MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1416
2	(Filing No. H- 338)
3	STATE OF MAINE
4 5	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 113TH LEGISLATURE
6	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
7	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H.P. 1053, L.D.
8	1416, Bill, "AN ACT to Establish a State Nuclear
9 10	Safety Program for Commercial Nuclear Power Facilities in the State."
10	ties in the state.
11	Amend the Bill by striking out all of the title
12	and inserting in its place the following:
13	'AN ACT to Establish a State Nuclear Safety Inspec-
14 15	tion and Monitoring Program for Commercial Nuclear Power Facilities in the State.'
16 17	Further amend the Bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in its place
18	the following:
10	loss 1 22 MDCA or 150 A in smoothed to word.
19	'Sec. 1. 22 MRSA c. 159-A is enacted to read:
20	CHAPTER 159-A
21	CMAME NUCLEAR CAREMY PROCESS
21	STATE NUCLEAR SAFETY PROGRAM
22	§661. Public policy
23	In the interests of the public health and welfare
24	of the people of this State, it is the declared pub-
25	lic policy of this State that the operation of nucle-
26	ar power facilities licensed to operate in the State
27	shall be accomplished in a manner consistent with
28	protection of the public health and safety and in
29	compliance with the environmental protection policies
30	of this State. It is the purpose of this chapter, in
31	conjunction with sections 671 to 690; Title 25, sec-
32	tions 51 and 52; Title 37-B, section 951; and Title
33	35, sections 3331 to 3393, to exercise the jurisdic-
34	tion of the State to the maximum extent permitted by
35	the United States Constitution and federal law and to

- 1 establish in cooperation with the Federal Government 2 a State Nuclear Safety Inspector Program for the on-3 site monitoring, regulatory review and oversight of 4 the operations of commercial nuclear power facilities 5 within the State which hold an operating license is-6 sued by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Nothing in this chapter may be construed as an attempt by the State to regulate radiological health and safety reserved to the Federal Government by reason of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 7 8 9 10 11 as amended.
- 12 §662. Definitions
- As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 16 1. Commercial nuclear power facility or facility. A "commercial nuclear power facility" or "facility" means a utilization facility situated in this State which holds an operating permit or license issued by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- 22 §663. State Nuclear Safety Inspector
- There is established within the Department of Human Services the State Nuclear Safety Inspector Office administered by a State Nuclear Safety Inspector. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall be a classified employee, subject to the Civil Service Law.
- 1. Qualifications. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall be an individual knowledgeable in the
 field of commercial nuclear power production and
 shall possess, at a minimum, a master's degree with
 major work in nuclear, mechanical, electrical or
 chemical engineering and have at least 3 years experience in nuclear operations.

- 2. Duties. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall serve as an on-site nuclear safety inspector of commercial nuclear power facilities and on-site storage and transportation of nuclear waste.
- 5 3. Staff. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall employ such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- 8 §664. Responsibility of nuclear power plant licensees.
- The responsibility of nuclear power plant licensees is as follows.

- 1. Records. Each nuclear power plant licensee shall permit the inspection and copying, for the purposes of this chapter, of its books and records, maintained in any form, provided that books and records that are privileged as a matter of law, proprietary, security-related, or restricted by federal law, shall not be open to inspection. Subject to the approval of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and of the nuclear power plant licensee, access to books and records which are proprietary, security-related or restricted by federal law may be granted, if the State Nuclear Safety Inspector, on behalf of the State, enters into a nondisclosure agreement. For purposes of this section, proprietary information includes personnel records, manufacturers' proprietary information, licensee proprietary information and trade secrets, as defined by Title 26, section 1711, subsection 12.
- 2. Monitoring. Each nuclear power plant licensee shall permit monitoring, for the purposes of this chapter, of the premises, equipment and materials, including scurce, special nuclear and by-product materials, in its possession or use, or subject to its control. For the purposes of this subsection, monitoring means observing the conduct of operations, including maintenance, quality assurance activities,

