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**Report to the Joint Standing Committee on Environment
and Natural Resources
129th Legislature, First Regular Session**

Biennial Report of the Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board

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**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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Executive Summary

On July 4, 2015 the Ground Water Oil Clean-up Fund and the Maine Coastal and Inland Surface Water Oil Clean-up Fund were merged and became the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund. This biennial report provides information on the experience administering the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund in state fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund (Fund) provides for the prompt and effective clean-up of petroleum releases and compensation of third party damages. The Fund is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an acceptable mechanism for Maine's tank owners to meet the federal financial responsibility requirements. The Fund is an important source of funding for the clean-up of oil-contaminated sites necessary to protect public health and the environment, and to support the continuing economic value of properties. The Department has implemented a variety of strategies to reduce expenditures, prioritize spending and control costs such as targeting removal of contaminated soils using health-based clean-up guidelines, and considerations for the re-use of properties. The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board (Review Board) provides oversight to the Department regarding these measures.

This report satisfies the reporting requirement of 38 MRSA § 568-B(2-D). The law requires that:

Beginning on April 15, 2015 and every other year thereafter, the Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board, with the cooperation of the commissioner, shall report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over natural resource matters on the department's and the review board's experience administering the fund, clean-up activities and 3rd-party damage claims. The report must include an assessment of the adequacy of the fund to cover anticipated expenses and any recommendations for statutory change. To carry out its responsibility under this subsection, the review board may order an independent audit of disbursements from the fund.

This report represents the Review Board's experience administering the Fund for the period beginning January 1, 2017 and ending December 31, 2018, and the Department's experience administering the Fund during state Fiscal Year 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017) and state Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018). The report is divided into two sections. Part I covers the activities of the Review Board, and Part II addresses the Department's administration of the Fund including an assessment of the adequacy of the Fund.

PART I**CLEAN-UP AND RESPONSE FUND REVIEW BOARD****A. Mission of the Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board**

The duties of the Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board (“Review Board”) are established at 38 MRSA § 568-B(2). The Review Board has the following duties: (1) to hear appeals from insurance claims-related decisions of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection and the State Fire Marshal’s Office, (2) to adopt rules and guidelines necessary for the furtherance of the review board’s duties and responsibilities, (3) to monitor income and disbursements from the fund, and adjust fees as required to avoid a shortfall, (4) to at such times and in such amounts as it determines necessary, and in consultation with the department, direct the transfer of funds from the Underground Oil Storage Replacement Fund to the fund, (5) to review department priorities for disbursements from the fund and make recommendations to the Commissioner on how the fund should be allocated, (6) to review and comment on the State’s Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan, and (7) to review and monitor issues for oil spill prevention and response and recommend to the commissioner any regulatory changes that are appropriate

B. Review Board Governing Law and Composition

Throughout the period of this report, the Review Board consisted of fourteen members appointed for 3-year terms, including: the Commissioner of the Department or their designee; the State Fire Marshal or their designee; two persons representing the petroleum industry, one of whom is a representative of a statewide association of energy dealers; two persons with expertise in oil storage facility design and installation, oil spill remediation or environmental engineering; and four members of the public, two of whom have expertise in biological science, earth science, engineering, insurance or law; one member representing marine fisheries interests; one member familiar with oil spill technology; one member with expertise in coastal geology, fisheries biology or coastal wildlife habitat and one member who is a licensed state pilot or a licensed merchant marine officer. The Appeals Panel hears and decides appeals from applicants aggrieved by an insurance claims related decision and consists of the four public members. In 2018, Patrick Coughlin resigned from the Review Board, and Prentice Strong was appointed to the Review Board. In 2019, Dirk Brunner resigned from the Review Board. As of April 2019, there are 4 vacancies on the Review Board. The members listed below currently serve on the Review Board.

Michael Bonzagni*, Chair
Richard Knowlton*
Brenda Downey*
Jamie Py
Steve Pinette

Prentice “Skip” Strong
David Burns, DEP
Richard McCarthy, SFMO
Brian Beal
Peter Sarnacki

*Appeals panel member

Maine law at 38 MRSA § 568-B requires the Review Board to meet six times per year unless the Board votes not to hold a meeting. The Review Board met 2 times in 2017 and 1 time in 2018. Since the formation of the Review Board as part of the 2015 combining of the Ground Water Oil Clean-up Fund and the Maine Coastal and Inland Surface Water Oil Clean-up Fund, six scheduled meetings were cancelled due to a lack of quorum (defined in statute as 8 members). During this reporting period, 2 regularly scheduled meetings and one appeals panel meeting were cancelled due to a lack of quorum. With the Review Board's support, legislation has been introduced for consideration in 2019 to modify the size of the Review Board as well as the statutory definition of a quorum to address this issue.

C. Appeals Activities

During the calendar year ending December 31, 2017, the Review Board received 1 appeal which was subsequently withdrawn without a hearing, and in calendar year 2018 the Review Board did not receive any appeals. In 2017, the Appeals Panel resolved one appeal that was heard by the Appeals Panel in calendar year 2016. When needed, the Appeals Panel holds appeal hearings after the conclusion of regularly scheduled meetings.

D. Regulatory Activity

The Review Board adopted revisions to its rules, to reflect the change from the Ground Water Oil Clean-up Fund to the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund in April 2017. In 2018, the Fund Insurance Review Board did not undertake any rule making activities.

