

State of Misconsin LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

RESEARCH APPENDIX PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM DRAFTING FILE Appendix A ... Part 03 of 04

Date Transfer Requested: 01/23/2006 (Per: RCT)

The $\underline{2005}$ drafting file for

LRB-1287 (transferred)

LRB-1288 (transferred)

LRB-1290 (transferred)

LRB-1390 (transferred)

where used to create ...

LRB 05-3740

The attached 2005 draft was incorporated into the new 2005 draft listed above. For research purposes, this cover sheet and the attached drafting file were added, as a appendix, to the new 2005 drafting file. If introduced this section will be scanned and added, as a separate appendix, to the electronic drafting file folder.

2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 12/17/2004

Received: 12/17/2004 Wanted: As time permits					Received By: btradewe Identical to LRB:					
This file	may be shown	n to any legislato	or: NO		Drafter: btradev	we				
May Con	itact:				Addl. Drafters:					
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Submit v	ia email: YES									
Requeste	r's email:	Sen.Roessl	er@legis.sta	ıte.wi.us						
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LRB-1290 04/13/2005 02:14:21 PM Page 2

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 04/11/2005
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2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Receive	ed: 12/17/2004				Received By: btradewe				
Wanted	l: As time pern	nits	Identical to LRB:						
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2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 12/17/2004

Wanted: As time permits					Identical to LRB:				
For: Car	rol Roessler (6	508) 266-5300	By/Representing: Karen Asbjornson						
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Subject:	Enviro	nment - env. cl		Extra Copies:					
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Requeste	er's email:	Sen.Roessl	er@legis.sta	ate.wi.us					
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2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 12/17/2004 Received By: btradewe

Wanted: **As time permits** Identical to LRB:

For: Carol Roessler (608) 266-5300 By/Representing: Karen Asbjornson

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**Drafter: **btradewe**

May Contact: Addl. Drafters:

Subject: Environment - env. cleanup Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email: Sen.Roessler@legis.state.wi.us

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Brownfields, inspection, engineering, repair, and monitoring conditions for closed sites

Instructions:

See Attached

Drafting History:

Vers. <u>Drafted</u> <u>Reviewed</u> <u>Typed</u> <u>Proofed</u> <u>Submitted</u> <u>Jacketed</u> <u>Required</u>

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Recommended Changes to Wisconsin Statutes By the Brownfields Study Group

and agency approvals. Clarify that DNR can enforce that requirement. Clarify that the deed restriction runs with the land.
Clarify that the deed restriction runs with the land.

Recommended Changes to Wisconsin Statutes By the Brownfields Study Group

Create a statutory amendment to s.75.69(2), Wis. Stats., that Revenue would allow a county or city of the first class to transfer tax DNR delinquent property it owns, without using the competitive bidding process, if environmental pollution is present and the property meets the definition of a brownfield under s.292.75(1)(a), Wis. Stats.	allow a county to execute a tax deed under s.75.14(1), Wis. Stats., to an individual under the same conditions as prescribed under s.75.106, Wis. Stats.; allow the individual who has elected to accept a tax deed under the above conditions to commence an action to bar former owners under s.75.39, Wis. Stats.	Adopt the federal brownfields tax deduction for cleanup costs Revenue associated with non-petroleum contamination	The first change would eliminate the need for the department to create an insurance mechanism for voluntary parties at the time their site investigation is approved. The second change provides the department access to a property if natural attenuation has or is suspected to have failed, once a Certificate has been issued. Presently, only landfills that are not municipal solid waste sites may obtain a VPLE certificate. Expand this to include wider universe of landfills	This change provides that a local governmental unit that is exempt from the clean—up requirements for a property is also exempt from solid waste management standards and other legal requirements relating to solid waste for that property. This would not apply to licensed or approved facilities, nor a facility where the local government caused the contamination.	Eliminate the use of the Intent to Apply (ITA) form, and the DNR December 31 deadline associated with it direct financing for Phase I and III environmental
LRB #03-3314/1 Create a si would allow delinquent bidding pro property m s.292.75(1	-allow a co Stats., to a prescribed -allow the i under the a	No, need new bill draft Adopt the f	And the second of the second o	LRB# 03-1318/1 This change prevent from the exempt from the exempt from the exempt from the exempt from the facility where the contamination.	LRB# 03-3324 -Ellminate December -direct final assessment
Modify Negotiated Sale In Lieu Of Bidding For Tax Delinquent Brownfields Properties	Assign Judgment Of A Tax Deed Without Taking Title	Adoption of Federal Brownfields Tax Deduction into State Tax Code	Changes to Voluntary Party Liability Exemption statute, s. 292.15: Eliminate Interim Liability Exemption for Voluntary Parties – (292.15(2)(at) Natural Attenuation at Voluntary Party Sites - clarify Expand definition of landfills that may receive the VPLE.	Local Government Liability Exemption for Certain Types of Solid Waste Sites	Streamline the Land Recyding Loan Program (LRLP)



