

BY-LAWS

OF

ecomaine

ARTICLE I

Name, Principal Office, Corporate Seal

Section 1. Name. The name of the Corporation shall be ECO Maine (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"). The Corporation may do business in the name of "**ecomaine**."

Section 2. Principal Office. The location and principal office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Portland, State of Maine, but the Corporation may also maintain other offices in such places, either within or without the State of Maine, as the Board of Directors may designate or as the business of the Corporation may require from time to time.

Section 3. Registered Office. The registered office of the Corporation in the State of Maine may be (but need not be) the same as the principal office.

Section 4. Seal. The seal of the Corporation shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation, the year of its organization, and the word "Maine."

ARTICLE II

Definitions

Section 1. Associate Member Municipalities. "Associate Member Municipalities" means such municipalities which may become party to an Associate Member Waste Handling Agreement and be accepted by the Board of Directors as an Associate Member Municipality. Any municipality shall cease to be an Associate Member Municipality upon the date of termination of its Associate Member Waste Handling Agreement.

Section 2. Board. "Board" refers to the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Section 3. Interlocal Agreement. "Interlocal Agreement" means the ECO Maine Interlocal Solid Waste Agreement, by and between the Cities of Portland and South Portland, and the Towns of Bridgton, Cape Elizabeth, Casco, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Gray, Harrison, Hollis, Limington, Lyman, North Yarmouth, Ogunquit, Pownal, Scarborough,

Windham, Waterboro and Yarmouth, dated as of December 1, 2005, as supplemented by an Addendum dated April 13, 2006, and by an Addendum dated June 30, 2006, and as further amended or supplemented by addendum from time to time.

Section 4. Participating Member Municipalities. "Participating Member Municipalities" means any municipalities which are or may later become a party to the Interlocal Agreement and be accepted by the Board of Directors as a Participating Member Municipality. Any municipality shall cease to be a Participating Member Municipality upon the effective date of its withdrawal from the Interlocal Agreement.

ARTICLE III **Members**

The Corporation shall have no members and shall be a non-membership Corporation.

ARTICLE IV **Board of Directors**

Section 1. Number and Qualifications. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors elected in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

Section 2. Term of Office. Each Director shall serve for a term of three (3) years or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Directors shall be appointed prior to the annual meeting of the Board.

Section 3. Election of Directors. Each Participating Member Municipality shall appoint a minimum of one (1) Director to represent and vote the Voting Interest held by such Participating Member Municipality. In addition, a Participating Member Municipality whose Voting Interest is greater than five percent (5%) may appoint an additional Director for each increment of five percent (5%) or portion thereof, provided that the Voting Interest of such Municipality shall be allocated among the Directors representing such Municipality in such proportions as specified by the Municipal Officers of such Municipality, provided, however, in the event that a Participating Member Municipality is represented by more than one Director, unless

otherwise provided by the Municipal Officers of such Municipality, the Voting Interest of such Municipality shall be divided equally between and voted by the Directors representing such Municipality who are actually present at such meeting.

The Municipal Officers of each Participating Member Municipality shall have the right to appoint an alternate Director or Directors who may vote the interest of the Participating Member Municipality on the Board in the absence of its appointed representative(s) to the Board.

Section 4. Vacancies. A vacancy in the Board may occur by the following means: death, resignation, or forfeiture. A member of the Board shall forfeit his/her membership if at any time during his/her term he/she lacks any qualifications of membership prescribed by these By-Laws. If he/she fails to attend at least one-half of the meetings of the Board subsequent to the preceding annual meeting of the Board, or if he/she fails to attend two (2) consecutive meetings of the Board without having provided at least one (1) day's prior notice of such absence to the Chairman, Secretary or General Manager, the Participating Member Municipality from which the member was appointed shall be so notified by the Chair.

Section 5. Filling of Vacancies. If a vacancy in the membership of the Board should occur, his/her successor shall be elected in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 3.

Section 6. Powers and Functions. The Board shall be the policy making body of the Corporation, and may exercise on behalf of the Corporation those powers and functions which are necessary or convenient to the accomplishment of the purposes stated in the Interlocal Agreement. Its functions and duties shall include:

- (a) election of officers;
- (b) adoption of the annual budget;
- (c) adoption and amendment of these By-laws;
- (d) election of members and alternate members of the Executive Committee;
- (e) election of members and alternate members of the Finance Committee;
- (f) election of members and alternate members of the Audit Committee;
- (g) election of members and alternate members of the Recycling Committee;
- (g)h employment and termination of employment of the General Manager.

Section 7. Annual Meeting. The Board shall meet annually at a time and place to be determined by the Chair, notice thereof being given to each Director at least five (5) days prior to the meeting. Elections of officers shall be held at the annual meeting.

Section 8. Other Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be held at any time and place upon call by or at the request of the Chair, by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, by call of the Incorporator in the case of the first meeting of the Directors, or by request of Directors representing twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total Voting Interests of the Corporation, notice thereof being given to each Director at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.

Section 9. Notice. Notice of a meeting may be given by the Chair, Secretary, General Manager or by any one (1) of the Directors, and shall be given by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each Director at his or her address as shown by the records of the Corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company.

Section 10. Voting Interest. Each Participating Member Municipality shall have a Voting Interest expressed as a percentage. The Voting Interest of each Participating Member Municipality shall be rounded off to the nearest hundredth of a per cent, and the Voting Interests of all Participating Member Municipalities shall total one hundred percent (100%). The Voting Interests of all Participating Member Municipalities are set forth in Appendix A.

Section 11. Alternates. The Board may appoint one or more alternate members of the Executive Committee, Finance Committee and Audit Committee and any other committee that is created, and may specify their order of preference, provided that alternate members of the Executive Committee may be designated only from among members of the Board. Each such alternate member may attend all meetings of the committee, but shall be without vote unless one or more of the regularly designated members of such committee fails to attend a meeting. In the absence of one or more of the regular members of the committee, such alternate member or members may be counted toward a quorum and may vote as though they were regular members of

the committee. In the event that there are more alternate committee members present than there are absent regular committee members, the alternate members shall have the right to vote in the order of preference specified by the Directors in designating them or, if no order of preference was specified, in the order of their appointment or their listing in a single appointment.

Section 12. Voting. A simple majority, determined by the Voting Interests of Directors, shall constitute a quorum, and, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, action of the Board shall be by the majority of Voting Interests cast by those Directors present and voting at any duly called meeting. Except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, each Director shall be entitled to vote the Voting Interest of the Participating Member Municipality represented by such Director or Directors.