- the preparation, transportation and handling of radioactive waste, emissions monitoring, radiation protection and the observation of emergency preparedness
 tests and drills. Nothing in this chapter prohibits a
 State Nuclear Safety Inspector from participating in
 licensee training activities which are scheduled for
 licensee personnel.
- 3. Access. The licensee shall provide the State Nuclear Safety Inspector with unescorted access to the plant at all times and on an identical basis as that provided to licensee personnel with unescorted access clearance, provided that the State Nuclear Safety Inspector complies with the licensee's appli-8 9 10 11 12 13 cable access control measures for security, 14 15 radiological protection, personal safety and fitness 16 for duty. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall be subject to and comply with such continuing security procedures and periodic medical testing which is ap-17 18 plicable to all licensee employees as may be required 19 20 to retain unrestricted facility access.
- 21 4. On-site facilities. Any nuclear power plant licensee, upon the request of the commissioner, shall provide rent-free space, including all necessary utility and janitorial services, for the exclusive use of the State Nuclear Safety Inspector. The office shall be convenient to and have full access to the nuclear power facility and shall provide the State Nuclear Safety Inspector with privacy.
- 5. Fees. Each nuclear power plant licensee whose operations are monitored under this chapter shall pay to the permanent fund established by chapter 160, section 680, subsection 7, for allocation to the Department of Human Services, the full cost of the on-site inspection program, including the cost to the State of personnel and fringe benefits.
- 36 §665. United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission activities.

The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall take all reasonable steps to cooperate with any on-site resi-dent inspectors employed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in a manner which enables these employees to fulfill their responsibilities federal law and regulation. Subject to the approval of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and of the licensee, and pursuant to Title 25, section 51, the State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall observe United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in spections, meetings and audits as they pertain to the safety of the licensee's operations and procedures.

13 §666. Responsibilities of the State Nuclear Safety
14 Inspector.

 The responsibilities of the State Nuclear Safety Inspector are as follows.

- 1. Damages to public health and safety. In the event the State Nuclear Safety Inspector has reason to believe that any activity poses a danger to public health and safety, and after notifying the operator of the facility and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the inspector shall immediately notify the Governor, the Commissioner of Human Services and the State Nuclear Safety Advisor within the State Planning Office. This provision should not be construed as precluding the State Nuclear Safety Inspector from discussing his concerns with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or others before making a determination that any activity poses a danger to public health and safety.
- 2. Reports. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector, with the cooperation of the Director of Health Engineering, shall prepare a report of his activities under this chapter to be submitted January 1st of each year to the State Nuclear Safety Advisor and the Legislature. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall prepare monthly reports for the State Nuclear Safety Advisor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker

- of the House, with copies to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the licensee.
- 3 Confidential and privileged information. State Nuclear Safety Inspector shall keep confidential and privileged the identity of any person providing communications which, in the opinion of the State Nuclear Safety Inspector, support a presumption of unsafe operation of a commercial nuclear power facilities. 4 5 6 7 8 9 cility or which indicate any violation of the 10 licensee's operating license issued by the United 11 States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, unless the re-12 quest for confidentiality is waived or withdrawn by such person. The safety inspector shall make all pru-13 dent efforts to investigate the basis for any related 14 allegation of unsafe or improper operation and shall cooperate to the extent feasible with the United 15 16 States Nuclear Regulatory Commission personnel in 17 18 this effort. Any information brought to the attention of the state inspector which involves the safety of 19 the plant or a possible violation of United States 20 21 Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations shall be immediately brought to the attention of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the licens-22 23 24 ee.
- 25 §667. Liability
- Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary which are otherwise established by the Maine Tort Claims Act, the State shall be liable for the negligent acts or omissions of the State Nuclear Safety Inspector, or any personnel under his direct supervision and control, which occur on the site of a commercial nuclear power facility and which result in property damage, bodily injury, death or regulatory penalties.
- 35 Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §673, sub-§3-A is enacted to 36 read:
- 37 3-A. Commercial nuclear power facility or facil-

T	ity. A commercial nuclear power facility of facil-
2	ity" means a utilization facility situated in this
3	State which holds an operating permit or license is-
4	sued by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commis-
5	sion.
5	51011.
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6	Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §674, sub-§4, ¶¶H and I, as en-
7	acted by PL 1983, c. 345, §§13 and 14, are amended to
8	read:
9	H. Encourage, participate in, or conduct
10	H. Encourage, participate in, or conduct studies, investigations, training, research and
11	demonstrations relating to control of sources of
12	radiation; and
13	I. Collect and disseminate information relating
14	to control of sources of radiation, including:
15	(1) Maintenance of a file of all license
16	applications, issuances, denials, amend-
17	ments, transfers, renewals, modifications,
	ments, transfers, renewals, modifications,
18	suspensions and revocations;
19	(2) Maintenance of a file of registrants
20	possessing sources of radiation requiring
21	registration under this Act and any adminis-
22	trative or judicial action pertaining there-
23	to; and
	co, and
24	(3) Maintenance of a file of all of the de-
25	
	partment's rules relating to regulation of
26	sources of radiation, pending or promul-
27	gated, and proceedings thereon ;
28	Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §674, sub-§4, ¶¶J and K are en-
29	acted to read:
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30	J. Establish and maintain a continuous radiation
31	monitoring system to record the radioactive lev-
32	els of gaseous and liquid discharges from any
33	commercial nuclear power facility operating in
3 4	the State; and

