

CHAPTER 115B

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AND LIABILITY

| ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AND LIABILITY ACT | | |
|---|--|--|
| 115B.01 | Citation. | 115B.223 Hazardous waste generator loan program. |
| 115B.02 | Definitions. | 115B.224 Hazardous waste generator loan account. |
| 115B.03 | Responsible person. | 115B.23 Severability. |
| 115B.04 | Liability for response costs and natural resources; limitations and defenses. | 115B.24 Tax administration and enforcement. |
| 115B.05 | Liability for economic loss, death, personal injury and disease; limitations and defenses. | 115B.241 Repealer. |
| 115B.055 | Effect of removing and repealing certain provisions. | HARMFUL SUBSTANCE COMPENSATION BOARD |
| 115B.06 | Application to past actions. | 115B.25 Definitions. |
| 115B.08 | Liability under section 115B.04; apportionment and contribution. | 115B.26 Harmful substance compensation account. |
| 115B.09 | Liability under section 115B.05; comparative fault and contribution. | 115B.27 Harmful substance compensation board. |
| 115B.10 | No avoidance of liability; insurance and subrogation. | 115B.28 Powers and duties of the board. |
| 115B.11 | Statute of limitations. | 115B.29 Eligible persons. |
| 115B.12 | Other remedies preserved. | 115B.30 Eligible injury and damage. |
| 115B.13 | Double recovery prohibited. | 115B.31 Other actions. |
| 115B.14 | Award of costs. | 115B.32 Claim for compensation. |
| 115B.15 | Application of sections 115B.01 to 115B.14. | 115B.33 Determination of claim. |
| 115B.16 | Disposition of facilities. | 115B.34 Compensable losses. |
| 115B.17 | State response to releases. | 115B.35 Determination of claims. |
| 115B.175 | Voluntary response actions; liability protection; procedures. | 115B.36 Amount and form of payment. |
| 115B.177 | Owner of real property affected by off-site release. | 115B.37 Attorney fees. |
| 115B.178 | Association with release; commissioner's determination. | LANDFILL CLEANUP PROGRAM |
| 115B.179 | Commissioner's authority not limited. | 115B.39 Landfill cleanup program; establishment. |
| 115B.18 | Failure to take requested actions; civil penalties; action to compel performance; injunctive relief. | 115B.40 Program. |
| 115B.19 | Purposes of account and taxes. | 115B.402 Illegal actions at qualified facilities. |
| 115B.20 | Environmental response, compensation, and compliance account. | 115B.405 Excluded facilities. |
| 115B.21 | Taxes; definitions. | 115B.41 Allocation of costs; failure to comply. |
| 115B.22 | Hazardous waste generator tax. | 115B.412 Program operation. |
| | | 115B.414 Third-party claims; mediation; defense. |
| | | 115B.42 Landfill cleanup account. |
| | | 115B.43 Reimbursable parties and expenses. |
| | | 115B.44 Investigation and pursuit of insurance claims. |
| | | 115B.45 Voluntary buy-out for insurers. |
| | | 115B.46 Voluntary buy-out amount. |

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AND LIABILITY ACT

115B.01 CITATION.

Sections 115B.01 to 115B.24 may be cited as the environmental response and liability act.

History: 1983 c 121 s 1

115B.02 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** For the purposes of sections 115B.01 to 115B.20, the following terms have the meanings given them.

Subd. 1a. **Account.** "Account" means the environmental response, compensation and compliance account established under section 115B.20.

Subd. 2. **Act of God.** "Act of God" means an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

Subd. 3. **Agency.** "Agency" means the commissioner of agriculture for actions, duties, or authorities relating to agricultural chemicals, or for other substances, the pollution control agency.

Subd. 3a. **Agricultural chemical.** "Agricultural chemical" has the meaning given in section 18D.01, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture for actions, duties, or authorities related to agricultural chemicals or the commissioner of the pollution control agency for other substances.

Subd. 5. **Facility.** "Facility" means:

(a) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft;

(b) Any watercraft of any description, or other artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water; or

(c) Any site or area where a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located.

Facility does not include any consumer product in consumer use.

Subd. 6. **Federal Superfund Act.** "Federal Superfund Act" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, United States Code, title 42, section 9601 et seq.

Subd. 7. MS 1990 [Renumbered subd 1a]

Subd. 8. **Hazardous substance.** "Hazardous substance" means:

(a) Any commercial chemical designated pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, under United States Code, title 33, section 1321(b)(2)(A);

(b) Any hazardous air pollutant listed pursuant to the Clean Air Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 7412; and

(c) Any hazardous waste.

Hazardous substance does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, synthetic gas usable for fuel, or mixtures of such synthetic gas and natural gas, nor does it include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise a hazardous waste.

Subd. 9. **Hazardous waste.** "Hazardous waste" means:

(a) Any hazardous waste as defined in section 116.06, subdivision 11, and any substance identified as a hazardous waste pursuant to rules adopted by the agency under section 116.07; and

(b) Any hazardous waste as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 6903, which is listed or has the characteristics identified under United States Code, title 42, section 6921, not including any hazardous waste the regulation of which has been suspended by act of Congress.

Subd. 10. **Natural resources.** "Natural resources" has the meaning given it in section 116B.02, subdivision 4.

Subd. 11. **Owner of real property.** "Owner of real property" means a person who is in possession of, has the right of control, or controls the use of real property, including without limitation a person who may be a fee owner, lessee, renter, tenant, lessor, contract for deed vendee, licensor, licensee, or occupant; provided that:

(1) a lessor of real property under a lease which in substance is a financing device and is treated as such under the United States Internal Revenue Code, common law, or statute, is not an owner of the real property;

(2) a public utility holding a public utility easement is an owner of the real property described in the easement only for the purpose of carrying out the specific use for which the easement was granted;

(3) any person holding a remainder or other nonpossessory interest or estate in real

property is an owner of the real property beginning when that person's interest or estate in the real property vests in possession or that person obtains the unconditioned right to possession, or to control the use of, the real property; and

(4) the state or an agency of the state is not an owner of real property solely because it holds title to the property in trust for taxing districts as a result of forfeiture of title for nonpayment of taxes.

Subd. 12. Person. "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, public or private corporation or other entity including the United States government, any interstate body, the state and any agency, department or political subdivision of the state.

Subd. 13. Pollutant or contaminant. "Pollutant or contaminant" means any element, substance, compound, mixture, or agent, other than a hazardous substance, which after release from a facility and upon exposure of, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in the organisms or their offspring.

Pollutant or contaminant does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, synthetic gas usable for fuel, or mixtures of such synthetic gas and natural gas.

Subd. 14. Public utility easement. "Public utility easement" means an easement used for the purposes of transmission, distribution, or furnishing, at wholesale or retail, natural or manufactured gas, or electric or telephone service, by a public utility as defined in section 216B.02, subdivision 4, a cooperative electric association organized under the provisions of chapter 308A, a telephone company as defined in section 237.01, subdivisions 2 and 3, or a municipality producing or furnishing gas, electric, or telephone service.

Subd. 15. Release. "Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment which occurred at a point in time or which continues to occur.

Release does not include:

(a) Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, watercraft, or pipeline pumping station engine;

(b) Release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, under United States Code, title 42, section 2014, if the release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the federal nuclear regulatory commission under United States Code, title 42, section 2210;

(c) Release of source, by-product or special nuclear material from any processing site designated pursuant to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, under United States Code, title 42, section 7912(a)(1) or 7942(a); or

(d) Any release resulting from the application of fertilizer or agricultural or silvicultural chemicals, or disposal of emptied pesticide containers or residues from a pesticide as defined in section 18B.01, subdivision 18.

Subd. 16. Remedy or remedial action. "Remedy" or "remedial action" means those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, into the environment, to prevent, minimize or eliminate the release in order to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.

Remedy or remedial action includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Actions at the location of the release such as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, or contaminated materials,

recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and run-off, on-site treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, and any monitoring and maintenance reasonably required to assure that these actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment; and

(b) The costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities when the agency determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, relocation is more cost-effective than and environmentally preferable to the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site of hazardous substances, or pollutants or contaminants, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare.

Remedy or remedial action does not include offsite transport of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, or contaminated materials or their storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition offsite unless the agency determines that these actions:

- (1) Are more cost-effective than other remedial actions;
- (2) Will create new capacity to manage hazardous substances in addition to those located at the affected facility, in compliance with section 116.07 and subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, United States Code, title 42, section 6921 et seq.; or
- (3) Are necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from a present or potential risk which may be created by further exposure to the continued presence of the hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, or contaminated materials.

Subd. 17. **Remove or removal.** "Remove" or "removal" means:

- (a) The cleanup or removal of a released hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, from the environment;
- (b) Necessary actions taken in the event of a threatened release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, into the environment;
- (c) Actions necessary to monitor, test, analyze, and evaluate a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant;
- (d) Disposal or processing of removed material; or
- (e) Other actions necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threatened release.

Remove or removal includes, but is not limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken pursuant to the Federal Superfund Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 9604(b), and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, United States Code, title 42, section 5121 et seq.

Subd. 18. **Respond or response.** "Respond" or "response" means remove, removal, remedy, and remedial action.

Subd. 19. **Water.** "Water" has the meaning given to the term "waters of the state" in section 115.01, subdivision 22.

History: 1983 c 121 s 2; 1987 c 186 s 15; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 106; 1989 c 356 s 7; 1990 c 586 s 1; 1990 c 597 s 52-54

115B.03 RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.** For the purposes of sections 115B.01 to 115B.20, and except as provided in subdivisions 2 and 3, a person is responsible for a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, from a facility if the person:

- (a) Owned or operated the facility:
 - (1) when the hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, was placed or came to be located in or on the facility;

(2) when the hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, was located in or on the facility but before the release; or

(3) during the time of the release or threatened release;

(b) Owned or possessed the hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, and arranged, by contract, agreement or otherwise, for the disposal, treatment or transport for disposal or treatment of the hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant; or

(c) Knew or reasonably should have known that waste the person accepted for transport to a disposal or treatment facility contained a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, and either selected the facility to which it was transported or disposed of it in a manner contrary to law.

Subd. 2. Employees and employers. When a person who is responsible for a release or threatened release as provided in subdivision 1 is an employee who is acting in the scope of employment:

(a) The employee is subject to liability under section 115B.04 or 115B.05 only if the employee's conduct with respect to the hazardous substance was negligent under circumstances in which the employee knew that the substance was hazardous and that the conduct, if negligent, could result in serious harm.

(b) The person's employer shall be considered a person responsible for the release or threatened release and is subject to liability under section 115B.04 or 115B.05 regardless of the degree of care exercised by the employee.

Subd. 3. Owner of real property. An owner of real property is not a person responsible for the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility in or on the property unless that person:

(a) was engaged in the business of generating, transporting, storing, treating, or disposing of a hazardous substance at the facility or disposing of waste at the facility, or knowingly permitted others to engage in such a business at the facility;

(b) knowingly permitted any person to make regular use of the facility for disposal of waste;

(c) knowingly permitted any person to use the facility for disposal of a hazardous substance;

(d) knew or reasonably should have known that a hazardous substance was located in or on the facility at the time right, title, or interest in the property was first acquired by the person and engaged in conduct associating that person with the release; or

(e) took action which significantly contributed to the release after that person knew or reasonably should have known that a hazardous substance was located in or on the facility.

For the purpose of clause (d), a written warranty, representation, or undertaking, which is set forth in an instrument conveying any right, title or interest in the real property and which is executed by the person conveying the right, title or interest, or which is set forth in any memorandum of any such instrument executed for the purpose of recording, is admissible as evidence of whether the person acquiring any right, title, or interest in the real property knew or reasonably should have known that a hazardous substance was located in or on the facility.

Any liability which accrues to an owner of real property under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 does not accrue to any other person who is not an owner of the real property merely because the other person holds some right, title, or interest in the real property.

An owner of real property on which a public utility easement is located is not a responsible person with respect to any release caused by any act or omission of the public utility which holds the easement in carrying out the specific use for which the easement was granted.

Subd. 4. Tax-forfeited land. (a) The state, an agency of the state, or a political subdivision that may be considered an owner of tax-forfeited real property is not a person responsible for a release or threatened release from a facility in or on the property under subdivision 3, clause (d).

(b) The state, an agency of the state, or a political subdivision is not an operator of a facility in or on tax-forfeited land solely as a result of actions taken to manage, sell, or transfer the land in accordance with chapter 282 and other laws applicable to tax-forfeited land.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision relieves the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision from liability for causing or significantly contributing to the release of a hazardous substance from a facility in or on the land.

Subd. 5. Eminent domain. (a) The state, an agency of the state, or a political subdivision that acquires property through exercise of the power of eminent domain, or through negotiated purchase after filing a petition for the taking of the property through eminent domain, or adopting a redevelopment or development plan under sections 469.001 to 469.134 describing the property and stating its intended use and the necessity of its taking is not a responsible person under this section solely as a result of the acquisition of the property.

(b) A person who acquires property from the state, an agency of the state, or a political subdivision, is not a responsible person under this section solely as a result of the acquisition of property if the property was acquired by the state, agency, or political subdivision through exercise of the power of eminent domain or by negotiated purchase after filing a petition for the taking of the property through eminent domain or adopting a redevelopment or development plan under sections 469.001 to 469.134 describing the property and stating its intended use and the necessity of its taking.

Subd. 6. Mortgagees. (a) A mortgagee is not a responsible person under this section solely because the mortgagee becomes an owner of real property through foreclosure of the mortgage or by receipt of the deed to the mortgaged property in lieu of foreclosure.

(b) A mortgagee of real property where a facility is located or a holder of a security interest in facility assets or inventory is not an operator of the facility for the purpose of this section solely because the mortgagee or holder has a capacity to influence the operation of the facility to protect its security interest in the real property or assets.

Subd. 7. Contract for deed vendors. A contract for deed vendor who is otherwise not a responsible party for a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility is not a responsible person under this section solely as a result of a termination of the contract for deed under section 559.21.

History: 1983 c 121 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1990 c 586 s 2; 1991 c 223 s 1-3; 1991 c 347 art 2 s 1,2

115B.04 LIABILITY FOR RESPONSE COSTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES; LIMITATIONS AND DEFENSES.

Subdivision 1. Liability. Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions 2 to 12, and notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, any person who is responsible for a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility is strictly liable, jointly and severally, for the following response costs and damages which result from the release or threatened release or to which the release or threatened release significantly contributes:

(a) All reasonable and necessary response costs incurred by the state, a political subdivision of the state or the United States;

(b) All reasonable and necessary removal costs incurred by any person; and

(c) All damages for any injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss.

Subd. 2. Liability for pollutant or contaminant excluded. There is no liability under this section for response costs or damages which result from the release of a pollutant or contaminant.

Subd. 3. Liability for a threatened release. Liability under this section for a threatened release of a hazardous substance is limited to the recovery by the agency of reasonable and necessary response costs as provided in section 115B.17, subdivision 6.

Subd. 4. Liability of political subdivisions. (a) The liability of a political subdivision under this section is subject to the limits imposed under section 466.04, subdivision 1, except when the political subdivision is liable under this section as the owner or operator of a disposal facility as defined in section 115A.03, subdivision 10.

(b) When a political subdivision is liable as an owner or operator of a disposal facility, the liability of each political subdivision is limited to \$400,000 at each facility unless the facility was owned or operated under a valid joint powers agreement by three or more political subdivisions, in which case the aggregate liability of all political subdivisions that are parties to the joint powers agreement is limited to \$1,200,000.

(c) The limits on the liability of a political subdivision for ownership or operation of a disposal facility apply to the costs of response action incurred between the date a request for response action is issued by the agency and the date one year after the construction certificate of completion is approved by the commissioner, excluding the costs of negotiation of a consent order agreement.

(d) When a political subdivision takes response action as the owner or operator of a disposal facility between the dates in paragraph (c), it may receive, after approval by the agency, reimbursement of any amount spent pursuant to an approved work plan that exceeds the applicable liability limit specified in this subdivision.

Subd. 4a. Claims by mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), liability under this section for claims by owners or operators of mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities that accept waste on or after April 9, 1994, and are not qualified facilities under section 115B.39, subdivision 2, is limited to liability for response costs exceeding the amount of available financial assurance funds required under section 116.07, subdivision 4h.

(b) This subdivision does not affect liability under this section for claims based on the illegal disposal of waste at a facility.

