MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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114th MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION - 1990

Legislative Document

No. 2316

H.P. 1674

House of Representatives, February 14, 1990

Submitted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Joint Rule 24.

Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative LORD of Waterboro.
Cosponsored by Representative AULT of Wayne and Senator KANY of Kennebec.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY

An Act to Establish a Hazardous Waste Minimization Program.



Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
Sec. 1. 38 MRSA c. 25 is enacted to read:
CHAPTER 25
POLLUTION PREVENTION
§2301. Definitions
As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
1. Board. "Board" means the Board of Environmental Protection.
2. Commercial hazardous waste facility. "Commercia hazardous waste facility" means:
A. A waste facility that handles hazardous wastes generated off the site of the facility; or
B. A facility that, in the handling of a waste generated
off the site, generates hazardous waste.
3. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.
4. Cross media pollution. "Cross media pollution" means pollution that has an impact on or degrades more than one environmental resource.
5. Department. "Department" means the Department of
Environmental Protection.
6. Disposal. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit dumping, incineration, spilling, leaking or placing of any
hazardous or soild waste, refuse-derived fuel, sludge or septage into or on any land, air or water so that the hazardous or solice
waste, sludge or septage or any constituent of sludge or septage may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or
discharged into any waters, including ground waters.
7. Facility "Facility" means the place of business where hazardous waste is or may be generated.
8. Generation. "Generation" means the act or process of producing hazardous or solid waste, sludge or septage.
9. Generator. "Generator" means a person whose act o
process produces a waste that is or may be hazardous.

- 10. Hazardous waste. "Hazardous waste" means a waste substance or material, in any physical state, designated as hazardous by the board under section 1319-O. It does not include waste resulting from normal household or agricultural activities. The fact that a hazardous waste or part or constituent of that hazardous waste may have value or other use or may be sold or exchanged does not exclude it from this definition.
- 11. Manifest. "Manifest" means the form used for identifying the quantity and composition, and the origin, routing and destination of hazardous waste during transport.
- 12. Production unit. "Production unit" means a measure of
 output, by a person or facility, such as a manufactured product
 or a quantifiable service.

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 - 13. Recycle. "Recycle" means to recover, separate, collect and reprocess waste materials for sale or reuse other than use as a fuel for the generation of heat, steam or electricity.
- 14. Storage. "Storage" means the containment of hazardous
 wastes, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in
 such a manner as not to constitute disposal of the hazardous
 wastes.
 - 15. Treatment. "Treatment" means any process designed to change the character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to render the waste less hazardous.
 - 16. Waste assessment. "Waste assessment" means a systematic planned procedure with the objective of identifying ways to reduce or eliminate waste. The assessment consists of the careful review of a plant's operations and waste streams, and the selection of specific areas to assess. After a specific waste stream is established as the focus, a number of options with the potential to minimize waste are developed and the technical and economic feasibility of each option is evaluated.
 - 17. Waste minimization. "Waste minimization" means the reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored or disposed. It includes any source reduction, treatment or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in either the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste or the reduction of toxicity of the hazardous waste, or both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.
 - 18. Waste reduction. "Waste reduction" means an action that reduces waste at the point of generation and may also be referred to as "source reduction."

<u>\$230</u>	02. Hazardous Waste Minimization Program established
	The Harmdone Maste Minimization Ducumen is established
	The Hazardous Waste Minimization Program is established
	nin the Department of Environmental Protection for the purpose
	assisting generators of hazardous waste to eliminate or to
	-
iea.	lth effects of wastes produced.
<u>§230</u>	03. Hazardous waste management policy
	It is the policy of the State that the generation of
haza	ardous waste is to be eliminated or reduced as expeditiously
	possible. In accomplishing waste reduction, it is the policy
_	the State to adhere to the following hierarchy of hazardous
	te prevention and management:
	1. Waste reduction. Reduce waste production at the source;
	Recover and reuse. Recover and reuse waste;
	3. On-site recycling. Recycle on-site;
	4. Off-site recycling. Recycle off-site;
	5. Waste treatment. Treat wastes to reduce volume or
haza	ardous characteristics or both; and
	6. Disposal. Dispose of any remaining wastes in a manner
thai	t serves to protect the public health and environment.
CILC	e Bolves to proceed the public hearth and environments
<u>\$230</u>	04. Hazardous waste reduction goals
	It is the State's goal to reduce both the volume and
tox.	<u>icity of hazardous waste that is generated within the State.</u>
<u>The</u>	goal is a 30% volume reduction by January 1, 1997, and the
<u>inte</u>	erim goal is 20% reduction by January 1, 1995.
	Described reductions are to be relabled using 1000
	Percentage reductions are to be calculated using 1989
gene	eration rates as a baseline.
823	05. Department; powers and duties
<u>.yz.</u>	vs. Department, powers and duties
	1. Rules. The board may adopt rules in accordance with the
Mai	ne Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, to
	ry out its responsibilities under this subchapter, including
	cedural rules.
4	
	2. Data collection. The department shall develop the
nec	essary information base and data collection programs to
<u>est</u>	ablish program priorities and evaluate the progress of
haz	ardous waste reduction.

