

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 452

To amend title 11, United States Code, to ensure that liable entities meet environmental cleanup obligations, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 31, 2007

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

A BILL

To amend title 11, United States Code, to ensure that liable entities meet environmental cleanup obligations, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Cleanup Assurance and Polluter Accountability Act of
6 2007” or the “CAPA”.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
8 this Act is as follows:

See. 1. Short title; table of contents.

See. 2. Findings.

See. 3. Definition of Administrator.

TITLE I—REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

See. 101. Financial assurance directives.

See. 102. No effect on other law.

TITLE II—RECOVERY OF COSTS IN BANKRUPTCY

See. 201. Extended period for review of transactions.

See. 202. Study and report by the National Bankruptcy Review Commission.

See. 203. No effect on other law.

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds that—

3 (1) the Environmental Protection Agency faces
4 considerable challenges when seeking to hold busi-
5 nesses responsible for their environmental cleanup
6 obligations because—

7 (A) the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
8 sponse, Compensation, and Liability Act of
9 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) seeks to hold
10 parties responsible for environmental damage
11 based on the principle of “polluter pays”; but

12 (B) in some cases, parties responsible for
13 environmental damage may file for bankruptcy
14 protection under title 11, United States Code,
15 under which the parties are often permitted to
16 limit or avoid their cleanup responsibilities;

17 (2) the extent to which businesses with environ-
18 mental liabilities terminate operations and reorga-
19 nize under title 11, United States Code, directly af-
20 fects the extent of cleanup costs borne by taxpayers,

1 as well as the timeliness of remediation of contami-
2 nated sites;

3 (3) according to an August 2005 Government
4 Accountability Office report, while more than
5 231,000 businesses operating in the United States
6 filed for bankruptcy protection between 1998 and
7 2003, it is not known how many of those businesses
8 had environmental liabilities because that informa-
9 tion is not adequately tracked;

10 (4) the Environmental Protection Agency con-
11 tinues to lack timely and complete information on
12 the thousands of businesses filing for bankruptcy
13 protection each year;

14 (5) contrary to the “polluter pays” principle,
15 taxpayers are more frequently covering the costs of
16 environmental cleanup because—

17 (A) potentially responsible businesses are
18 no longer taxed for that specific purpose; and

19 (B) the backlog of sites requiring costly
20 cleanup is growing;

21 (6) as of the date on which this Act is intro-
22 duced in the Senate, there are 1,244 cleanup sites
23 listed on the National Priorities List developed by
24 the President in accordance with section
25 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental

1 Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
2 (42 U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B));

3 (7) pursuant to a congressionally requested
4 study, the organization entitled “Resources for the
5 Future” determined that, in 1999, the average cost
6 to taxpayers of cleaning up a site under the Com-
7 prehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,
8 and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.)
9 was \$12,000,000;

10 (8) consistent with the principle of “polluter
11 pays”, polluters that are responsible for cleaning up
12 contamination, not ordinary taxpayers, should bear
13 the costs of cleaning up a site under that Act;

14 (9) businesses commonly attempt to protect
15 their assets using a corporate structure that limits
16 the liability of parent corporations;

17 (10) in some cases, assets are transferred be-
18 tween corporate affiliates (such as parent and sub-
19 sidiary corporations) specifically for the purpose of
20 shirking environmental liabilities;

21 (11) the Environmental Protection Agency
22 should develop and maintain the expertise—

23 (A) to prevent the asset transfers described
24 in paragraph (10); and

(B) to recover assets so transferred, to the maximum extent feasible;

16 SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

17 In this Act, the term “Administrator” means the Ad-
18 ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

19 **TITLE I—REQUIREMENTS FOR**
20 **FINANCIAL ASSURANCE**

21 SEC. 101. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE DIRECTIVES.

22 (a) COMPLETION OF REQUIREMENTS.—

23 (1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the
24 terms “damages”, “hazardous substance”, and “re-
25 sponse” have the meanings given those terms in sec-

1 tion 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
2 sponse, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42
3 U.S.C. 9601).