Section 13. Restriction on Certain Expenditures. Action of the Board to approve making, financing or refinancing of any expenditure, the cost of which in the opinion of the Board is too great to be met from annual revenues, shall be by a vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the total Voting Interests of the Directors. Notice of any meeting called for the purpose of determining whether to incur the cost of such an expenditure and acting thereon shall be given to each Director at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

Section 14. Rules and Regulations. The Board may adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with these By-Laws. Except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws or in such rules and regulations, all business at meetings of the Board shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

ARTICLE V Executive Committee

Section 1. Composition and Eligibility.

- (a) There shall be ~~a nine (9) member~~an Executive Committee consisting of the following nine (9) Directors ("Municipal Directors")~~Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation and five (5) other members of the Board;~~ provided that the Executive Committee shall include: two (2) members from Portland, one (1) member from South Portland, one (1) member from Scarborough

and one (1) member from each of the five (5) Executive Committee Districts selected by the Directors representing the Participating Municipalities of such District; in addition, the Committee shall include the Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation (the "Officers"); provided that, in the event an Officer(s) is not included among the Municipal Directors, the membership of the Committee shall be increased accordingly; and further provided that whenever the ~~Executive~~ Committee votes on any action which directly affects property owned by the Corporation and located in Gorham, the membership of the Committee will be increased to add one (1) member from Gorham, ~~and Executive Committee District 3 shall have one-half (1/2) vote;~~ and further provided that the immediate past Chair, if a member of the Board, shall be a member of the ~~Executive~~ Committee, without vote. In the event that the Directors representing the Participating Municipalities of any Executive Committee District are unable to agree on the selection of a Director to serve as the District's member on the ~~Executive~~ Committee, the Chair will select a Director to be appointed by the Board to serve as such District's member on the ~~Executive~~ Committee.

- (b) The representatives to the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Board at the Annual Meeting.
- (c) The Executive Committee Districts shall be composed of the following Participating Member Municipalities:
 - (i) District 1: Bridgton; Casco; Gray; Harrison
 - (ii) District 2: Hollis; Limington; Lyman; Ogunquit; Waterboro
 - (iii) District 3: Gorham; Windham
 - (iv) District 4: Cumberland; Freeport; North Yarmouth; Pownal; Yarmouth
 - (v) District 5: Cape Elizabeth; Falmouth
- (d) Each member of the Executive Committee shall serve for a term of three (3) years or until his or her successor is appointed and qualified.

Section 2. Officers, Vacancies, Filling of Vacancies.

- (a) Officers. Officers of the Executive Committee shall include the Chair and President, Vice-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may elect or desire. Only persons who are members of the Board of Directors shall be eligible to be officers of the Executive Committee.

- (b) Vacancies. A vacancy in the Executive Committee may occur by the following means: death, resignation, or forfeiture. A member of the Executive Committee shall forfeit his/her office if at any time during his/her term of office he/she lacks any qualifications of the office prescribed by these By-Laws. If he/she fails to attend at least one-half of the meetings of the Executive Committee subsequent to the preceding annual meeting of the Board, or if he/she fails to attend two (2) consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee without having provided at least one (1) day's prior notice of such absence to the Chair, Secretary or General Manager, the Participating Municipality from which the member was appointed shall be so notified by the Chair.
- (c) Filling of Vacancies. If a vacancy in the Executive Committee should occur more than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the next annual meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee shall call a meeting of the Board for the purpose of filling said vacancy. The Executive Committee may fill any other vacancy at any regular or special meeting from the membership of the Board, subject to the requirements of Section 1.

Section 3. Function and Powers. Except as may otherwise be provided by the Board, the Executive Committee shall have the following functions and powers:

- (a) To conduct the business of the Corporation within the policy guidelines of the Board.
- (b) To propose an annual budget.
- (c) To provide for an annual audit.
- (d) To appoint ad hoc or special committees.
- (e) To receive, hold and disburse funds, set fees for services, seek and accept grants, and enter into necessary contracts for the Corporation. .
- (f) To review requests for membership to the Corporation and to make a recommendation to the Board concerning such requests.
- (g) To direct the General Manager to employ or contract for the employment of a staff, including fixing of salary and benefits in accordance with policies established by the Executive Committee, except that the employment and termination of employment of the General Manager shall be the responsibility of the Board in accordance with Article IV, Section 6.
- (h) To review and evaluate annually the performance of the General Manager.

- (i) To exercise such municipal powers as may be delegated to the Corporation by any Participating Municipality.

Section 4. Procedure.

- (a) Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet monthly or on the call of the Chair or Vice-Chair, or at the direction of the Board.
- (b) Voting Interest. Each member of the ~~Executive~~ Committee shall have a voting interest equal to a percentage of each of the nine (9) Municipal Directors (“Executive Committee Voting Interest”), and the total Executive Committee Voting Interests shall equal nine (9). Whenever pursuant to Section 1(a) of this Article V, the size of the Committee exceeds nine (9) members as a result of the addition of Officer(s) or a Gorham Director, the Executive Committee Voting Interest of such Officer(s) and/or Gorham Director and the Executive Committee Voting Interest of the Municipal Director(s), who represent the same municipality or a different municipality that is in the same Executive Committee District as the municipality represented by the Officer and/or Gorham Director, shall be equal to a proportion of the total Executive Committee Voting Interest of such municipality or District. By way of example, if an Officer and an Executive Committee District representative are from the same Municipality, the Executive Committee Voting Interest of each would equal 1/2 (one-half) vote. ~~one vote, and a simple majority of the voting members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. No action of the Executive Committee shall be valid, or binding, unless adopted by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members of the Executive Committee present and voting at any duly called meeting.~~
- (c) Voting. A simple majority, determined by Executive Committee Voting Interests of the members of the Executive Committee, shall constitute a quorum. Action of the Executive Committee shall be by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Executive Committee Voting Interests of those members of the Executive Committee present and voting at any duly called meeting.
- (ed) Rules. The Executive Committee may adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with these By-Laws. Except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws or in such rules and regulations, all business at meetings of the Executive Committee shall be conducted in accordance with Robert’s Rules of Order.

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ARTICLE V(A)
Finance Committee

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~~Section 5.~~ Finance Committee.

~~(a)~~ Section 1. Membership. There shall be a Finance Committee of the Treasurer, as Chair, and four (4) or more other ~~persons~~ Directors appointed by the Board.