Subd. 5. Transportation of household refuse. A person who accepts only household refuse for transport to a treatment or disposal facility is not liable under this section for the release or threatened release of any hazardous substance unless that person knew or reasonably should have known that the hazardous substance was present in the refuse. For the purpose of this subdivision, household refuse means garbage, trash, or septic tank sanitary wastes generated by single or multiple residences, hotels, motels, restaurants and other similar facilities.

Subd. 6. Defense to certain claims by political subdivisions and private persons. It is a defense to a claim by a political subdivision or private person for recovery of the costs of its response actions under this section that the hazardous substance released from the facility was placed or came to be located in or on the facility before April 1, 1982, and that the response actions of the political subdivision or private person were not authorized by the agency as provided in section 115B.17, subdivision 12. This defense applies only to response costs incurred on or after July 1, 1983.

Subd. 7. Defense for intervening acts. It is a defense to liability under this section that the release or threatened release was caused solely by:

- (a) An act of God;
- (b) An act of war;
- (c) An act of vandalism or sabotage; or
- (d) An act or omission of a third party or the plaintiff.

"Third party" for the purposes of clause (d) does not include an employee or agent of the defendant, or a person in the chain of responsibility for the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of the hazardous substance.

The defenses provided in clauses (c) and (d) apply only if the defendant establishes that the defendant exercised due care with respect to the hazardous substance concerned, taking into consideration the characteristics of the hazardous substance in light of all relevant facts and circumstances which the defendant knew or should have known, and that the defendant took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions and the consequences that could foreseeably result from those acts or omissions.

Subd. 8. **Intervening acts of public agencies.** When the agency or the federal environmental protection agency assumes control over any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance by taking removal actions at the site of the release, the persons responsible for the release are not liable under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 for any subsequent release of the hazardous substance from another facility to which it has been removed.

Subd. 9. **Releases subject to certain permits or standards; federal postclosure fund.** It is a defense to liability under this section that:

(a) The release or threatened release was from a hazardous waste facility as defined under section 115A.03, for which a permit had been issued pursuant to section 116.07 or pursuant to subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, United States Code, title 42, section 6921 et seq., the hazardous substance was specifically identified in the permit, and the release was within the limits allowed in the permit for release of that substance;

(b) The hazardous substance released was specifically identified in a federal or state permit and the release is within the limits allowed in the permit;

(c) The release resulted from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record of a federal or state agency with respect to a permit issued or modified under federal or state law, and the release conformed with the permit;

(d) The release was any part of an emission or discharge into the air or water and the emission or discharge was subject to a federal or state permit and was in compliance with control rules or regulations adopted pursuant to state or federal law;

(e) The release was the introduction of any hazardous substance into a publicly owned treatment works and the substance was specified in, and is in compliance with, applicable pretreatment standards specified for that substance under state and federal law; or

(f) Liability has been assumed by the federal postclosure liability fund under United States Code, title 42, section 9607(k).

Subd. 10. **Natural resources.** It is a defense to liability under this section, for any injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources that:

(a) The natural resources were specifically identified as an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of natural resources in an approved final state or federal environmental impact statement, or other comparable approved final environmental analysis for a project or facility which was the subject of a governmental permit or license; and

(b) The project or facility was being operated within the terms of its permit or license.

Subd. 11. **Rendering assistance in response actions.** It is a defense to liability under this section that the response costs or damages resulted from acts taken or omitted in preparation for, or in the course of rendering care, assistance, or advice to the commissioner or agency pursuant to section 115B.17 or in accordance with the national hazardous substance response plan pursuant to the Federal Superfund Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 9605, or at the direction of an on-scene coordinator appointed under that plan, with respect to any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

Subd. 12. **Burden of proof for defenses.** Any person claiming a defense provided in subdivisions 6 to 11 has the burden to prove all elements of the defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

History: 1983 c 121 s 4; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 186 s 15; 1989 c 325 s 29; 1991 c 337 s 53; 1994 c 639 art 1 s 1

115B.05 LIABILITY FOR ECONOMIC LOSS, DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY AND DISEASE; LIMITATIONS AND DEFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Liability.** Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions 2 to 10, and notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, any person who is responsible for

the release of a hazardous substance from a facility is strictly liable for the following damages which result from the release or to which the release significantly contributes:

(a) all damages for actual economic loss including:

(1) any injury to, destruction of, or loss of any real or personal property, including relocation costs;

(2) any loss of use of real or personal property;

(3) any loss of past or future income or profits resulting from injury to, destruction of, or loss of real or personal property without regard to the ownership of the property; and

(b) all damages for death, personal injury, or disease including:

(1) any medical expenses, rehabilitation costs or burial expenses;

(2) any loss of past or future income, or loss of earning capacity; and

(3) damages for pain and suffering, including physical impairment.

Subd. 2. Liability for pollutant or contaminant excluded. There is no liability under this section for damages which result from the release of a pollutant or contaminant.

Subd. 3. Certain employee claims not covered. Except for a third party who is subject to liability under section 176.061, subdivision 5, there is no liability under this section for the death, personal injury or disease of an employee which is compensable under chapter 176 as an injury or disease arising out of and in the course of employment.

Subd. 4. Liability limitations. The liability of a political subdivision under this section is subject to the limits imposed under section 466.04, subdivision 1.

Subd. 5. Transportation of household refuse. A person who accepts only household refuse for transport to a treatment or disposal facility is not liable under this section for the release or threatened release of any hazardous substance unless that person knew or reasonably should have known that the hazardous substance was present in the refuse. For the purpose of this subdivision, household refuse means garbage, trash, or septic tank sanitary wastes generated by single or multiple residences, hotels, motels, restaurants and other similar facilities.

Subd. 6. Defense for intervening acts. It is a defense to liability under this section that the release or threatened release was caused solely by:

(a) An act of God;

(b) An act of war;

(c) An act of vandalism or sabotage; or

(d) An act or omission of a third party or the plaintiff.

"Third party" for the purposes of clause (d) does not include an employee or agent of the defendant, or a person in the chain of responsibility for the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of the hazardous substance.

The defenses provided in clauses (c) and (d) apply only if the defendant establishes that the defendant exercised due care with respect to the hazardous substance concerned, taking into consideration the characteristics of the hazardous substance in light of all relevant facts and circumstances which the defendant knew or should have known, and that the defendant took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions and the consequences that could foreseeably result from those acts or omissions.

Subd. 7. Intervening acts of public agencies. When the agency or the federal environmental protection agency assumes control over any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance by taking removal actions at the site of the release, the persons responsible for the release are not liable under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 for any subsequent release of the hazardous substance from another facility to which it has been removed.

Subd. 8. Releases subject to certain permits or standards; federal postclosure fund. It is a defense to liability under this section that:

(a) The release or threatened release was from a hazardous waste facility as defined

under section 115A.03, for which a permit had been issued pursuant to section 116.07 or pursuant to subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, United States Code, title 42, section 6921 et seq., the hazardous substance was specifically identified in the permit, and the release was within the limits allowed in the permit for release of that substance;

(b) The hazardous substance released was specifically identified in a federal or state permit and the release is within the limits allowed in the permit;

(c) The release resulted from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record of a federal or state agency with respect to a permit issued or modified under federal or state law, and the release conformed with the permit;

(d) The release was any part of an emission or discharge into the air or water and the emission or discharge was subject to a federal or state permit and was in compliance with control rules or regulations adopted pursuant to state or federal law;

(e) The release was the introduction of any hazardous substance into a publicly owned treatment works and the substance was specified in, and is in compliance with, applicable pretreatment standards specified for that substance under state and federal law; or

(f) Liability has been assumed by the federal postclosure liability fund under United States Code, title 42, section 9607(k).

Subd. 9. Rendering assistance in response actions. It is a defense to liability under this section that the damages resulted from acts taken or omitted in preparation for, or in the course of rendering care, assistance, or advice to the commissioner or agency pursuant to section 115B.17 or in accordance with the national hazardous substance response plan pursuant to the Federal Superfund Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 9605, or at the direction of an on-scene coordinator appointed under that plan, with respect to any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

Subd. 10. Burden of proof for defenses. Any person claiming a defense provided in subdivisions 6 to 9 has the burden to prove all elements of the defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

History: 1983 c 121 s 5; 1Sp1985 c 8 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 186 s 15

115B.055 EFFECT OF REMOVING AND REPEALING CERTAIN PROVISIONS.

Subdivision 1. Joint and several liability for personal injury. The enactment of Laws 1983, chapter 121, section 5, relating to joint and several liability, and the subsequent amendment of section 115B.05 as provided in this act, shall not be construed in any way as a determination of legislative intent regarding the applicability of joint and several liability in any action brought under section 115B.05. The determination of whether joint and several liability applies in any action brought under section 115B.05 shall be based solely on applicable statutory and common law.

Subd. 2. Causation of personal injury. In any action brought under section 115B.05, or under any other law, to recover damages for death, personal injury, or disease arising out of the release of a hazardous substance, the enactment of Laws 1983, chapter 121, section 7, and subsequent repeal of section 115B.07 under this act, relating to proof of causation, shall not be construed in any way as a determination of legislative intent regarding the legal principles applicable to the proof of the causal connection between the release and the death, injury, or disease. The legal principles applicable to the proof of causation shall be determined solely on the basis of applicable statutory and common law.

History: 1Sp1985 c 8 s 17

115B.06 APPLICATION TO PAST ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Application of section 115B.05. Section 115B.05 does not apply to any claim for damages arising out of the release of a hazardous substance which was placed or came to be located in or on the facility wholly before July 1, 1983.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 8 s 19]

History: 1983 c 121 s 6; 1Sp1985 c 8 s 2

115B.07 [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 8 s 19]

115B.08 LIABILITY UNDER SECTION 115B.04; APPORTIONMENT AND CONTRIBUTION.

Subdivision 1. **Right of apportionment; factors.** Any person held jointly and severally liable under section 115B.04 has the right at trial to have the trier of fact apportion liability among the parties as provided in this section. The burden is on each defendant to show how that defendant's liability should be apportioned. The court shall reduce the amount of damages in proportion to any amount of liability apportioned to the party recovering.

In apportioning the liability of any party under this section, the trier of fact shall consider the following:

- (a) The extent to which that party's contribution to the release of a hazardous substance can be distinguished;
- (b) The amount of hazardous substance involved;
- (c) The degree of toxicity of the hazardous substance involved;
- (d) The degree of involvement of and care exercised by the party in manufacturing, treating, transporting, and disposing of the hazardous substance;
- (e) The degree of cooperation by the party with federal, state, or local officials to prevent any harm to the public health or the environment; and
- (f) Knowledge by the party of the hazardous nature of the substance.

Subd. 2. **Contribution.** If a person is held jointly and severally liable under section 115B.04 and establishes a proportionate share of the aggregate liability, the provisions of section 604.02, subdivisions 1 and 2, shall apply with respect to contribution and reallocation of any uncollectible amounts.

History: 1983 c 121 s 8; 1986 c 444

115B.09 LIABILITY UNDER SECTION 115B.05; COMPARATIVE FAULT AND CONTRIBUTION.

The provisions of sections 604.01 and 604.02, subdivisions 1 and 2, apply to any action for damages under section 115B.05.

History: 1983 c 121 s 9; 1Sp1985 c 8 s 3

115B.10 NO AVOIDANCE OF LIABILITY; INSURANCE AND SUBROGATION.

An owner or operator of a facility or any other person who may be liable under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 may not avoid that liability by means of any conveyance of any right, title, or interest in real property, or by any indemnification, hold harmless agreement, or similar agreement. Nothing in this section shall be construed:

- (a) To prohibit any party who may be liable under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 from entering an agreement by which that party is insured, held harmless or indemnified for part or all of that liability;
- (b) To prohibit the enforcement of any insurance, hold harmless or indemnification agreement; or
- (c) To bar any cause of action brought by a party who may be liable under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 or by an insurer or guarantor, whether by right of subrogation or otherwise.

History: 1983 c 121 s 10

115B.11 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

No person may recover pursuant to sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 unless the action is commenced within six years from the date when the cause of action accrues. In determining when the cause of action accrues for an action to recover damages for death, personal injury or disease, the court shall consider factors including the following:

- (a) When the plaintiff discovered the injury or loss;
- (b) Whether a personal injury or disease had sufficiently manifested itself; and
- (c) When the plaintiff discovered, or using due diligence should have discovered, a causal connection between the injury, disease, or loss and the release of a hazardous substance.

History: 1983 c 121 s 11

115B.12 OTHER REMEDIES PRESERVED.

Nothing in sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 shall be construed to abolish or diminish any remedy or affect the right of any person to bring a legal action or use any remedy available under any other provision of state or federal law, including common law, to recover for personal injury, disease, economic loss or response costs arising out of a release of any hazardous substance, or for removal or the costs of removal of that hazardous substance. Nothing in sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the liability of any person under any other state or federal law, including common law, for loss due to personal injury or disease, for economic loss, or for response costs arising out of any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility regardless of the time at which a hazardous substance was placed or came to be located in or on the facility. The provisions of sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 shall not be considered, interpreted, or construed in any way as reflecting a determination, in whole or in part, of policy regarding the inapplicability of strict liability, or strict liability doctrines under any other state or federal law, including common law, to activities past, present or future, relating to hazardous substances, or pollutants or contaminants, or other similar activities.

History: 1983 c 121 s 12

115B.13 DOUBLE RECOVERY PROHIBITED.

A person who recovers response costs or damages pursuant to sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 may not recover the same costs or damages pursuant to any other law. A person who recovers response costs or damages pursuant to any other state or federal law may not recover for the same costs or damages pursuant to sections 115B.01 to 115B.15.

History: 1983 c 121 s 13

115B.14 AWARD OF COSTS.

Upon motion of a party prevailing in an action under sections 115B.01 to 115B.15 the court may award costs, disbursements and reasonable attorney fees and witness fees to that party.

History: 1983 c 121 s 14

115B.15 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 115B.01 TO 115B.14.

Sections 115B.01 to 115B.14 apply to any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance occurring on or after July 1, 1983, including any release which began before July 1, 1983, and continued after that date. Sections 115B.01 to 115B.14 do not apply to a release or threatened release which occurred wholly before July 1, 1983, regardless of the date of discovery of any injury or loss caused by the release or threatened release.

History: 1983 c 121 s 15

115B.16 DISPOSITION OF FACILITIES.

Subdivision 1. Closed disposal facilities; use of property. No person shall use any property on or in which hazardous waste remains after closure of a disposal facility as defined in section 115A.03, subdivision 10, in any way that disturbs the integrity of the final cover, liners, or any other components of any containment system, or the function

of the disposal facility's monitoring systems, unless the agency finds that the disturbance:

- (a) Is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment; or
- (b) Is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.

Subd. 2. Recording of affidavit. Before any transfer of ownership of any property which the owner knew or should have known was used as the site of a hazardous waste disposal facility as defined in section 115A.03, subdivision 10, or which the owner knew or should have known is subject to extensive contamination by release of a hazardous substance, the owner shall record with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located an affidavit containing a legal description of the property that discloses to any potential transferee:

- (a) That the land has been used to dispose of hazardous waste or that the land is contaminated by a release of a hazardous substance;
- (b) The identity, quantity, location, condition and circumstances of the disposal or contamination to the full extent known or reasonably ascertainable; and
- (c) That the use of the property or some portion of it may be restricted as provided in subdivision 1.

An owner must also file an affidavit within 60 days after any material change in any matter required to be disclosed under clauses (a) to (c) with respect to property for which an affidavit has already been recorded.

If the owner or any subsequent owner of the property removes the hazardous substance, together with any residues, liner, and contaminated underlying and surrounding soil, that owner may record an affidavit indicating the removal of the hazardous substance.

Failure to record an affidavit as provided in this subdivision does not affect or prevent any transfer of ownership of the property.

Subd. 3. Duty of county recorder. The county recorder shall record all affidavits presented in accordance with subdivision 2. The affidavits shall be recorded in a manner which will assure their disclosure in the ordinary course of a title search of the subject property.

Subd. 4. Penalties. (a) Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of subdivision 1 is subject to a civil penalty in an amount determined by the court of not more than \$100,000, and shall be liable under sections 115B.04 and 115B.05 for any release or threatened release of any hazardous substance resulting from the violation.

(b) Any person who knowingly fails to record an affidavit as required by subdivision 2 shall be liable under sections 115B.04 and 115B.05 for any release or threatened release of any hazardous substance from a facility located on that property.