- 3. Technical services. The department may disseminate information concerning hazardous waste minimization through various means which may include publications, seminars, hazardous waste minimization plans, recommended waste assessment procedures and lists of consultants on waste minimization technologies.
- 4. Grant program. The department shall evaluate the need for a grant program to provide financial and technical assistance to a business or industry to conduct hazardous waste assessments and waste minimization studies.
- 5. Contracts. The department may enter into contracts as funds permit and the department determines necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- 6. Funding of demonstration programs. The department may provide money, from such funds as may be appropriated or otherwise made available, to academic institutions, businesses or industries, government agencies or private organizations located in the State to conduct demonstration or pilot programs utilizing innovative hazardous waste minimization technologies or procedures. The results of these programs are to be made available for use by the public. Information regarded as trade secrets remain so protected.
- 7. Information exchange. The department may participate in existing state, federal and industrial networks of individuals and groups actively involved in waste minimization. Subject to available funding, the department may contract with technical information centers to assist the department in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The assistance emphasizes strategies to encourage hazardous waste reduction.
 - 8. Right of entry. For the purposes of enforcing this chapter or of developing or enforcing any rule authorized by this chapter, the department has a right of entry as established in section 1304, subsection 4-A.
 - 9. Fees. The department may establish and collect fees, penalties and other charges and expend money received as provided in this chapter.

§2306. Waste reduction achievement

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2.2

1. Regulated community. All businesses or facilities that generate 100 kilograms or more of hazardous waste in a calendar month for more than 3 months of the year are required to meet state reduction goals. Facilities constructed after the effective date of this section must be designed to minimize hazardous waste generation in accordance with the State's hazardous waste management policy as set forth in section 2303.

2. Establishment of production units. When tracking the percent reduction achieved by a facility or business, in order to accurately account for changes in hazardous waste generation due to business growth or decline, the department shall work with the Department of Labor to establish a uniform production unit measure for each standard industrial code. When production units are not easily established, such as when a business or facility provides a service rather than a product, the department and the Department of Labor shall work with industry representatives to establish an acceptable accounting method for business activity.

On or before June 15, 1991, the department shall issue a list of the production units to be used in meeting reporting requirements for each standard industrial code category having generators required to meet state reduction goals.

3. Progress evaluation. Progress toward meeting the statewide reduction goals must be evaluated annually by the department based on manifest data, annual generator reports and other appropriate available information. By January 1, 1993, or anytime thereafter, if the department determines that a facility or business, that has not received an exemption under subsection 4, has not made sufficient progress in minimizing waste generation as evidenced by at least a 10% reduction of its 1989 hazardous waste volume and may fail to meet the state reduction goals, the department may require that facility or business to complete a hazardous waste minimization plan within one calendar year.

Facilities constructed after the effective date of this section must be evaluated for volume of hazardous waste generated per production unit. New facilities in which hazardous waste generation is significantly greater per production unit than in similar facilities within the same standard industrial code category may also be required by the department to complete a hazardous waste minimization plan.

Generators required to complete a hazardous waste minimization plan must be notified in writing of the department's determination. The notification must explain the basis for the determination including the specific wastes evaluated and the facility's or business' annual generation trends during the previous 3 years. At that time, if not previously, the department shall also supply the generator with the guidelines for an acceptable hazardous waste minimization plan.

4. Exemptions. The following businesses, facilities and activities are exempt from the provisions of this section:

2	<u>facilities;</u>
4	B. Pilot plants or pilot production units;
б	C. Hazardous waste transporters;
8	D. Hazardous waste generated as a result of remedial or corrective actions or facility closures;
10	E. Households;
12	F. Agricultural operations; and
14 16	G. Other entities as set out in this paragraph.
	(1) A generator may receive an exemption to the
18	requirement of meeting state reduction goals from the commissioner if the generator proves the following:
20	(a) Practical hazardous waste minimization
22	methods are not technically available;
24	(b) Previously implemented reductions or actions have already resulted in the maximum achievable
26	waste minimization;
28	(c) Necessary steps to reduce hazardous waste will have a significant adverse impact on product
30	quality; or
32	(d) Legal or contractual obligations prohibit necessary steps that would lead to hazardous waste
34	minimization.
36	(2) Generators receiving an exemption under this paragraph must establish alternate hazardous waste
38	reduction goals for the exempted facility.
40	(3) If granted, the exemption is valid for a 3-year period, after which time the generator may apply for an
42	extension if the generator meets the exemption criteria. If an exemption is granted solely or in part
44	on the basis of conditions set forth in subparagraph (1), division (d), the generator may not be granted a
46	2nd extension due to a renewed legal or contractual commitment.
48	\$2307. Generator waste minimization plans
	g