PART II

Administration of the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund Maine Department of Environmental Protection

A. Introduction

State statute prohibits oil discharges and requires oil discharges to be cleaned up to the Commissioner's satisfaction, using remedies that are cost effective, technologically feasible and reliable, and that effectively mitigate or minimize damages and provide adequate protection of public health, welfare and the environment. Maine law provides an incentive for the prompt cleanup of petroleum releases by forgoing penalty actions against responsible parties that cooperate with the Department to promptly clean up releases to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and reimburse the state's expenditures that are not eligible for coverage by the fund. The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund provides for the prompt and effective cleanup of petroleum releases and compensation of third party damages. The fund is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as an acceptable mechanism for Maine's tank owners to meet the federal financial responsibility requirements.

B. Summary of Revenues and Expenditures

In fiscal year 2017 and 2018, the main sources of revenue into the Fund were the fees on each barrel of oil transferred into Maine by ship, road or rail.¹ Currently the base fees are 41¢ per barrel of gasoline, 22¢ per barrel of most other refined petroleum products (#2 fuel oil, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel and other refined products), 7¢ per barrel of #6 fuel oil and 3¢ per barrel of unrefined crude oil and liquid asphalt. Additionally, Chapter 4 (90-564 CMR 4) of the rules of the Review Board establishes a surcharge of up to 20¢ per barrel of gasoline and up to 10¢ per barrel of other refined petroleum products except unrefined crude oil, liquid asphalt and #6 oil when the balance in the Fund falls below \$6 million dollars. The surcharge was in effect throughout state fiscal years 2017 and 2018 (July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2018).

Table 1 illustrates financial activity in the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Oil Clean-up and Response Fund for fiscal year (FY) 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017). A balance of \$9,271,144 was carried forward from FY 2016. The net balance for FY 2017 was \$23,432,957 including the carry forward balance. Expenditures totaled \$12,743,172, and the net fund availability at the end of the fiscal year 2017 was \$9,580,542.

Table 2 illustrates financial activity in the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund for fiscal year (FY) 2018 (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018). A balance of \$10,689,785 was carried forward from FY 2017. The net balance for FY 2018 was \$25,020,484 including the carry forward balance. Expenditures for the fiscal year 2017 totaled \$15,089,308 and the net fund availability at the end of the fiscal year was \$7,969,803.

¹ See 38 MRSA § 551(4)

In FY 2018, there was an increase of \$168,886 in net income and an increase of \$2,346,136 in expenditures compared to FY 2017.

The Department continues to implement cost control measures in consultation with the Review Board. These efforts include prioritized spending and heightened focus on the cost effectiveness of remedial measures.

Table 1 provides a summary of the income, expenditures and fund balance for FY 2017.

TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF CASH POSITION
MAINE GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS CLEAN-UP AND RESPONSE FUND
AT JUNE 30, 2017

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| BALANCE FORWARD (July 1, 2016) | | \$ 9,271,144 |
| INCOME | \$ 16,181,962 | |
| Minus Fee Refunds | <u>\$ 2,020,149</u> | |
| NET INCOME | | \$ 14,161,813 |
| NET BALANCE | | \$ 23,432,957 |
| EXPENDITURES | | |
| Personal Services | \$ 6,008,788 | |
| All Other | \$ 4,741,408 | |
| Capital | \$ 36,556 | |
| Indirect Cost Transfers | \$ 1,735,009 | |
| Other Transfers | <u>\$ 221,411</u> | |
| NET EXPENDITURES | | \$ 12,743,172 |
| CASH BALANCE (June 30, 2017) | | \$ 10,689,785 |
| INDIRECT COST OBLIGATION (June 30, 2017) (untaken) | | \$ 108,130 |
| ENCUMBRANCES AND OBLIGATIONS (untaken) | | \$ 1,001,112 |
| NET FUND AVAILABILITY (June 30, 2017) | | \$ 9,580,542* |

*Does not consider outstanding liabilities required to characterize sites that have not been investigated, complete ongoing remedial work, or pay user fee obligations.

NOTES:

- "INCOME" INCLUDES FEES, INTEREST, REIMBURSEMENTS, FINES AND MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.
- "OTHER TRANSFERS" INCLUDES TRANSFERS TO OTHER STATE AGENCIES, AND INTERNAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER ACCOUNTS.
- "EXPENDITURES" INCLUDE ADJUSTMENTS TO BALANCE FORWARD INCOME (CREDIT TO EXPENSES).
- THE COLLECTION OF FEES IS SUSPENDED WHEN THE FUND BALANCE REACHES \$18,500,000.
- NET FUND AVAILABILITY INCLUDES ENBUMBRANCES AND INDIRECT COST OBLIGATIONS (UNTAKEN).

Table 2 provides a summary of the income, expenditures and fund balance for FY 2018.