Need new bill draft

New Bill Draft: Enforceability of Environmental Response Maintenance, Monitoring and Inspection Requirements post-State Agency Clean-up Approval (this is in lieu of adopting the State Uniform Environmental Covenants Act)

Nearly everywhere in the United States, including Wisconsin, state and local governments are struggling to deal with the problem of brownfields – vacant, abandoned or underused properties with varying degrees of environmental contamination. Reclaiming these properties for beneficial uses can be very difficult and expensive. Total cleanup, if possible, would often cost much more than the market value of the property. However, if a legal mechanism can be developed for long-term control of the use of the land and to require maintenance of remedial measures (such as caps to prevent direct contact or to minimize the infiltration of precipitation), many properties could be safely returned to use and may be bought and sold for redevelopment. It appears that current real property law may be inadequate to achieve this goal, however.

Various common-law doctrines in property law have been used in other states to successfully challenge restrictive covenants that state governments have sought to impose to control the use of contaminated brownfields. At its 2003 Annual Meeting, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws approved a "Uniform Environmental Covenants Act" that seeks to establish the legal validity and enforceability of environmental covenants by specifically providing that historic common law doctrines are not applicable to environmental covenants. However, the Uniform Act is complex, provides that mortgages and other previously recorded interests in the land have priority over a new environmental covenant, and requires rather cumbersome procedures to establish, modify or terminate environmental covenants in order to protect the interests of property owners, lien holders, and local units of government.

In order to establish a more efficient process for creating and modifying enforceable brownfield environmental restrictions that does not involve the recording of a document in the chain of title records at the county Register of Deeds office, the Brownfields Study Group has proposed an alternative approach. The Brownfields Study Group believes that this alternative approach will be less objectionable than the "Uniform Act" would be, because statutory limitations on the use of land with some residual contamination would not be viewed as a defect that would limit the desirability of the property for purchase or redevelopment, like a deed restriction would.

Draft Proposal:

- Amend the ss. 94.73, 101.44, and 292.11, Wis. Stats. (Commerce, DATCP and DNR spill cleanup laws), to provide that the property owner has the responsibility to maintain engineering controls (such a caps or soil covers) on property with residual hazardous substance contamination and the responsibility to comply with land use restrictions and any other property conditions that are put in place at the time that a state agency approves of a clean up ("response action") or at the time that a state agency closes an environmental contamination case. This would make the enforceability of engineering controls, land use restrictions and other property conditions uniformly applicable, regardless of which state agency has jurisdiction over the response action.
- Require that persons who own the property be held responsible for the following conditions, unless the responsibility was contractually assumed by, or otherwise assigned to, another entity who is complying with all applicable conditions:
 - maintaining and repairing any remedial measures on the property; and
 - Conducting any needed investigation or remediation activities if structural impediments are removed which previously prevented a complete investigation or remediation.
- Require that persons who own or occupy the property must comply with land use restrictions that were put in place by the agency with jurisdiction over the site at the time that a response action is approved or at the time that the case is closed, including limiting the use of the property to industrial land uses where non-industrial soil cleanup standards are exceeded.

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- Require that the person who applies for case closure of a site which includes property with residual contamination that the applicant does not own must send written notice to the owners of all properties with residual contamination within that site, including the source property, at the time that the application for closure is filed.
- Limitations on land use and other environmental conditions would be listed in the closure letter or certificate of completion, at the time of state agency approval of the case closure, as well as being listed in the written approval of the response action (if there is one before a case closure decision is made) and on the electronic registry database maintained by the DNR, pursuant to s. 292.57, Stats.
- Listing on the registry (and the payment of any applicable fees) would be required as part of an agency's approval of the response action, or as part of the agency's approval of case closure if the response action is not reviewed until case closure.
- If a person wants to undertake actions on a property that would otherwise be prohibited or limited by a land use restriction or other property condition listed on the registry, the person would be required to obtain written approval from the agency with jurisdiction over the hazardous substance contamination.

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Addon?