A. Commercial hazardous waste treatment or storage

	 Plan quidelines. The department may establish
2	guidelines for hazardous waste minimization plans to be prepared
	by generators. At a minimum, a plan must include:
4	
	A. A written policy articulating upper management and
6	corporate support for the generator's hazardous waste
J	
	minimization plan and a commitment to implement plan goals;
8	
	B. A report on the results of waste assessments performed
10	for each waste stream generated including the following:
12	(1) Identification of all hazardous wastes and
	emissions generated at the facility, including toxic
14	air emissions and hazardous constituents in waste water
	streams;
16	
20	(2) Identification of the regulatory requirements
18	
10	associated with the storage, treatment or disposal of
	all hazardous wastes generated at the facility;
20	
	(3) Identification and evaluation of any technologies,
22	procedures, processes, equipment or production changes
	that may be utilized by the facility to reduce the
24	amount or toxicity of hazardous wastes and emissions
	generated by that facility;
26	
	(4) Identification of any potential markets for
	(4) Identification of any potential markets for
28	(4) Identification of any potential markets for hazardous waste generated by the facility; and
28	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and
	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that
28 30	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in
28	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a
28 30 32	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in
28 30	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent;
28 30 32	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a
28 30 32	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent;
28 30 32 34	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each
28 30 32 34	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically
28 30 32 34 36	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each waste stream analyzed. This strategy must include a description of options considered and an explanation of why
28 30 32 34 36 38	hazardous waste generated by the facility; and (5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each waste stream analyzed. This strategy must include a
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28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46	(5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each waste stream analyzed. This strategy must include a description of options considered and an explanation of why those options were not implemented; D. Performance goals for the reduction of individual waste streams. Whenever technically and economically practical, the specific performance goals must be expressed in numeric terms. When the establishment of numeric performance goals is not practical, the performance goals shall include a clearly stated list of objectives designed to lead to the establishment of numeric goals as soon as practical. The generator shall explain the rationale for each performance
28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48	(5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each waste stream analyzed. This strategy must include a description of options considered and an explanation of why those options were not implemented; D. Performance goals for the reduction of individual waste streams. Whenever technically and economically practical, the specific performance goals must be expressed in numeric terms. When the establishment of numeric performance goals is not practical, the performance goals shall include a clearly stated list of objectives designed to lead to the establishment of numeric goals as soon as practical. The generator shall explain the rationale for each performance goal and may include any impediments to hazardous waste
28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46	(5) A hazardous waste accounting system that identifies waste management costs and factors in liability, compliance and oversight costs to a practical extent; C. A strategy for implementing technically and economically practical hazardous waste minimization options for each waste stream analyzed. This strategy must include a description of options considered and an explanation of why those options were not implemented; D. Performance goals for the reduction of individual waste streams. Whenever technically and economically practical, the specific performance goals must be expressed in numeric terms. When the establishment of numeric performance goals is not practical, the performance goals shall include a clearly stated list of objectives designed to lead to the establishment of numeric goals as soon as practical. The generator shall explain the rationale for each performance

E. An employee awareness and training program to involve employees in hazardous waste minimization planning and implementation to the maximum extent feasible.

The plan must be signed by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the generator is a corporation; a general partner or a proprietor, if the generator is a partnership or sole proprietorship; or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, if the generator is a municipal, state, federal or other public agency. This chapter does not prohibit the department from seeking additional information from a generator in order to review the adequacy of a plan or plan update.

- 2. Submission of plan. Upon completion of the hazardous waste minimization plan, the generator shall notify the department in writing on a form supplied by the department. The generator shall provide the department with a summary of the scope of the plan, the evaluation methods used, the findings and conclusions and the generator's implementation schedule. A generator may designate information as confidential under section 1310-B.
- 3. Plan availability. Businesses or facilities required to complete a hazardous waste minimization plan shall keep a complete copy and any back-up data on the premises of that facility and make the copy and data available to the department upon request.
 - 4. Updates. Hazardous waste minimization plans must be updated every 2 years by January 1st of the applicable year. The update must include a summary of the progress made to implement the plan.