6 (A) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—In 1980,
7 Congress directed the Administrator to promul-
8 gate financial assurance requirements under
9 section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environ-
10 mental Response, Compensation, and Liability
11 Act (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)), but, as of the date of
12 enactment of this Act, the Administrator has
13 failed to promulgated those regulations.

16 (i) as soon as practicable after the
17 date of enactment of this Act, but in no
18 case later than 18 months after that date,
19 finalize regulations under section 108(b) of
20 the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
21 sponse Compensation and Liability Act (42
22 U.S.C. 9608(b));

(ii)(I) as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, but in no case later than 1 year after that date, pub-

1 lish in the Federal Register proposed fi-
2 nancial assurance rules for the classes of
3 facilities identified under clause (iii) that,
4 as determined by the Administrator in ac-
5 cordance with the criteria under section
6 108(b)(1) of the Comprehensive Environ-
7 mental Response, Compensation, and Li-
8 ability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C.
9 9608(b)(1)), present the highest degree
10 and duration of risk associated with the
11 production, transportation, treatment, stor-
12 age, or disposal of hazardous substances;
13 and

14 (II) for each fiscal year thereafter,
15 publish and promulgate additional pro-
16 posed and final financial assurance rules
17 for additional classes of facilities described
18 in subclause (I), giving highest priority to
19 classes of facilities that may contain sites
20 at which unreimbursed response costs are
21 greater than or equal to \$12,000,000;

22 (iii) not later than 1 year after the
23 date of enactment of this Act, submit to
24 Congress a report that, at a minimum—

1 (I) includes a list of not less than
2 5 classes of facilities that the Admin-
3 istrator determines have met the cri-
4 teria identified in section 108(b)(1) of
5 the Comprehensive Environmental Re-
6 sponse, Compensation, and Liability
7 Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)(1));
8 and

9 (II) includes a description (including the name, location, number,
10 and costs) of response actions or potential response actions for which remaining unreimbursed response costs
11 exist, or for which the Administrator reasonably anticipates there will be unreimbursed response actions carried
12 out under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,
13 and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) as of the date of the report; and
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22 (iv) submit to Congress an annual up-
23 date of the report required under clause
24 (iii) that includes additional classes of fa-
25 cilities described in clause (iii)(I).

9 (A) an estimate of environmental impacts
10 (and the costs of remediating the impacts) re-
11 sulting from activities at the facility; and

12 (B) a description of all current and former
13 corporate relationships of the facility (such as
14 parents, subsidiaries, partners, and affiliates),
15 including parents, subsidiaries, partners, and
16 affiliates located in other States or regions.

24 (b) REQUIREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE.—

25 (1) FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF AFFECTED PERSON OR ENTITY.—In this paragraph, the term “affected person or entity” means—

(i) a person entering into a settlement agreement or consent decree under section 122 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9622) or the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.); and

(ii) a treatment, storage, or disposal facility receiving a corrective action permit or order under section 3004(u) or 3008(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6924(u), 6928(h)).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In addition to any other applicable financial assurance requirements, the Administrator shall require that each affected person or entity shall—

(i) enter into a financial assurance agreement that reflects the degree and duration of risk associated with the production, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances with the Administrator as part of the final settle-

3 (ii) provide at the time of issuance of
4 a settlement agreement or consent decree
5 described in subparagraph (A)(i), or a cor-
6 rective action permit or order described in
7 subparagraph (A)(ii), as applicable, such
8 financial assurances as are required under
9 applicable law and as may be needed to
10 cover all potential response costs and dam-
11 ages.

21 (A) the amount of any financial assurance
22 relating to such a settlement, consent decree,
23 corrective action permit, or order;

1 (B) the estimated value of any environ-
2 mental actions secured by the financial assur-
3 ances;

4 (C) the name of each responsible party;
5 and

(D) the name of each financial institution or other entity providing the financial assurance, as appropriate.