Brown fields editorial/ house cleaning

LRB 3-3321/1 Update Environmental Repair Law

- Page 2, Lines 10-11: the words "most recent Wisconsin remedial response site evaluation report, including the" should be deleted in addition to deleting the word "inventory."
- Page 2, Line 12: the phrase "and other properties" should be inserted before "that are" to be consistent with the other provisions in s. 292.31 (1) where "or other property" is proposed to be added after "a site or facility."
- Page 3, Line 12: either delete "of sites or facilities" (so that it reads: "the data base under subd. 1 is not a rule.") or add "and other properties" after "sites or facilities" to be consistent with other provisions in s. 292.31 (1) where "or other property" is proposed to be added after "a site or facility."
- Page 4, Line 2: Retain the word "for" that is proposed to be deleted.
- Page 4, Lines 14-15. Delete "in a town with a population greater than 10,000." All sites or facilities that have caused the contamination of a municipal water system should be given high priority.
- Page 4, Lines 15-18. The last sentence in s. 292.31 (3)(c) should be deleted. It is obsolete, and there is no need to simply amend or update this provision.
- Page 5, Lines 13-22. Section 292.31 (5) should be repealed instead of amended. This provision is obsolete, and is no longer needed.



State of Misconsin 2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3321/1 RCT:kmg:pg

2003 BILL

AN ACT to repeal 292.31 (1) (a) 2., 292.31 (1) (c) and 292.31 (3) (cm); to amend 227.01 (13) (zc), 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g., 292.31 (1) (title), 292.31 (1) (a) 3., 292.31 (1) (a) 4., 292.31 (1) (b) 1., 292.31 (2) (intro.), 292.31 (2) (a), 292.31 (3) (c), 292.31 (3) (d), 292.31 (4) and 292.31 (5); and to repeal and recreate 292.31 (1) (a) (title) and 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes; relating to: identification and cleanup of properties that are environmentally contaminated and granting rule—making authority.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law requires the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to compile and maintain an inventory of sites or facilities that may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution. DNR must compile a revised list every four years. DNR must also create a list ranking the sites or facilities on the inventory in order of the hazard that they pose to public health or welfare or the environment. The law requires DNR to begin cleanups on all of those sites that are determined to present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment by January 1, 2000.

This bill eliminates the requirements for the contaminated site inventory and hazard ranking. Under this bill, DNR is required to compile and make available a data base of all known sites or facilities that are environmentally contaminated. The

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bill also eliminates the deadline for beginning cleanups at sites that present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment.

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For further information see the state fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 227.01 (13) (zc) of the statutes is amended to read: 1 227.01 (13) (zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking a data base under 2 3 s. 292.31. SECTION 2. 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. of the statutes is amended to read: 4. 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. A review to determine if the real property is listed in any of 5 the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human 6 health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605 7 (a) (8) (B); the federal environmental protection agency's information system for the 8 comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act, 42 USC 9 9601 to 9675, (CERCLIS); and the department's most recent Wisconsin remedial 10 response site evaluation report, including the inventory data base of sites or facilities 11 which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution that are 12 environmentally contaminated required by s. 292.31 (1) (a); and the department's 13 14 registry of abandoned landfills. Section 3. 292.31 (1) (title) of the statutes is amended to read: 15 292.31 (1) (title) INVENTORY DATA BASE; ANALYSIS; HAZARD RANKING. 16

SECTION 4. 292.31 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

SECTION 5. 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

292.31 (1) (a) (title) Data base.

and make available
292.31 (1) (a) 1. The department shall compile, maintain, and make available
to the public a data base of all sites or facilities and other properties at which the
discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution has been
reported to the department. The department shall update the data base regularly.
SECTION 6. 292.31 (1) (a) 2. of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 7. 292.31 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
292.31 (1) (a) 3. The decision of the department to include a site or facility or
other property on the inventory data base under subd. 1. or exclude a site or facility
from the inventory data base is not subject to judicial review.
SECTION 8. 292.31 (1) (a) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:
292.31 (1) (a) 4. Notwithstanding s. 227.01 (13) or 227.10 (1), the list data base
of sites or facilities which results from the inventory under subd. 1. is not a rule.
SECTION 9. 292.31 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
292.31 (1) (b) 1. The department may take direct action under subd. 2. or 3. or
may enter into a contract with any person to take the action. The department may
take action under subd. 2. or 3. regardless of whether a site or facility is included on
the inventory under par. (a) or the hazard ranking list under par. (c).
SECTION 10. 292.31 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 11. 292.31 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
292.31 (2) Environmental response Plan Rules (intro.) The department shall
promulgate by rule a waste facility environmental response plan. The plan shall
contain rules relating to investigation and remedial action for sites or facilities and
other properties at which the air, land, or waters of the state have been affected by
the discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution, including
all of the following provisions:

SECTION 12.	292.31	(2)	(a)	of the	statutes	is	amended to read	:E
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292.31 (2) (a) Methods for preparing the inventory and conducting the analysis under sub. (1) investigating the degree and extent of contamination for actions under sub. (3).