TABLE 2

**STATEMENT OF CASH POSITION
MAINE GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS CLEAN-UP AND RESPONSE FUND
AT JUNE 30, 2018**

| | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| BALANCE FORWARD (July 1, 2017) | | \$10,689,785 |
| INCOME | \$16,441,705 | |
| Less Fee Refunds | <u>-\$ 2,111,006</u> | |
| NET INCOME | | \$14,330,699 |
| NET BALANCE | | \$25,020,484 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Personal Services | \$6,198,264 | |
| All Other | \$6,336,740 | |
| Capital | \$79,065 | |
| Indirect Cost Transfers | \$2,150,847 | |
| Other Transfers | <u>\$ 324,392</u> | |
| NET EXPENSES | | \$15,089,308 |
| CASH BALANCE (June 30, 2018) | | \$9,931,176 |
| INDIRECT COST OBLIGATION (June 30, 2018) (untaken) | | \$106,352 |
| ENCUMBERANCES AND OBLIGATIONS (untaken) | | \$1,855,020 |
| NET FUND AVAILABILITY (June 30, 2018) | | \$7,969,803* |

*Does not consider outstanding liabilities required to characterize sites that have not been investigated, complete ongoing remedial work, or pay user fee obligations.

NOTES:

- "INCOME" INCLUDES FEES, INTEREST, REIMBURSEMENTS, FINES AND MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.
- "OTHER TRANSFERS" INCLUDES TRANSFERS TO OTHER STATE AGENCIES, AND INTERNAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER ACCOUNTS.
- "EXPENDITURES" INCLUDE ADJUSTMENTS TO BALANCE FORWARD INCOME (CREDIT TO EXPENSES).
- THE COLLECTION OF FEES IS SUSPENDED WHEN THE FUND BALANCE REACHES \$18,500,000.
- NET FUND AVAILABILITY INCLUDES ENBUMBRANCES AND INDIRECT COST OBLIGATIONS (UNTAKEN).

Table 3 provides the net income for each of the past 5 years.

TABLE 3
Net Income – Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| FY 2018 | \$14,330,699 |
| FY 2017 | \$14,161,813 |
| FY 2016 | \$16,704,457 |
| FY 2015 | \$14,454,685 |
| FY 2014 | \$ 9,162,406 |

The net fund income includes all revenue received minus fee refunds made in the fiscal year. The fee is assessed on the first transfer of gasoline and other refined petroleum products and their by-products including #2 fuel oil, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel and #6 fuel oil. The fee is assessed on the first transfer of those products by oil terminal licensees and on a person who first imports oil into the State by road or rail. The fee is not assessed on petroleum products that are exported from this State. An entity that paid fees on oil offloaded at a marine oil terminal is entitled to a refund if the oil subsequently was exported directly from the terminal to an out-of-state location and is not distributed in Maine.² Refunds during FY 2018 increased by \$90,857 compared to FY 2017. Refunds made during FY 2017 decreased by \$191,061 when compared to refunds in FY 2016. The amount refunded in each of the past 5 years is listed in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4
**Fee Refunds for Petroleum Exported Directly Out of State from Maine's
Licensed Oil Terminals**

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| FY 2018 | \$2,111,006 |
| FY 2017 | \$2,020,149 |
| FY 2016 | \$2,211,210 |
| FY 2015 | \$1,956,937 |
| FY 2014 | \$1,726,985 |

C. Fund Adequacy

The net fund availability (cash balance minus encumbrances) in the Fund was \$7,969,803 at the end of FY 2018 (June 30, 2018). This represents a decrease of \$2,719,982 in the available balance since the beginning of the fiscal year. All approved claims for reimbursement, payments to contractors and third-party claims have been paid. Funding for cleanup activities is prioritized to ensure that sites posing the greatest risk are cleaned up.

² See 38 MRS § 551(4-B) and chapter 685 of Department rules, 06-096 CMR 685.

A number of oversight and control measures have been implemented to help maintain solvency of the Fund, including:

- Close technical oversight, including internal “peer review” of clean-up remedies and budgets for all state led clean-up projects;
- Use of analytical procedures to identify the toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbons, allowing for more accurate characterization and targeted removal of the contaminated soil posing the highest risk;
- Use of a revised budgeting system to prioritize Fund expenditures;
- Close evaluation of clean-up criteria to insure sites are cleaned commensurate with plans for re-use to reduce the likelihood of repeat clean-ups at sites where property uses are likely to change; and
- Use of revised health based clean-up standards.

D. Status of Applications for Coverage of Clean-up Costs

Table 5 provides statistics for eligibility determinations of applications for coverage of eligible clean-up costs and third-party damages to the Fund. Under this program, owners and operators of underground oil storage tanks that have suffered a discharge may apply to the fund for coverage of eligible clean-up costs and third-party damages up to \$1 million per occurrence, while owners and operators of aboveground oil storage facilities may apply to the fund for coverage of eligible clean-up costs and third-party damages up to \$750,000 per occurrence.³ Eligible applicants are limited to less than 2 million aggregate of eligible costs in a calendar year. Applications related to underground oil storage facilities (UST) are filed with the Department of Environmental Protection. Applications for eligibility determinations for aboveground oil storage facilities (AST) are filed with the Office of State Fire Marshal.

Eligible applicants are required to pay a standard deductible based on the number of underground oil storage facilities they own or, in the case of aboveground tanks, total tank capacity. Conditional deductibles may also be assessed for non-compliance with the applicable facility installation, operation, removal and spill reporting requirements. The assessment of deductibles may be appealed to the Review Board (see Part I of this report). All deductible amounts are established in statute⁴.