14 (A) the level of financial risk to the Federal
15 Government if liable parties default on the
16 obligations of the parties;

17 (B) varying financial risks posed by financial
18 assurance mechanisms;

19 (C) any concerns about various forms of fi-
20 nancial assurance; and

21 (D) such other criteria as the Adminis-
22 trator reasonably determines could affect the
23 amount of unreimbursed response costs of the
24 Federal Government.

1 (c) FULL USE OF AVAILABLE ENFORCEMENT
2 TOOLS.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator
3 shall—

4 (1) make full use of administrative offsets and
5 liens on assets for enforcement purposes, as appro-
6 priate; and

7 (2) not later than 1 year after the date of en-
8 actment of this Act, issue guidance for enforcement
9 of the requirements of this section relating to the
10 use of administrative offsets and asset liens.

11 (d) ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL TEST OF SELF-IN-
12 SURANCE FOR INFLATION.—In using or authorizing the
13 use of any financial test, the Administrator shall adjust
14 upward, to account for changes since 1982 in the Con-
15 sumer Price Index for all-urban consumers, United States
16 city average, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statis-
17 tics, the dollar amount of the tangible net worth require-
18 ment of the financial test of self-insurance accepted by the
19 Administrator as a financial assurance mechanism from
20 persons subject to regulation under this Act.

21 **SEC. 102. NO EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.**

22 Nothing in this title limits any obligation of a person
23 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Com-
24 pensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et
25 seq.) or any other provision of law.

1 **TITLE II—RECOVERY OF COSTS**
2 **IN BANKRUPTCY**

3 **SEC. 201. EXTENDED PERIOD FOR REVIEW OF TRANS-**
4 **ACTIONS.**

5 Section 548 of title 11, United States Code, is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(f) The trustee may avoid any transfer of an interest
8 of the debtor in an asset that was made during the 10-
9 year period preceding the date of the filing of the petition,
10 if—

11 “(1) the debtor had, on or after the date on
12 which such transfer was made, environmental liabil-
13 ties under section 107(a) of the Comprehensive En-
14 vironmental Response, Compensation, and Liability
15 Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607(a)); and

16 “(2) the debtor made such transfer with actual
17 intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any person with
18 respect to any such liability under that Act (42
19 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).”.

20 **SEC. 202. STUDY AND REPORT BY THE NATIONAL BANK-**
21 **RUPTCY REVIEW COMMISSION.**

22 (a) STUDY.—

23 (1) INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN BANKRUPTCY
24 AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

25 (A) ACTION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1
2 year after the date of enactment of this
3 Act, the Administrator, in consultation
4 with the Department of Justice, shall sub-
5 mit to Congress a report that recommends
6 methods to substantially strengthen the
7 ability of the United States to secure as-
8 sets needed to pay for response costs at
9 sites contaminated with hazardous sub-
10 stances.

16 (B) ACTION BY NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY
17 REVIEW COMMISSION.—The National Bank-
18 ruptcy Review Commission (referred to in this
19 section as the “Commission”) shall reconvene
20 and evaluate the interaction between title 11,
21 United States Code, and the Comprehensive
22 Environmental Response, Compensation, and
23 Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.),
24 and specifically recommend what actions could
25 be taken, consistent with the report submitted

1 under subparagraph (A), to substantially
2 strengthen the ability of the United States to
3 secure assets needed to pay for response costs
4 at sites contaminated with hazardous sub-
5 stances by addressing—

6 (i) the challenges that the Environmental
7 Protection Agency faces when attempting
8 to hold bankrupt and other financially
9 distressed businesses responsible
10 for their cleanup obligations; and

11 (ii) the fact that the nature of envi-
12 ronmental damage and cleanup gives com-
13 panies significant time to reorganize their
14 business structures to maximize corporate
15 benefits and minimize potential environ-
16 mental liabilities.

25 (b) REPORT.—

13 (c) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this sec-
14 tion, the Commission may—

22 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
23 authorized to be made available to the Commission to
24 carry out this section, \$1,500,000, to remain available
25 until expended.

1 **SEC. 203. NO EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.**

2 Nothing in this title or any amendment made by this
3 title limits any obligation of a person under any other pro-
4 vision of law.