Section 2. Filling of Vacancies. If a vacancy in the membership of the Committee should occur, his/her successor shall be appointed by the Chair of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board.

~~(b)~~ Section 3. Function and Powers. The Finance Committee shall be responsible for preparation of the annual budget for review by the Executive Committee and for oversight of the Corporation's financial matters at the direction of the Executive Committee.

~~(c)~~ Section 4. Meetings. The Finance Committee shall meet semi-annually and specially upon call of the Chair or a majority of its members. Notice of the time and place of the meetings shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.

~~(d)~~ Section 5. Voting. Each member of the Finance Committee shall have one vote, and a simple majority of the members of the Finance Committee shall constitute a quorum. No action of the Finance Committee shall be valid, or ~~binding~~, unless adopted by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members of the Finance Committee present and voting at any duly called meeting.

ARTICLE V(B)
Recycling Committee

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Section 1. Membership. There shall be a Recycling Committee of four (4) or more persons appointed by the Board at the Annual Meeting. Membership of the Committee may consist of either members of the Board or other persons.

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Section 2. Filling of Vacancies. If a vacancy in the membership of the Recycling Committee should occur, his/her successor shall be appointed by the Chair of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board.

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Section 3. Function and Powers. The Recycling Committee shall be responsible for the Corporation's recycling activities for review by the Executive Committee and oversight of other matters at the direction of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Meetings. The Recycling Committee shall meet quarterly and specially upon call of the Chair or a majority of its members. Notice of the time and place of the meetings shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.

Section 5. Voting. Each member of the Recycling Committee shall have one vote, and a simple majority of the members of the Recycling Committee shall constitute a quorum. No action of the Recycling Committee shall be valid, or binding, unless adopted by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members of the Recycling Committee present and voting at any duly called meeting.

ARTICLE VI Audit Committee

Section 1. Membership. There shall be an Audit Committee of three (3) or more Directors appointed by the Board.

Section 2. Filling of Vacancies. If a vacancy in the membership of the Audit Committee should occur, his/her successor shall be appointed by the Chair of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board.

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Section 3. Function and Powers. The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities related to corporate accounting, financial reporting practices, quality and integrity of financial reports as well as legal compliance and business ethics. Key components of fulfilling this charge include:

- (a) Facilitating and maintaining an open avenue of communication among the Board, the Audit Committee, senior management and the independent external accountants;
- (b) Serving as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation's financial reporting process and internal control system; and
- (c) Engaging, reviewing and appraising the efforts of the independent accountants.

Section 4. Meetings. The Audit Committee shall meet semi-annually and specially upon call of the Chair or a majority of its members. Notice of the time and place of the meetings shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least five (5) days prior to the meeting. All meetings will focus primarily on audit/financial issues but will also devote time to ethics and business conduct issues. The Committee will request legal updates from the Corporation's legal

counsel and/or outside legal resources as they determine the need exists, but no less than once during each fiscal year. The Committee members will have sole discretion in determining the meeting attendees and agenda.

- (a) Voting. Each member of the Audit Committee shall have one (1) vote, and a simple majority of the members of the Audit Committee shall constitute a quorum. No action of the Audit Committee shall be valid, or binding, unless adopted by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee present and voting at any duly called meeting.
- (b) Rules and Regulations. The Audit Committee may adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with these By-Laws, which permit the Committee to remain flexible in order to best react to changing conditions and provide reasonable assurance to the Board that the accounting and reporting practices of the Corporation are in compliance with all legal requirements.

ARTICLE VII

Officers, Elections and Vacancies

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a Chair and President, a Vice-Chair, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Only persons who are members of the Board shall be eligible to be officers.

Section 2. Nominations. The Chair shall appoint a nominating committee of four (4) Directors. The nominating committee shall recommend a slate of officers for election at the annual meeting of the Board. Nominations may also be made from the floor by any Director present.

Section 3. Elections. Elections shall be held at the annual meeting of the Board. A majority of the Voting Interests of the Directors present is required for election to any office.

Section 4. Vacancies, Filling of Vacancies.

- (a) Vacancies. A vacancy may occur by the following means: death, resignation, or forfeiture. An officer forfeits his office if at any time during his term he lacks the qualifications of his office as determined by these By-Laws.

(b) Filling of Vacancies. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Chair and President, it shall be filled temporarily by the Vice-Chair. If the vacancy in the office of Chair and President should occur more than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the annual meeting of the Board, then a special meeting shall be called by the Vice-Chair or Secretary for the purpose of electing a new Chair and President. The Board may fill any other vacancy.

Section 5. Powers and Duties of the Chair. The Chair shall preside over all meetings of the Board and in his or her absence, the Vice-Chair shall preside. In the absence of the Vice-Chair, the Secretary or Treasurer may preside at such meetings.

Section 6. Powers and Duties of the Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary shall record or shall cause to be recorded all the votes and proceedings of the Board meetings in books kept for that purpose. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall also perform such further duties as the Board and/or the Executive Committee may from time to time direct. The Treasurer shall chair the Finance Committee. The Treasurer may be required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his/her duties, in such sum and with such sureties as the Board may require and approve.

ARTICLE VIII

Finances

Section 1. Disbursements of Funds. Funds which accrue to the Corporation for its use in furthering the aims and purposes of the Corporation shall be controlled, disbursed, and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the Executive Committee for general purposes.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The Corporation's fiscal year shall be from July 1st through June 30th.

Section 3. Payment In Lieu of Taxes. In partial consideration for the obligations of the Participating Member Municipalities resulting from provisions of the Interlocal Agreement and the applicable waste handling agreements, the Corporation shall pay in lieu of taxes a sum not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00) annually, based upon the 1987 annual waste tonnage of Regional Waste Systems, which amount shall be increased in proportion to the waste tonnage increase from all sources, other than municipal waste, from the Participating Member Municipalities, and excluding all spot market waste, for the term of the waste handling agreements with Participating Member Municipalities, to be apportioned as follows: five-sevenths (5/7) to Portland; one-seventh (1/7) to South Portland; and one-seventh (1/7) to Scarborough. The

Corporation may pay in lieu of taxes additional amounts to any Participating or Associate Member Municipality in which any portion of the realty of the Corporation is located.