From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, the Department received 6 applications for the coverage of clean-up costs at UST facilities. By comparison, in FY 2018, the Department received 5 applications. All applicants were determined to be eligible for coverage of clean-up costs.

In FY 2017, 186 orders finding applicants eligible for coverage of clean-up costs and third-party claims at AST facilities were forwarded to the Department from the Office of State Fire Marshal. One applicant was determined not to be eligible. This represents a decrease of 14 eligible applicants compared to FY 2016. In FY 2018, 139 orders finding applicants at AST facilities eligible for

³ See 38 MRSA § 568-A

⁴ See 38 MRSA § 568-A(2)

coverage were issued, representing a decrease of 47 approved applications when compared to FY 2017.

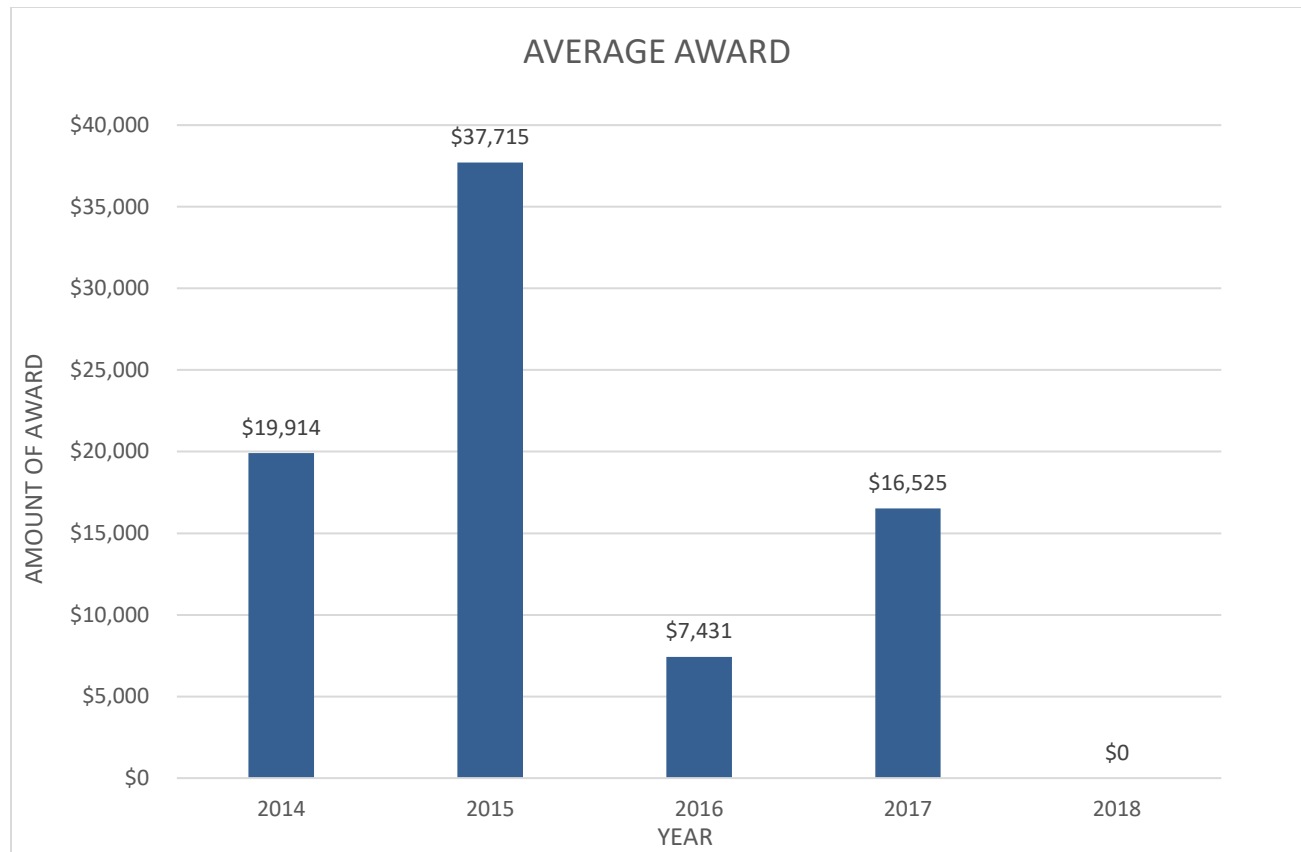
Table 5 summarizes application activity from aboveground and underground oil storage facilities in FY 2017 and FY 2018.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Total Received FY 17 | 192 | Total Received FY 18 | 144 |
| Eligible | 191 | Eligible | 144 |
| Ineligible | 1 | Ineligible | 0 |

E. Administration of Third Party Claims

The Department is currently processing 10 claims for third party damages against the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, the Department completed processing five (5) third party claims and awarded a total of \$33,049 to third party claimants. The average cash award to third party claimants for claims that were fully resolved in FY 2017 was \$16,525. There were no cash awards to third party claimants in FY 2018.

Figure 1 illustrates the average cash award to third party claimants from 2014 through 2018. The average award is easily influenced by the number of claims processed that include a cash award. Settlement of a small number of claims that include property devaluation for a property or properties located where property values are high can result in a high average award. Processing multiple claims in an area that includes individual point of entry treatment units for drinking water supplies may involve awards for property devaluation and operational subsidies for maintaining and monitoring the effectiveness of the drinking water treatment system. This scenario would also likely result in a high average award for that year. Many third parties do not file a claim because the damages are mitigated during site clean-up through the connection to public water systems, installation of treatment units and individual well replacements.