(c) A civil penalty may be imposed and recovered by an action brought by a county attorney or by the attorney general in the district court of the county in which the property is located.

(d) Any civil fines recovered under this subdivision shall be deposited in the account.

History: 1983 c 121 s 16; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 106

115B.17 STATE RESPONSE TO RELEASES.

Subdivision 1. Removal and remedial action. Whenever there is a release or substantial threat of release from a facility of any pollutant or contaminant which presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment or whenever a hazardous substance is released or there is a threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility:

- (a) The agency may take any removal or remedial action relating to the hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, which the agency deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment. Before taking any action the agency shall:

(1) Request any responsible party known to the agency to take actions which the agency deems reasonable and necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment, stating the reasons for the actions, a reasonable time for beginning and completing the actions taking into account the urgency of the actions for protecting the public health or welfare or the environment, and the intention of the agency to take action if the requested actions are not taken as requested;

(2) Notify the owner of real property where the facility is located or where response actions are proposed to be taken, if the owner is not a responsible party, that responsible parties have been requested to take response actions and that the owner's cooperation will be required in order for responsible parties or the agency to take those actions; and

(3) Determine that the actions requested by the agency will not be taken by any known responsible party in the manner and within the time requested.

(b) The commissioner may take removal action which the commissioner deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment if the commissioner determines that the release or threatened release constitutes an emergency requiring immediate action to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or the environment. Before taking any action the commissioner shall make reasonable efforts in light of the urgency of the action to follow the procedure provided in clause (a).

No removal action taken by any person shall be construed as an admission of liability for a release or threatened release.

Subd. 2. Other actions. Whenever the agency or commissioner is authorized to act pursuant to subdivision 1 or whenever the agency or commissioner has reason to believe that a release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, has occurred or is about to occur, or that illness, disease, or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, the agency or commissioner may undertake investigations, monitoring, surveys, testing, and other similar activities necessary or appropriate to identify the existence and extent of the release or threat thereof, the source and nature of the hazardous substances, or pollutants or contaminants, and the extent of danger to the public health or welfare or the environment. In addition, the agency may undertake planning, legal, fiscal, economic, engineering, architectural, and other studies or investigations necessary or appropriate to plan and direct a response action, to recover the costs of the response action, and to enforce the provisions of sections 115B.01 to 115B.18.

Subd. 3. Duty to provide information. Any person who the agency has reason to believe is responsible for a release or threatened release as provided in section 115B.03, or who is the owner of real property where the release or threatened release is located or where response actions are proposed to be taken, when requested by the agency, or any member, employee or agent thereof who is authorized by the agency, shall furnish to the agency any information which that person may have or may reasonably obtain which is relevant to the release or threatened release.

Subd. 4. Access to information and property. The agency or any member, employee or agent thereof authorized by the agency, upon presentation of credentials, may:

(a) Examine and copy any books, papers, records, memoranda or data of any person who has a duty to provide information to the agency under subdivision 3; and

(b) Enter upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of taking any action authorized by this section including obtaining information from any person who has a duty to provide the information under subdivision 3, conducting surveys or investigations, and taking removal or remedial action.

Subd. 5. Classification of data. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, data obtained from any person pursuant to subdivision 3 or 4 is public data as defined in section 13.02. Upon certification by the subject of the data that the data relates to sales figures, processes or methods of production unique to that person, or information which would tend to affect adversely the competitive position of that person, the commissioner shall classify the data as private or nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, data classified as private or nonpublic under this subdivision may be disclosed when relevant in any proceeding under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18, or to other public agencies concerned with the implementation of sections 115B.01 to 115B.18.

Subd. 6. Recovery of expenses. Any reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the agency or commissioner pursuant to this section, including all response costs, and administrative and legal expenses, may be recovered in a civil action brought by the attorney general against any person who may be liable under section 115B.04 or any other law. The agency's certification of expenses shall be prima facie evidence that the expenses are reasonable and necessary. Any expenses incurred pursuant to this section which are recovered by the attorney general pursuant to section 115B.04 or any other law, including any award of attorneys fees, shall be deposited in the fund and credited to a special account for additional response actions as provided in section 115B.20, subdivision 2, clause (b) or (d).

Subd. 7. Actions relating to natural resources. For the purpose of this subdivision, the state is the trustee of the air, water and wildlife of the state. An action pursuant to section 115B.04 for damages with respect to air, water or wildlife may be brought by the attorney general in the name of the state as trustee for those natural resources. Any damages recovered by the attorney general pursuant to section 115B.04 or any other law for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources resulting from the release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, shall be deposited in the account.

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1990 c 597 s 73]

Subd. 9. Actions relating to occupational safety and health. The agency, commissioner, and the commissioner of labor and industry shall make reasonable efforts to coordinate any actions taken under this section and under sections 182.65 to 182.674 to avoid duplication or conflict of actions or requirements with respect to a release or threatened release affecting the safety of any conditions or place of employment.

Subd. 10. Actions relating to health. The agency and commissioner shall make reasonable efforts to coordinate and consult with the commissioner of health in planning and directing response actions with respect to a release or threatened release affecting the public health. If the commissioner of health, upon the request of the agency, takes any actions authorized under this section, the agency shall reimburse the commissioner of health from the fund for the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in taking those actions and may recover any amount spent from the fund under subdivision 6.

Subd. 11. Limit on actions by political subdivisions. When the agency or commissioner has requested a person who is responsible for a release or threatened release to take any response action under subdivision 1, no political subdivision shall request or order that person to take any action which conflicts with the action requested by the agency or commissioner of the pollution control agency.

Subd. 12. Authorization of certain response actions. For the purpose of permitting a political subdivision or private person to recover response costs as provided in section 115B.04, subdivision 6, the agency may authorize the political subdivision to take removal or remedial actions or may authorize the private person to take removal actions with respect to any release of a hazardous substance which was placed or came to be located in the facility before April 1, 1982. The authorization shall be based on application of the criteria in the rules of the agency adopted under subdivision 13 or, if the rules have not been adopted, under the criteria set forth in subdivision 13 on which the rules are required to be based. The authorization shall not be inconsistent with the criteria. This subdivision shall not be construed to prohibit a political subdivision or private person from taking removal or remedial actions without the authorization of the agency.

Subd. 13. Priorities; rules. By November 1, 1983, the pollution control agency shall establish a temporary list of priorities among releases or threatened releases for the purpose of taking remedial action and, to the extent practicable consistent with the urgency of the action, for taking removal action under this section. The temporary list,

with any necessary modifications, shall remain in effect until the pollution control agency adopts rules establishing state criteria for determining priorities among releases and threatened releases. The pollution control agency shall adopt the rules by July 1, 1984. After rules are adopted, a permanent priority list shall be established, and may be modified from time to time, according to the criteria set forth in the rules. Before any list is established under this subdivision the pollution control agency shall publish the list in the State Register and allow 30 days for comments on the list by the public.

The temporary list and the rules required by this subdivision shall be based upon the relative risk or danger to public health or welfare or the environment, taking into account to the extent possible the population at risk, the hazardous potential of the hazardous substances at the facilities, the potential for contamination of drinking water supplies, the potential for direct human contact, the potential for destruction of sensitive ecosystems, the administrative and financial capabilities of the pollution control agency, and other appropriate factors.

Subd. 14. Requests for review, investigation, and oversight. (a) The commissioner may, upon request, assist a person in determining whether real property has been the site of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The commissioner may also assist in, or supervise, the development and implementation of reasonable and necessary response actions. Assistance may include review of agency records and files, and review and approval of a requester's investigation plans and reports and response action plans and implementation.

(b) The person requesting assistance under this subdivision shall pay the agency for the agency's cost, as determined by the commissioner, of providing assistance. Money received by the agency for assistance under this section must be deposited in the environmental response, compensation, and compliance fund.

(c) When a person investigates a release or threatened release in accordance with an investigation plan approved by the commissioner under this subdivision, the investigation does not associate that person with the release or threatened release for the purpose of section 115B.03, subdivision 3, paragraph (d).

Subd. 15. Acquisition of property. The agency may acquire, by purchase or donation, an interest in real property, including easements and leases, that the agency determines is necessary for response action. The agency may acquire an easement by condemnation only if the agency is unable, after reasonable efforts, to acquire an interest in real property by purchase or donation. The provisions of chapter 117 govern condemnation proceedings by the agency under this subdivision. A donation of an interest in real property to the agency is not effective until the agency executes a certificate of acceptance. The state is not liable under this chapter solely as a result of acquiring an interest in real property under this subdivision.

Subd. 16. Disposition of property acquired for response action. (a) If the commissioner determines that real or personal property acquired by the agency for response action is no longer needed for response action purposes, the commissioner may:

(1) transfer the property to the commissioner of administration to be disposed of in the manner required for other surplus property subject to conditions the commissioner determines necessary to protect the public health and welfare or the environment, or to comply with federal law;

(2) transfer the property to another state agency, a political subdivision, or special purpose district as provided in paragraph (b); or

(3) if required by federal law, take actions and dispose of the property as required by federal law.

(b) If the commissioner determines that real or personal property acquired by the agency for response action must be operated, maintained, or monitored after completion of other phases of the response action, the commissioner may transfer ownership of the property to another state agency, a political subdivision, or special purpose district that agrees to accept the property. A state agency, political subdivision, or special purpose district is authorized to accept and implement the terms and conditions of a

transfer under this paragraph. The commissioner may set terms and conditions for the transfer that the commissioner considers reasonable and necessary to ensure proper operation, maintenance, and monitoring of response actions, protect the public health and welfare and the environment, and comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations. The state agency, political subdivision, or special purpose district to which the property is transferred is not liable under this chapter solely as a result of acquiring the property or acting in accordance with the terms and conditions of the transfer.

(c) If the agency acquires property under subdivision 15, the commissioner may lease or grant an easement in the property to a person during the implementation of response actions if the lease or easement is compatible with or necessary for response action implementation.

(d) The proceeds of a sale, lease, or other transfer of property under this subdivision by the commissioner or by the commissioner of administration shall be deposited in the environmental response, compensation, and compliance account. Any share of the proceeds that the agency is required by federal law or regulation to reimburse to the federal government is appropriated from the account to the agency for that purpose. Except for section 94.16, subdivision 2, the provisions of section 94.16 do not apply to real property sold by the commissioner of administration which was acquired under subdivision 15.

History: 1983 c 121 s 17; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 186 s 15; 1988 c 685 s 23; 1989 c 325 s 30; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 36; 1990 c 528 s 1; 1990 c 597 s 69; 1992 c 512-s 1

115B.175 VOLUNTARY RESPONSE ACTIONS; LIABILITY PROTECTION; PROCEDURES.

Subdivision 1. Protection from liability; scope. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person who is not otherwise responsible under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 for a release or threatened release will not be responsible under those sections for the release or threatened release if the person undertakes and completes response actions to remove or remedy all known releases and threatened releases at an identified area of real property in accordance with a voluntary response action plan approved by the commissioner.

(b) The liability protection provided under this subdivision applies to releases or threatened releases at the identified property that are not required to be removed or remedied by the approved voluntary response action plan if the requirements of subdivision 2 are met.

Subd. 2. Partial response action plans; criteria for approval. (a) The commissioner may approve a voluntary response action plan submitted under this section that does not require removal or remedy of all releases and threatened releases at an identified area of real property if the commissioner determines that all of the following criteria have been met:

(1) if reuse or development of the property is proposed, the voluntary response action plan provides for all response actions required to carry out the proposed reuse or development in a manner that protects public health and welfare and the environment;

(2) the response actions and the activities associated with any reuse or development proposed for the property will not aggravate or contribute to releases or threatened releases that are not required to be removed or remedied under the voluntary response action plan, and will not interfere with or substantially increase the cost of response actions to address the remaining releases or threatened releases; and

(3) the owner of the property agrees to cooperate with the commissioner or other persons acting at the direction of the commissioner in taking response actions necessary to address remaining releases or threatened releases, and to avoid any action that interferes with the response actions.

(b) Under paragraph (a), clause (3), an owner may be required to agree to any or

all of the following terms necessary to carry out response actions to address remaining releases or threatened releases:

(1) to provide access to the property to the commissioner and the commissioner's authorized representatives;

(2) to allow the commissioner, or persons acting at the direction of the commissioner, to undertake activities at the property including placement of borings, wells, equipment, and structures on the property; and

(3) to grant easements or other interests in the property to the agency for any of the purposes provided in clause (1) or (2).

(c) An agreement under paragraph (a), clause (3), must apply to and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the owner. The owner shall record the agreement, or a memorandum approved by the commissioner that summarizes the agreement, with the county recorder or registrar of titles of the county where the property is located.

Subd. 3. Submission and approval of voluntary response action plans. (a) A person shall submit a voluntary response action plan to the commissioner under section 115B.17, subdivision 14. The commissioner may provide assistance to review voluntary response action plans or supervise response action implementation under that subdivision.

(b) A voluntary response action plan submitted for approval of the commissioner must include an investigation report that describes the methods and results of an investigation of the releases and threatened releases at the identified area of real property. The commissioner must not approve the voluntary response action plan unless the commissioner determines that the nature and extent of the releases and threatened releases at the identified area of real property have been adequately identified and evaluated in the investigation report.

(c) Response actions required in a voluntary response action plan under this section must meet the same standards for protection of public health and welfare and the environment that apply to response actions taken or requested under section 115B.17, subdivision 1 or 2.

(d) When the commissioner approves a voluntary response action plan, the commissioner may include in the approval an acknowledgment that, upon certification of completion of the response actions as provided in subdivision 5, the person submitting the plan will receive the protection from liability provided under this section.

Subd. 4. Performance of response actions does not associate persons with release. Persons specified in subdivision 6 or 6a, paragraph (c), do not associate themselves with, or aggravate or contribute to, any release or threatened release identified in an approved voluntary response action plan for the purpose of subdivision 7, clause (1), or section 115B.03, subdivision 3, clause (d), as a result of performance of the response actions required in accordance with the plan and the direction of the commissioner. Nothing in this section relieves a person of any liability for failure to exercise due care in performing a response action.

Subd. 5. Certification of completion of response actions. (a) Response actions taken under an approved voluntary response action plan are not completed until the commissioner certifies completion in writing.

(b) Certification of completion of response actions taken under a voluntary response action plan that does not require removal or remedy of all releases and threatened releases is subject to compliance by the owner, and the owner's successors and assigns, with the terms of the agreement required under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (3).

Subd. 6. Persons protected from liability. In addition to the person who undertakes and completes response actions, and subject to the provisions of subdivision 7, the liability protection provided by this section applies to the following persons when the commissioner issues the certificate of completion of response actions under subdivision 5:

(1) the owner of the identified property, if the owner is not responsible for any release or threatened release identified in the approved voluntary response action plan;

(2) a person providing financing to the person who undertakes and completes the response actions, or who acquires or develops the identified property; and

(3) a successor or assign of any person to whom the liability protection applies.

Subd. 6a. **Voluntary response actions by responsible persons.** (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1, paragraph (a), when a person who is responsible for a release or threatened release under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 undertakes and completes response actions, the protection from liability provided by this section applies to persons described in paragraph (c) if the response actions are undertaken and completed in accordance with this subdivision.

(b) The response actions must be undertaken and completed in accordance with a voluntary response action plan approved as provided in subdivision 3. Notwithstanding subdivision 2, a voluntary response action plan submitted by a person who is responsible for the release or threatened release must require remedy or removal of all releases and threatened releases at the identified area of real property. The identified area of real property must correspond to the boundaries of a parcel that is either separately platted or is the entire parcel.

(c) Subject to the provisions of subdivision 7, when the commissioner issues a certificate of completion under subdivision 5 for response actions completed at an identified area of real property in accordance with this subdivision, the liability protection under this section applies to:

(1) a person who acquires the identified real property after approval of the voluntary response action plan;

(2) a person providing financing for response actions or development at the identified real property after approval of the response action plan, whether the financing is provided to the person undertaking the response actions or other person who acquires or develops the property; and

(3) a successor or assign of a person to whom the liability protection applies under this paragraph.

Subd. 7. **Persons not protected from liability.** The protection from liability provided by this section does not apply to:

(1) a person who aggravates or contributes to a release or threatened release that was not remedied under an approved voluntary response action plan;

(2) a person who was responsible under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 for a release or threatened release identified in the approved voluntary response action plan before taking an action that would have made the person subject to the protection under subdivision 6 or 6a; or

(3) a person who obtains approval of a voluntary response action plan for purposes of this section by fraud or misrepresentation, or by knowingly failing to disclose material information, or who knows that approval was so obtained before taking an action that would have made the person subject to the protection under subdivision 6 or 6a.