- 5. Employee notification. Six months prior to the date when the initial hazardous waste minimization plan or an update must be completed, each business or facility shall notify all of its employees of the requirements for the plan or updates, identify the hazardous substances and production units for which a plan or update will be submitted, provide the criteria for plans specified by the department and solicit comments or suggestions from all employees on waste minimization options.
- 6. Review and approval of plan. The department may review a plan or update to determine whether it is adequate according to the quidelines established under this chapter.
 - A. If a plan or update is determined inadequate, the department shall notify the generator of the inadequacy, identifying the specific deficiencies. The department may specify a reasonable time period of not less than 90 days, within which the generator shall submit a modified plan or

update addressing the specified deficiencies. The 2 department may, upon request, provide technical assistance, if available, to aide the generator in modifying the plan or 4 update. 6 B. If the department determines that a modified plan or update is inadequate, the department may either require 8 further modification or seek penalties as provided in section 2311. If the generator fails to submit a modified 10 plan or update within the required time period, the department shall seek penalties as provided in section 2311. 12 C. In reviewing the adequacy of any plan or update, the 14 department shall base its determination on whether the plan or update is complete and prepared in accordance with the 16 guidelines established pursuant to this chapter. §2308. Confidentiality 18 20 1. Retention at facility. A hazardous waste minimization plan developed under this section must be retained at the 22 facility. 24 2. Hazardous waste information. Upon a satisfactory showing to the commissioner by the facility management that a 26 plan or update developed under this chapter, if made public, would divulge methods, processes or other information entitled to protection, the department shall hold as confidential that plan, 28 update or portion of the plan or update pursuant to section 30 <u>1310-B.</u> 32 §2309. Cross media pollution control 1. Prohibition. A generator is prohibited from using any 34 change in a process or material that results in new or increased air or waste water toxic releases in order to meet state 36 hazardous waste reduction goals. 38 2. Exemptions. A generator may apply for an exemption from subsection 1 if the generator shows that the change resulting in 40 the toxic release or toxic release increase results in a long-term benefit to public health and the environment which 42 outweighs the benefits from other management techniques and: 44 The increase in the toxic release does not cause a 46 violation of the facility's existing waste water discharge or air emission license or permit limits; or 48 B. If the toxic emission is new to a facility's existing 50 air or waste water stream, or both, the facility must possess and comply with all necessary federal, state and 52 local licenses or permits applicable for the release.

2	Exemption renewal. If granted, the exemption is valid
	for a 3-year period. Renewal of the exemption may be granted
4	only if the generator meets the criteria set forth in subsection
	<u>2.</u>
6	
	4. Department authority. This section does not diminish
8	the existing authority of the department, pursuant to any laws to
	establish by regulation, permit, license or order, treatment
10	technology standards, emission or discharge limits, operation and
	maintenance requirements or management practices for abating,
12	controlling or preventing a release or threat of release of
	hazardous substances to the environment.
14	
	§2310. Generator registration
16	
	1. Registration program. All generators of hazardous waste
18	other than households and agricultural operations shall register
	with the department. Registration forms and an accompanying fee
20	of \$25 are due to the department by January 1, 1991. Subsequent
	registration forms and fees are due on January 1st of each year.
22	
	The department shall deposit all money received in payment of
24	fees under this subsection to the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund to
	meet costs incurred by the department in the administration of
26	this chapter.
28	2. Fee reassessment. The department, on a annual basis,
	shall reassess the generator registration fee schedule and make
30	necessary recommendations to the Legislature for adjustments.
	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
32	§2311. Enforcement; penalties
34	Generators who fail to meet any requirements set forth in
	this chapter including, but not limited to, achievement of
36	hazardous waste reduction goals and the preparation and
	submission of required plans, are subject to enforcement action
38	and penalty fees. The fees set forth in section 1319-I,
	subsection 2, are increased 10 times for wastes from that
40	generator's company or facility for the period of noncompliance.
	If penalties are imposed, fees beyond those normally assessed
42	under section 1319-I, subsection 2, must be paid by the generator
	directly to the department according to a schedule established by
44	the department. This section does not preclude the department

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from seeking civil penalties from any person for failure to

the department shall report to the Joint Standing Committee

Sec. 2. Report to the Legislature. On or before April 1, 1992,

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comply with this chapter.

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2	on Energy and Natural Resources on the status of implementing this Act. This report must include information regarding:
4	1. Progress in reducing the quantities of hazardous wastes generated in the State; and
6	2. An analysis and recommendations for changes to the
8	program including, but not limited to, the need for any additional enforcement provisions and for the establishment of a
10	hazardous waste assessment grant program.
12	Sec. 3. Allocation. The following funds are allocated from the Maine Hazardous Waste Fund to the Department of Environmental
14	Protection to carry out the purposes of this Act.
16	1990-91
18	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, DEPARTMENT OF
20	
22	All Other \$65,000 Capital Expenditures 10,000
24	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TOTAL \$75,000
26	
28	STATEMENT OF FACT
30	
32	In the public interest of the State and its citizens, this bill creates new state policy, goals and a new program to ensure that the generation of hazardous waste is minimized as
34	expeditiously as possible. The bill provides the Department of Environmental Protection with the authority to create a hazardous
36	waste minimization program:
38	 To register generators with the department; and To require and oversee hazardous waste reduction by
40	generators of more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste per calendar month.