F. Compliance with Tank Abandonment Schedule

As of December 31, 2018, there were 3,281 conforming underground oil storage tanks registered and in operation in Maine. Approximately 36,019 non-conforming underground tanks have been properly removed or abandoned in place since removal deadlines were enacted over twenty-seven years ago. This includes 61 non-conforming tanks that were removed in 2017 and 37 non-conforming tanks removed in 2018. The Department continues to use a combination of technical and financial assistance and enforcement actions to get these tanks properly removed, with priority given to locations storing motor fuels in sensitive geologic areas.

In addition to the non-conforming tanks, approximately 5,034 conforming (corrosion resistant) underground oil storage tanks also have been removed or permitted to be abandoned in place through December 31, 2018. Conforming underground tanks must be removed upon confirmation of a leak or 30 years from the date of installation. Owners of 28 removed tanks have failed to submit the required site assessment. The site assessment is needed to determine if clean-up actions are necessary. Non-compliant tank owners are the subject of enforcement action by the Department.

G. Voluntary Response Action Program (VRAP)

The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund can be used to clean up oil contaminated commercial property that is being sold or has been sold for redevelopment. As businesses close and properties are sold for other uses, site assessments are typically required as a

condition of the property transfer by the lending institution involved in the transaction. When oil discharges from eligible storage systems are identified, the buyer or seller may be eligible for coverage by the Fund for costs of cleaning up oil contamination. Thus, the Fund facilitates cleaning up the site for redevelopment.

H. Remediation Sites

The Fund was established to “provide for the investigation, mitigation and removal of discharges or threats of discharge of oil from aboveground and underground storage facilities.”⁵ Sites where oil discharges pose a significant and imminent risk to public health and safety continue to be the highest funding priority. Work on lower priority sites is carried out as resources allow while maintaining a Fund balance that is sufficient to clean up future releases that threaten public health and sensitive geologic areas. When the Department becomes aware of a contaminated site, the site is assessed to determine the risk to human health from contamination of soils, surface water, groundwater, indoor air and drinking water supplies. The list of sites is prioritized based on the risk to human health.

Table 6 lists the number of sites requiring long term remedial work in each of the past five years. This list includes all sites requiring long term clean up where the remedial effort is not complete. Table 6 also provides the number of sites requiring long term remedial actions that have been completed in each of the past 5 years.

| | Completed | Remaining |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| 2018 | 91 | 540 |
| 2017 | 117 | 519 |
| 2016 | 126 | 525 |
| 2015 | 151 | 524 |
| 2014 | 144 | 500 |

Figure 2 illustrates the number of long-term petroleum remediation sites that have been cleaned to the Department’s satisfaction using the Fund from 2014 through 2018. The figure includes only sites that were referred to the Department’s Division of Technical Services. It does not include sites that were successfully remediated with oversight from spill response staff in the Division of Response Services. Typically, only sites with substantial contamination are referred to Technical Services for ground water investigation and longer term remedial efforts. Petroleum spills that can be cleaned up immediately or only require short term oversight are not included in this Figure. Prompt response continues to be the key to minimization of damages and the associated costs.

⁵ See 38 MRSA § 561

Figure 2 also illustrates the number of new remediation sites added each year from 2014 through 2018. As this number fluctuates, managing expenditures through the prioritization of sites and cleaning sites to levels commensurate with the degree of risk posed will remain an important function for the Department. Revenue and expenditures will be carefully monitored to ensure they remain in alignment.

