AN ACT
RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Introduced By: Representatives Carson, Batista, and Morales

Date Introduced: February 09, 2022

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:


When used in this chapter:
(1) "Department" means the department of environmental management;
(2) "Director" means the director of the department of environmental management or the director's designee;
(3) "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, abandoning, or placing of any hazardous waste in, on, into or onto any land, other surface, or building, or into any water, stormwater system, or sewer system;
(4) "Fill" means any act by which earth, sand, or other material is placed or moved to a new location above ground. The fill is also the difference in elevation between a point of existing undisturbed ground and a designated point of higher elevation of the final grade.
(4.5) "Hazardous waste" means any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semisolid form which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:
(A) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or
(B) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.
(ii) These wastes include, but are not limited to, those which are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, substances which are assimilated or concentrated in and are detrimental to tissue, or which generate pressure through decomposition or chemical reaction. In addition, these wastes include “industrial waste” as the term is used elsewhere, unless the context shall clearly indicate otherwise.

(5) “Hazardous waste generation” means the act or process of producing hazardous waste;

(6) “Hazardous waste management” means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes;

(7) “Hazardous waste management facility” means a facility, excluding vehicles, for collection, source separation, storage, processing, treatment, recovery, or disposal of hazardous wastes, or a transfer station for hazardous waste, and may include a facility at which such activities occur and where waste has been generated;

(8) “Landfill” means any disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land;

(9) “Manifest” means the form used for identifying the quantity, composition, and the origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage;

(10) “Person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, the federal government or any agency or subdivision thereof, a state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body;

(11) “Storage” means the actual or intended containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of the hazardous waste;

(12) “Transfer station” means an intermediate point in the transport of hazardous wastes where the wastes are brought, stored, and transferred to vehicles for movement to other intermediate points or to the point of ultimate storage or disposal;

(13) “Transport” means the movement of wastes from the point of generation to any intermediate points, and finally to the point of ultimate storage or disposal;

(14) “Treatment” means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization or incineration, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste as to neutralize the waste or so as to render the waste less hazardous,
nonhazardous, safer to transport, amenable to storage, or reduced in volume, except any method or
technique that may be included as part of the manufacturing process at the point of generation.


(a) Unless otherwise specified, any person who shall refuse to obey or who shall knowingly
violate, or reasonably should know that he or she is violating, the provisions of an order issued by
the director under the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant
to this chapter, or who shall cause the refusal or violation, shall be guilty of a felony.

(b) Any person who shall tamper with, destroy, or in any other way detrimentally affect a
well which has been installed by any person pursuant to an order or rules and regulations issued by
the department of environmental management or any other state agency, for the purpose of testing
ground water contamination, shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) Disposal of hazardous wastes at landfills which cannot be located, designed,
constructed, or operated to prevent the endangerment of all underground drinking water sources
beyond the facility boundary; or the endangerment of an aquifer which has been designated by any
federal or Rhode Island state agency as a sole source aquifer; or contamination by discharge by any
surface or subsurface means causing a violation of any rule or regulation or standard of any federal
or Rhode Island agency; or disposal of hazardous wastes at facilities other than hazardous waste
disposal facilities permitted by the department of environmental management is prohibited, and
any person who knowingly disposes, or who reasonably should know that he or she is disposing or
causing the disposal of, hazardous wastes in Rhode Island at other than hazardous waste disposal
facilities holding valid permits issued by the department of environmental management shall be
deemed guilty of a felony.

(d) Operation of a hazardous waste disposal facility in Rhode Island without a valid permit
issued by the department of environmental management is prohibited, and any person who
knowingly operates a hazardous waste disposal facility in Rhode Island, or who reasonably should
know that he or she is operating or causing the operation of this facility without a valid permit shall
be guilty of a felony.

(e) Transportation of hazardous wastes in Rhode Island without a valid permit issued by
the department of environmental management is prohibited, and any person who knowingly
transports hazardous wastes in Rhode Island without a valid permit issued by the department of
environmental management, or who reasonably should know that he or she is transporting or
causing to be transported hazardous wastes without a permit, shall be guilty of a felony.

(f) Treatment of hazardous wastes in Rhode Island without a valid permit issued by the
department of environmental management, or storage of hazardous wastes in Rhode Island without
a valid permit issued by the department of environmental management is prohibited and any person
who knowingly stores or treats hazardous wastes in Rhode Island without a valid permit issued by
the department of environmental management, or other authorization of the department of
environmental management, or who reasonably should know that he or she is storing or treating or
causing to be treated or stored without a permit, shall be guilty of a felony.

(g) The transporting, causing to be transported, or accepting of hazardous waste for
treatment, storage, or disposal from a transporter without a manifest required by the department of
environmental management and completed in accordance with department of environmental
management regulations is prohibited. Any person who transports, causes to be transported, or
accepts hazardous waste for treatment, storage, or disposal and fails to prepare a manifest for the
hazardous waste or knowingly alters or falsifies the information on the manifest shall be deemed
guilty of a felony.