ARTICLE IX
Indemnification

To the extent permitted by the laws of the State of Maine as they may now or hereafter exist, the Corporation shall indemnify any officer, director, employee or agent of the Corporation who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was an officer, director, employee or agent of the Corporation, against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit or proceeding; provided that no indemnification shall be provided with respect to any matter as to which he or she shall have been finally adjudicated in any civil proceeding not to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that his or her action was in the best interests of the Corporation or, in any criminal proceeding, to have had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. To the extent permitted by law, the Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance against the liability of its officers, directors, employees or agents.

ARTICLE X
Amendments to By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended or altered at any meeting of the Board, provided that a written notice shall be sent to each Director no less than five (5) days before the date of such meeting, which notice shall state the proposed amendments. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Voting Interests of the Directors present at a duly called meeting is necessary for passage of amendments.

(Adopted 4/13/06)
(Amended 6/30/06)
(Amended 9/21/06)
(Amended 10/18/07)

APPENDIX A

VOTING INTERESTS

Bridgton	4.35%
Cape Elizabeth	5.11%
Casco	1.41%
Cumberland	4.09%
Falmouth	4.05%
Freeport	3.48%
Gorham	4.51%
Gray	3.54%
Harrison	1.80%
Hollis	3.02%
Limington	2.47%
Lyman	2.54%
North Yarmouth	1.83%
Ogunquit	2.82%
Portland	20.01%
Pownal	0.55%
Scarborough	9.77%
South Portland	11.67%
Waterboro	4.09%
Windham	4.08%
Yarmouth	4.81%
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HANDOUT #2
(Legislative Update - LD1720)

October 13, 2010

John Kerry, Director
Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security
22 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Re: 2009 Resolve Chapter 163 Regarding Municipal Waste to Energy Power

Dear Mr. Kerry:

The four Waste to Energy (WTE) facilities in Maine appreciate your willingness to work with us regarding the study being conducted by the Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security (OEIS) pursuant to 2009 Resolve Chapter 163. The Resolve directed your office to "examine the issue of qualifying certain waste-to-energy power for renewable energy credits and renewable resource portfolio requirements."

As we discussed at our meeting in June, Maine's WTE facilities strongly support enhanced renewable energy credits for WTE. We are concerned that current state energy policy prioritizes landfill gas over municipal WTE in conflict with Maine's Solid Waste Hierarchy. In recent weeks, we have worked cooperatively to develop a proposal to address that conflict.

As representatives of all four WTE facilities (ecomaine, PERC, MMWAC, and Maine Energy), we propose that Maine create a new class of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for WTE as part of Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which will provide increased incentive for utilization of this renewable resource. A similar program was recently enacted in Massachusetts.

The benefits to Maine of supporting municipal WTE through a new class of RECs for municipal WTE are many as reflected in *The Case for Waste-to-Energy* attached. They include:

1. True "green technology"
2. Maine jobs and taxpayer savings
3. Climate change mitigation
4. State policy goals

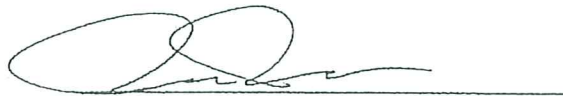
This proposal makes economic sense for Maine. As our analysis demonstrates, providing RECs for municipal WTE in Maine will create a viable new market without negatively impacting the existing REC markets.

We look forward to discussing this proposal with you and working with you to develop recommendations.

Sincerely,



Kevin Roche, General Manager
ecomaine



Peter Prata, Plant Manager
Penobscot Energy Recovery Company



Joe Kazar, Executive Director
Mid-Maine Waste Action Corp.



Ken Robbins, General Manager
Maine Energy Recovery Company

cc: Jeffrey Marks, Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security
Greg Louder, Municipal Review Committee, Inc.

Maine Waste to Energy Facilities Fact Sheet
October 2010

Item	EcoMaine	Maine Energy Recovery Company (MERC)	Mid-Maine Waste Action Corporation (MMWAC)	Penobscot Energy Recovery Company (PERC)	Totals (where applicable)
Town	Portland	Biddeford	Auburn	Orrington	n/a
Municipalities Served (#)	39	37	29	188	293
Population of Service Territory (estimate)	250,000	138,000	141,500	300,000	829,500
Waste Processed per year (tons)	165,000	280,000	70,000	315,000	830,000
Full Time Employees (#)	42	79	28	74	223
Total Payroll (\$)	\$2.5 million	\$5.0 million	\$1.9 million	\$5.6 million	\$15 million
Other non-payroll plant expenses (\$/yr)	\$6.0 million	\$10.0 million	\$4.0 million	\$10.0 million	\$30.0 million
Nameplate Capacity of Generator (MW)	14.7	22.0	5.0	30	71.7
Total Electricity Production (est. MWhs/yr)	93,000	160,000	24,000	197,700	474,700
Total Electricity Sent to the Grid (MWhs/yr)	80,000	130,000	17,000	162,400	389,400
Date of Commercial Operation	1988	1987	1992	1988	1987 thru 1992
General Manager	Kevin Roche	Ken Robbins	Joe Kazar	Peter Prata	n/a
Phone Number of General Manager	207-773-1738	207-282-4127 x111	207-783-8805	207-825-4566 X16	n/a

Maine Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Treatment for Waste-to-Energy (WTE)

Briefing for the Maine Governors Office of Energy Independence and Security

By Maine Waste to Energy Working Group (WTEWG)

Introduction

- Purpose - To present background and strategy ideas for the Governor's Office legislative mandate to "...examine the issue of qualifying certain waste to energy power for renewable energy credits and renewable portfolio requirements..." A copy of this "resolve" is included at the end of this memo
- Information and background is provided in the "The Case for Waste-to-Energy" and referenced documents.

Goals of the WTEWG in the Maine RPS Study

- Recognize and support the value of Waste to Energy ("WTE") as a base load source of electric generation from a waste fuel that replaces the use of fossil fuels and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Create a new class of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for WTE as part of Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which will provide increased incentive for utilization of this renewable resource.

