

lic agency or authority of the State of New York first enters into a cooperative agreement with the Administrator providing assurances deemed adequate by the Administrator that the State or an agency created under the laws of the State shall take title to the properties to be so acquired.

**(d) Maintenance of property**

The Administrator shall enter into a cooperative agreement with an appropriate public agency or authority of the State of New York under which the Administrator shall maintain or arrange for the maintenance of all properties within the Emergency Declaration Area that have been acquired by any public agency or authority of the State. Ninety (90) percent of the costs of such maintenance shall be paid by the Administrator. The remaining portion of such costs shall be paid by the State (unless a credit is available under section 9604(c) of this title). The Administrator is authorized, in his discretion, to provide technical assistance to any public agency or authority of the State of New York in order to implement the recommendations of the habitability and land-use study in order to put the land within the Emergency Declaration Area to its best use.

**(e) Habitability and land use study**

The Administrator shall conduct or cause to be conducted a habitability and land-use study. The study shall—

- (1) assess the risks associated with inhabiting of the Love Canal Emergency Declaration Area;
- (2) compare the level of hazardous waste contamination in that Area to that present in other comparable communities; and
- (3) assess the potential uses of the land within the Emergency Declaration Area, including but not limited to residential, industrial, commercial and recreational, and the risks associated with such potential uses.

The Administrator shall publish the findings of such study and shall work with the State of New York to develop recommendations based upon the results of such study.

**(f) Funding**

For purposes of section 9611 of this title [and 9631(c)<sup>1</sup> of this title], the expenditures authorized by this section shall be treated as a cost specified in section 9611(c) of this title.

**(g) Response**

The provisions of this section shall not affect the implementation of other response actions within the Emergency Declaration Area that the Administrator has determined (before October 17, 1986) to be necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.

**(h) Definitions**

For purposes of this section:

**(1) Emergency Declaration Area**

The terms “Emergency Declaration Area” and “Love Canal Emergency Declaration Area” mean the Emergency Declaration Area

as defined in section 950, paragraph (2) of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, Chapter 259, Laws of 1980, as in effect on October 17, 1986.

**(2) Private property**

As used in subsection (a), the term “private property” means all property which is not owned by a department, agency, or instrumentality of—

- (A) the United States, or
- (B) the State of New York (or any public agency or authority thereof).

(Pub. L. 96-510, title III, §312, as added Pub. L. 99-499, title II, §213(b), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1727.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 9631 of this title, referred to in subsec. (f), was repealed by Pub. L. 99-499, title V, §517(c)(1), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1774.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

LOVE CANAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION; CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 99-499, title II, §213(a), Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1726, provided that:

“(1) The area known as Love Canal located in the city of Niagara Falls and the town of Wheatfield, New York, was the first toxic waste site to receive national attention. As a result of that attention Congress investigated the problems associated with toxic waste sites and enacted CERCLA [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.)] to deal with these problems.

“(2) Because Love Canal came to the Nation’s attention prior to the passage of CERCLA and because the fund under CERCLA was not available to compensate for all of the hardships endured by the citizens in the area, Congress has determined that special provisions are required. These provisions do not affect the lawfulness, implementation, or selection of any other response actions at Love Canal or at any other facilities.”

COORDINATION OF TITLES I TO IV OF PUB. L. 99-499

Any provision of titles I to IV of Pub. L. 99-499, imposing any tax, premium, or fee; establishing any trust fund; or authorizing expenditures from any trust fund, to have no force or effect, see section 531 of Pub. L. 99-499, set out as a note under section 1 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

**§ 9662. Limitation on contract and borrowing authority**

Any authority provided by this Act, including any amendment made by this Act, to enter into contracts to obligate the United States or to incur indebtedness for the repayment of which the United States is liable shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

(Pub. L. 99-499, §3, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1614.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 99-499, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1613, known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

1986 Amendment note set out under section 9601 of this title and Tables.

#### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and not as part of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 which comprises this chapter.

### SUBCHAPTER IV—POLLUTION INSURANCE

#### § 9671. Definitions

As used in this subchapter—

##### (1) Insurance

The term “insurance” means primary insurance, excess insurance, reinsurance, surplus lines insurance, and any other arrangement for shifting and distributing risk which is determined to be insurance under applicable State or Federal law.

##### (2) Pollution liability

The term “pollution liability” means liability for injuries arising from the release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.

##### (3) Risk retention group

The term “risk retention group” means any corporation or other limited liability association taxable as a corporation, or as an insurance company, formed under the laws of any State—

(A) whose primary activity consists of assuming and spreading all, or any portion, of the pollution liability of its group members;

(B) which is organized for the primary purpose of conducting the activity described under subparagraph (A);

(C) which is chartered or licensed as an insurance company and authorized to engage in the business of insurance under the laws of any State; and

(D) which does not exclude any person from membership in the group solely to provide for members of such a group a competitive advantage over such a person.

##### (4) Purchasing group

The term “purchasing group” means any group of persons which has as one of its purposes the purchase of pollution liability insurance on a group basis.

##### (5) State

The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

(Pub. L. 96-510, title IV, §401, as added Pub. L. 99-499, title II, §210(a), formerly §210, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1716; renumbered §210(a), Pub. L. 99-563, §11(c)(1), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3177.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### STATE POWERS AND AUTHORITIES UNDER RISK RETENTION AMENDMENTS OF 1986

Pub. L. 99-499, title II, §210(b), as added by Pub. L. 99-563, §11(c)(1), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3177, provided

that: “For purposes of subsection (a) of this section [enacting this subchapter], the powers and authorities of States addressed by the Risk Retention Amendments of 1986 [Pub. L. 99-563, see Short Title of 1986 Amendment note set out under section 3901 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade] are in addition to those of this Act [see Short Title of 1986 Amendment note set out under section 9601 of this title].”

#### § 9672. State laws; scope of subchapter

##### (a) State laws

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to affect either the tort law or the law governing the interpretation of insurance contracts of any State. The definitions of pollution liability and pollution liability insurance under any State law shall not be applied for the purposes of this subchapter, including recognition or qualification of risk retention groups or purchasing groups.

##### (b) Scope of subchapter

The authority to offer or to provide insurance under this subchapter shall be limited to coverage of pollution liability risks and this subchapter does not authorize a risk retention group or purchasing group to provide coverage of any other line of insurance.

(Pub. L. 96-510, title IV, §402, as added Pub. L. 99-499, title II, §210(a), formerly §210, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1716; renumbered §210(a), Pub. L. 99-563, §11(c)(1), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3177.)

#### § 9673. Risk retention groups

##### (a) Exemption

Except as provided in this section, a risk retention group shall be exempt from the following:

(1) A State law, rule, or order which makes unlawful, or regulates, directly or indirectly, the operation of a risk retention group.

(2) A State law, rule, or order which requires or permits a risk retention group to participate in any insurance insolvency guaranty association to which an insurer licensed in the State is required to belong.

(3) A State law, rule, or order which requires any insurance policy issued to a risk retention group or any member of the group to be countersigned by an insurance agent or broker residing in the State.

(4) A State law, rule, or order which otherwise discriminates against a risk retention group or any of its members.

##### (b) Exceptions

###### (1) State laws generally applicable

Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to affect the applicability of State laws generally applicable to persons or corporations. The State in which a risk retention group is chartered may regulate the formation and operation of the group.

###### (2) State regulations not subject to exemption

Subsection (a) shall not apply to any State law which requires a risk retention group to do any of the following:

(A) Comply with the unfair claim settlement practices law of the State.

(B) Pay, on a nondiscriminatory basis, applicable premium and other taxes which are