Subd. 8. **Other rights and authorities not affected.** Nothing in this section affects the authority of the agency or commissioner to exercise any powers or duties under this chapter or other law with respect to any release or threatened release, or the right of the agency, the commissioner, or any other person to seek any relief available under this chapter against any party who is not subject to the liability protection provided under this section.

History: 1992 c 512 s 2; 1993 c 287 s 1-3

115B.177 OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY AFFECTED BY OFF-SITE RELEASE.

Subdivision 1. **Determination or agreement by commissioner.** (a) The commissioner may issue a written determination or enter into an agreement to take no action under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 against a person who owns real property subject to a release of a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, if the commissioner finds that the release originates from a source on adjacent or nearby real property and that the person is not otherwise responsible for the release.

(b) A determination issued or agreement entered into under this section must be conditioned upon the following:

(1) agreement by the person to allow entry upon the property to the commissioner and the authorized representatives of the commissioner to take response actions to address the release, including in appropriate cases an agreement to grant easements to the state for that purpose;

(2) agreement by the person to avoid any interference with the response actions to address the release taken by or at the direction of the agency or the commissioner, and to avoid actions that contribute to the release;

(3) invalidation of the determination or agreement if the commissioner receives new information indicating that the property owned by the person is a source of the release or that the person is otherwise responsible for the release; and

(4) any other condition that the commissioner deems reasonable and necessary to ensure that the agency and commissioner can adequately respond to the release.

Subd. 2. Scope and effect of determination or agreement. (a) A determination issued or agreement entered into under this section may extend to the successors and assigns of the person to whom it originally applies, if the successors and assigns are not otherwise responsible for the release and are bound by the conditions in the determination or agreement.

(b) Issuance of a determination or execution of an agreement under this section does not affect the authority of the agency or commissioner to take any response action under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 with respect to the release subject to the determination or agreement, or to take administrative or judicial action under those sections with respect to persons not bound by the determination or agreement.

History: 1992 c 512 s 3

115B.178 ASSOCIATION WITH RELEASE; COMMISSIONER'S DETERMINATION.

Subdivision 1. Determination. (a) The commissioner may issue determinations that certain actions proposed to be taken at real property subject to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant will not constitute conduct associating the person with the release or threatened release for the purpose of section 115B.03, subdivision 3, clause (d). Proposed actions that may be covered by a determination under this section include response actions approved by the commissioner to address the release or threatened release, actions to improve or develop the real property, loans secured by the real property, or other similar actions. A determination may be subject to terms and conditions deemed reasonable by the commissioner. When a person takes actions in accordance with a determination issued under this subdivision, the actions do not associate the person with the release for the purpose of section 115B.03, subdivision 3, clause (d).

(b) If a person requesting a determination proposes to take response actions at real property, the commissioner may also issue a determination under paragraph (a) that certain actions taken in the past at the real property did not constitute conduct associating the person with the release or threatened release for purposes of section 115B.03, subdivision 3, clause (d). Any such determination shall be limited to the represented facts of the past actions and shall not apply to actions that are not represented or disclosed. The determination may be subject to such other terms and conditions as the commissioner deems reasonable.

Subd. 2. Scope and effect of determination. Section 115B.177, subdivision 2, applies to a determination by the commissioner under this section.

History: 1993 c 287 s 4; 1994 c 639 art 4 s 1

115B.179 COMMISSIONER'S AUTHORITY NOT LIMITED.

The commissioner's authority to make a determination or enter into an agreement under section 115B.177 and to make a determination under section 115B.178 does not limit or preclude any other authority of the commissioner under any law.

History: 1993 c 287 s 5

115B.18 FAILURE TO TAKE REQUESTED ACTIONS; CIVIL PENALTIES; ACTION TO COMPEL PERFORMANCE; INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

Subdivision 1. **Civil penalties.** Any person responsible for a release or threatened release from a facility of a pollutant or contaminant which presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment or for a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility shall forfeit and pay to the state a civil penalty in an amount to be determined by the court of not more than \$20,000 per day for each day that the person fails to take reasonable and necessary response actions or to make reasonable progress in completing response actions requested as provided in subdivision 3.

The penalty provided under this subdivision may be recovered by an action brought by the attorney general in the name of the state in connection with an action to recover expenses of the agency under section 115B.17, subdivision 6, or by a separate action in the district court of Ramsey county. All penalties recovered under this subdivision shall be deposited in the fund.

Subd. 2. **Action to compel performance.** When any person who is responsible for a release or threatened release from a facility of a pollutant or contaminant which presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment or for a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility, fails to take response actions or to make reasonable progress in completing response actions requested as provided in subdivision 3, the attorney general may bring an action in the name of the state to compel performance of the requested response actions. If any person having any right, title, or interest in and to the real property where the facility is located or where response actions are proposed to be taken is not a person responsible for the release or threatened release, the person may be joined as an indispensable party in an action to compel performance in order to assure that the requested response actions can be taken on that property by the responsible parties.

Subd. 3. **Requests for response actions.** A request for emergency removal action shall be made by the commissioner of the pollution control agency. Other requests for response actions shall be made by the agency. A request shall be in writing, shall state the action requested, the reasons for the action, and a reasonable time by which the action must be begun and completed taking into account the urgency of the action for protection of the public health or welfare or the environment.

Subd. 4. **Injunctive relief.** The release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, or a pollutant or contaminant, shall constitute a public nuisance and may be enjoined in an action, in the name of the state, brought by the attorney general.

History: 1983 c 121 s 18; 1987 c 186 s 15

115B.19 PURPOSES OF ACCOUNT AND TAXES.

In establishing the environmental response, compensation and compliance account in section 115B.20 and imposing taxes in section 115B.22 it is the purpose of the legislature to:

(a) Encourage treatment and disposal of hazardous waste in a manner that adequately protects the public health or welfare or the environment;

(b) Encourage responsible parties to provide the response actions necessary to protect the public and the environment from the effects of the release of hazardous substances;

(c) Encourage the use of alternatives to land disposal of hazardous waste including resource recovery, recycling, neutralization, and reduction;

(d) Provide state agencies with the financial resources needed to prepare and implement an effective and timely state response to the release of hazardous substances, including investigation, planning, removal and remedial action;

(e) Compensate for increased governmental expenses and loss of revenue and to provide other appropriate assistance to mitigate any adverse impact on communities in which commercial hazardous waste processing or disposal facilities are located under the siting process provided in chapter 115A;

(f) Recognize the environmental and public health costs of land disposal of solid waste and of the use and disposal of hazardous substances and to place the burden of financing state hazardous waste management activities on those whose products and services contribute to hazardous waste management problems and increase the risks of harm to the public and the environment.

History: 1983 c 121 s 19; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 106

115B.20 ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND COMPLIANCE ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** (a) The environmental response, compensation, and compliance account is in the environmental fund in the state treasury and may be spent only for the purposes provided in subdivision 2.

(b) The commissioner of finance shall administer a response account for the agency and the commissioner of agriculture to take removal, response, and other actions authorized under subdivision 2, clauses (1) to (4) and (11) to (13). The commissioner of finance shall transfer money from the response account to the agency and the commissioner of agriculture to take actions required under subdivision 2, clauses (1) to (4) and (11) to (13).

(c) The commissioner of finance shall administer the account in a manner that allows the commissioner of agriculture and the agency to utilize the money in the account to implement their removal and remedial action duties as effectively as possible.

(d) Amounts appropriated to the commissioner of finance under this subdivision shall not be included in the department of finance budget but shall be included in the pollution control agency and department of agriculture budgets.

Subd. 2. **Purposes for which money may be spent.** Subject to appropriation by the legislature the money in the account may be spent for any of the following purposes:

(1) preparation by the agency and the commissioner of agriculture for taking removal or remedial action under section 115B.17, or under chapter 18D, including investigation, monitoring and testing activities, enforcement and compliance efforts relating to the release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants under section 115B.17 or 115B.18, or chapter 18D;

(2) removal and remedial actions taken or authorized by the agency or the commissioner of the pollution control agency under section 115B.17, or taken or authorized by the commissioner of agriculture under chapter 18D including related enforcement and compliance efforts under section 115B.17 or 115B.18, or chapter 18D, and payment of the state share of the cost of remedial action which may be carried out under a cooperative agreement with the federal government pursuant to the Federal Superfund Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 9604(c)(3) for actions related to facilities other than commercial hazardous waste facilities located under the siting authority of chapter 115A;

(3) reimbursement to any private person for expenditures made before July 1, 1983, to provide alternative water supplies deemed necessary by the agency or the commissioner of agriculture and the department of health to protect the public health from contamination resulting from the release of a hazardous substance;

(4) removal and remedial actions taken or authorized by the agency or the commissioner of agriculture or the pollution control agency under section 115B.17, or chapter 18D, including related enforcement and compliance efforts under section 115B.17 or 115B.18, or chapter 18D, and payment of the state share of the cost of remedial action which may be carried out under a cooperative agreement with the federal government pursuant to the Federal Superfund Act, under United States Code, title 42, section 9604(c)(3) for actions related to commercial hazardous waste facilities located under the siting authority of chapter 115A;

(5) compensation as provided by law, after submission by the office of waste management of the report required under section 115A.08, subdivision 5, to mitigate any

adverse impact of the location of commercial hazardous waste processing or disposal facilities located pursuant to the siting authority of chapter 115A;

(6) planning and implementation by the commissioner of natural resources of the rehabilitation, restoration, or acquisition of natural resources to remedy injuries or losses to natural resources resulting from the release of a hazardous substance;

(7) inspection, monitoring, and compliance efforts by the agency, or by political subdivisions with agency approval, of commercial hazardous waste facilities located under the siting authority of chapter 115A;

(8) grants by the agency or the office of waste management to demonstrate alternatives to land disposal of hazardous waste including reduction, separation, pretreatment, processing and resource recovery, for education of persons involved in regulating and handling hazardous waste;

(9) intervention and environmental mediation by the legislative commission on waste management under chapter 115A; and

(10) grants by the agency to study the extent of contamination and feasibility of cleanup of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants in major waterways of the state;

(11) acquisition of a property interest under section 115B.17, subdivision 15;

(12) reimbursement, in an amount to be determined by the agency in each case, to a political subdivision that is not a responsible person under section 115B.03, for reasonable and necessary expenditures resulting from an emergency caused by a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; and

(13) reimbursement to a political subdivision for expenditures in excess of the liability limit under section 115B.04, subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. Limit on certain expenditures. The commissioner of agriculture or the pollution control agency or the agency may not spend any money under subdivision 2, clause (2) or (4), for removal or remedial actions to the extent that the costs of those actions may be compensated from any fund established under the Federal Superfund Act, United States Code, title 42, section 9600 et seq. The commissioner of agriculture or the pollution control agency or the agency shall determine the extent to which any of the costs of those actions may be compensated under the federal act based on the likelihood that the compensation will be available in a timely fashion. In making this determination the commissioner of agriculture or the pollution control agency or the agency shall take into account:

(1) the urgency of the removal or remedial actions and the priority assigned under the Federal Superfund Act to the release which necessitates those actions;

(2) the availability of money in the funds established under the Federal Superfund Act; and

(3) the consistency of any compensation for the cost of the proposed actions under the Federal Superfund Act with the national contingency plan, if such a plan has been adopted under that act.

Subd. 4. Revenue sources. Revenue from the following sources shall be deposited in the account:

(1) the proceeds of the taxes imposed pursuant to section 115B.22, including interest and penalties;

(2) all money recovered by the state under sections 115B.01 to 115B.18 or under any other statute or rule related to the regulation of hazardous waste or hazardous substances, including civil penalties and money paid under any agreement, stipulation or settlement but excluding fees imposed under section 116.12;

(3) all interest attributable to investment of money deposited in the account; and

(4) all money received in the form of gifts, grants, reimbursement or appropriation from any source for any of the purposes provided in subdivision 2, except federal grants.

Subd. 5. Recommendation. The legislative commission on waste management and

the commissioner of agriculture shall make recommendations to the standing legislative committees on finance and appropriations regarding appropriations from the account.

Subd. 6. **Report to legislature.** Each year, the commissioner of agriculture and the agency shall submit to the senate finance committee, the house ways and means committee, the environmental quality board, the legislative water commission, and the legislative commission on waste management a report detailing the activities for which money from the account has been spent during the previous fiscal year.

History: 1983 c 121 s 20; 1987 c 186 s 15; 1989 c 325 s 31; 1989 c 326 art 8 s 7; 1989 c 335 art 1 s 269; art 4 s 37-39,106; 1990 c 597 s 55; 1993 c 4 s 14; 1994 c 557 s 25

115B.21 TAXES; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** The definitions provided in this section and section 115B.02 apply to sections 115B.21 to 115B.24.

Subd. 2. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 3. **Generator.** "Generator" means a person who generates hazardous waste and who is required to disclose the generation of hazardous waste under the hazardous waste rules of the agency adopted under section 116.07.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 5. **Treatment.** "Treatment" means any material, technique or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of a hazardous waste in order to: (a) neutralize it; (b) render it nonhazardous or less hazardous; (c) render it safer to transport, store or dispose of; (d) make it amenable to storage; or (e) reduce its volume.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

History: 1983 c 121 s 21

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.22 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR TAX.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 1a. **Taxes imposed.** Until January 1, 2004, a generator of hazardous waste shall pay a tax in an amount equal to the greater of the applicable base tax under subdivision 2a or the quantity tax determined under subdivision 3a.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 2a. **Base tax.** (a) The base tax for large quantity generators, as defined in rules of the agency, is \$500.

(b) The base tax for small quantity generators, as defined in rules of the agency, is \$200.

(c) The base tax for very small quantity generators, as defined in rules of the agency, that produce more than 100 pounds per year of hazardous waste is \$50.

(d) There is no base tax for very small quantity generators, as defined in rules of the agency, that produce 100 pounds or less per year of hazardous waste.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 3a. **Quantity tax.** (a) The quantity tax does not apply to very small quantity generators, as defined in the rules of the agency. The quantity tax is determined as provided in paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) Generators of hazardous waste managed using either of the following methods as defined in rules adopted under sections 115.03, 116.07, and 116.37 shall pay taxes on the waste at the rate of 1.5 cents per pound of solid or 15 cents per gallon of liquid:

(1) hazardous wastes that are hazardous prior to discharge to a publicly owned wastewater treatment works; and

(2) hazardous wastes managed as a hazardous waste fuel or using thermal treatment.

(c) Generators of hazardous waste managed using any of the following methods as defined in rules adopted under sections 115.03, 116.07, and 116.37 are exempt from paying taxes on the wastes:

(1) hazardous wastes that are destined for recycling, including waste accumulated, stored, or treated prior to recycling;

(2) hazardous waste that is destined for incineration at a permitted hazardous waste incineration facility in Minnesota;

(3) hazardous wastes that are either (i) pretreated to a nonhazardous state prior to discharge to a publicly owned treatment works, or (ii) treated to a nonhazardous state after treatment in an on-site treatment system, if the publicly owned treatment works or on-site treatment system is operated in accordance with a national pollution discharge elimination system permit, state disposal system permit, or both, issued by the agency; and

(4) hazardous wastes that are neutralized and are not otherwise hazardous waste after neutralizing.

(d) Generators of hazardous waste shall pay taxes on hazardous wastes managed using any other method not mentioned in this subdivision at the rate of three cents per pound of solid or 30 cents per gallon of liquid.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 4a. **Hazardous wastes not subject to tax.** The taxes imposed by this section do not apply to hazardous wastes generated as a result of a response action or hazardous wastes generated as a result of lead acid battery smelting.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1993 c 172 s 93]

Subd. 7. **Disposition of proceeds.** After reimbursement to the department of revenue for costs incurred in administering sections 115B.22 and 115B.24, the proceeds of the taxes imposed under this section including any interest and penalties shall be deposited in the environmental response, compensation, and compliance account.

Subd. 8. **Review of tax by LCWM.** The legislative commission on waste management shall periodically review the taxes and tax rates imposed under this section and shall recommend to the standing tax committees of both houses of the legislature any changes in the taxes or tax rates which are needed to assist or encourage implementation of the strategies adopted by the state for management of hazardous waste.