Renewable Portfolio Standard – A brief overview

- What is Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)?
 - A government requirement that businesses that sell electricity to end users (called load or suppliers) must ensure that a stipulated portion of that electricity be supplied from qualified Renewable Energy generation (called generators).
 - Qualified Generation – the government publishes the criteria for qualified Renewable Generation, reviews the applications and issues the final opinion approving generation.
 - Tracking – the operators of the New England power pool, called Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE), contract out a web based system that sellers and buyers use to exchange Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and allow government officials, through private access to this data, to determine if Suppliers have met their minimum requirement.
- Why do we have an RPS?
 - Legislators in five of the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island) and in other regions of the country have determined that Renewable Energy generation needs a subsidy to compete against fossil fuel and nuclear generation
 - Legislators in New England and other regions understand that NEW renewable generation (as opposed to existing renewable generation) needs a subsidy to develop and operate renewable generation like wind, run of river hydro, landfill gas and biomass.
 - New renewable generation is generally reserved for units built or added to after certain dates ranging from 1997 and 2006 depending on which state RPS is being considered
 - RPS programs have evolved over time to also recognize that existing generation also needs a subsidy to compete against fossil, nuclear and new renewable generation
- Class I criteria in New England share the following general key elements (Vermont has no RPS):
 - No state includes WTE in Class I
 - No state includes generators in Class I built prior to the following range of dates:1997 to 2006
 - All states allow generation from other states in New England to qualify for Class I

Maine Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Treatment for Waste-to-Energy (WTE)

Briefing for the Maine Governors Office of Energy Independence and Security

By Maine Waste to Energy Working Group (WTEWG)

- All states allow, with varying levels of difficulty, generation from adjacent power pools to export their energy and RECs into New England to qualify for Class I
- Most states impose strict standards for facilities which qualify for Class I (e.g., emissions limits, retrofit requirements)

Maine RPS Summary

- Class I
 - Fuel Sources: wind, tidal, solar, geothermal, run of river hydro, landfill gas and biomass fueled by wood or wood waste; WTE is *not* included
 - Commercial Operation Date – subsequent to September 1, 2005
 - Portfolio requirement - no less than specified percent (e.g., 3% for 2010) of portfolio of competitive electricity provider must include Class I qualified generation
 - Amount of subsidy – relatively high due to scarce quantity (\$15.00/MWh)
 -
- Class II
 - Fuel Sources: Class I fuels, plus WTE in conjunction with recycling
 - Commercial Operation Date: No restriction on the date of operation
 - Portfolio requirement - no less than 30% of portfolio of competitive electricity provider must include Class II, provided that resources used to satisfy Class I portfolio requirements may not be used to satisfy Class II requirements
 - Amount of subsidy – very low due to inclusion of many qualifying generation units in New England (\$0.25/MWh)

Options for WTE within the Maine RPS

- Class I – add WTE to existing Class I
 - Including WTE in Class I would be difficult for the following key reasons:
 - Precedent setting – no other New England state includes WTE
 - Possible oversupply – including WTE in Class I could cause oversupply and hence lower prices
- Class II – remodel Class II to provide increased prices
 - Make more restrictive – the rules for qualifying units could be re-written to make the existing Class II more difficult to qualify (reminder that WTE is already allowed in the current Class II)
 - Increase demand – increase the portfolio requirement above 30%
 - Much analysis would need to be performed to find the right value – a difficult analytical undertaking
 - Restrict fuels – one approach to making this more restrictive is to eliminate other fuels
 - Much resistance from non-WTE generators
- Create New Class dedicated to WTE – create new class limited to minimal number of resources including WTE
 - Precedents set by other New England states to create a dedicated class for specific fuel sources (see Table 1)

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- What are the advantages of this approach?
 - Avoid conflict with the Class I facilities
 - Allows the state to narrowly target WTE facilities (to the exception of landfill gas, biomass and other fuel types)
 - Will not adversely affect the price of the other classes
- Classes II, III, and IV in other New England states include distinctions based on following key elements (see Table 1):
 - Fuel type
 - Commercial Operation Date
 - Size of generator
 - Demand percentage
 - Other criteria such as NOx and fuel source definition
- Suggestions for key criteria for a new WTE class for the Maine RPS could include:
 - WTE restriction
 - WTE only – there is ample precedent for creation of a dedicated class just for one or two fuel types, and precedent for a special WTE class in Massachusetts (see Table 1)
 - Qualifying requirements - the facilities would need to meet the following criteria:
 - Fueled by municipal solid waste in conjunction with recycling;
 - Production of electricity by generators whose nameplate capacity does not exceed 100 megawatts;
 - Licensed to meet at least the DEP air emission requirement levels, including but not limited to standards for mercury established pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §585-B(5); and
 - Disposal of residuals in a landfill that is licensed to meet at least the DEP performance standards and siting criteria established pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §1304(1-B), including but not limited to standards set forth in DEP Rules 06-096 ch. 401(1)(C)(1)(a) prohibiting contamination of ground water outside the solid waste boundary of landfills.
 - Demand target
 - Current WTE production - the four WTE facilities in Maine generate approximately 390,000 MWhs per year (see Table 2)
 - Maine electric consumption – the recession has had a large impact on Maine, hence a gross electricity use could be around 11,200,000 MWhs or less (this was total state consumption in 2009)
 - Demand percentage – for 2009, 390,000 MWhs production by Maine WTE facilities divided by 11,200,000 MWhs is about 3.5%; hence the target demand figure could be in this range or slightly lower
 - This base demand target and the annual percent increase would need to be studied carefully – above figures are for illustration purposes only

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- Commercial Operation Date (COD)
 - Allow all current and future WTE facilities that meet other criteria
 - Other states precedents – virtually all the II, III and IV classes in the other New England states (and Maine) allow existing facilities to qualify hence this should not be an issue
- First year of mandate
 - Given that the Governor’s report is due to the legislature in February of 2011, it appears the earliest year of the mandate would be 2012
- Alternative Compliance Payment (ACP)– a discussion
 - ACP is the ceiling on the price that load will have to pay when the portfolio requirements have not been met
 - See Table 1 for examples of ACP for Class II, III, IV in New England
 - Impact on ratepayers – the table below offers some information to help the discussion on this point
 -

ACP	Estimated Household Impact (/year)	Estimated Household Impact (/month)
\$20	\$11.70	\$1.00
\$30	\$17.50	\$1.50

- Assumptions: 680,000 housing units in Maine;
- 397,000 MWhs total WTE production
- Figure rounded to nearest ten cents

Maine Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Treatment for Waste-to-Energy (WTE)

Briefing for the Maine Governors Office of Energy Independence and Security

By Maine Waste to Energy Working Group (WTEWG)

Table 1 - New England RPS Class II, III, IV Summary – High Level View (more detail can be provided)