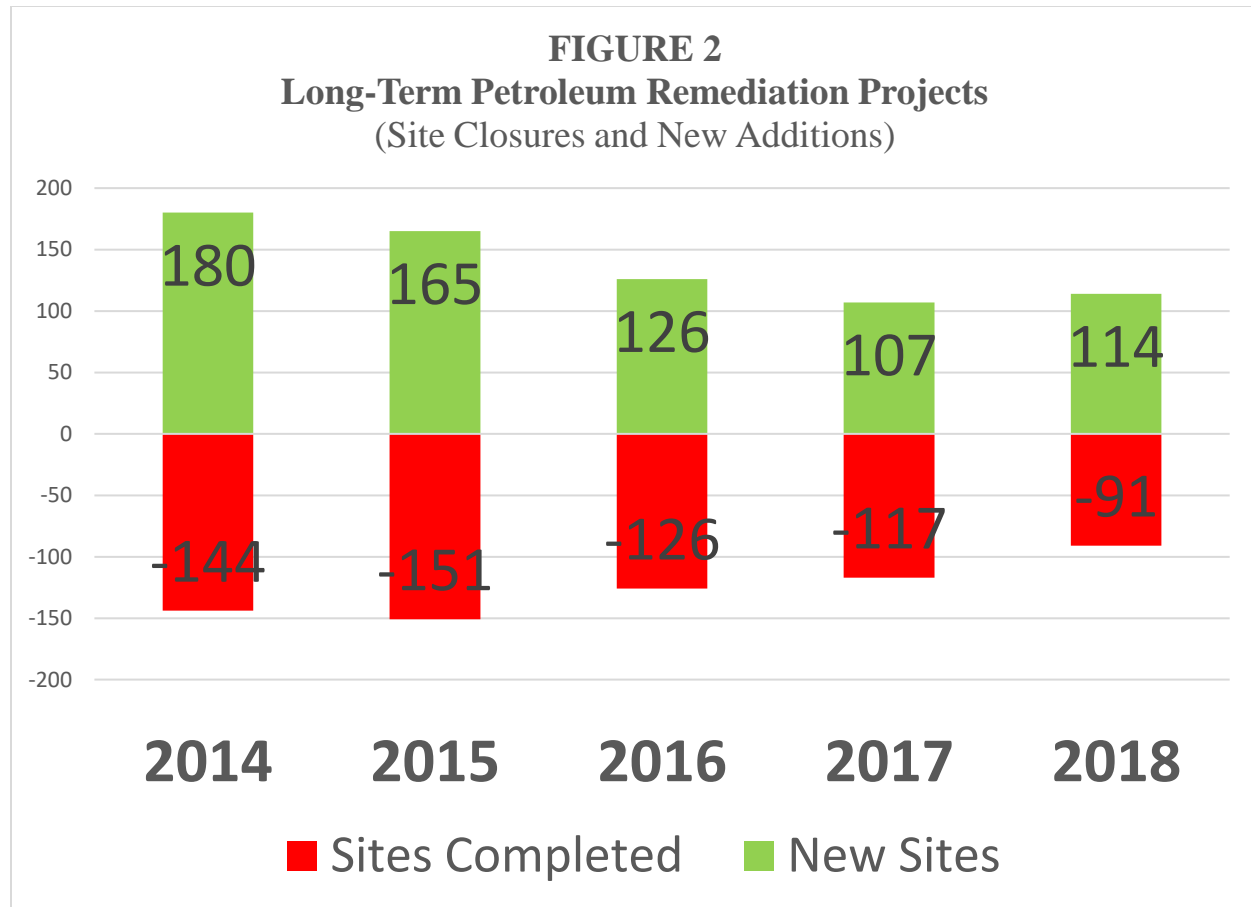


Figure 3 illustrates the makeup of sites referred annually for long-term clean-up activities based on the predominant petroleum product released. Data from 2014 through calendar year 2018 is provided. Sites contaminated by fuel oil and kerosene accounted for 98 of the 107 sites (92 %) in 2017 and 103 of 114 sites (90%) in 2018.