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K. Establish and maintain an off-site monitoring network to provide continuous monitoring of gamma radiation levels within the vicinity of any commercial nuclear power facility operating in the State. Portable off-site monitoring devices State. Portable off-site monitoring devices shall be made available to members of the public to establish a network of volunteer monitors who shall report to the department their finds. this purpose, the department shall make Geiger Rate meters available to 50 volunteer monitors. In addition to the placement of Geiger Rate meters, the department shall place 20 Gamma Scintillation Detection Devices in homes of members of the public who volunteer to participate in the program. The volunteers with Gamma Scintillation Detection Devices shall also be provided with 2-way radios so they can report their findings in the case of emergency. All volunteers will assist the department in its continuous monitoring network. All off-site monitoring devices shall be geographically distributed throughout the sur-veillance area to provide the most effective monitoring network. The department shall adopt rules to provide for the selecting of the volunteers, the appropriate and accurate use of the meters and devices and the method and frequency of reporting to the department and other procedures necessary to implement the program.

Sec. 5. 22 MRSA \$674, sub-\$5, as enacted by PL
1983, c. 345, §\$13 and 14, is amended to read:

5. Coordination. The In consultation with the State Nuclear Safety Advisor in fulfillment of his duties pursuant to Title 25, sections 51 and 52, the commissioner shall serve as the coordinator of radiation activities among the Bureau of Civil Emergency Preparedness, Department of Public Safety, Department of Human Services and Department of Environmental Protection. The commissioner shall:

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- A. Consult with and review regulations and procedures of the agencies and federal law to assure consistency and to prevent unnecessary duplication, inconsistencies or gaps in regulatory requirements; and
- B. Review, prior to promulgation, the proposed rules of all agencies of the State relating to use of control of radiation, to assure that these rules are consistent with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, and rules of other agencies of the State. The review shall be completed within 15 days.
 - the commissioner determines that proposed rules are inconsistent with rules of other agencies of State or federal law, he shall consult with the agencies involved in an effort to resolve these inconsistencies. In the event no inconsistency is reported within 15 days, the proposed rules shall be presumed consistent for the purposes of this subsection. Upon notification by the commissioner that the inconsistency has not been resolved, the Governor may find that the proposed rules or parts thereof are inconsistent with rules of other agencies of the State or the Federal Government and may issue or order to that effect, in which event the proposed rules or parts thereof shall not become effective. The Governor may, in the alternative, upon a similar determination, direct the appropriate agency or agencies to amend or repeal existing rules to achieve consistency with the proposed rules.
- 31 Sec. 6. 22 MRSA §676, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 32 1983, c. 345, §§13 and 14, is amended to read:
 - 4. Radioactive waste. The Department of Environmental Protection shall coordinate management of and shall serve as liaison point of contact with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for high-level and low-level radioactive wastes, in consultation with the State Nuclear Safety Advisor in

- fulfillment of his duties pursuant to Title 25, sections 51 and 52, and the State Nuclear Safety Inspector in fulfillment of his duties pursuant to chapter 159-A.
- 5 Sec. 7. 22 MRSA §680, sub-§7, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 345, §§13 and 14, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 7. Permanent fund. All fees shall be paid to the Treasurer of State to be maintained in a permanent fund and used to carry out the purposes of this chapter and chapter 159-A.
- 14 1. Authorized. The department or its duly autho-15 rized representatives may enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property for 16 17 purpose of determining whether or not there is com-18 pliance with or violation of the provisions of this 19 Act and the rules issued thereunder, except that entry into areas under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government or its duly designated representative shall be subject to section 684 and Title 25, sections 51 and 52, which are incorporated by reference 20 21 22 23 24 as provisions of this chapter.
- 27 §51. Agreements

The Governor, the Department-of-Health-and-Welfare-and-the-Bureau-of-State-Police; or-any-person; department-or-agency-designated-by-the-Governor Department of Human Services and other state agencies designated in Title 22, section 676, in consultation with the State Nuclear Safety Advisor, in fulfillment of his duties pursuant to section 52, shall have authority to enter into agreements, understandings or