Key Criteria	NH Class III – existing biomass & landfill gas	NH Class IV – existing hydro	MA Class II – Renewables – all existing renewables	MA Class II – Waste to Energy	RI “existing” class	CT Class II (existing biomass & WTE & hydro)	CT Class III (CHP, energy savings & waste heat recovery)	ME Class II (all Class I fuels plus WTE)
Recent 2010 Price (\$/MWh – buy/sell)	22/25	24/27	18/22	~4	0.75/1.25	0.50/0.75	9/10	0.05/0.25
Commercial Operation Date	Before 1/1/2006	Before 1/1/2006	Before 12/1997	Before 12/1997	Before 12/31/1997	Bio/WTE before 7/98; Hydro before 7/03	CHP & efficiency after 1/06; WHR after 1/07	Allow before 9/2005
2010 Percent of Statewide Load	5.5%	1.0%	3.6%	3.5%	none	3.0%	4.0%	30%
Size of Generator (MW)	Under 25 MW	Under 5 MW at station	Limits only on hydro at 5 MW	No limits	Biomass under 30 MW	None	None mentioned	Under 100 MW (FERC regs)
Alternative Compliance Payment 2010 (\$/MWh)	\$29.87	\$29.87	\$25.00	\$10.00	None found	\$55.00	\$31.00	None; Penalty imposed by MePUC
First Year of Activity	2008	2008	2009	2009	1997	2004	1998	2008
Exemptions to RPS	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power	Public Power
WTE Allowed	NO	NO	NO	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
WTE defined	N/A	N/A	N/A	“1” See text below table	No WTE classes	None offered	N/A	“2” See text below table
WTE recycling	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	No WTE classes	None offered	N/A	Required
WTC State Regulations	N/A	N/A	N/A	Must meet	No WTE classes	None offered	N/A	Yes
NOx	Under 0.075 lbs/MMBtu	N/A	Under 0.075 lbs/MMBtu	Meet MA state codes	Meet state regulations	Under 0.2 lbs/MMBtu	Meet state code	Meet state code
Particulate	Under 0.02 lbs/MMBtu	N/A	Under 0.02 lbs/MMBtu	Meet MA state codes	Meet state regulations	N/A	Meet state code	Meet state code
Combined Heat & Power Efficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A

1 - MA WTE defined: "Waste Energy [is] electrical energy generated from the combustion of municipal solid waste" "Waste Energy Generation Unit a Generation Unit that utilizes conventional municipal solid waste plant technology in commercial use to generate Waste Energy"

2 - Maine WTE defined: Power production that relies on "...generators fueled by municipal solid waste in conjunction with recycling."

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Table 2 - Waste to Energy in Maine – a quick listing of resources with estimated net production:

Name	Nameplate Capacity	Est. Annual Gross Production – MWhs
PERC	25.3 MW	162,400
MERC	22 MW	130,000
Eco-Maine	14.7 MW	80,000
MMWAC	5 MW	17,000
Total	67 MW	389,400

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LEGISLATIVE "RESOLVE" REGARDING WASTE TO ENERGY EXAMINATION – copy below:

RESOLVE Chapter 163 LD 1720, item 1, 124th Maine State Legislature
Resolve, Regarding Waste-to-energy Power

PLEASE NOTE: Legislative Information *cannot* perform research, provide legal advice, or interpret Maine law. For legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.

Resolve, Regarding Waste-to-energy Power

Sec. 1 Waste-to-energy power; examination. Resolved: That the Executive Department, Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security shall examine the issue of qualifying certain waste-to-energy power for renewable energy credits and renewable resource portfolio requirements. The examination must include, but is not limited to:

1. Relevant legislative proposals and actions in the United States Congress and in other states, with particular attention to other states within New England;
2. Appropriate qualifying criteria and technologies, including but not limited to advanced pyrolysis technology;
3. Potential implications of allowing certain waste-to-energy power to qualify for renewable energy credits and renewable resource portfolio requirements, including but not limited to impacts on the market for renewable energy credits and the environment; and
4. Consideration of the renewable resource portfolio requirements specified in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 35A, section 3210 and the solid waste management hierarchy specified in Title 38, section 2101.

In carrying out the examination under this section, the Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security shall, at a minimum, consult with the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Public Utilities Commission and the Efficiency Maine Trust; and be it further

Sec. 2 Report; legislation. Resolved: That, by February 15, 2011, the Executive Department, Governor's Office of Energy Independence and Security shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations under section 1, together with any necessary implementing legislation, to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over utilities and energy matters. After its review of the report, the joint standing committee may submit a bill to the First Regular Session of the 125th Legislature relating to the report.

MAINE RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY

The Case for Waste-to-Energy

Renewable energy credits for municipal waste-to-energy (WTE) enhances Maine's energy policy, environmental policy, and solid waste policy.

MODERN WTE FACILITIES – TRUE “GREEN TECHNOLOGY”

- The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes waste-to-energy (WTE) as a renewable energy source that “produce[s] 2800 megawatts of electricity with less environmental impact than almost any other source of electricity.” Tab A.
- The Nature Conservancy rates WTE as one of the most environmentally protective alternative energy sources. Tab B, p. 24
- WTE is a clean and reliable energy source. Reflecting state and federal requirements for the most advanced emissions control technology, WTE emissions have plummeted as much as 99% since the late 1980's. Tab C, pp. 1721-23.
- WTE is the paradigm example of “distributed generation” that serves nearby load and is generally located close to population centers.

WTE RESULTS IN MAINE JOBS AND TAXPAYER SAVINGS

- WTE facilities in Maine annually spend \$15 Million in wages and payroll taxes for more than 220 full time equivalent highly skilled employees who enjoy competitive wages and benefits. These funds ripple through our economy providing a multiple positive impact.
- WTE facilities in Maine also pay \$21 Million to local businesses for maintenance and operational expenses every year, providing revenue to State and local government, and to Maine's private sector. These contractors, vendors and suppliers support jobs and economic benefits.
- Proceeds from the sale of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) reduce the cost of municipal solid waste disposal and the related burden on the property tax.

WTE HELPS MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

- WTE reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Tab D, p. 601; Tab E, p. 27. EPA's analysis shows that WTE yields the best results (compared to landfills) on various bases, including maximum energy recovery and lower GHG emissions. In fact, WTE generates 10 times more energy per ton of solid waste than landfill gas. Tab F, pp. 1711; 1716 (Table 3).
- WTE emissions are lower than landfill emissions for 9 of 10 major air pollutants. Tab G, p. B-30, ¶B-13.4.
- WTE ash is more stable than raw waste, thereby reducing the potential environmental damage produced by leachate. Tab H.
- Increased use of WTE to reduce emissions from fossil fuel-based electricity and methane emissions from landfills is encouraged by The Global Roundtable on Climate Change. Tab I, p. 9 (5th bullet).