SECTION 13. 292.31 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (3) (c) Sequence of remedial action. In determining the sequence for taking remedial action under this subsection, the department shall consider the hazard ranking of significance to public health, the community, and the environment of each site or facility, the amount of funds available, the information available about each site or facility, the willingness and ability of an owner, operator or other responsible person to undertake or assist in remedial action, the availability of federal funds under 42 USC 9601, et seq., and other relevant factors. The department shall give the highest priority to remedial action at sites or facilities which have caused contamination of a municipal water system in a town with a population greater than 10,000. If any such site or facility is eligible for federal funds under 42 USC s. 9601 to 9675, but the federal funds will not be available before January 1, 2000, the department shall proceed with remedial action using state funds.

SECTION 14. 292.31 (3) (cm) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 15. 292.31 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (3) (d) Emergency responses. Notwithstanding rules promulgated under this section, the hazard ranking list, or the considerations for taking action under par. (c) or the remedial action schedule under par. (cm), the department may take emergency action under this subsection and subs. (1) and (7) at a site or facility if delay will result in imminent risk to public health or safety or the environment.

The department is not required to hold a hearing under par. (f) if emergency action is taken under this paragraph. The decision of the department to take emergency action is a final decision of the agency subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

Section 16. 292.31 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (4) Monitoring costs at nonapproved facilities owned or operated by Municipalities. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2) or the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), the department shall pay that portion of the cost of any monitoring requirement which is to be paid under s. 289.31 (7) (f) from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

SECTION 17. 292.31 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (5) MUNICIPAL INCINERATOR ASH TESTING. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2), the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), or the monitoring costs under sub. (4), the department shall pay the cost incurred by a municipality after June 30, 1986, and before January 30, 1988, for testing required to determine whether the ash from a municipally owned incinerator is hazardous. The department shall make payments under this subsection from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

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AN ACT to repeal 292.31 (1) (a) 2., 292.31 (1) (c) and 292.31 (3) (cm); to amend

227.01 (13) (zc), 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g., 292.31 (1) (title), 292.31 (1) (a) 3., 292.31 (1)

(a) 4., 292.31 (1) (b) 1., 292.31 (2) (intro.), 292.31 (2) (a), 292.31 (3) (c), 292.31

(3) (d), 292.31 (4) and 292.31 (5); and to repeal and recreate 292.31 (1) (a)

(title) and 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes; relating to: identification and cleanup of properties that are environmentally contaminated and granting contamination

rule-making authority.

Analysis by the I agistation B. a later version. Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law requires the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to compile and maintain an inventory of sites or facilities that may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution. DNR must compile a revised list every four years. DNR must also create a list ranking the sites or facilities on the inventory in order of the hazard that they pose to public health or welfare or the environment. The law requires DNR to begin cleanups on all of those sites that are determined to present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment by January 1, 2000.

This bill eliminates the requirements for the contaminated site inventory and hazard ranking. Under this bill, DNR is required to compile and make available a data base of all known sites or facilities that are environmentally contaminated. The

-properties

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bill also eliminates the deadline for beginning cleanups at sites that present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment.

For further information see the **state** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 227.01 (13) (zc) of the statutes is amended to read: 1 227.01 (13) (zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking a data base under s. 292.31. **Section 2.** 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. of the statutes is amended to read: 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. A review to determine if the real property is listed in any of the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human 6 7 health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605 (a) (8) (B); the federal environmental protection agency's information system for the 8 9 comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act, 42 USC 10 9601 to 9675, (CERCLIS); and the department's most recent Wisconsin remedial response site evaluation report, including the inventory data base of sites or facilities 11 which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution that are 12 environmentally contaminated required by s. 292.31 (1) (a); and the department's 13 14 registry of abandoned landfills. **SECTION 3.** 292.31 (1) (title) of the statutes is amended to read: 15 (16)292.31 (1) (title) INVENTORY DATA BASE; ANALYSIS; HAZARD RANKING.