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 arrangements with any other department or agency of this State, any federal agency, state, political subdivision or person to provide for mutual aid plans, emergency plans, evacuation plans and their implementation, memoranda of understanding and any other agreements deemed necessary to protect public and property in this State from hazards or dangers from radiation, radioactive materials, nuclear materials or the occurrence of a radiological incident as a result of the presence of, release of or emissions from radioactive materials, radioactivity or nuclear materials in this State. The hazards or dangers referred to in this section shall be only those arising from the peaceful use, transportation or storage of nuclear or atomic materials.

Sec. 10. 25 MRSA §52 is enacted to read:

§52. State Nuclear Safety Advisor

- 1. State Nuclear Safety Advisor position established. There is established within the State Planning Office a State Nuclear Safety Advisor position, which shall be an unclassified, confidential position. The State Nuclear Safety Advisor shall be an individual knowledgeable in the field of nuclear power production.
- 25 <u>2. Duties. The State Nuclear Safety Advisor</u> 26 shall have the following duties:
- A. To advise the Governor and the Legislature on issues pertaining to the safe operation of nuclear facilities and the safe transportation and storage of nuclear waste;
- B. To consult with other agencies of State Government or Federal Government whose activities pertain to the issues in paragraph A;
- 34 <u>C. To review and evaluate and to advise the Gov-</u> 35 <u>ernor and the Legislature on activities conducted</u>

- by other states to inspect and monitor the safe operation of nuclear facilities and the safe transportation and storage of nuclear waste; and
- D. To prepare a report of his activities under this section to be submitted January 15th of each year to the Governor and the Legislature.
- For purposes of this section, "commercial nuclear power facility" or "facility" means a utilization facility situated in this State which holds an operating permit or license issued by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- 3. Fees. Each nuclear power plant licensee whose operations are monitored under this section shall pay to the permanent fund established by chapter 160, section 680, subsection 7, for allocation to the State Planning Office, the full cost of the State Nuclear Safety Advisor, including the personnel costs and fringe benefits.
- 19 Sec. 11. 37-B MRSA §960, as reallocated by PL 20 1983, c. 816, Pt. B, §14, is repealed and the follow-21 ing enacted in its place:
- 22 §960. Emergency planning area

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- The emergency planning area is identified as follows.
 - 1. Primary Emergency Planning Zone. The Primary Emergency Planning Zone shall be designated by the Bureau of Civil Emergency Preparedness by rule as the zone where specific evacuation plans are required to protect from radiation exposure by the inhalation pathway. Unless changed by rule, the Primary Emergency Planning Zone shall be the Emergency Planning Zone contained in the existing Emergency Radiological Preparedness Plan, with approximately a 10-mile radius around any nuclear power plant. The Primary Emergency Planning Zone shall be compatible with applica-

1	ble federal laws and regulations.		
2 3 4 5 6 7	1-A. Secondary Emergency Pl Secondary Emergency Planning Zone by the Bureau of Civil Emergency rule, as the zone beyond the Prim ning Zone where protective action the State's police powers, are rec	y Preparedn mary Emergen plans, purs	ess, by cy Plan-
8 9 10	A. To further protect the had the State's citizens from exponential dangers in that zone;	sure or ot	afety of her po-
11	B. To protect the State's eco	onomic inter	ests.
12 13 14 15	The Secondary Emergency Planning from the Primary Emergency Planning with at least a 19-mile radius power plant.	g Zone to	an area
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	2. Ingestion Pathway Zone. Pathway Zone shall be designated in the protective action plans at to the food chain. The Ingestion extend from the Primary Emergency area with at least a 50-mile rad nuclear power plant.	ted by the Brule, as the required Pathway Zon	ureau of he zone relative e shall
24 25 26 27 28	Sec. 12. Allocation. There the permanent fund established be Statutes, Title 22, section 680, following funds, to carry out tact.	y the Maine subsection	Revised 7, the
29		1987-88	1988-89
30	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT		
31	State Planning Office		
32	Positions	(1)	(1)

