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)

(EMERGENCY) FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

1

2 3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16 NO. 1896

H.P. 1398 House of Representatives, October 5, 1987
Approved for introduction by a majority of the
Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 26.
Received by the Clerk of the House on October 2, 1987.
Referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and
1,650 ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 14.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk Presented by Representative MOHOLLAND of Princeton. Cosponsored by Representative VOSE of Eastport.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

AN ACT to Prevent any Landfill from being Constructed Over or Near an Aquifer, to Maintain Regional Landfills and to Clarify the Intent of the Solid Waste Law.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, pending applications for landfills may pose a serious risk to ground water quality and public health; and

Whereas, changes in the solid waste disposal market and in the ownership of existing landfills may threaten established patterns of regional use of existing landfills; and

Page 1-LR3759

Whereas, these landfills were originally sited and approved specifically to provide long-term solutions to the solid waste disposal needs of regional towns and businesses; and

.1

Whereas, disruption of these patterns of regional use will injure the citizens and businesses of the State that currently rely on those landfills through an increase in their disposal costs and the siting of additional landfill capacity in areas which are marginally suitable for those activities; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

- Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- - 2-A. Aquifer protection. The board shall not issue a license for a solid waste disposal facility when it finds that the proposed facility overlies a significant ground water aquifer or when the board finds that the proposed facility poses an unreasonable threat to the quality of a significant ground water aquifer which it does not overlie.
 - A. The term "significant ground water aquifer" is defined as a water-bearing geological formation with a water yield in excess of 10 gallons per minute on a continuous basis including fractured bedrock, sand and gravel formations.
 - B. In determining whether or not the proposed facility poses an unreasonable threat to the quality of a significant ground water aquifer, the board shall require the applicant to provide:
 - (1) A thorough hydrogeological assessment of the proposed site and the contiguous area

	\cdot
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	including any classified surface waters and significant ground water aquifers which could be affected by the proposed facility during normal operation or in the event of unforeseen circumstances including the failure of any engineered barriers to ground water flow. The assessment shall include a description of ground water flow rates, the direction of flow and the degree of dilution that may occur between the proposed site and any classified surface water or significant ground water aquifer; and
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	(2) An assessment of any increased risk to public health and the environment which may be caused by the proposed facility during normal operation or in the event of unforeseen circumstances including the failure of any engineered barriers to ground water flow. Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §1310-Q, sub-\$1 is enacted to read:
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	l. Maintenance of public benefit. The board may approve the transfer of a license for an existing solid waste disposal facility only when it finds that the facility will provide a substantial public benefit consistent with the provisions of this article. In making its finding, the board shall consider the extent to which the disposal facility was sited and developed and is currently operated to meet the capacity needs of municipalities within a specific geographic region. The board shall approve the transfer of license when, in addition to all other requirements of this article, the applicant has demonstrated that:
35 36 37 38	A. The facility will continue to be operated to meet the disposal capacity needs for which the facility was sited and developed and for which it is currently operated;
39 40 41	B. The applicant has made substantially equiva- lent, alternative provisions to satisfy these disposal capacity needs; or

- C. These disposal capacity needs no longer exist.
 - Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §1310-S, sub-§5 is enacted to read:
 - 5. Unincorporated townships and plantations. For the purposes of this section, county commissioners shall act as municipal officers for unincorporated townships, and assessors of plantations shall act as municipal officers for plantations.
- Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §1310-U, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 517, §25, is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:
- Subject to this section for municipal ordinances, county commissioners may enact ordinances with respect to solid waste disposal facilities for the unincorporated townships within their jurisdiction.
- 17 Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §1310-V as enacted by PL 1987, 18 c. 517, §25, is amended to read:

§1310-V. Moratorium

3

4

5

6

7 8 9

19

20 Prior to 91 days after the First Regular Session 113th Legislature adjourns, the department 21 22 shall not process or act upon any application for, 23 the board shall not issue, a license for a new commercial landfill facility or the substantial 24 pansion of a commercial landfill facility. In pro-25 26 cessing applications after the moratorium, priority given to applications for commercial 27 shall be landfill facilities used for the disposal 28 of solid 29 waste which is generated by an energy recovery facil-30 ity designed to reduce the volume or alter the physi-31 characteristics of municipal solid waste and to 32 produce electricity through incineration. Notwith-33 standing the provisions of Title 1, section 302, any 34 application for a new or substantially expanded waste disposal facility pending or filed after the effec-35 36 tive date of this article shall be subject to depart-37 rules regarding solid waste adopted pursuant 38 to section 1304 and the provisions of Private 39 Special Law 1987, chapter 28. Notwithstanding other 40 provisions of this Title, the department shall not

	1	issue a license for a new or substantially expanded
	2 3 4	waste disposal facility under this article until it has adopted rules pursuant to the provisions of Private and Special Law 1987, chapter 28.
	5 6 7 8 9 10	Sec. 6. Application. Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 1, section 302, this Act may apply to any application for a new or expanded solid waste disposal facility or for transfer of license for an existing solid waste disposal facility pending or filed after the effective date of this Act.
	11 12 13	Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.
	14	STATEMENT OF FACT
	15	The purposes of this bill are to:
	16 17	 Ensure adequate protection of significant ground water aquifers;
)	18 19 20	 Protect the interests of municipalities which rely on specific landfills for waste disposal capaci- ty;
	21 22 23	 Ensure that inhabitants of the unorganized territories are represented in the waste disposal fa- cility licensing process;
	24 25 26	4. Authorize the county commissioners to adopt waste disposal facility ordinances for the unincorporated portions of their jurisdiction; and
	27 28	Clarify the application of the moratorium language in the new solid waste law.
`	29 30 31 32 33 34 35	The bill prohibits the location of new or expanded waste disposal facilities on or near significant aquifers in order to protect existing and future water quality. While current licensing procedure blocks such developments directly over aquifers, disposal facilities may still be sited in a manner that inevitable leakage could contaminate aquifers. These

aquifers are a natural resource vital to the wellbeing of the citizens of this State.

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39 40

41

42

The bill also provides for the continued availability of disposal capacity for those municipalities which have shifted from local to regional disposal facilities with the expectation of long-term stability in their waste management situation.

The bill makes clear the existing authority of county commissioners, the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30, section 5901, and assessors of plantations, Title 1, section 72, to act in place of municipal officers where incorporated municipal governments do not exist. This authority is logically required to ensure that inhabitants of these areas be afforded the same opportunities for participation in the siting process as inhabitants of incorporated towns.

bill also clarifies and reasserts the intent of the Legislature in the enactment of the 1986-87 moratorium on commercial landfills, the subsequent passage of emergency legislation in 1987 mandating revision in the department rules governing various aspects of solid waste disposal including proper categorization of incinerator ash and siting; design, construction and. operational requirements 1987, landfills, (Private and Special Law chapter and comprehensive solid waste legislation as in Public Law 1987, chapter 17. The original moratorium language clearly provided a complete halt for commercial landfill development beyond nonsubstantial expansion of existing facilities. Provisions were included to assure priority processing of applications designed for waste incinerator ash once the moratorium expired, September 29, 1987.

During the moratorium, the Legislature enacted an emergency appropriation and directive to the Department of Environmental Protection mandating the revision of departmental rules governing aspects of solid waste management. The original intent was to have the revised rules in place prior to the expiration of the moratorium.

When it became clear that these revisions would not be effective before the end of the moratorium,

1 2 3 4 5	the Legislature included language in its comprehensive solid waste legislation to provide for a transition between the cessation of the moratorium and the adoption of the new rules. The intent of this language was that, while processing of applications
6	could proceed, final approval of any new or substan-
7	tially expanded waste disposal facility would be sub-
8	ject to and would be delayed until adoption of the
9	revised rules. The requirement was intended to apply
10	regardless of the commercial or noncommercial status
11	of the proposed facility. This intent is consistent
12	with the Legislature's expressed concern over the is-
13	sues identified in Private and Special Law 1987,
14	chapter 28.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

To ensure that the intent of this bill is applied to all future disposal capacity, a final provision is included to make all pending applications for solid waste disposal facilities subject to this bill.

19 3759100287