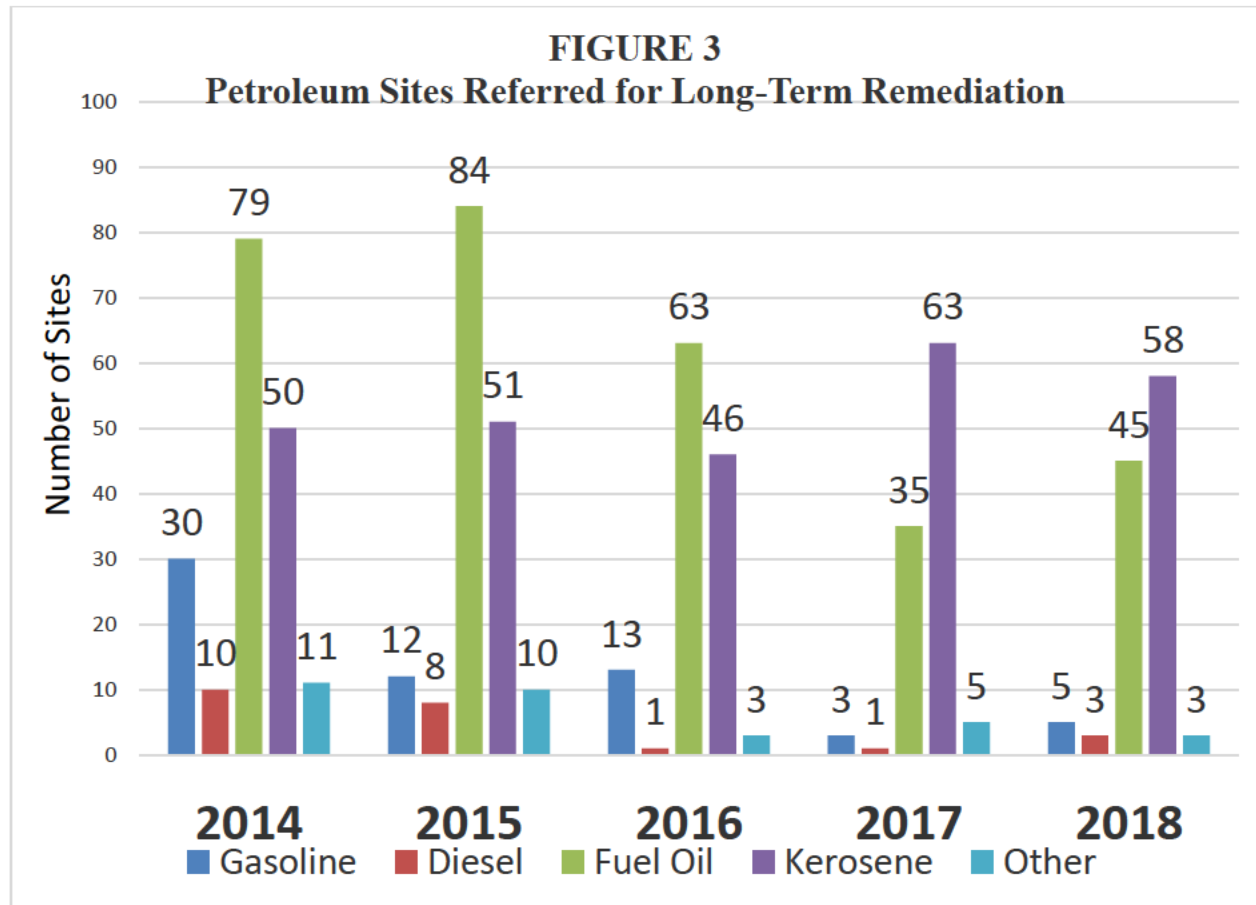
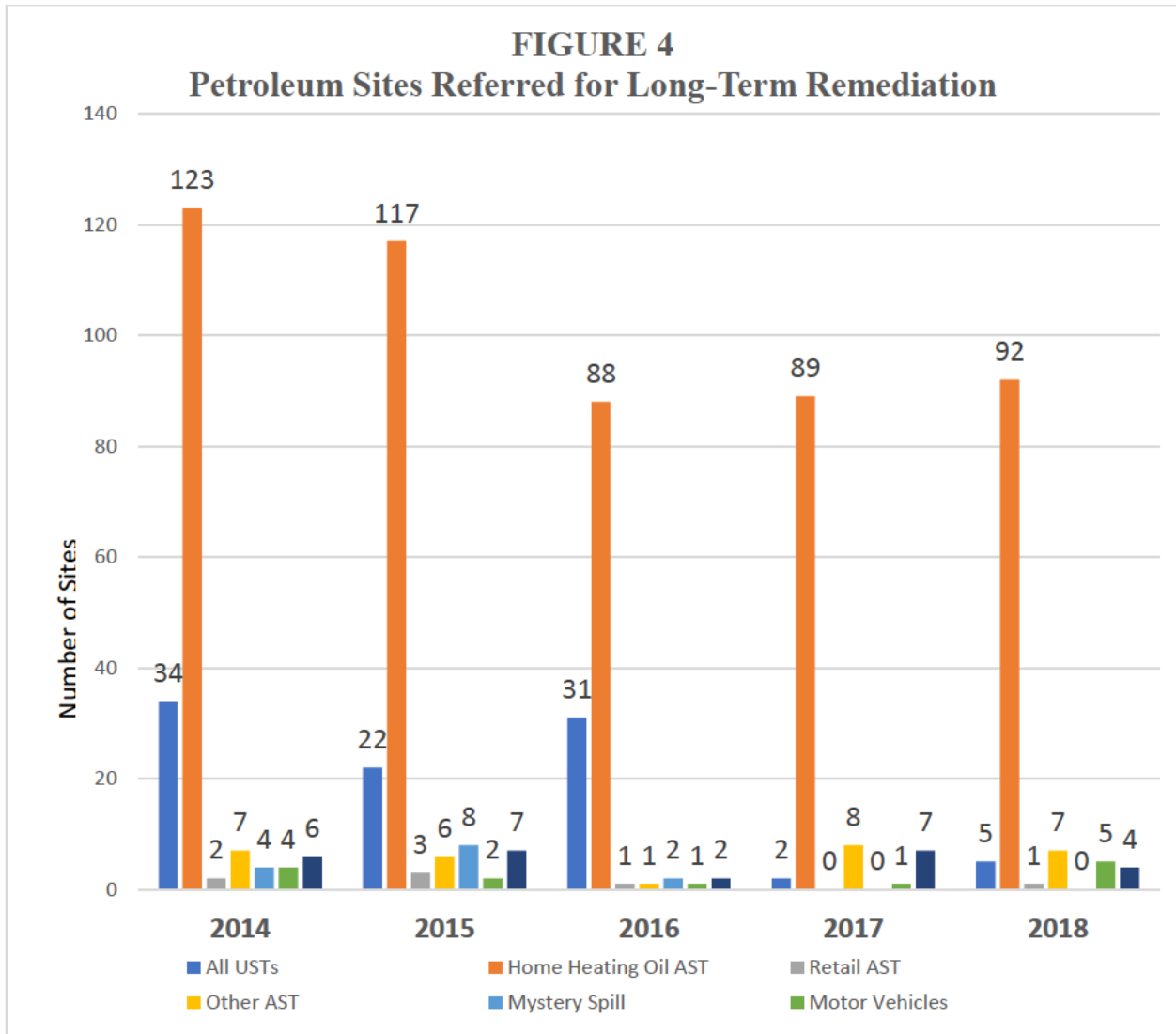


Figure 4 illustrates the make-up of sites subject to long-term clean-up activities based on the source or type of storage tank facility for the past five years. This analysis demonstrates that aboveground oil storage facilities account for 97 sites out of a total of 107 sites (91%) in calendar year 2017 and 100 out of 114 (88%) in 2018. The majority of new petroleum releases consist of kerosene and heating oil that occur at above ground storage tank sites.