SECTION 4. 292.31 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

SECTION 5. 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

292.31 (1) (a) (title) Database. $\sqrt{}$

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1	292.31 (1) (a) 1. The department shall compile, maintain, and make available
2	to the public a data base of all sites or facilities and other properties at which the
3	discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution has been
4	reported to the department. The department shall update the data base regularly.
5	SECTION 6. 292.31 (1) (a) 2. of the statutes is repealed.
6	SECTION 7. 292.31 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
7	292.31 (1) (a) 3. The decision of the department to include a site or facility or
8	other property on the inventory data base under subd. 1. or exclude a site or facility
9	from the inventory data base is not subject to judicial review.
10	SECTION 8. 292.31 $\stackrel{\times}{(1)}$ (a) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:
11)	292.31 (1) (a) 4. Notwithstanding s. 227.01 (13) or 227.10 (1), the list data base
12)	of sites or facilities which results from the inventory under subd. 1. is not a rule.
13	SECTION 9. 292.31 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
14	292.31 (1) (b) 1. The department may take direct action under subd. 2. or 3. or
15	may enter into a contract with any person to take the action. The department may
16	take action under subd. 2. or 3. regardless of whether a site or facility is included on
17	the inventory under par. (a) or the hazard ranking list under par. (c).
18	SECTION 10. 292.31 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.
19	SECTION 11. 292.31 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
20	292.31 (2) Environmental response Plan Rules. (intro.) The department shall
21	promulgate by rule a waste facility environmental response plan. The plan shall
22	contain rules relating to investigation and remedial action for sites or facilities and
23	other properties at which the air, land, or waters of the state have been affected by
24	the discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution, including
25	all of the following provisions:

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1	SECTION 12. 292.31 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	292.31 (2) (a) Methods for preparing the inventory and conducting the analysis
3	under sub. (1) investigating the degree and extent of contamination for actions under
4	sub. (3). √
5	SECTION 13. 292.31 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	292.31 (3) (c) Sequence of remedial action. In determining the sequence for
7	taking remedial action under this subsection, the department shall consider the
8 ~	hazard ranking of significance to public health, the community, and the environment
(9) ~	of each site or facility, the amount of funds available, the information available about
10	each site or facility, the willingness and ability of an owner, operator, or other
11	responsible person to undertake or assist in remedial action, the availability of
12	federal funds under 42 USC 9601, et seq., and other relevant factors. The
13	department shall give the highest priority to remedial action at sites or facilities
14)	which have caused contamination of a municipal water system in a town with a
15	population greater than 10,000. If any such site or facility is eligible for federal funds
16	under 42 USC s. 9601 to 9675, but the federal funds will not be available before
17	January 1, 2000, the department shall proceed with remedial action using state
18	funds.
19	SECTION 14. 292.31 (3) (cm) of the statutes is repealed.
20	SECTION 15. 292.31 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	292.31 (3) (d) Emergency responses. Notwithstanding rules promulgated
22	under this section, the hazard ranking list, \underline{or} the considerations for taking action

292.31 (3) (d) Emergency responses. Notwithstanding rules promulgated under this section, the hazard ranking list, or the considerations for taking action under par. (c) or the remedial action schedule under par. (cm), the department may take emergency action under this subsection and subs. (1) and (7) at a site or facility if delay will result in imminent risk to public health or safety or the environment.

The department is not required to hold a hearing under par. (f) if emergency action is taken under this paragraph. The decision of the department to take emergency action is a final decision of the agency subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

SECTION 16. 292.31 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (4) Monitoring costs at nonapproved facilities owned or operated by Municipalities. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2) or the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), the department shall pay that portion of the cost of any monitoring requirement which is to be paid under s. 289.31 (7) (f) from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

SECTION 17. 292.31 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (5) MUNICIPAL INCINERATOR ASH TESTING. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2), the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), or the monitoring costs under sub. (4), the department shall pay the cost incurred by a municipality after June 30, 1986, and before January 30, 1988, for testing required to determine whether the ash from a municipally owned incinerator is hazardous. The department shall make payments under this subsection from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

(d-n)

(END)

2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Insert 2-3

Section 1. 292.12 of the statutes is created to read:

292.12 Sites with residual contamination. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

- (a) "Agency with administrative authority" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 94.75 (2), the department of commerce with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 101.144 (2) (a), or the department of natural resources with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 292.11 (7).
- (b) "Case closure" means a determination by the agency with administrative authority, based on information available to the agency with administrative authority, that no further remedial action is necessary at a site that was contaminated by a hazardous substance. √
- (c) "Engineering control" means a cap, soil cover, or other method of containing contamination. $\sqrt{}$
- (d) "Remedial action" means action that is taken in response to a discharge of a hazardous substance and that is necessary to restore the environment to the extent practicable and to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge to the air, lands, and waters of this state.
- (2) AGENCY AUTHORITY. The agency with administrative authority may do any of the following as a condition of approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure letter if residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial action at the site: $\sqrt{}$
 - (a) Require maintenance of an engineering control on the site. √



- (b) Require an investigation of the extent of residual contamination and the performance of any necessary remedial action if a building or other structural impediment is removed that had prevented a complete investigation or remedial action of the site.
- (c) Impose limitations on land use and other conditions related to property that the agency with administrative authority over the site determines are necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare and the environment.

****NOTE: Is this sufficiently clear? I am uncertain about what kinds of conditions it is intended to authorize. Is it intended to authorize monitoring requirements? If so, does the language need to be changed? Or should monitoring requirements be included in par. (a)?

- (3) Database. (a) The department shall maintain a database listing sites for which remedial action has been approved or a case closure letter has been is sued issued and that have residual contamination and shall make the database available to the public. The department shall include any requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) in the database, subject to modification under sub. (6).
- (b) If residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial action at the site, the agency with administrative authority shall, as a condition of approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure letter, list the site, and any requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c), on the database maintained by the department under par. (a) and require the person requesting case closure to pay a fee established by the department for that listing.
- (4) Notification of Residual Contamination. Before a person applies for case closure for a site that includes any property that has residual contamination and is not owned by the person, the person shall provide written notification of the residual contamination to the owner of that property.



****Note: Should the notice contain any other information?

- (5) COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS. (a) A person who owns property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with requirements described in sub. (2) (a) or (b) shall comply with those requirements without regard to when the person obtained the property, unless another person has a legally enforceable responsibility to comply with the requirements.
- (b) A person who owns or occupies property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with limitations or conditions described in sub. (2) (c) shall comply with those limitations or conditions without regard to when the person obtained or occupied the property. \checkmark
- (6) Modification of Requirements. A person may request the agency with administrative authority over a site to change or eliminate a requirement, limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) with respect to a site. If the agency with administrative authority agrees to change or eliminate a requirement, limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) it shall provide written approval to the person and shall change the listing under sub. (3) (b) for the site accordingly.

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1290/P1dn RCT:...:...

(date)

This is a preliminary draft of the proposal related to sites that have residual contamination after a cleanup is conducted. It also includes last session's draft (03-3321/1) relating to the environmental repair program (s. 292.31), with changes that were requested in the drafting instructions.

The language related to sites that have residual contamination (proposed s. 292.12) should be reviewed carefully to ensure that it complies with the intent of the request. The language is based on instructions dated 12/08/04. In particular, I am uncertain as to whether the language in the draft carries out the intent of the first three points of the instructions (by which I mean the first three full paragraphs), which seemed to me to overlap in some ways. I was also uncertain what was intended by some of the terms used and uncertain whether some terms were intended to mean the same thing. For example, does "remedial measures" mean the same thing as "engineering controls" and does "other property conditions" mean the same thing as "environmental conditions" (used in the fifth full paragraph of the instructions)? I have included a couple of specific questions in the draft itself.

It might be a good idea to broaden s. 292.57, which authorizes DNR to collect fees for placing information about certain properties into a database, so that it covers all of the properties to which proposed s. 292.12 applies.

Please contact me with any questions and redraft instructions. $\sqrt{}$

Rebecca C. Tradewell Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–7290

E-mail: becky.tradewell@legis.state.wi.us

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1290/P1dn RCT:lmk:rs

March 9, 2005

This is a preliminary draft of the proposal related to sites that have residual contamination after a cleanup is conducted. It also includes last session's draft (2003 LRB-3321/1) relating to the environmental repair program (s. 292.31), with changes that were requested in the drafting instructions.

The language related to sites that have residual contamination (proposed s. 292.12) should be reviewed carefully to ensure that it complies with the intent of the request. The language is based on instructions dated 12/08/04. In particular, I am uncertain as to whether the language in the draft carries out the intent of the first three points of the instructions (by which I mean the first three full paragraphs), which seemed to me to overlap in some ways. I was also uncertain what was intended by some of the terms used and uncertain whether some terms were intended to mean the same thing. For example, does "remedial measures" mean the same thing as "engineering controls" and does "other property conditions" mean the same thing as "environmental conditions" (used in the fifth full paragraph of the instructions)? I have included a couple of specific questions in the draft itself.

