardous waste facil-5 ity which treats hazardous waste. An on-site treat-6 ment facility is a licensed hazardous waste treatment 7 facility which uses a noncontinuous treatment process 8 to treat in excess of 1,000 200 kilograms of hazard-9 10 ous waste in any calendar month.
- 11 Sec. 15. 38 MRSA §1319-I, sub-§§1 and 2, as 12 enacted by PL 1981, c. 478, §7, are amended to read:
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 1. Fees for actions taken on the site of generated ation. Any person in the State who generates more than $\frac{1}{7}\theta\theta\theta$ 200 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month shall pay a fee as follows:
- 17 A. For hazardous waste which is disposed of on 18 the site of generation in a licensed hazardous 19 waste disposal facility, 12¢ a gallon; and

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- B. For hazardous waste which is stored on the site of generation in a licensed hazardous waste storage facility for more than 90 days, but less than 6 calendar months, and for each time period thereafter or 6 calendar months or portion thereof, 3¢ 6¢ a gallon.
- 26 2. Fees for action taken off site of generation.
 27 Any person in the State who generates more than 1,7000
 28 200 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar
 29 month shall pay a fee for actions taken off the site
 30 of generation as follows:
- A. For hazardous waste which is transported off site to a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility for disposal, 15¢ a gallon;
- 34 B. For hazardous waste which is transported off 35 site to a licensed hazardous waste treatment 36 facility for treatment, 9¢ a gallon;
- 37 C. For hazardous waste which is transported off 38 site to a licensed hazardous waste storage facil-

ity and stored at the storage facility for more than 3 months, but less than 6 months, 6¢ 12¢ a gallon. After storage at the facility for 6 months, the owner or operator of that hazardous waste facility shall pay 3¢ 6¢ a gallon for the hazardous waste stored at that facility for each 6-month period or portion thereof; and

D. For hazardous waste which is transported off site to be beneficially used or reused or legitimately recycled or reclaimed, 6¢ a gallon.

Sec. 16. 38 MRSA §1319-I, sub-§§7, 8 and 10, as
enacted by PL 1981, c. 478, §7, are repealed.

STATEMENT OF FACT

Section 1 of the bill clarifies state agency responsibility for transportation of radioactive materials. Currently, the Department of Transportation coordinates transportation of radioactive materials. The Department of Public Safety is better equipped to fulfill this mandate, and this section gives this authority to the department.

Sections 2 and 3 of the bill move the Pesticide Control Board and staff from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources to the Department of Environmental Protection. The regulatory authority of the present board is not changed. Pesticides are among the more prevalent hazardous materials transported, handled and disposed of within the State. The regulatory and enforcement staff of the Board of Pesticides Control duplicates some of the efforts of the Department of Environmental Protection staff. Moving the Board of Pesticides Control to the Department of Environmental Protection allows coordination of these efforts.

Sections 4 and 5 establish further controls on the transportation of hazardous materials. Section 4 provides definitions of radioactive materials and radioactive waste. The former definition is similar to the present federal definition of radioactive materials under statutes regulating its transportation. The 2nd definition is the current state defi-

- 1 nition of radioactive wastes under statutes estab-2 facility siting.
- lishing procedures for waste facility sit Section 5 requires the following requirements 3
- 4 transportation of reports to the Department of Public
- 5 Safety at least 2 days prior to any shipment of
- 6 and inspection of vehicles radioactive materials
- 7 carrying radioactive wastes as they enter public
- 8 highways.
- 9 The section also authorizes the Commissioner Safety to adopt regulations of transportation 10 11 of radioactive materials if he deems these are neces-12 sary to protect the public health and safety.
- 13 Section 6 establishes a uniform statutory definition of the term "discharge," used in several 14 15 utes administered by the Department of Environmental 16 Protection.
- 17 Section 7 establishes a new subchapter to control 18 hazardous materials. Some of these provisions 19 similar to those contained in the present subchapter on hazardous matter, which is repealed by section 8. 20 The subchapter contains 4 major new provisions: 21
- 22 Identification and classification of hazardous materials based on degree of hazard; 23
- 24 Fees on importation or distribution of 25 hazardous materials:
- 26 fund containing the fees collection on 27 hazardous materials, to carry out the purposes of the solid waste management provisions; and 28
- 29 Procedures for reporting shipments of hazard-30 ous materials.
- 31 The balance of the section recodifies existing 32 provisions.
- 33 identification and classification of hazard-34 ous materials is based on a number of current 35 and federal classifications. These include state restrictions on pesticides, and federal designations under the Water Pollution Control Act and transporta-36 37 38 tion statutes. Four categories are established, with