I. Ongoing Activities

The Department is implementing the following initiatives to help prevent releases and reduce expenditures:

1. Third party inspections

Since July 1, 2003, passing annual inspection reports must be filed with the Department for all underground oil storage tanks. In November 2017, Notices of Violation (NOV's) were

issued to 196 non-compliant tank owners. This is an increase of 23 non-compliant tank owners when compared to 2016. In December 2018, NOV's were issued to 315 non-compliant tank owners. By December 2018, approximately 84% of all registered tank owners had gained compliance with the inspection requirement. Department staff continues to use a combination of inspections, technical assistance and enforcement actions to encourage facility owners to achieve compliance.

2. Certified Installers and Inspectors

Installation and testing of underground tanks, piping, and associated equipment and completion of an annual inspection report must be performed by an installer or inspector certified by the Board of Underground Storage Tank Installers. At the end of June 2018, 70 installers and 58 inspectors were certified. Installers and inspectors must participate in continuing educational training to stay abreast of changing technologies and maintain their certification. The Department continues to provide an annual training program, approved by the Board of Underground Tank Installers for continuing education credits.

3. Maintain field presence

Department staff continues to maintain a field presence through the performance of compliance/technical assistance inspections across the state. In FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017) Department staff completed 235 inspections. In FY 2018 (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018), Department staff completed 185 inspections. In FY 2018, the Department implemented a focused inspection strategy to inspect underground tanks that had not been inspected in the previous 3 years, and single wall underground tanks that were required to transition to more advanced leak detection technologies. Inspection efforts also targeted motor fuel facilities for which no passing annual compliance inspection was submitted in the previous 12 months, or where tank ownership had changed.

4. Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST)

As of December 2018, there were 190 registered motor fuel AST facilities with underground piping. The State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) forwards permit applications for the installation of AST's to the Department to determine compliance with the Department's Chapter 692: Siting of Oil Storage Facilities. In the prior two fiscal years, staff reviewed 43 permit applications in FY 2017 and 52 in FY 2018 for compliance with the AST siting requirements. By comparison, in 2016, staff reviewed 60 applications forwarded by the State Fire Marshal.

5. Operator Training

The Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Act) requires each state to provide training opportunities for operators of underground oil storage facilities storing motor fuels. Pursuant to the Act, each facility subject to federal underground storage tank regulation must have a trained operator by August 8, 2012. The Department's internet based training program, "Tank Smart", was developed in consultation with the regulated community and meets the requirements of the Act. The program has been available since February 2010 and is free of charge. The program is designed to be cost effective and user friendly. Operators

may enter a facility specific registration number and are directed to a series of facility specific training modules or may choose to view all the training modules and become certified as a General Operator and operate any underground storage tank system in the state. Upon successful completion of a computer-generated test, operators may print a certificate to document the training has been completed. A written training program is also available for those that do not have a computer or prefer a written training and testing program.

As of December 2018, 2,130 individuals had current certifications through this program. Of those, 795 are General Operators who may operate multiple facilities, and 1,335 facilities have facility-specific trained operators. Many facilities have more than one certified operator and the quality of the “TankSmart” program attracts tank operators from other states who often take Maine’s training program and complete the certification test. Revisions to the twenty-six operator training modules were recently completed, and a new training module was added to provide training, testing and a certificate of completion for delivery drivers.

6. Home Heating Oil Tank Replacement Program

Since the Home Heating Oil Tank Replacement Program began in 1998, over 9,000 tanks at single family residences have been replaced, protecting the water supply wells of 17 water districts, 4 public water systems and the sole source aquifer on 5 islands and on the peninsula of Harpswell. The replacement of tanks determined to be at high risk of failure with new tanks prevents the need for costly clean-ups.

In FY 2017, \$610,000 was distributed to Maine’s Community Action Programs (CAPs) to replace home heating oil tanks (typically 275-gallon tanks). In FY 2018, \$750,000 was distributed. The current (FY 2019) contracts amount to \$750,000 and range from approximately \$34,000 to \$183,000. The awards are based on the proportional number of Low Income Heating Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) clients in each CAP district. The CAPs receive an implementation fee ranging from \$250 to \$325 per tank replaced depending on the geographical area served.

The Department also expended an additional \$110,000 in calendar year 2017 and \$150,000 in calendar year 2018 replacing home heating oil tanks determined to be at risk at individual locations state wide. Homeowner eligibility for this funding is established considering the risk to public health and through use of a means test to evaluate tank owner income relative to the mean county income.

The replacement program continues to offer conversion to propane as an option. The elimination of any risk from a future oil discharge by providing a propane heating appliance is often a cost-effective solution for oil tanks located outside.

The Department continued its outreach efforts to lower the number of home heating oil tank failures. In 2017, the Department revised its “Check Your Tank Prevent a Leak” brochure and made it available for distribution through oil dealers. This brochure uses easy to read statements and graphics to assist homeowners in evaluating their heating oil tank’s soundness.

J. Conclusion

The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund provides an important source of funding to clean-up oil contaminated sites to protect public health and the environment, and to support the continuing economic value of properties. The Department has implemented a variety of strategies to control costs, reduce expenditures, and prioritize spending from the Fund. The Clean-up and Response Fund Review Board provides effective guidance and oversight to the Department regarding these measures, and has placed a heightened focus on the cost effectiveness of remedial measures, including targeted removal of contaminated soil and consideration for re-use of properties.