History: 1983 c 121 s 22; 1984 c 644 s 48; 1989 c 335 art 1 s 269; art 4 s 40; 1991 c 337 s 54; 1993 c 172 s 64-67; 1993 c 375 art 9 s 13

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.223 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR LOAN PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** A hazardous waste generator revolving loan program is established to provide loans to small businesses for the purpose of conducting response actions to clean up releases of hazardous waste.

Subd. 2. **Rules.** (a) The commissioner of the pollution control agency may adopt rules regarding practices and procedures including, but not limited to:

(1) form and procedure for loan application;

(2) terms for loans and loan repayment; and

(3) criteria for eligibility.

(b) The commissioner of the pollution control agency may adopt emergency rules under this subdivision for one year following July 1, 1993.

Subd. 3. **Eligible borrower.** To be eligible for a loan under this section, a borrower must:

(1) be a generator of hazardous waste;

(2) have a release or suspected release of hazardous waste;

(3) own or operate the facility at which the release of hazardous waste occurred;

- (4) have less than 50 full-time employees;
- (5) have an after-tax profit of less than \$500,000; and
- (6) have a net worth of less than \$1,000,000.

Subd. 4. **Loan application procedure.** An eligible borrower may apply for a loan after the commissioner approves a plan for the response actions. Loans will be awarded to eligible borrowers in the order that applications are received by the pollution control agency.

Subd. 5. **Limitation on loan obligation.** A loan made under this section is limited to the money available in the hazardous waste generator loan account.

Subd. 6. **Loan conditions.** A loan made under this section must include:

- (1) an interest rate of one percent less than the prime rate;
- (2) a term of payment of not more than five years; and
- (3) an amount not less than \$1,000 or exceeding \$50,000.

History: 1993 c 172 s 68

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.224 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR LOAN ACCOUNT.

The hazardous waste generator loan account is established in the environmental response, compensation, and compliance account for the purposes described in section 115B.223. Money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner of the pollution control agency for the purposes of this section. Loan repayments must be credited to the hazardous waste generator loan account.

History: 1993 c 172 s 69

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.23 SEVERABILITY.

If any tax imposed under section 115B.22 is found to be invalid because of the purpose for which the proceeds were appropriated or made available under section 115B.20, subdivision 2, the proceeds of that tax shall not be appropriated or available for the objectionable purposes, but the tax shall continue to be imposed and the proceeds shall be appropriated and made available for other purposes provided in section 115B.20, subdivision 2.

History: 1983 c 121 s 23

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.24 TAX ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Annual returns.** Every generator of hazardous waste subject to taxation pursuant to section 115B.22 shall file a return relating to the tax due for the preceding calendar year with the commissioner of revenue by April 15 each year, in the form prescribed by the commissioner. Payment of the tax, to the extent not paid in full pursuant to subdivisions 2 and 3, shall be submitted with the return.

Subd. 2. **Declarations of estimated tax.** For 1983, every generator of hazardous waste required to pay a tax pursuant to section 115B.22 shall make a declaration of estimated hazardous waste generated for the last six months of calendar year 1983 if the tax can reasonably be estimated to exceed \$500. The declaration of the estimated tax shall be filed by October 15, 1983. The amount of estimated tax with respect to which a declaration is required shall be paid in two equal installments by October 15, 1983 and January 15, 1984. For 1984 and subsequent years, every generator of hazardous waste required to pay a tax pursuant to section 115B.22 shall make a declaration of estimated hazardous waste generated for the calendar year if the tax can reasonably be expected to be in excess of \$1,000. The declaration of estimated tax shall be filed by March 15. The amount of estimated tax with respect to which a declaration is required shall be paid in four equal installments on or before the 15th day of March, June, September, and December.

An amendment of a declaration may be filed in any interval between installment dates prescribed above but only one amendment may be filed in each interval. If an amendment of a declaration is filed, the amount of each remaining installment shall be the amount which would have been payable if the new estimate had been made when the first estimate for the calendar year was made, increased or decreased, as the case may be, by the amount computed by dividing

(1) the difference between (A) the amount of estimated tax required to be paid before the date on which the amendment was made, and (B) the amount of estimated tax which would have been required to be paid before that date if the new estimate had been made when the first estimate was made, by

(2) the number of installments remaining to be paid on or after the date on which the amendment is made.

The commissioner of revenue may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing any declaration but the extension shall not be for more than six months.

If the aggregate amount of estimated tax payments made during a fiscal year ending June 30 is equal to or exceeds \$80,000, all estimated tax payments in the subsequent calendar year must be paid by means of a funds transfer as defined in section 336.4A-104, paragraph (a). The funds transfer payment date, as defined in section 336.4A-401, must be on or before the date the estimated tax payment is due. If the date the estimated tax payment is due is not a funds transfer business day, as defined in section 336.4A-105, paragraph (a), clause (4), the payment date must be on or before the funds transfer business day next following the date the estimated tax payment is due.

Subd. 3. Failure to pay estimated tax. (a) In case of any underpayment of estimated tax required by this section, except as provided in clause (b), there shall be added to the tax for the taxable year an amount determined at the rate specified in section 270.75, subdivision 4, upon the amount of the underpayment for the period of the underpayment.

For purposes of this subdivision, the amount of the underpayment shall be the excess of

(1) the amount of the installment, over

(2) the amount, if any, of the installment paid on or before the last date prescribed for payment.

The period of the underpayment shall run from the date the installment was required to be paid to whichever of the following dates is the earlier:

(1) April 15, or

(2) With respect to any portion of the underpayment, the date on which the portion is paid. For purposes of this paragraph, a payment of estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment only to the extent the payment exceeds the amount of the installment determined under this subdivision for the installment date.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (a), the addition to the tax with respect to any underpayment of any installment shall not be imposed if the total amount of all payments of estimated tax made on or before the last date prescribed for the payment of the installment equals or exceeds the amount which would have been required to be paid on or before that date if the estimated tax were the lesser of:

(1) For 1985 and thereafter, the tax shown on the return of the taxpayer for the preceding year or, for 1984, twice the amount of the tax shown for 1983; or

(2) Eighty percent of the actual liability for the year.

Subd. 4. Refunds of overpayments of estimated tax. Refunds of overpayments of estimated tax shall be made as provided in section 289A.50.

Subd. 5. Exchange of information. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 116.075, the pollution control agency may provide the commissioner of revenue with the information necessary for the enforcement of section 115B.22 and this section. Information disclosed in a return filed pursuant to this section is public. Information

exchanged between the commissioner and the agency is public unless the information is of the type determined to be for the confidential use of the agency pursuant to section 116.075 or is trade secret information classified pursuant to section 13.37. Information obtained in the course of an audit of the taxpayer by the department of revenue shall be nonpublic or private data to the extent that it is not directly divulged in a return of the tax.

Subd. 6. Payment by out-of-state generators. A generator of any hazardous waste which is generated outside of this state and is transported into this state for treatment or disposal shall pay the tax imposed by section 115B.22 at the first point at which the hazardous wastes are received by a person in this state for treatment or disposal. The tax shall be paid to the person who first receives the wastes in this state at the time the waste is received and shall be remitted by that person to the commissioner of revenue quarterly in the form and manner provided by the commissioner.

Subd. 7. Duties of the agency and metropolitan counties. The agency shall provide to the commissioner the names and addresses of all persons known to the agency who are subject to tax under section 115B.22, together with any information which the agency possesses concerning the amount of hazardous waste generated and disposed of by those persons. Metropolitan counties required to regulate hazardous wastes under section 473.811, subdivision 5b, shall provide to the agency the data and information necessary to allow the agency to carry out its duties under this subdivision. Upon request by the commissioner, the agency shall examine returns and reports filed with the commissioner and notify the commissioner of any suspected inaccurate or fraudulent declaration or return. The agency may assist in auditing any person subject to tax under section 115B.22 when requested by the commissioner.

Subd. 8. Penalties; enforcement. The audit, penalty and enforcement provisions applicable to taxes imposed under chapter 290 apply to the taxes imposed under section 115B.22 and those provisions shall be administered by the commissioner.

Subd. 9. Rules. The commissioner may adopt temporary and permanent rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section and section 115B.22.

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1993 c 375 art 9 s 50]

History: 1983 c 121 s 24; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 41; 1990 c 480 art 1 s 46; 1991 c 291 art 17 s 1; 1993 c 172 s 70

NOTE: See section 115B.241 for repealer.

115B.241 REPEALER.

Sections 115B.21 to 115B.24 are repealed effective January 1, 2004.

History: 1993 c 172 s 93

HARMFUL SUBSTANCE COMPENSATION BOARD

115B.25 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Applicability. The definitions in this section apply to sections 115B.25 to 115B.37.

Subd. 1a. Account. Except when another account is specified, "account" means the harmful substance compensation account established in section 115B.26.

Subd. 2. Board. "Board" means the harmful substance compensation board established in section 115B.27.

Subd. 3. Compensable loss. "Compensable loss" means a loss that is compensable under section 115B.34.

Subd. 4. Eligible person. "Eligible person" means a person who is eligible to file a claim with the account under section 115B.29.

Subd. 5. Eligible personal injury. "Eligible personal injury" means personal injury that is eligible for compensation under section 115B.30.

Subd. 6. Eligible property damage. "Eligible property damage" means property damage that is eligible for compensation under section 115B.30.

Subd. 6a. **Facility.** "Facility" has the meaning given it in section 115B.02, subdivision 5.

Subd. 7. MS 1990 [Renumbered subd 1a]

Subd. 7a. **Harmful substance.** "Harmful substance" means:

- (1) any commercial chemical designated under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1321(b)(2)(A);
- (2) any hazardous air pollutant listed under the Clean Air Act, United States Code, title 42, section 7412;
- (3) any hazardous waste;
- (4) petroleum as defined in section 115C.02, subdivision 10; and
- (5) pesticide as defined in chapter 18B, or fertilizer, plant amendment, or soil amendment as defined in chapter 17.

Subd. 7b. **Hazardous waste.** "Hazardous waste" has the meaning given in section 115B.02, subdivision 9.

Subd. 7c. **Person.** "Person" has the meaning given in section 115B.02, subdivision 12.

Subd. 8. **Protected information.** "Protected information" means information provided to the board by a nongovernmental third party, or information provided to the board by a governmental party if access to that information is protected under other law, that is relevant to a determination required of the board under section 115B.33, subdivisions 1, clauses (2) to (4), and 2, clause (2).

Subd. 9. **Release.** "Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment which occurred at a point in time or which continues to occur.

"Release" does not include:

- (a) Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, watercraft, or pipeline pumping station engine;
- (b) Release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, under United States Code, title 42, section 2014, if the release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission under United States Code, title 42, section 2210;
- (c) Release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated pursuant to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, under United States Code, title 42, section 7912(a)(1) or 7942(a);
- (d) Discharges or designed venting of petroleum from a tank allowed under the rules of the pollution control agency; or
- (e) The use of a pesticide, fertilizer, plant amendment, or soil amendment in accordance with its labeling.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 4; 1989 c 325 s 32-39; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 42; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 19*

115B.26 HARMFUL SUBSTANCE COMPENSATION ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** A harmful substance compensation account is in the environmental fund in the state treasury. Earnings, such as interest, dividends, and any other earnings arising from account assets, must be credited to the account.

Subd. 2. **Appropriation.** The amount necessary to pay for staff assistance, administrative services, and office space under section 115B.28, subdivision 4, and to pay claims of compensation granted by the board under sections 115B.25 to 115B.37 is appropriated to the board from the account.

Subd. 3. **Payment of claims when account insufficient.** If the amount of the claims granted exceeds the amount in the account, the board shall request a transfer from the general contingent account to the harmful substance compensation account as provided

in section 3.30. If no transfer is approved, the board shall pay the claims which have been granted in the order granted only to the extent of the money remaining in the account. The board shall pay the remaining claims which have been granted after additional money is credited to the account.

Subd. 4. Account transfer request. At the end of each fiscal year, the board shall submit a request to the petroleum tank release compensation board for transfer to the harmful substance compensation account from the petroleum tank release cleanup account under section 115C.08, subdivision 5, of an amount equal to the compensation granted by the board for claims related to petroleum releases plus administrative costs related to determination of those claims.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 5; 1989 c 325 s 40; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 43; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 20,21*

115B.27 HARMFUL SUBSTANCE COMPENSATION BOARD.

Subdivision 1. Establishment of board. The harmful substance compensation board is established. The board consists of five members who will serve part time and who will be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. One member must be a physician knowledgeable in toxicology; one member must be a member of the bar of this state; one member must be a health professional knowledgeable in the area of harmful substance injuries; and two members must be members of the general public. The board shall annually elect a member to serve as chair for a term of one year. Filling of vacancies on the board and removal of members are governed by section 15.0575.

Subd. 2. Membership terms. The initial members shall be appointed to terms as follows:

- (1) two members appointed for six years;
- (2) two members appointed for four years;
- (3) the fifth member appointed for two years.

At the end of each member's term, the successor shall be appointed for six years and each successor thereafter shall be appointed for six years.

Subd. 3. Compensation and expenses. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15.0575, the commissioner of employee relations shall establish the compensation to be paid members of the board, based on the professional expertise and experience of the members. Expenses shall be paid as provided in the plan for state employees adopted under section 43A.18, subdivision 2.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 6; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 325 s 41*

115B.28 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Subdivision 1. Duties. In addition to performing duties specified in sections 115B.25 to 115B.37 or in other law, and subject to the limitations on disclosure contained in section 115B.35, the board shall:

(1) adopt rules as soon as practicable after all members are appointed, including rules governing practice and procedure before the board, the form and procedure for applications for compensation, and procedures for claims investigations;

(2) publicize the availability of compensation and application procedures on a statewide basis with special emphasis on geographical areas surrounding sites identified by the pollution control agency as having releases from a facility where a harmful substance was placed or came to be located prior to July 1, 1983;

(3) collect, analyze, and make available to the public, in consultation with the department of health, the pollution control agency, the University of Minnesota medical and public health schools, and the medical community, data regarding injuries relating to exposure to harmful substances; and

(4) prepare and transmit by December 31 of each year to the governor and the legislature an annual report to include (a) a summary of board activity under clause (3);

(b) data determined by the board from actual cases, including but not limited to number of cases, actual compensation received by each claimant, types of cases, and types of injuries compensated, as they relate to types of harmful substances as well as length of exposure, but excluding identification of the claimants; (c) all administrative costs associated with the business of the board; and (d) board recommendations for legislative changes, further study, or any other recommendation aimed at improving the system of compensation.

Subd. 2. Powers. In addition to exercising any powers specified in sections 115B.25 to 115B.37 or in other law, the board may:

(1) in reviewing a claim, consider any information relevant to the claim, in accordance with the evidentiary standards contained in section 115B.35;

(2) contract for consultant or other services necessary to carry out the board's duties under sections 115B.25 to 115B.37;

(3) grant reasonable partial compensation on an emergency basis pending the final decision on a claim if the claim is one with respect to which an award will probably be made and undue hardship will result to the claimant if immediate payment is not made;

(4) limit access to information collected and maintained by the board and take any other action necessary to protect not public data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 8a, and protected information, in accordance with the limitations contained in section 115B.35.

Subd. 3. Investigation; obtaining information. The board may investigate any claim for compensation and for this purpose it may require from the claimant and request from any person information regarding any matter, fact, or circumstance which is relevant to determination of a claim under section 115B.33. In exercising its powers under this subdivision, the board may collect information reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of evidence admissible under section 115B.35. The board shall reimburse the person requested to provide information the actual cost of copies of documents, papers, samples, or other tangible items necessary to respond to the request from the board. In order to obtain this information the board, subject to any applicable privilege, may:

(a) request any person to produce documents, papers, books, or other tangible things in the possession, custody, or control of that person;

(b) request the sworn testimony of any person as to any relevant fact or opinion;

(c) direct written questions to any person and request written answers and objections;

(d) request a mental or physical examination of the claimant or autopsy of any deceased person whose death is the basis of the claim, provided that notice is given to the claimant and the claimant receives a copy of the report; and

(e) request a waiver of medical privilege by the claimant.

The board shall give written notice of any request under this subdivision at least 15 days before the person is expected to comply with the request. If a person fails or refuses to comply with a request for information relevant to the release of a harmful substance, the board may issue a subpoena for the production of the information and may petition the district court for an order enforcing the subpoena. If a person fails or refuses to comply with a request for other information relevant to determination of the claim, the board may petition the district court for an order to compel compliance with the request. If the claimant refuses to comply with a request by the board for information relevant to the claim, the board may dismiss the claim.

