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FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1654

H.P. 1129

House of Representatives, April 24, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

For

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative TREAT of Gardiner. Cosponsored by Representative JACQUES of Waterville, Senator GAUVREAU of Androscoggin and Representative MARSH of West Gardiner.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Facilitate Criminal Enforcement of the Environmental Laws.

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

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA \$1322, sub-\$3, \P C-1, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 872, §5 and c. 924, §13, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

C-1. "Environmental clean-up expense" means any reasonable expense incurred for products and services needed or used to remove any waste or pollutant discharged or caused to be discharged into the environment by the defendant, to restore the environment to its condition prior to the discharge of the waste or pollutant, and to dispose of the waste or pollutant in accordance with the standards under state and federal environmental laws.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §1322, sub-§3, ¶C-2 is enacted to read:

C-2. "Expense of an emergency response" means reasonable costs incurred by a public agency in reasonably making an appropriate emergency response to the incident, but only includes those costs directly arising because of the response to the particular incident. Reasonable costs include the costs of providing police, fire fighting, rescue and emergency medical services at the scene of the incident, as well as the compensation for the personnel responding to the incident. "Public agency" means the State or any county, municipality, district or public authority located, in whole or in part, within this State that provides or may provide police, fire fighting, ambulance or other emergency services.

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Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §349, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 820, §9, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

 Criminal penalties. A person is guilty of a criminal violation of the environmental laws if that person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly:

A. Discharges any pollutant into the waters of the State, in violation of this Title or department rules, or in violation of the terms or conditions of any order, license, permit, approval or decision of the department;

B. Emits any air contaminant into the ambient air in violation of this Title or department rules, or in violation of the terms or conditions of any order, license, permit, approval or decision of the department;

<u>C. Handles solid waste in a quantity in excess of 500 pounds or 100 cubic feet in violation of this Title or department rules or in violation of the terms or conditions</u>

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of any order, license, permit, approval or decision of the department;

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D. Discharges any hazardous waste or hazardous matter onto the land or into the ambient air or waters of the State, in violation of this Title or department rules or in violation of the terms and conditions of any order, license, permit, approval or decision of the department;

E. Transports any hazardous waste without having the proper license or permit as required by this Title or department rules;

F. Transports any hazardous waste to any location that does not have a license or permit for the handling of hazardous waste as required by this Title or department rules;

G. Handles any hazardous waste without having obtained a license to do so as required by this Title or department rules;

H. Handles any hazardous waste in any location that does not have a license or permit for the handling of hazardous waste as required by this Title or department rules;

I. Establishes, constructs, operates or materially alters any facility for the handling of hazardous waste without having obtained a proper license or permit as required by this Title or department rules;

J. Handles or transports any hazardous waste in a manner that violates the terms or conditions of any order, rule, license, permit, approval or decision of the department with respect to the handling or transporting of hazardous waste;

<u>K. Gives over hazardous waste to a 3rd person who does not have a license or permit to transport or handle hazardous waste as required by this Title or department rules;</u>

L. Transports or causes to be transported any hazardous waste without accurately completing a manifest and filing that manifest with the department, as required by this Title or department rules; or

M. Violates the provisions of this Title or department rules or the terms or conditions of any other order, rule, license, permit, approval or decision of the department.

A violation of paragraphs A to C is a Class C crime, except that 50 notwithstanding Title 17-A, sections 4-A and 1301, the fine may not exceed \$25,000.

2 A violation of paragraphs D to K is a Class C crime, except that notwithstanding Title 17-A, sections 4-A and 1301, the fine may 4 not exceed \$50,000 for each day of violation. 6 A violation of paragraphs L or M is a Class D crime, except that notwithstanding Title 17-A, sections 4-A and 1301, the fine may 8 not exceed \$10,000. 10 Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §349, sub-§3, as affected by PL 1989, c. 890, A, §40 and amended by Pt. B, §7, is repealed and the Pt. 12 following enacted in its place: 14 3. Falsification of environmental records. A person is guilty of criminal falsification of environmental records if that 16 person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly: 18 Makes any false statement, representation or Α. certification in any document filed with the department pursuant to this Title, department rules or pursuant to the 20 terms and conditions of any order, license, permit, approval 22 or decision of the department; 24 B. Makes a false statement, representation or certification in any document required to be maintained by a person or entity other than the department pursuant to this Title, 26 department rules or pursuant to the terms and conditions of 28 any order, license, permit, approval or decision of the department; 30 C. Fails to monitor, sample or report any discharges or 32 emissions of pollutants as required pursuant to the terms and conditions of any order, license, permit or approval or decision of the department; or 34 36 D. Fails to make any information submittal required by the commissioner under section 568, subsection 3 or section 38 1364, subsection 3. 40 Falsification of environmental records is a Class C crime, except that, notwithstanding Title 17-A, sections 4-A and 1301, the fine 42 may not exceed \$10,000. Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §349, sub-§3-A is enacted to read: 44 46 3-A. Tampering with a monitoring device. A person is guilty of tampering with a monitoring device if that person recklessly tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring 48 device or a device for making any sampling, preservation, 50 handling or analytical measurement required by this Title, department rules or the terms and conditions of any order, 52 license, permit, approval or decision of the department. Tampering with a monitoring device is a Class C crime, except

that, notwithstanding Title 17-A, sections 4-A and 1301, the fine may not exceed \$10,000.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill is intended to clarify the existing criminal provisions of the environmental laws and to facilitate the enforcement of those provisions by the State.

First, the bill incorporates all the criminal provisions 12 currently existing in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 38, including those provisions relating to hazardous waste.

Second, the bill amends Title 38, section 349, subsection 1 16 by expressly stating the culpable mental states of "intentionally," "knowingly" and "recklessly." Title 38, section 18 349, subsection 1 is currently silent as to the level of culpable mental state required for a conviction of a criminal violation 20 under the environmental laws.

22 Third, the bill raises the class of crime for violations of environmental laws other than hazardous waste from a Class E
24 crime to a Class C crime. The bill, however, specifies the conduct subject to the higher degree of sanctions. The bill
26 retains a general violation section for conduct that violates unspecified terms and conditions of the law and licenses,
28 permits, approvals or decisions issued by the department. A violation of the general violation section is classified as a
30 Class D crime.

32 With respect to the hazardous waste provisions, the bill simplifies the statutes by using terms that are already defined 34 in Title 38, rather than defining those terms within the criminal penalty section. In addition, the bill reduces the culpable 36 mental state required for a conviction of a hazardous waste crime from "knowingly" to "recklessly." The purpose of the change is to incorporate into state law federal concepts of imposing 38 liability on those persons who engage in "willful blindness" or a 40 "conscious avoidance" of hazardous waste violations. The reckless standard, which is defined under Maine's Criminal Code as a "conscious disregard of the risk," Title 17-A, section 35, 42 subsection 3, removes any incentive to avoid becoming familiar 44 with the legal requirements for handling hazardous waste.

The bill also amends the definition of "environmental clean-up expense" and resolves a numbering conflict by renumbering the definition of "expense of an emergency response" as Title 17-A, section 1322, subsection 3, paragraph C-2.