1 2 3 4	Personal Services All Other Capital Expenditures	\$36,600 5,000 1,500	\$51,240 5,000		
5	Total	\$43,100	\$56,240		
6 7 8	Provides funds for the State Nuclear Safety Advisor.				
9 10	HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF				
11	Bureau of Health Engineer	ing			
12 13 14 15	Positions Personal Services All Other Capital Expenditures	(1) \$ 40,600 18,350 93,200	(1) \$56,240 22,800 10,400		
17	Total	\$152,150	\$89,440		
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Provides funds for the State Nuclear Safety Inspector, part-time clerical support and the capital items required by Section 4 of this Act.				
26	FISCAL NOTE				
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	This bill allocates \$195,250 in fiscal year 1987-88 and \$145,680 in fiscal year 1988-89 from the dedicated revenue account for nuclear monitoring established by the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 22, section 680. This account is funded by fees charged to Maine Yankee. In addition, there may be a future cost to this dedicated account due to the allowance				

for additional personnel that may be hired, if necessary, at the Department of Human Services. There is also a potential future cost to the General Fund subject to the amount of additional planning needed to develop action plans for the Secondary Emergency Planning Zone.'

7 STATEMENT OF FACT

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This amendment replaces the original bill.

Sections 1, 2 and 5 thru 10 of this amend the Radiation Protection Act, and the Governor's statutory powers in a radioactive emergency, to provide for on-site state monitoring of the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant. The State Nuclear Safety Inspector located in the Department of Human Services will regularly advise the Governor of dangers to the public health and safety and will report periodically to the Governor and the Legislature concerning his inspection activities. The on-site monitoring will be carried out by an engineer with knowledge and experience in the area of nuclear power employed by State. The State shall be responsible for any negligent acts of the State Nuclear Safety Inspector on the site of the nuclear power plant. This amendment also establishes the position of the State Nuclear Safety Advisor, located in the State Planning Office, to advise the Governor and the Legislature and to consult with off-site state agencies concerning the operation of nuclear facilities and the safe transportation and storage of nuclear waste. He shall also review, evaluate and report on other state-initiated nuclear safety activities. The cost of the program will be paid for through an assessment on the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company. To the extent that nuclear plant operations violate the Radiation Protection Act, this bill incorporates the civil and criminal penalties of that Act.

Sections 3 and 4 of this amendment concern onsite and off-site monitoring. First, the amendment requires the Department of Human Services, which is designated in current law as the State Radiation Control Agency, to establish an independent on-site radiation monitoring system to monitor and record radioactive emissions from a nuclear power facility operating in Maine. The system will continuously transmit this information to the department's Augusta office.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has estimated that there is a 50/50 chance of a serious accident occurring at a nuclear power plant in the United States before the year 2000. This probability increases with the age of any individual plant and, with the increased probability of an accident, increased need for vigilance. This bill prois an vides the State with independent access to timely and accurate information which will be needed in order to set policy and manage any emergency which may arise. The costs of the monitoring program are to be covered by generator fees established by the department under existing law.

The objectives of the remote monitoring system are threefold: Early warning of nuclear reactor events having a potential off-site impact; fast-risk analysis of reactor systems; and a rapid verification of a radioactive release to the environment. Each of these objectives plays an essential role in assuring the ability to recommend prompt off-site protection.

Section 4 of this amendment also requires the Department of Human Services, which is designated in current law as the State Radiation Control Agency, to establish an off-site system to monitor gamma radiation around nuclear power facilities located in the State. Nuclear power plants produce radioactive materials which emit gamma radiation. The monitoring system will warn of elevated radiation levels and track their flow. Such a system will provide an in-

dependent source of information to supplement the present information provided by the generating facility, which is not always timely or accurate. The information such a monitoring system could provide would be instrumental in any fast-developing emergency situation.

It is the intent of this amendment that the required off-site monitoring system be implemented by expanding the existing network of volunteer monitoring. Additional radiation monitoring instruments would be provided to volunteer monitors in the Emergency Planning Zone who will maintain the instruments, perform periodic checks of their operation and report to the Department of Human Services.

In addition, section 11 of this amendment establishes a Secondary Emergency Planning Zone covering a 19-mile radius from the nuclear plant. Within this zone the State may make plans to provide for the health and safety of its citizens. This Secondary Emergency Planning Zone complements, but does not conflict with, the existing Primary Emergency Planning Zone, which covers a 10-mile radius and the Ingestion Pathway Zone which covers a 50-mile radius. The Secondary Emergency Planning Zone is being created to provide state health and safety planning within a more realistic area. During the Chernobyl nuclear disaster over 135,000 people were evacuated from a 19-mile radius surrounding that nuclear plant.

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