Subd. 4. Administrative personnel and services. The board may appoint an executive director who is not a member of the board. The executive director is in the unclassified service. The commissioner of health shall provide staff assistance, administrative services, and office space under a contract with the board. The board shall reimburse the commissioner for the staff, services, and space provided. In order to perform its duties, the board may request information from the supervising officer of any state agency or state institution of higher education. When requesting health data as defined

in section 13.38 or sections 144.671 to 144.69, the board must submit a written release signed by the subject of the data or, if the subject is deceased, a representative of the deceased, authorizing release of the data in whole or in part. The supervising officer shall comply with the board's request to the extent possible considering available agency or institution appropriations and may assign agency or institution employees to assist the board in performing its duties under sections 115B.25 to 115B.37.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 7; 1987 c 209 s 1; 1989 c 325 s 42,78; 1991 c 199 art 2 s 1*

115B.29 ELIGIBLE PERSONS.

Subdivision 1. Personal injury and certain property claims. A person may file a claim with the board pursuant to this section for compensation for an eligible injury, or for eligible property damage that could reasonably have resulted from an exposure in Minnesota to a harmful substance released from a facility.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1989 c 325 s 77]

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 8; 1989 c 325 s 43*

115B.30 ELIGIBLE INJURY AND DAMAGE.

Subdivision 1. Eligible personal injury. (a) A personal injury which could reasonably have resulted from exposure to a harmful substance released from a facility where it was placed or came to be located is eligible for compensation from the account if:

(1) it is a medically verified chronic or progressive disease, illness, or disability such as cancer, organic nervous system disorders, or physical deformities, including malfunctions in reproduction, in humans or their offspring, or death; or

(2) it is a medically verified acute disease or condition that typically manifests itself rapidly after a single exposure or limited exposures and the persons responsible for the release of the harmful substance are unknown or cannot with reasonable diligence be determined or located or a judgment would not be satisfied in whole or in part against the persons determined to be responsible for the release of the harmful substance.

(b) A personal injury is not compensable from the account if:

(1) the injury is compensable under the workers' compensation law, chapter 176;

(2) the injury arises out of the claimant's use of a consumer product;

(3) the injury arises out of an exposure that occurred or is occurring outside the geographical boundaries of the state;

(4) the injury results from the release of a harmful substance for which the claimant is a responsible person; or

(5) the injury is an acute disease or condition other than one described in paragraph (a).

Subd. 2. Eligible property damage. Damage to real property in Minnesota owned by the claimant is eligible for compensation from the account if the damage results from the presence in or on the property of a harmful substance released from a facility where it was placed or came to be located. Damage to property is not eligible for compensation from the account if it results from the release of a harmful substance for which the claimant is a responsible person.

Subd. 3. Time for filing claim. (a) A claim is not eligible for compensation from the account unless it is filed with the board within the time provided in this subdivision.

(b) A claim for compensation for personal injury must be filed within two years after the injury and its connection to exposure to a harmful substance was or reasonably should have been discovered.

(c) A claim for compensation for property damage must be filed within two years after the full amount of compensable losses can be determined.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, claims for compensation that would otherwise be barred by any statute of limitations provided in sections 115B.25 to 115B.37 may be filed not later than January 1, 1992.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 9; 1989 c 325 s 44,78; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 106; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 22*

115B.31 OTHER ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Subsequent action or claim prohibited in certain cases. (a) A person who has settled a claim for an eligible injury or eligible property damage with a responsible person, either before or after bringing an action in court for that injury or damage, may not file a claim with the account for the same injury or damage. A person who has received a favorable judgment in a court action for an eligible injury or eligible property damage may not file a claim with the account for the same injury or damage, unless the judgment cannot be satisfied in whole or in part against the persons responsible for the release of the harmful substance. A person who has filed a claim with the board may not file another claim with the board for the same eligible injury or damage, unless the claim was inactivated by the board as provided in section 115B.32, subdivision 1.

(b) A person who has filed a claim with the board for an eligible injury or damage, and who has received and accepted an award from the board, is precluded from bringing an action in court for the same eligible injury or damage.

(c) A person who files a claim with the board for personal injury or property damage must include all known claims eligible for compensation in one proceeding before the board.

Subd. 2. Use of protected information and board findings. The findings and decision of the board are inadmissible in any court action. Protected information may not be used in any court action except to the extent that the information is otherwise available to a party or discovered under the applicable rules of civil or criminal procedure.

Subd. 3. Subrogation by state. The state is subrogated to all the claimant's rights under statutory or common law to recover losses compensated from the account from other sources, including responsible persons as defined in section 115B.03. The state may bring a subrogation action in its own name or in the name of the claimant. The state may not bring a subrogation action against a person who was a party in a court action by the claimant for the same eligible injury or damage, unless the claimant dismissed the action prior to trial. Money recovered by the state under this subdivision must be deposited in the account. Nothing in sections 115B.25 to 115B.37 shall be construed to create a standard of recovery in a subrogation action.

Subd. 4. Simultaneous claim and court action prohibited. A claimant may not commence a court action to recover for any injury or damage for which the claimant seeks compensation from the account during the time that a claim is pending before the board. A person may not file a claim with the board for compensation for any injury or damage for which the claimant seeks to recover in a pending court action. The time for filing a claim under section 115B.30 or the statute of limitations for any civil action is suspended during the period of time that a claimant is precluded from filing a claim or commencing an action under this subdivision.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 10; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 325 s 78; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 23*

115B.32 CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

Subdivision 1. Form. A claim for compensation from the account must be filed with the board in the form required by the board. When a claim does not include all the information required by subdivision 2 and applicable board rules, the board staff shall notify the claimant of the absence of the required information within 14 days of the filing of the claim. All required information must be received by the board not later than 60 days after the claimant received notice of its absence or the claim will be inactivated and may not be resubmitted for at least one year following the date of inactivation. The board may decide not to inactivate a claim under this subdivision if it finds serious extenuating circumstances.

Subd. 2. Required information. A claimant must provide the following information as part of the claim, provided that nothing in Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 8, shall be construed to require the claimant to initiate a court action before filing a claim:

(1) a sworn verification by the claimant of the facts set forth in the claim to the best of the claimant's knowledge;

- (2) evidence that the claimant is an eligible person;
- (3) evidence of the claimant's exposure to a named harmful substance;
- (4) evidence that the claimant's exposure to the substance in the amount and duration experienced by the claimant could reasonably have been caused or significantly contributed to by the release of a harmful substance from a facility where the substance was placed or came to be located, to the extent the information is available to the claimant;
- (5) evidence that the exposure experienced by the claimant can cause or can significantly contribute to the injury suffered by the claimant;
- (6) evidence of the injury eligible for compensation suffered by the claimant and the compensable losses resulting from the injury;
- (7) evidence of any property damage eligible for compensation and the amount of compensable losses resulting from the damage;
- (8) information regarding any collateral sources of compensation; and
- (9) other information required by the rules of the board.

Subd. 3. **Death claims.** In any case in which death is claimed as a compensable injury, the claim may be brought on behalf of the claimant by the claimant's estate for compensable medical expenses and by the claimant's trustee for death benefits for the claimant's dependents as defined in section 176.111.

History: 1Sp1985 c 8 s 11; 1989 c 325 s 78; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 24

115B.33 DETERMINATION OF CLAIM.

Subdivision 1. **Standard for personal injury.** The board shall grant compensation to a claimant who shows that it is more likely than not that:

- (1) the claimant suffers a medically verified injury that is eligible for compensation from the account and that has resulted in a compensable loss;
- (2) the claimant has been exposed to a harmful substance;
- (3) the release of the harmful substance from a facility where the substance was placed or came to be located could reasonably have resulted in the claimant's exposure to the substance in the amount and duration experienced by the claimant; and
- (4) the injury suffered by the claimant can be caused or significantly contributed to by exposure to the harmful substance in an amount and duration experienced by the claimant.

Subd. 2. **Standard for property damage.** The board shall grant compensation to a claimant who shows that it is more likely than not that:

- (1) the claimant has suffered property damage that is eligible for compensation and that has resulted in compensable loss; and
- (2) the presence of the harmful substance in or on the property could reasonably have resulted from the release of the harmful substance from a facility where the substance was placed or came to be located.

History: 1Sp1985 c 8 s 12; 1989 c 325 s 78; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 25

115B.34 COMPENSABLE LOSSES.

Subdivision 1. **Personal injury losses.** Losses compensable by the account for personal injury are limited to:

- (a) medical expenses directly related to the claimant's injury;
- (b) up to two-thirds of the claimant's lost wages not to exceed \$2,000 per month or \$24,000 per year;
- (c) up to two-thirds of a self-employed claimant's lost income, not to exceed \$2,000 per month or \$24,000 per year;
- (d) death benefits to dependents which the board shall define by rule subject to the following conditions:

(1) the rule adopted by the board must establish a schedule of benefits similar to that established by section 176.111 and must not provide for the payment of benefits to dependents other than those dependents defined in section 176.111;

(2) the total benefits paid to all dependents of a claimant must not exceed \$2,000 per month;

(3) benefits paid to a spouse and all dependents other than children must not continue for a period longer than ten years;

(4) payment of benefits is subject to the limitations of section 115B.36; and

(e) the value of household labor lost due to the claimant's injury or disease, which must be determined in accordance with a schedule established by the board by rule, not to exceed \$2,000 per month or \$24,000 per year.

Subd. 2. Property damage losses. (a) Losses compensable by the account for property damage are limited to the following losses caused by damage to the principal residence of the claimant:

(1) the reasonable cost of replacing or decontaminating the primary source of drinking water for the property not to exceed the amount actually expended by the claimant or assessed by a local taxing authority, if the department of health has confirmed that the remedy provides safe drinking water and advised that the water not be used for drinking or determined that the replacement or decontamination of the source of drinking water was necessary, up to a maximum of \$25,000;

(2) losses incurred as a result of a bona fide sale of the property at less than the appraised market value under circumstances that constitute a hardship to the owner, limited to 75 percent of the difference between the appraised market value and the selling price, but not to exceed \$25,000; and

(3) losses incurred as a result of the inability of an owner in hardship circumstances to sell the property due to the presence of harmful substances, limited to the increase in costs associated with the need to maintain two residences, but not to exceed \$25,000.

(b) In computation of the loss under paragraph (a), clause (3), the board shall offset the loss by the amount of any income received by the claimant from the rental of the property.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a), the following definitions apply:

(1) "appraised market value" means an appraisal of the market value of the property disregarding any decrease in value caused by the presence of a harmful substance in or on the property; and

(2) "hardship" means an urgent need to sell the property based on a special circumstance of the owner including catastrophic medical expenses, inability of the owner to physically maintain the property due to a physical or mental condition, and change of employment of the owner or other member of the owner's household requiring the owner to move to a different location.

(d) Appraisals are subject to board approval. The board may adopt rules governing approval of appraisals, criteria for establishing a hardship, and other matters necessary to administer this subdivision.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 13; 1989 c 325 s 45; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 26*

115B.35 DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. Assignment of claims. The chair of the board shall assign each claim that has been accepted for filing to one member of the board, except that no claims shall be assigned to either of the two members appointed to the board as members of the general public.

Subd. 2. Treatment of protected information. In making a preliminary or final decision under this section, the board shall examine protected information outside of the presence of the claimant, the claimant's attorney, or any other person except staff to the board. The board, the board's staff, and any other person who obtains access to pro-

tected information under this section may not reveal protected information to any person except as provided in this section.

Subd. 3. Evidence admissible in claim proceedings. In the determination of a claim, the board may admit and give probative effect to evidence that possesses probative value commonly accepted by reasonable and prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The board shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. The board may exclude incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, and repetitious evidence.

Subd. 4. Preliminary decision. The board member to whom the claim is assigned shall review all materials filed in support of the claim and may cause an investigation to be conducted into the validity of the claim. The board member may make a preliminary decision on the basis of the papers filed in support of the claim and the report of any investigation of it. The decision must be in writing and include the reasons for the decision, subject to the limitations on disclosure of protected information.

Subd. 5. Circulation of preliminary decision. Copies of the preliminary decision made under subdivision 4 must be circulated to the other board members as soon as practicable. On receipt of the preliminary decision, the members have 20 days to challenge it by written notice to the members who made the decision. If no other member challenges the preliminary decision, a copy must be sent to the claimant who may challenge the decision by written notice to the board within 30 days of receipt of the decision. If the board member relies on protected information to deny a claim, the preliminary decision must include a statement to this effect. If no notice is received within the required time, the preliminary decision becomes a final decision of the board.

Subd. 6. Challenges. If a board member or a claimant challenges a preliminary decision made pursuant to subdivision 4, the full board shall order the claimant to appear before the board. The appearance is not a contested case hearing under chapter 14. The claimant may produce further evidence to support the claim, including books, studies, reports, and any other written material and oral testimony of witnesses, including experts. The board members may ask questions of the claimant and any witnesses presented by the claimant. After the appearance, the board shall make a final decision on the claim as soon as practicable. The decision must be in writing and include the reasons for the decision, subject to the limits on disclosure of protected information. A copy of each final decision must be sent to the claimant, including, for a claim that is granted, an explanation of the form in which the claim will be paid. If the final decision of the board relies on protected information to deny a claim, the decision shall include a statement to this effect. At the claimant's request, the board shall disclose to the claimant that portion of the protected information relied on by the board and shall provide the claimant with an opportunity to provide additional information relevant to the element of the standard that has not been demonstrated. The board shall make a final decision based on all available information.

Subd. 7. Record. Any appearance by a claimant or witnesses must be tape recorded but a formal record pursuant to chapter 14 is not required.

Subd. 8. Appeal. A final decision of the board made under this section is conclusive on all matters decided. There is no right to judicial review of a final decision of the board.

Subd. 9. Remedies and penalties. A board member, board staff person, or other person who reveals protected information in violation of this section is subject to the civil remedies contained in section 13.08 and the penalties in section 13.09.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 14; 1986 c 444*

115B.36 AMOUNT AND FORM OF PAYMENT.

If the board decides to grant compensation, it shall determine the net uncompensated loss payable to the claimant by computing the total amount of compensable losses payable to the claimant and subtracting the total amount of any compensation received by the claimant for the same injury or damage from other sources including, but not

limited to, all forms of insurance and social security and any emergency award made by the board. The board shall pay compensation in the amount of the net uncompensated loss, provided that no claimant may receive more than \$250,000. In the case of a death, the total amount paid to all persons on behalf of the claimant may not exceed \$250,000.

Compensation from the account may be awarded in a lump sum or in installments at the discretion of the board.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 15; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 27*

115B.37 ATTORNEY FEES.

The board may by rule limit the fee charged by any attorney for representing a claimant before the board.

History: *1Sp1985 c 8 s 16*

LANDFILL CLEANUP PROGRAM

115B.39 LANDFILL CLEANUP PROGRAM; ESTABLISHMENT.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The landfill cleanup program is established to provide environmental response at qualified facilities and is to be administered by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. Definitions. (a) In addition to the definitions in this subdivision, the definitions in sections 115A.03 and 115B.02 apply to sections 115B.39 to 115B.46, except as specifically modified in this subdivision.

(b) "Cleanup order" means a consent order between responsible persons and the agency or an order issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under section 106 of the federal Superfund Act.

(c) "Closure" means actions to prevent or minimize the threat to public health and the environment posed by a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility that has stopped accepting waste by controlling the sources of releases or threatened releases at the facility. "Closure" includes removing contaminated equipment and liners; applying final cover; grading and seeding final cover; installing wells, borings, and other monitoring devices; constructing groundwater and surface water diversion structures; and installing gas control systems and site security systems, as necessary. The commissioner may authorize use of final cover that includes processed materials that meet the requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 503.32, paragraph (a).

(d) "Contingency action" means organized, planned, or coordinated courses of action to be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of solid waste, waste by-products, or leachate that could threaten human health or the environment.

(e) "Corrective action" means steps taken to repair facility structures including liners, monitoring wells, separation equipment, covers, and aeration devices and to bring the facility into compliance with design, construction, groundwater, surface water, and air emission standards.

(f) "Decomposition gases" means gases produced by chemical or microbial activity during the decomposition of solid waste.

(g) "Environmental response action" means response action at a qualified facility, including corrective action, closure, postclosure care; contingency action; environmental studies, including remedial investigations and feasibility studies; engineering, including remedial design; removal; remedial action; site construction; and other similar cleanup-related activities.