details of the classification implemented by regulations adopted under the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375.

Fees are assessed on hazardous materials, based on the above classification. The fees range from .05¢ per pound for the most hazardous materials to no fee for the least hazardous category.

The following table is an estimate of the money that would be generated.

These revenue figures are only approximate because no reporting mechanism currently exists for most of the hazardous materials that would be subject to this subchapter. Hazardous materials have been assigned classes only for purposes of estimates subject to final Board of Environmental Protection approval through rulemaking.

ESTIMATED REVENUE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTROL FUND

18 19 20 21	Class	Examples of Potential Hazardous Material	Reason for Inclusion	lb./year	\$/year
22 23	I	Pesticides	Title 7, Section 601	6 1.4 x 10	70,000
24 25 26	I	Other	Rad. Nuc., Poison A & B, CWA		
27 28			Section X,	5 1.5 x 10	7,500
29				Subtotal	77,500
30 31 32 33	II	Ammonia Hydrogen Peroxide	CWA B 49 CFR 173 Oxidizer	7 2.4 x 10 5 5.5 x 10	48,000
34 35		Chromium Salts		5 1 x 10	200

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1 2		Organic Feedstocks	Chlorinated Solvents	7 1 x 10	20,000
3 4		Other Pes- ticides	Other Pes- ticides	6 3.4 x 10	6,800
5 6		Sodium hydrosulfide	ORMA	6 2 x 10	4,000
7				Subtotal	80,100
8 9	III	Chlorine		8 2.8 x 10	56,000
10 11		Sulfuric Acid	CWA C	8 3 x 10	60,000
12 13		Phosphoric Acid	CWA D	6 2 x 10	400
14 15		Nitric Acid	CWA D	5 5 x 10	100
16 17		Aluminum Sulfate	CWA D	8 2.3 x 10	46,000
18 19		Sodium Hydroxide	CWA C	8 3.4 x 10	68,000
20 21		Solvents	CWA C & 49 CFR 173	7 2 x 10	4,000

1 2	Other Organic	CWA C D &	7	
3	Feedstocks	49 CFR 173	1.5 x 10	3,000
4			Subtotal	237,500
5			Total	\$395,100

The Hazardous Material Control Fund is established to finance control of hazardous material. Money in the fund may be used to cover administrative costs, to finance removal of hazardous material spills and to supplement other funds to control hazardous material or waste. The Commission of Environmental Protection is directed to coordinate the administration of this fund with other similar funds, including the Maine Coastal Protection Fund, the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund and dedicated revenues of the Board of Pesticides Control.

The Board of Environmental Protection is authorized to adopt rules requiring persons importing, transporting or manufacturing hazardous materials to annually report quantities of hazardous materials handled. This information may be designated as confidential by the person submitting it.

This bill amends the existing provisions dealing with hazardous waste. The bill removes the limit on the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund and broadens the purposes for which this fund may be used. Specifically, the fund may be used to clean up any hazardous wastes and to match funds for cleanup under the federal "Superfund." The bill repeals the present \$15,000 cap on hazardous wastes fees for any one person, reduces the minimum quantity of reportable wastes from 1000 kilograms to 200 kilograms per month, increases penalties and interest for late payments of fees and doubles fees on storage of hazardous waste. Finally, the present sunset provision on these fees is repealed.