It might be a good idea to broaden s. 292.57, which authorizes DNR to collect fees for placing information about certain properties into a database, so that it covers all of the properties to which proposed s. 292.12 applies.

Please contact me with any questions and redraft instructions.

Rebecca C. Tradewell Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–7290

E-mail: becky.tradewell@legis.state.wi.us

Tradewell, Becky

From: Asbjornson, Karen

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 10:01 AM

To: Tradewell, Becky

Subject: FW: Comments on LRB 1290

Becky, Here are comments on the questions.

Thanks!

Karen Asbjornson Office of Senator Roessler

----Original Message-----From: Foss, Darsi J

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 9:44 AM

To: Asbjornson, Karen

Subject: Comments on LRB 1290

<<Landusecontrols.doc>>

Karen

Comments and responses to questions. This was a well-done first draft.

Darsi Foss, Chief Brownfields and Outreach Section Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (**)

Overarching issues:

- 1. **Quality**. This is very well thought out and developed draft. It is very simple, which is amazing on a difficult concept such as this. Again, well done.
- 2. **Retroactivity**. As written, would this apply to land use controls we have already placed on properties, in the form of deed restrictions? If not, is there a way to make this retroactive?
- 3. **Enforceability**. If someone does not comply with this, is there an enforcement mechanism we should include? For example, if the property owner does not maintain the land use control, and does not respond to enforcement, can we refer them to DOJ? Or is this inherent in chapter 292, and need not be repeated in s. 292.12? (I am asking this cause I imagine Linda Meyer will come back and cuff me in the head if I don't ask the question.)
- 4. **VPLE, s**. 292.15. It is my understanding that s. 292.12 would apply to properties which receive a voluntary party liability exemption? We hope that is correct.
- 5. Notification/data base. You are correct that we need to modify s. 292.57 to make it more generic, to cover fees we charge at the end of a cleanup for properties which have BOTH residual groundwater and soil contamination remaining, as well as those where engineering controls have been placed as a condition of closure. In addition, we have attached executive budget changes to s. 292.57 and appropriation 20.370(2)(dh). This proposed change puts all of the fees at closure into the same appropriation.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT *to repeal* 292.31 (1) (a) 2., 292.31 (1) (c), 292.31 (3) (cm) and 292.31 (5); *to amend* 227.01 (13) (zc), 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g., 292.31 (1) (title), 292.31 (1) (a) 3., 292.31 (1) (a) 4., 292.31 (1) (b) 1., 292.31 (2) (intro.), 292.31 (2) (a), 292.31 (3) (c), 292.31 (3) (d) and 292.31 (4); *to repeal and recreate* 292.31 (1) (a) (title) and 292.31 (1) (a) 1.; and *to create* 292.12 of the statutes; *relating to:* identification and cleanup of properties that are environmentally contaminated, properties with residual contamination, and granting rulemaking authority.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a later version.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 227.01 (13) (zc) of the statutes is amended to read: 227.01 **(13)** (zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking a database under s. 292.31.

SECTION 2. 292.12 of the statutes is created to read:

292.12 Sites with residual contamination. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

- (a) "Agency with administrative authority" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 94.73 (2), the department of commerce with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 101.144 (2) (a), or the department of natural resources with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 292.11 (7).
- (b) "Case closure" means a determination by the agency with administrative

authority that no further remedial action is necessary at a site that was contaminated by a hazardous substance.

(c) "Engineering control" means a cap, soil cover, or other method of containing contamination.

We suggest this modified definition, that is more analogous to the s. NR 700.03(17) definition, yet different, in that the NR 700 definition needs to encompass engineering controls pre- and post-closure:

"Engineering control" means, in this chapter, an action designed and implemented to contain contamination or minimize the spread of contamination within a media or to another media, including, but are not limited to, a cap, soil cover or other containment or minimization methods.

(d) "Remedial action" means action that is taken in response to a discharge of a hazardous substance and that is necessary to restore the environment to the extent practicable and to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge to the air, lands, and waters of this state.