(h) "Environmental response costs" means:

(1) costs of environmental response action, not including legal or administrative expenses; and

(2) costs required to be paid to the federal government under section 107(a) of the federal Superfund Act, as amended.

(i) "Postclosure" or "postclosure care" means actions taken for the care, maintenance, and monitoring of closure actions at a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility.

(j) "Qualified facility" means a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility, including adjacent property used for solid waste disposal, that:

(1) is or was permitted by the agency;

(2) stopped accepting solid waste, except demolition debris, for disposal by April 9, 1994; and

(3) stopped accepting demolition debris for disposal by June 1, 1994, except that demolition debris may be accepted until May 1, 1995, at a permitted area where disposal of demolition debris is allowed, if the area where the demolition debris is deposited is at least 50 feet from the fill boundary of the area where mixed municipal solid waste was deposited.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 2

115B.40 PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. Response to releases. The commissioner may take any environmental response action, including emergency action, related to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, or decomposition gas from a qualified facility that the commissioner deems reasonable and necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment under the standards required in sections 115B.01 to 115B.24. The commissioner may undertake studies necessary to determine reasonable and necessary environmental response actions at individual facilities. The commissioner may develop general work plans for environmental studies, presumptive remedies, and generic remedial designs for facilities with similar characteristics. Prior to selecting environmental response actions for a facility, the commissioner shall hold at least one public informational meeting near the facility and provide for receiving and responding to comments related to the selection. The commissioner shall design, implement, and provide oversight consistent with the actions selected under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. Priority list. (a) The commissioner shall establish a priority list for preventing or responding to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants, or decomposition gases at qualified facilities. The commissioner shall periodically revise the list to reflect changing conditions at facilities that affect priority for response actions. The initial priority list must be established by January 1, 1995.

(b) The priority list required under this subdivision must be based on the relative risk or danger to public health or welfare or the environment, taking into account to the extent possible the population at risk, the hazardous potential of the hazardous substances at the facility, the potential for contamination of drinking water supplies, the potential for direct human contact, and the potential for destruction of sensitive ecosystems.

Subd. 3. Notification. By September 1, 1994, the commissioner shall notify the owner or operator of, and persons subject to a cleanup order at, each qualified facility of whether the requirements of subdivision 4 or 5 have been met. If the requirements have not been met at a facility, the commissioner, by the earliest practicable date, shall notify the owner or operator and persons subject to a cleanup order of what actions need to be taken.

Subd. 4. Qualified facility not under cleanup order; duties. (a) The owner or operator of a qualified facility that is not subject to a cleanup order shall:

(1) complete closure activities at the facility, or enter into a binding agreement with the commissioner to do so, as provided in paragraph (d), within one year from the date the owner or operator is notified by the commissioner under subdivision 3 of the closure activities that are necessary to properly close the facility in compliance with facility's permit, closure orders, or enforcement agreement with the agency, and with the solid waste rules in effect at the time the facility stopped accepting waste;

(2) undertake or continue postclosure care at the facility until the date of notice of compliance under subdivision 7;

(3) transfer to the commissioner of revenue for deposit in the landfill cleanup account established in section 115B.42 any funds required for proof of financial responsibility under section 116.07, subdivision 4h, that remain after facility closure and any postclosure care and response action undertaken by the owner or operator at the facility including, if proof of financial responsibility is provided through a letter of credit or other financial instrument or mechanism that does not accumulate money in an account, the amount that would have accumulated had the owner or operator utilized a trust fund, less any amount used for closure, postclosure care, and response action at the facility;

(4) provide the commissioner with a copy of all applicable comprehensive general liability insurance policies and other liability policies relating to property damage, certificates, or other evidence of insurance coverage held during the life of the facility; and

(5) enter into a binding agreement with the commissioner to:

(i) take any actions necessary to preserve the owner or operator's rights to payment or defense under insurance policies included in clause (4); cooperate with the commissioner in asserting claims under the policies; and, within 60 days of a request by the commissioner, but no earlier than July 1, 1996, assign only those rights under the policies related to environmental response costs;

(ii) cooperate with the commissioner or other persons acting at the direction of the commissioner in taking additional environmental response actions necessary to address releases or threatened releases and to avoid any action that interferes with environmental response actions, including allowing entry to the property and to the facility's records and allowing entry and installation of equipment; and

(iii) refrain from developing or altering the use of property described in any permit for the facility except after consultation with the commissioner and in conformance with any conditions established by the commissioner for that property, including use restrictions, to protect public health and welfare and the environment.

(b) The owner or operator of a qualified facility that is a political subdivision may use a portion of any funds established for response at the facility, which are available directly or through a financial instrument or other financial arrangement, for closure or postclosure care at the facility if funds available for closure or postclosure care are inadequate and shall assign the rights to any remainder to the commissioner.

(c) The agreement required in paragraph (a), clause (5), must be in writing and must apply to and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the owner. The owner shall record the agreement, or a memorandum approved by the commissioner that summarizes the agreement, with the county recorder or registrar of titles of the county where the property is located.

(d) A binding agreement entered into under paragraph (a), clause (1), may include a provision that the owner or operator will reimburse the commissioner for the costs of closing the facility to the standard required in that clause.

Subd. 5. Qualified facility under cleanup order; duties. (a) For a qualified facility that is subject to a cleanup order, persons identified in the order shall complete construction of the remedy required under the cleanup order and:

(1) for a federal order, receive a concurrent determination of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the agency or commissioner that the remedy is functioning properly and is performing as designed; or

(2) for a state order, receive acknowledgment from the agency or commissioner that the obligations under the order for construction of the remedy have been met.

(b) The owner or operator of a qualified facility that is subject to a cleanup order, in addition to any applicable requirement in paragraph (a), shall comply with subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clauses (3) to (5).

Subd. 6. Commissioner; duties. (a) If the owner or operator of a qualified facility

fails to comply with subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), the commissioner shall:

(1) undertake or complete closure activities at the facility in compliance with the solid waste rules in effect at the time the commissioner takes action under this clause; and

(2) undertake or continue postclosure care at the facility as required under subdivision 2.

(b) If a facility has been properly closed under subdivision 4, but the applicable closure requirements are less environmentally protective than closure requirements in the solid waste rules in effect on January 1, 1993, the commissioner shall determine whether the facility should be closed to the higher standards and, if so, shall undertake additional closure activities at the facility to meet those standards. The commissioner may determine that additional closure activities are unnecessary only if it is likely that response actions will be taken in the near future and that those response actions will result in removal or significant alteration of the closure activities or render the closure activities unnecessary.

Subd. 7. Notice of compliance; effects. (a) The commissioner shall provide written notice of compliance to the appropriate owner or operator or person subject to a cleanup order when:

(1) the commissioner determines that the requirements of subdivision 4 or 5 have been met; and

(2) the person who will receive the notice has submitted to the commissioner a written waiver of any claims the person may have against any other person for recovery of any environmental response costs related to a qualified facility that were incurred prior to the date of notice of compliance.

(b) Beginning on the date of the notice of compliance:

(1) the commissioner shall assume all obligations of the owner or operator or person for environmental response actions under the federal Superfund Act and any federal or state cleanup orders and shall undertake all further action under subdivision 1 at or related to the facility that the commissioner deems appropriate and in accordance with the priority list; and

(2) the commissioner may not seek recovery against the owner or operator of the facility or any responsible person of any costs incurred by the commissioner for environmental response action at or related to the facility, except:

(i) to the extent of insurance coverage held by the owner or operator or responsible person; or

(ii) as provided in section 115B.402.

(c) The commissioner and the attorney general shall communicate with the United States Environmental Protection Agency addressing the manner and procedure for the state's assumption of federal obligations under paragraph (b), clause (1).

Subd. 8. Statutes of limitations. (a) With respect to claims for recovery of environmental response costs related to qualified facilities, the running of all applicable periods of limitation under state law is suspended until July 1, 2004.

(b) A waiver of claims for recovery of environmental response costs under this section or section 115B.43 is extinguished for that portion of reimbursable costs under section 115B.43 that have not been reimbursed by July 1, 2004.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 3

115B.402 ILLEGAL ACTIONS AT QUALIFIED FACILITIES.

The commissioner may recover under section 115B.17, subdivision 6, that portion of the costs of response actions at any qualified facility attributable to a person who otherwise would be responsible for the release or threatened release under section 115B.03, and whose actions related to the release or threatened release were in violation of federal or state hazardous waste management laws in effect at the time of those actions.

The commissioner's determination of the portion of the costs of a response action attributable to a person under this section, based on the volume and toxicity of waste in the facility associated with the person and other factors reasonably related to the contribution of the person to a release or threatened release, is prima facie evidence that those costs are attributable to the person.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 4

115B.405 EXCLUDED FACILITIES.

Subdivision 1. Application. The owner or operator of a qualified facility may apply to the commissioner for exclusion from the landfill cleanup program under sections 115B.39, 115B.40, 115B.41, 115B.412, and 115B.43. Applications must be received by the commissioner by February 1, 1995. The owner or operator of a qualified facility that is subject to a federal cleanup order or that includes any portion that is tax-forfeited may not apply for exclusion under this section. In addition to other information required by the commissioner, an application must include a disclosure of all financial assurance accounts established for the facility. Applications for exclusion must:

(1) show that the operator or owner is complying with the agency's rules adopted under section 116.07, subdivision 4h, and is complying with a financial assurance plan for the facility that the commissioner has approved after determining that the plan is adequate to provide for closure, postclosure care, and contingency action;

(2) demonstrate that the facility is closed or is in compliance with a closure schedule approved by the commissioner; and

(3) include a waiver of all claims for recovery of costs incurred under sections 115B.01 to 115B.24 and the federal Superfund Act at or related to a qualified facility.

Subd. 2. Evaluation of exclusion status. Within 90 days after the commissioner has received a complete application for exclusion, the commissioner shall notify the owner or operator if the facility is excluded. If the commissioner finds that the facility does not satisfy the requirements for exclusion, the commissioner shall notify the owner or operator of that fact.

Subd. 3. Restriction on use of property at excluded facilities. (a) A person may not use any property described in the most recent agency permit issued for an excluded facility in any way that disturbs the integrity of the final cover, liners, or any other components of any containment system, or the function of the facility's monitoring systems, unless the agency finds that the disturbance:

(1) is necessary to the proposed use of the property and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment; or

(2) is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.

(b) Before any transfer of ownership of property described in paragraph (a), the owner must obtain approval from the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve a transfer if the owner can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commissioner that persons and property will not be exposed to undue risk from releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.

(c) After obtaining approval from the commissioner, the owner shall record with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located an affidavit containing a legal description of the property that discloses to any potential transferee:

(1) that the land has been used as a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility;

(2) the identity, quantity, location, condition, and circumstances of the disposal and any release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants from the facility to the full extent known or reasonably ascertainable; and

(3) that the use of the property or some portion of it may be restricted as provided in paragraph (a).

(d) An owner must also file an affidavit within 60 days after any material change in any matter required to be disclosed under paragraph (c), with respect to property for

which an affidavit has already been recorded. If the owner or any subsequent owner of the property removes the waste from the facility together with any residues, liner, and contaminated underlying and surrounding soil, that owner may record an affidavit indicating the removal. Failure to record an affidavit as provided in this paragraph does not affect or prevent any transfer of ownership of the property.

(e) The county recorder shall record all affidavits presented in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d). The affidavits must be recorded in a manner that will ensure their disclosure in the ordinary course of a title search of the subject property.

(f) This subdivision is enforceable under sections 115.071 and 116.072.

Subd. 4. Closure. If the commissioner determines that the owner or operator of an excluded facility did not complete the terms of an approved closure plan by the date in the plan, the commissioner shall complete closure at the facility and may seek cost recovery against the owner or operator under section 115B.17, subdivision 6.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 5

115B.41 ALLOCATION OF COSTS; FAILURE TO COMPLY.

Subdivision 1. Allocation and recovery of costs. (a) A person who is subject to the requirements in section 115B.40, subdivision 4 or 5, paragraph (b), is responsible for all environmental response costs incurred by the commissioner at or related to the facility until the date of notice of compliance under section 115B.40, subdivision 7. The commissioner may use any funds available for closure, postclosure care, and response action established by the owner or operator. If those funds are insufficient or if the owner or operator fails to assign rights to them to the commissioner, the commissioner may seek recovery of environmental response costs against the owner or operator in the county of Ramsey or in the county where the facility is located or where the owner or operator resides.

(b) In an action brought under this subdivision in which the commissioner prevails, the court shall award the commissioner reasonable attorney fees and other litigation expenses incurred by the commissioner to bring the action. All costs, fees, and expenses recovered under this subdivision must be deposited in the environmental fund and credited to the landfill cleanup account established in section 115B.42.

Subd. 2. Environmental response costs; liens. All environmental response costs, including administrative and legal expenses, incurred by the commissioner at a qualified facility before the date of notice of compliance under section 115B.40, subdivision 7, constitute a lien in favor of the state upon any real property located in the state, other than homestead property, owned by the owner or operator who is subject to the requirements of section 115B.40, subdivision 4 or 5. A lien under this subdivision attaches when the environmental response costs are first incurred and continues until the lien is satisfied or becomes unenforceable as for an environmental lien under section 514.672. Notice, filing, and release of the lien are governed by sections 514.671 to 514.676, except where those requirements specifically are related to only cleanup action expenses as defined in section 514.671. Relative priority of a lien under this subdivision is governed by section 514.672, except that a lien attached to property that was included in any permit for the solid waste disposal facility takes precedence over all other liens regardless of when the other liens were or are perfected. Amounts received to satisfy all or a part of a lien must be deposited in the landfill cleanup account.

Subd. 3. Local government aid; offset. If an owner or operator fails to comply with section 115B.40, subdivision 4, or 5, paragraph (b), fails to remit payment of environmental response costs incurred by the commissioner before the date of notice of compliance under section 115B.40, subdivision 7, and is a local government unit, the commissioner may seek payment of the costs from any state aid payments, except payments made under section 115A.557, subdivision 1, otherwise due the local government unit. The commissioner of revenue, after being notified by the commissioner that the local government unit has failed to pay the costs and the amount due, shall pay an annual proportionate amount of the state aid payment otherwise payable to the local

government unit into the landfill cleanup account that will, over a period of no more than five years, satisfy the liability of the local government unit for the costs.

Subd. 4. Disqualification; permits. If an owner or operator of a qualified facility that is not a local government unit does not undertake closure or postclosure care in compliance with section 115B.40, subdivision 4, the owner or operator is ineligible to obtain or renew a state or local permit or license to engage in a business that manages solid waste. Failure of an owner or operator that is not a local government unit to complete closure or postclosure care at a qualified facility is prima facie evidence of the lack of fitness of that owner or operator to conduct any solid waste business and is grounds for revocation of any solid waste business permit or license held by that owner or operator.

For the purposes of this subdivision and subdivision 2, "owner or operator" means a person, partnership, firm, limited liability company, cooperative, association, corporation, or other entity and includes any entity in which the owner or operator owns a controlling interest.

Subd. 5. Expedited closure. To expedite compliance with section 115B.40, subdivision 4, a person other than an owner or operator may undertake closure or postclosure care in compliance with that subdivision under an agreement with the commissioner.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 6

115B.412 PROGRAM OPERATION.

Subdivision 1. Duty to provide information. Any person who the commissioner has reason to believe has or may obtain information related to the generation, composition, transportation, treatment, or disposal of waste in a qualified facility or who has or may obtain information related to the ownership or operation of a facility shall furnish to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee any information that person may have or may reasonably obtain that is relevant to a release or threatened release at a qualified facility.

Subd. 2. Access to information and property. The commissioner or a person designated by the commissioner, on presentation of credentials, may:

- (1) examine and copy any books, papers, records, memoranda, or data of any person who has a duty to provide information to the agency under subdivision 1; and
- (2) enter upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of taking any action authorized by sections 115B.39 to 115B.43 including obtaining information from any person who has a duty to provide the information under subdivision 1, conducting surveys or investigations, and taking response action.

This subdivision and subdivision 1 are enforceable under sections 115.071 and 116.072. If the commissioner prevails in an enforcement action under this subdivision, the commissioner may recover all costs, including court costs, attorney fees, and administrative costs, related to the enforcement action.

Subd. 3. Acquisition and disposition of real property. The commissioner may acquire and dispose of real property the commissioner deems reasonably necessary for environmental response actions at or related to a qualified facility under section 115B.17, subdivisions 15 and 16.