WTE ENCOURAGES STATE POLICY GOALS

- WTE reduces the volume of waste by 90%, thereby reducing the amount of landfill space needed for disposal.
- WTE complements recycling programs. WTE communities regularly outperform non-WTE communities in recycling, with rates that are typically at least 5% above the national average. Tab J, pp. ii; 6-11.
- Maine's Solid Waste Hierarchy prioritizes WTE over landfill gas, as does EPA policy. Title 38 §2101; Tab K, p.11. However, current Maine energy policy provides Class I RECs for landfill gas and Class II RECs for WTE, which incentivizes landfilling over WTE in conflict with the Hierarchy.
- Eligibility of WTE for expanded renewable energy credits would encourage generation of electricity from renewable sources while diversifying electricity production.
- WTE encompasses many new technologies for waste disposal

INDEX TO TABS

A	Letter from EPA to Maria Zannes	2/14/03
B	<u>Climate Change and Renewable Energy</u> J. Powell, The Nature Conservancy	2/11/09
C	<u>Waste-to-Energy: A Review of the status and benefits in U.S.A.</u> C.S. Psomopoulos, A. Bourka, Nickolas Themelis <i>Waste Management</i> , Vol. 29, Issue 5	Jan. 2009
D	<u>Waste Management in Climate Change in 2007: Mitigation</u> J. Bogner, Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press	
E	<u>Green Investing (Towards a Clean Energy Infrastructure)</u> World Economic Forum	Jan. 2009
F	<u>Is It Better To Burn or Bury Waste for Clean Electricity Generation?</u> P. Ozge Kaplan, Joseph DeCarolis, and Susan Thorneloe <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , Vol. 43, No. 6	2/10/09
G	<u>Life After Fresh Kills: Moving Beyond New York City's Current Waste Management Plan – Executive Summary; Part B</u> Columbia University's Earth Institute, Earth Engineering Center & the Urban Habitat Project at the Center for Urban Research and Policy of Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs	12/1/01
H	Leachate from Landfill/Ashfill Slides, ecomaine	
I	<u>The Path to Climate Sustainability, A Joint Statement by the Global Roundtable on Climate Change</u> , The Earth Institute at Columbia University	2/20/07
J	<u>Recycling and Waste-to-Energy: Are They Compatible?</u> Eileen Brettler, Governmental Advisory Associates, Inc.	Jun. 09
K	<u>Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2007 Facts and Figures – Executive Summary</u> , Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste	Nov. 08

Revision of 10/21/2010

POSTBURN FERROUS METALS MINING AND RECLAMATION

ecomaine ASH LANDFILL

BACKGROUND:

ecomaine's Ash landfill occupies about 20 acres and operated from 1988 until ash dumping was moved to the new expansion area in July 2009. During approximately 21 years of operation the area received approximately 800,000 tons of ash from the Waste to Energy Plant. This ash contains 9% to 16%, by weight, of ferrous metals. These metals, described as "postburn" include: steel cans, bed springs, plumbing and automotive parts and other iron and steel items mostly small enough to be disposed in household trash. About 2004, ecomaine installed a magnetic separator which removes about 4.5 to 5% (2,000 tons per year) of metal from the ash which is then sold for recycling. The remaining metal which is not picked up by the magnet is then landfilled with the ash. A study conducted in October 2008 indicated that it might be practical to recover an additional 9%, by weight, from the ash presently being landfilled. A conservative estimate of the ferrous metals which might be recoverable from the ashfill is 60,000 to 80,000 tons. The ashfill also contains some non-ferrous metals, primarily consisting of copper and aluminum, although the 2008 study indicated that the non ferrous portion represents only about 5% of the total metal.

MINING AND RECLAMATION:

In Mid 2009 ecomaine began discussions with a metal recycler interested in reclaiming the metals from the ashfill. On April 27, 2010 we received a written proposal from **RMG** (Reserve Management Group) of Solon Ohio. **RMG** is a family of distinct but related businesses involved in recycling, scrap metal processing, materials handling, equipment sales and purchasing, and property management. One of RMG's subsidiaries, Resource Reclamation, LLC (**RR**) recovers metals, plastics and other recyclable materials from auto shredder residue and operates at landfills to recover materials that have been landfilled or on the way to a landfill.

During early June 2010 ecomaine staff conducted an extensive internet search in an attempt to determine if other companies were conducting similar metals reclamation. This search was unsuccessful in finding any companies doing this work in the United States or Canada although several Northern European and Asian Companies appear to have ongoing metals recovery projects.

In late June 2010, we were approached by a local representative of Schnitzer Steel Industries, Inc. who expressed an interest in the project. Schnitzer is the second largest metals recycling business in the United States and, although they have no previous experience in recovering metals from ashfills,

considered this project as a potential business opportunity. On August 9 and 10, 2010 Schnitzer conducted a metals recovery test from an older portion of the ashfill and excavated approximately 120 tons of ash which was then transported to a Schnitzer processing facility near Concord New Hampshire. The result of this testing is unknown; however, Schnitzer has withdrawn from the project citing environmental and operational concerns by corporate management.

At this time **RMG** is still interested in the pursuing the project. A summary of the RMG proposal follows:

RMG PROPOSAL:

RMG proposes to excavate the existing ash in the **ecomaine** ashfill and process it with the intent to recover 40,000 tons of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. In exchange for an exclusive license to reprocess the ash, **ecomaine** would be paid a fee as follows:

<u>Tons of Recovered Material</u>	<u>Fee Per Ton</u>
0 – 2000	\$0.00
2,000 – 10,000	\$5.00
Over 10,000	\$8.00

In addition to the cash payment for the recovered metal **ecomaine** will recognize a benefit of \$5.00 for each ton of metal removed from the recovered landfill space.

All processing would be done at the **ecomaine** Landfill and the ash separated from the recovered metals returned to the ashfill, compacted, graded and the temporary geomembrane cover replaced. The recovered metals would be shipped directly to the smelters.