(h) The use of hazardous waste or solid waste as fill on any construction site project is
prohibited and any person who knowingly uses, or transports for use, hazardous waste or solid
waste as fill on any construction site project in Rhode Island, or who reasonably should know that
such fill is contaminated, shall be guilty of a felony.

(i) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement, representation, or certification
in any application, record, report, plan, permit, or other document filed, maintained, and used for
the purposes of program compliance under this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

(j) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be punished by
imprisonment for not more than five (5) years or by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand
dollars ($25,000) or both. In the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance of the
violation shall be a separate and distinct offense.

(k) In addition to the provisions of this section, after a judgment of conviction and
hearing in accordance with § 23-19.1-18.1, the court may order the defendant to pay the cost
of restoring to its original state the area where hazardous wastes were unlawfully stored, treated, or
disposed.

precluded.

(a) In any case where the court is of the opinion that the sentence should consist of or
include the amount of the cost of restoring to its original state the area where hazardous wastes
were stored, treated, or disposed of, or contaminated soil was used as fill, in violation of the
provisions of this chapter, the court shall order a hearing to determine the amount of the cost of the
restoration. For the purposes of this section, the "original state of the area" means the reasonably
ascertainable condition of the property immediately prior to the unlawful storage, treatment, or disposal, or use of contaminated soil as fill, or, if impracticable to determine the condition, then it shall be the reasonable environmentally sound condition of the property. The order must be filed with the clerk of the court and must specify a date for the hearing not less than ten (10) days after the filing of the order.

(b) Upon receipt of the order, the clerk of the court must send a notice of the hearing to the defendant, the defendant's legal counsel, and the attorney general. The notice must specify the time and place of the hearing and the fact that the purpose of the hearing is to determine the amount of the cost of restoring to its original state the area where hazardous wastes were stored, treated, or disposed unlawfully.

(c) When the defendant appears for the hearing, the court must ask the defendant whether he or she wishes to make any statement or offer any evidence with respect to the amount of the cost of restoring to its original state the area where hazardous wastes were stored, treated, or disposed unlawfully.

(d) At any hearing held pursuant to this section, the burden of proof rests upon the state, which shall be represented by the attorney general. A finding as to the amount of the cost of restoring to its original state the area where hazardous wastes were stored, treated, or disposed unlawfully must be based upon a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant shall be permitted to rebut any evidence offered by the state.

(e) In all cases, the court shall enter its findings and judgment upon the record at the conclusion of the hearing.

(f)(1) The judgment may require the defendant to pay an amount for the restoration of the property or to perform duties of restoration or both. Where the cost of restoration cannot be wholly determined by the evidence, the court may order the defendant to pay an amount that reasonably approximates the total cost of restoration or may require the defendant to finance the restoration without a determination as to amount.

(2) When the court orders the defendant to pay an amount for the restoration of the property, the amount shall be paid to the department of environmental management and shall be used exclusively by the department of environmental management for the restoration of the property.

(3) Where the court orders the defendant to perform duties of restoration to the property, the court may authorize the department of environmental management to supervise and report to it on the conduct of the duties.

(4) In order to most likely assure the restoration of the property, where there are two or
more defendants, the court may apportion the costs or assign the performance of duties of
restoration, or both, between or among the defendants as the interests of justice may appear to the
court.

(5) Defendants may be ordered by the court to reimburse the state for any administrative
costs incurred by the state or its agents in conjunction with restoration work.

(g) The provisions of this section shall not preclude the state or attorney general or the
department of environmental management from seeking any other relief authorized by other statute
or common law.

Management” is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:


(a) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this chapter through the use of hazardous
waste or solid waste as fill on any construction site project in the State of Rhode Island, or who
shall have caused the use of hazardous waste or solid waste as fill on any construction site project
in the State of Rhode Island shall be absolutely liable for the cost of containment, cleanup,
restoration, and removal of the fill, and for all damages, losses, or injuries, including environmental,
which result directly or indirectly from the use of the contaminated soil as fill.

(b) Proceedings brought pursuant to this section shall be instituted by filing a complaint in
the superior court.

(c) The state, by and through the department of environmental management, is the trustee
of the air, water, fish, and wildlife of the state. An action brought pursuant to the provisions of this
chapter with respect to environmental damage may be brought by the attorney general or the
director of the department of environmental management in the name of the state as trustee for
those natural resources.

(d) The court may award treble the amount of the costs, damages, losses, or injuries
whenever it finds that an individual has used contaminated soil as fill in violation of this section or
the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter in a willful and knowing manner.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.
EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
AN ACT
RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

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1  This act would prohibit the use of hazardous waste or solid waste as fill on any construction site project and renders the use of such soil as fill a felony.

2  This act would take effect upon passage.