Subd. 4. Affected real property; notice. (a) The commissioner shall provide to affected local government units, to be available as public information, and shall make available to others, on request, a description of the real property described in the original and any revised permits for a qualified facility, along with a description of activities that will be or have been taken on the property under sections 115B.39 to 115B.43 and a reasonably accurate description of the types, locations, and potential movement of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants, or decomposition gases related to the facility. The commissioner shall provide and make this information available at the time the facility is placed on the priority list under section 115B.40, subdivision 2; shall revise, provide, and make the information available when response actions, other than

long-term maintenance actions, have been completed; and shall revise the information over time if significant changes occur that make the information obsolete or misleading.

(b) A local government unit that receives information from the commissioner under paragraph (a) shall incorporate that information in any land use plan that includes the affected property and shall notify any person who applies for a permit related to development of the affected property of the existence of the information and, on request, provide a copy of the information.

Subd. 5. Environmental lien. An environmental lien for environmental response costs incurred, including reimbursements made under section 115B.43, by the commissioner under sections 115B.39 to 115B.46 attaches in the same manner as a lien under sections 514.671 to 514.676 to all the real property described in the original and any revised permits for a qualified facility and any adjacent property owned by the facility owner or operator from the date the first assessment, closure, postclosure care, or response activities related to the facility are undertaken by the commissioner. For the purposes of filing an environmental lien under this subdivision, the term "cleanup action" as used in sections 514.671 to 514.676 includes all of the costs incurred by the commissioner to assess, close, maintain, monitor, and respond to releases at qualified facilities under sections 115B.39 to 115B.46. Notwithstanding section 514.672, subdivision 4, a lien under this paragraph takes precedence over all other liens on the property regardless of when the other liens were or are perfected. For the purpose of this subdivision, "owner or operator" has the meaning given it in section 115B.41, subdivision 4.

Subd. 6. Contracts. The commissioner shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that contracts for activities or consulting services under this section are entered into with contractors or consultants located within the region where the facility subject to the contracts is located. The commissioner shall tailor specifications in requests for proposals to the types of activities or services that need to be undertaken at a specific facility or group of facilities located in the same region and shall not include specifications that require specialized expertise or laboratory work not available within the region unless it is necessary to do so to meet the requirements of this section.

Subd. 7. Separate accounting. The commissioner shall maintain separate accounting for each qualified facility regarding:

(1) the amount of financial assurance funds transferred under section 115B.40, subdivisions 4 and 5; and

(2) costs of response actions taken at the facility.

Subd. 8. Transfer of title. The owner of a qualified facility may, as part of the owner's activities under section 115B.40, subdivision 4 or 5, offer to transfer title to all the property described in the facility's most recent permit, including any property adjacent to that property the owner wishes to transfer, to the commissioner. The commissioner may accept the transfer of title if the commissioner determines that to do so is in the best interest of the state.

Subd. 9. Land management plans. The commissioner shall develop a land use plan for each qualified facility. All local land use plans must be consistent with a land use plan developed under this subdivision. Plans developed under this subdivision must include provisions to prevent any use that disturbs the integrity of the final cover, liners, any other components of any containment system, or the function of any monitoring systems unless the commissioner finds that the disturbance:

(1) is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment; or

(2) is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.

Before completing any plan under this subdivision, the commissioner shall consult with the commissioner of finance regarding any restrictions that the commissioner of finance deems necessary on the disposition of property resulting from the use of bond proceeds to pay for response actions on the property, and shall incorporate the restrictions in the plan.

Subd. 10. **Report.** By October 1 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the legislative commission on waste management and to the appropriate finance committees of the senate and the house of representatives on the commissioner's activities under sections 115B.39 to 115B.43 and the commissioner's anticipated activities during future fiscal years.

Subd. 11. **Rules.** The commissioner may adopt rules necessary to implement sections 115B.39 to 115B.43.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 7

115B.414 THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS; MEDIATION; DEFENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Third-party claims; definition.** For the purposes of this section, "third-party claims" means claims made against mixed municipal solid waste generators by a responsible person or group of responsible persons under state or federal law for payment of response costs and related costs at a qualified facility, when the claimant or claimants do not produce evidence, other than statistical or circumstantial evidence, that the persons against whom the claims are made ever arranged for disposal or transported for disposal mixed municipal solid waste containing a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant to the facility.

Subd. 2. **Mediation.** A third-party claim or group of third-party claims that all arise from the same facility may be submitted to the Minnesota office of dispute resolution for mediation under the Minnesota civil mediation act, sections 572.31 to 572.40. The costs of mediation must be allocated equally between the person or persons against whom the claims are made and the person or persons making the claims.

Subd. 3. **Partial reimbursement.** A person or persons against whom one or more third-party claims are made may seek reimbursement from the commissioner of one-half of the costs of mediation allocated to the person or persons under subdivision 2. The commissioner shall reimburse the person or persons that request reimbursement unless the commissioner finds that the mediation was not entered into and conducted in good faith by the person or persons seeking reimbursement.

Subd. 4. **Defense costs.** If a person or persons against whom one or more third-party claims are made request the person or persons making the claims to submit the claims to mediation and the claimants refuse to submit to mediation or if the person or persons against whom third-party claims are made enter into and conduct the mediation in good faith but the mediation fails to resolve the claims, the person or persons, in cooperation with other persons against whom third-party claims have been made that arise from the same facility, may retain legal counsel to defend them against the claims and may seek partial reimbursement from the commissioner for reasonable attorney fees. The commissioner shall provide partial reimbursement for reasonable attorney fees under this subdivision of \$75 per hour for a maximum number of hours to be established by the commissioner by rule. The maximum number of hours for reimbursement must increase as the number of persons who collectively retain legal counsel to defend against related claims increases but need not increase proportionately to the increase in the number of persons seeking collective defense. Under no circumstances may a person or group of persons receive reimbursement of more than 75 percent of their reasonable attorney fees under this subdivision.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 8

115B.42 LANDFILL CLEANUP ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment; appropriation; separate accounting.** (a) The landfill cleanup account is established in the environmental fund in the state treasury. The account consists of money credited to the account and interest earned on the money in the account. Except as provided in section 115B.42, subdivision 2, clause (9), money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner for the purposes listed in subdivision 2.

(b) The commissioner of finance shall separately account for revenue deposited in

the account from financial assurance funds or other mechanisms, the metropolitan landfill contingency action trust fund, and all other sources of revenue.

Subd. 2. **Expenditures.** (a) Money in the account may be spent by the commissioner to:

- (1) inspect permitted mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities to:
 - (i) evaluate the adequacy of final cover, slopes, vegetation, and erosion control;
 - (ii) determine the presence and concentration of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, and decomposition gases; and
 - (iii) determine the boundaries of fill areas;
- (2) monitor and take, or reimburse others for, environmental response actions, including emergency response actions, at qualified facilities;
- (3) acquire and dispose of property under section 115B.412, subdivision 3;
- (4) recover costs under sections 115B.39 and 115B.46;
- (5) administer, including providing staff and administrative support for, sections 115B.39 to 115B.46;
- (6) enforce sections 115B.39 to 115B.46;
- (7) subject to appropriation, administer the agency's groundwater and solid waste management programs;
- (8) reimburse persons under section 115B.43; and
- (9) reimburse mediation expenses up to a total of \$250,000 annually or defense costs up to a total of \$250,000 annually for third-party claims for response costs under state or federal law as provided in section 115B.414.

History: 1992 c 513 art 2 s 26; 1993 c 172 s 71; 1994 c 639 art 3 s 1,2

115B.43 REIMBURSABLE PARTIES AND EXPENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** Environmental response costs at qualified facilities for which a notice of compliance has been issued under section 115B.40, subdivision 7, are reimbursable as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Reimbursable persons.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) to (d), the following persons are eligible for reimbursement under this section:

(1) owners or operators, after the owners or operators have agreed to waive all claims for recovery of environmental response costs against any other persons and have agreed to reimburse, on a proportionate basis from each reimbursement received, each person from whom the applicant has collected funds towards reimbursable costs; and

(2) persons, other than owners and operators after the persons have agreed to:

(i) reimburse, on a proportionate basis from each reimbursement payment received, each person from whom the applicant has collected funds towards reimbursable costs; and

(ii) waive all claims for environmental response costs related to the facility and all other qualified facilities, against all other persons.

(b) A person is not eligible for reimbursement under this section if the person is an owner or operator who failed to properly close the qualified facility within the time specified in the facility's permit or the solid waste rules in effect at the time the facility stopped accepting waste.

(c) A person is not eligible for reimbursement under this section for environmental response costs at a facility if the person's actions relating to a release or threatened release at the facility were in violation of federal or state hazardous waste management laws in effect at the time of those actions.

(d) A person is not eligible for reimbursement under this section if, after June 15, 1994, the person files or continues to pursue an action asserting a claim for recovery of environmental response costs relating to a qualified facility, or otherwise seeks contributions for these costs, from another person.

Subd. 3. **Reimbursable expenses.** (a) Environmental response costs are eligible for reimbursement under this section to the extent that they:

(1) exceed:

(i) for each political subdivision that is an owner or operator of the facility, \$250,000; and

(ii) for a private owner or operator, or a political subdivision that jointly owned or operated the facility with two or more other political subdivisions under a valid joint powers agreement, \$750,000;

(2) are documented with billings or other proof of project cost; and

(3) if the commissioner finds that they were reasonable and necessary under the circumstances. The commissioner may request further documentation from those requesting reimbursement if it is necessary in the commissioner's judgment.

(b) For owners or operators, the following costs are not reimbursable:

(1) costs attributable to normal operations of the facility or to activities required under the facility permit and applicable solid waste rules, including corrective action, closure, postclosure, and contingency action; and

(2) the acquisition of real property if required of the owner or operator in order to carry out requirements of the facility permit or applicable solid waste rules.

Subd. 4. **Reimbursement plan.** The commissioner shall prepare a reimbursement plan and present it by October 1, 1995, to the legislative commission on waste management, the chairs of the senate finance committee and environment and natural resources finance division and the committees on ways and means and environment and natural resources finance of the house of representatives, and owners and operators of, and persons subject to a cleanup order at, qualified facilities. The plan shall identify sites where reimbursement will occur and the estimated dollar amount for each site and shall set out priorities and payment schedules. The plan must give first priority for reimbursement to persons who are not owners or operators of qualified facilities.

Subd. 5. **Reimbursement timing.** The commissioner shall not issue reimbursement payments before October 15, 1995. The commissioner shall not issue reimbursements for expense statements filed after October 15, 1996, and shall approve or deny all reimbursement requests by October 15, 1997. The commissioner shall fully reimburse all persons eligible for reimbursement no later than six years after the date of notice of compliance for the facility under section 115B.40, subdivision 7.

Subd. 6. **Reimbursement ceiling.** The commissioner shall not issue reimbursements in an amount exceeding \$7,000,000 per fiscal year.

History: 1994 c 639 art 1 s 9

115B.44 INVESTIGATION AND PURSUIT OF INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Commissioner to investigate.** The commissioner may conduct investigations to identify responsible persons at qualified facilities. At the commissioner's request, a responsible person identified under this subdivision shall provide the commissioner with a copy of all applicable comprehensive general liability insurance policies, certificates, or other evidence of insurance coverage held while the person engaged in actions making the person a potential responsible person; take any actions necessary to preserve the person's rights to payment or defense under the policies; cooperate with the commissioner in asserting claims; and, within 60 days of the commissioner's request, assign only those rights under the policies related to environmental response costs at or related to qualified facilities. The commissioner may not request assignment of rights under this subdivision before May 1, 1996.

Subd. 2. **Attorney general to pursue assigned claims.** The attorney general shall pursue available insurance claims under rights assigned under subdivision 1 or section 115B.40 and may contract for legal services for this purpose. All money recovered under this subdivision must be credited to the landfill cleanup account.

History: 1994 c 639 art 2 s 1

NOTE: Subdivision 2, as added by Laws 1994, chapter 639, article 2, section 1, is effective January 1, 1997. See Laws 1994, chapter 639, article 2, section 7.

115B.45 VOLUNTARY BUY-OUT FOR INSURERS.

In full satisfaction of any rights assigned to the state under sections 115B.40 and 115B.44, an insurer may tender to the commissioner before January 1, 1998, the voluntary buy-out amount calculated under section 115B.46. In consideration of the amount tendered to the commissioner, an insurer shall be released by the state from liability for defense or indemnification relating to environmental response costs incurred by the commissioner at qualified facilities, except that no liability protection exists under this section until the commissioner has received buy-out commitments totaling \$30,000,000. Any amounts received by the commissioner must be credited to the land-fill cleanup account.

History: 1994 c 639 art 2 s 2

115B.46 VOLUNTARY BUY-OUT AMOUNT.

Subdivision 1. Calculation. The voluntary buy-out amount for an insurer must be calculated in accordance with this section.

Subd. 2. Voluntary buy-out share. An insurer's unadjusted voluntary buy-out share is equal to that insurer's combined Minnesota written premium for the commercial multiperil line of insurance for calendar years 1970 through 1973, the liability other than auto line for calendar years 1970 and 1971, and the miscellaneous liability line for calendar years 1972 and 1973, as defined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' annual statement instructions during the applicable periods, divided by the aggregate written premium for all insurers for these lines during these same time periods. The commissioner of commerce shall calculate the unadjusted shares for individual insurers from data published by A.M. Best for the applicable periods. The commissioner shall advise each insurer with an unadjusted share calculated pursuant to this subdivision of the amount of their unadjusted share. The commissioner shall also request from the insurers data to support an adjustment under subdivision 3. The commissioner shall so advise insurers by May 1, 1996.

Subd. 3. Adjustments. An insurer may adjust its share by providing the commissioner of commerce with evidence that the insurer's Minnesota written premium liability other than auto written premium for calendar years 1970 and 1971 and miscellaneous liability for calendar years 1972 and 1973 included professional or medical malpractice insurance written premiums. The evidence may be provided by written documents or electronically imaged and reproduced documents, contemporaneous with the period of the adjustment, reflecting the insurer's professional or medical malpractice insurance written premium for these periods. The evidence may include an affidavit from an officer of the insurer testifying to the veracity of the data. An insurer's share must be adjusted by the amount of the insurer's professional or medical malpractice insurance Minnesota written premium for calendar years 1970 through 1973 subtracted from the insurer's aggregate liability other than auto and miscellaneous liability written premium for calendar years 1970 through 1973. The commissioner of commerce shall reduce the aggregate liability other than auto and miscellaneous liability written premium for all insurers by the amount of total adjustments for all insurers under this subdivision prior to the final calculation of each insurer's share. The commissioner shall recalculate each insurer's share using the method provided in subdivision 1 subject to the adjustment provided by this subdivision.

Subd. 4. Credits. An insurer may receive a credit of 25 percent for each of the calendar years 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 that the insurer can demonstrate that sudden and accidental qualified pollution exclusions were endorsed to or included in all its comprehensive general liability insurance policies issued during these years. To support a claim for credits under this subdivision, an insurer may provide the commissioner of commerce with an affidavit from an officer or former officer testifying as to the business practice of the insurer during the year or years in question. An insurer may obtain a 25 percent credit for each of the years 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 that the exclusions were endorsed to or included in these policies.

Subd. 5. Final calculation. An insurer's voluntary buy-out amount is equal to the

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1994

979

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AND LIABILITY 115B.46

multiplication of the insurer's adjusted share by \$90,000,000 minus the amount of the insurer's credits under subdivision 4. The commissioner of commerce shall notify each insurer of its buy-out amount calculated under this section by September 30, 1996. An insurer that elects to buy out under this section may pay the amount calculated under this subdivision in ten equal annual installments.

Subd. 6. Nonpublic data. All information obtained by the commissioner of commerce from insurers under this section is nonpublic data under section 13.02, subdivision 9.

Subd. 7. Hearing. An insurer who disagrees with the calculation of its voluntary buy-out amount may request that the commissioner of commerce reconsider. An insurer requesting reconsideration shall supply the commissioner with information that supports the insurer's position within 30 days of receipt of the notification under subdivision 4. The commissioner shall reconsider the insurer's calculation based upon the information supplied within 30 days of receipt of the information. An insurer may appeal the decision of the commissioner as a contested case under chapter 14.

Subd. 8. Minimum amount. An insurer's voluntary buy-out amount may not be less than \$200,000.

Subd. 9. Rules. The commissioner of commerce may adopt rules to implement this section.

History: 1994 c 639 art 2 s 3