RMG will assist **ecomaine** in applying for and obtaining all governmental approvals and reimburse **ecomaine** the cost of permit applications and licenses. **RMG** proposes to carry Insurance with **ecomaine** as a named insured including Worker's Compensation and Employers Liability of not less than \$1,000,000., Comprehensive General Liability for not less than \$2,000,000., Automobile liability for not less than \$2,000,000. Excess Liability of \$5,000,000., Environmental Pollution Liability of \$2,000,000 per claim and will provide a performance bond for the project in an amount of \$200,000. The performance bond would allow **ecomaine** to complete repairs to the to the landfill cover, fill and compact excavations and remove equipment and haul roads if **RMG** were to abandon the project. This amount appears to be adequate for this work.

ecomaine staff has reviewed the **RMG** proposal and a proposed agreement and believe that the metals recovery project would not impact the normal operation or environmental integrity of the landfill or create future operations or maintenance problems. Further, based informal discussions between the Landfill Manager and DEP Waste Management Department staff, it appears that the department could approve the necessary license for this project.

last revised: 10/14/10

ecomaine - Board of Directors - Fiscal Year - 2010-2011

TOWN	POP.	BOARD MEMBERS	TERM EXPIRES	MANAGER'S NAME
Bridgton	5,126	Johnson, Mahlon	7/1/2012	Berkowitz, Mitchell A.
Cape Elizabeth	9,040	McGovern, Michael	12/21/2010	McGovern, Michael
		Jordan, Penny	2/9/2012	
Casco	3,650	Morton, David P.	7/1/2012	Morton, David P.
Cumberland	7,404	McGinty, Susan	7/1/2012	Shane, William
Falmouth	10,996	Rodden, Bonny	6/30/2010	Poore, Nathan
Freeport	8,051	Regier, Rod	7/1/2012	Olmstead, Jr., Dale C.
Gorham	15,338	Miner, Noah	4/7/2012	Cole, David O.
Gray	7,266	Foster, Gary	7/1/2012	Cabana, Deborah
Harrison	2,436	Frank, Matthew	6/30/2011	Colburn, Judith
Hollis	4,609	Van Gaasbeek, Len	7/1/2012	Dunne, Claire M. (Clerk)
Limington	3,695	Doughty, Dennis	5/1/2012	Ramsdell, Patricia M. (Clerk)
Lyman	4,177	St. Clair, Maurice	7/1/2012	Weiss, Polly (Clerk)
North Yarmouth	3,500	Brobst, Richard	7/1/2012	Diffin, Marnie (Town Administrator)
Ogunquit	1,243	Miller, John	7/1/2012	Fortier, Tom
Portland	63,032	Bobinsky, Mike	1/1/2013	Gray, Joseph
		Mavodones, Nick	1/1/2013	
		Gray, Joseph	1/1/2013	
		Anton, John	1/1/2013	
		Moon, Troy	1/1/2013	
Pownal	1,609	Bradstreet, Alan	10/22/2011	Malloy, Kathleen (Clerk)
Scarborough	18,832	Shaw, Mike	10/1/2011	Hall, Tom
		Ahquist, Ron	12/3/2012	
South Portland	23,746	Gailey, Jim	12/17/2011	Gailey, Jim
		Boudreau, Linda	7/1/2012	
		Smith, Patricia	12/17/2011	
Waterboro	7,251	Woodsome, Dave	6/8/2013	Brandt, Nancy (Town Administrator)
Windham	16,394	Plante, Anthony T.	7/1/2012	Plante, Anthony T.
Yarmouth	8,129	Bickford, Erving	7/1/2012	Tupper, Nathaniel J.
ASSOCIATE MEMBER TOWNS				
Baldwin	1,380			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Hiram	1,564			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Naples	3,509			Goodine, Derik - Town Manager
Parsonsfield	1,742			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Porter	1,487			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Saco	18,147			Michaud, Richard - Administrator
Standish	9,808			Billington, Gordon - Town Manager
CONTRACT MEMBER TOWNS				
Andover	902			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Cornish	1,381			no town mgr, only board of selectmen
Harpwell	5,173			Eiane, Kristi - Town Administrator
Livermore Falls	3,215			Chaousis, James - Town Manager
Manchester	2,521			Doyon, Mark - Town Manager
Monmouth	3,866			Lunt, Curtis - Town Manager
Old Orchard Beach	9,252			Turcotte, Jack - Town Manager
Poland	5,320			Lee, Dana - Town Manager
Readfield	2,523			Pakulski, Stefan - Town Manager
Sanford	21,404			Green, Mark - Town Manager
Wayne	1,144			Bernard, Amy - Town Manager
Total Pop. Served:	319,862			

ecomaine OFFICERS

Last revised: 09/24/10

2010- 2011

Chair	Bobinsky, Mike
Vice Chair	McGovern, Mike
Treasurer	Gailey, Jim
Secretary	Foster, Gary

ecomaine Executive Committee - Mike Bobinsky, Chair

<i>District</i>	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>	<i>Representative</i>	<i>Alternates</i>
1	Bridgton, Casco, Gray, Harrison	12/14/2010	Foster, Gary	Johnson, Mahlon
2	Hollis, Limington, Lyman, Ogunquit, Waterboro	7/1/2012	Miller, John	Van Gaasbeek, Len
3	Gorham, Windham	7/1/2012	Miner, Noah	Plante, Tony
4	Cumberland, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Pownal, Yarmouth	7/1/2012	Regier, Rod	Brobst, Richard
5	Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth	12/11/2010	McGovern, Mike	Rodden, Bonny
Portland	Portland	9/15/2011	Moon, Troy	Gray, Joseph
Portland	Portland	12/31/2010	Bobinsky, Mike	Gray, Joseph
Scarborough	Scarborough	10/1/2011	Shaw, Mike	Ahlquist, Ron
South Portland	South Portland	7/1/2012	Gailey, Jim	Boudreau, Linda
		<i>Immediate Past Chair</i>	<i>Plante, Tony</i>	

<u>Audit Committee</u>	<u>Members</u>
	Gray, Joseph
Foster, Gary (Chair)	McGinty, Susan
	Morton, Dave
	Van Gaasbeek, Len

<u>Finance Committee</u>	<u>Members</u>
	Bobinsky, Mike
	Boudreau, Linda
	Cole, Dave
	McGinty, Susan
Gailey, Jim (Chair)	Miller, John
	Plante, Tony
	Regier, Rod
	St. Clair, Maurice
	Van Gaasbeek, Len
	Woodsome, Dave

<u>Recycling Committee</u>	<u>Members</u>
	Bernier, Sarah
	Brobst, Richard
	Doughty, Dennis
	Jordan, Penny
Moon, Troy (Chair)	McGinty, Susan
	Miller, John
	Rodden, Bonny
	Smith, Patricia
	Van Gaasbeek, Len
	Wagner, Travis
	Woodsome, Dave