Do we need a definition of "site"? The NR 700 definition is: "Site means:

- (a) Any waste site as defined in s. 292.01(21), Stats., or
- (b) Any area where a hazardous substance has been discharged.
- **(2)** AGENCY AUTHORITY. The agency with administrative authority may do any of the following as a condition of approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure letter if residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial action at the site:
- (a) Require maintenance of an engineering control on the site.
- (b) Require an investigation of the extent of residual contamination and the performance of any necessary remedial action if a building or other structural impediment is removed that had prevented a complete investigation or remedial action at the site.
- (c) Impose limitations on land use and other conditions related to property that the agency with administrative authority over the site determines are necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare and the environment, <u>including s. 292.11(9)(e)4.</u>

****NOTE: Is this sufficiently clear? I am uncertain about what kinds of conditions it is intended to authorize. Is it intended to authorize monitoring requirements? If so, does the language need to be changed? Or should monitoring requirements be included in par. (a)?

Yes, I think it is clear. Linda's wish (which we all agreed with) was that if we gave case closure to an industrial site with high lead levels, the DNR may choose to put a deed restriction on that site. If the use was going to be changed to residential, then the person owning the property would need to come back to the DNR on what further requirements need to be met to change the land use from industrial to residential. Also, we want to make sure that a local government – that does not have to do an NR 700 cleanup because of the local government exemption – but may be required to put a cap on the site because they are making it a park, are subject to this as well – I don't if what the local government is doing could be considered a full remedial action, let alone a closure.

- (3) DATABASE. (a) The department shall maintain a database listing sites for which remedial action has been approved or a case closure letter has been issued and that have residual contamination and shall make the database available to the public. The department shall include any requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) in the database, subject to modification under sub. (6).
- (b) If residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial action at the site, the agency with administrative authority shall, as a condition of approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure letter, request that the department list the site, and any requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c), on the database maintained by the department under par. (a) and require the person requesting remedial action approval or case closure to provide the necessary information and pay a fee established by the department for that listing, or any modification requested under sub. (6).

We want to make sure in par. (b) that the person undertaking the cleanup is responsible for providing to the "administrative authority" the necessary information to close out the site and list the site in the database. DNR will receive that info from DATCP or Commerce and the fee, once closure is approved by the "administrative authority." We also want to be paid for any modifications requested under sub. (6).

(4) NOTIFICATION OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION. Before a person applies for case closure for a site that includes any property that has residual contamination and is not owned by the person, the person shall provide written notification of the residual contamination to the owner of that property.

****NOTE: Should the notice contain any other information? Yes, good point....

Including but not limited to the type of residual contamination, and a description and location of the engineering control.

- (5) COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS. (a) A person who owns property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with requirements described in sub. (2) (a) or (b) shall comply with those requirements without regard to when the person obtained the property, unless another person has a legally enforceable responsibility to comply with the requirements.
- (b) A person who owns or occupies property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with limitations or conditions described in sub. (2) (c) shall comply with those limitations or conditions without regard to when the person obtained or occupied the property.
- (6) MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS. A person may request the agency with administrative authority over a site to change or eliminate a requirement, limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) with respect to a site. If the agency with administrative authority agrees to change or eliminate a requirement, limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) it shall provide written approval to the person and shall change the listing under sub. (3) (b) for the site accordingly.

If you choose not add a definition of "site," we request that you change "a site" to "the case closure." Unfortunately, there are properties out there were both DNR and DATCP, or DNR and Commerce have made closure decisions on. Each agency should be limited to modifying its own closure decisions.

SECTION 3. 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. of the statutes is amended to read: 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. A review to determine if the real property is listed in any of the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605 (a) (8) (B); the federal environmental protection agency's information system for the comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act, 42 USC 9601 to 9675, (CERCLIS); and the department's most recent Wisconsin remedial response site evaluation report, including the inventory database of sites or facilities which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution and other properties that are environmentally contaminated required by s. 292.31 (1) (a); and the department's registry of abandoned landfills.

SECTION 4. 292.31 (1) (title) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 (1) (title) INVENTORY DATABASE; ANALYSIS; HAZARD RANKING.

SECTION 5. 292.31 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read: 292.31 (1) (a) (title) *Database*.

SECTION 6. 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read: 292.31 (1) (a) 1. The department shall compile, maintain, and make available to the public a database of all sites or facilities and other properties at which the discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution has been reported to the department. The department shall update the database regularly.

SECTION 7. 292.31 (1) (a) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 8. 292.31 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 (1) (a) 3. The decision of the department to include a site or facility or other property on the inventory database under subd. 1. or exclude a site or facility or other property from the inventory database is not subject to judicial review.

SECTION 9. 292.31 (1) (a) 4. of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 **(1)** (a) 4. Notwithstanding s. 227.01 (13) or 227.10 (1), the list of sites or facilities which results from the inventory database under subd. 1. is not a rule.

SECTION 10. 292.31 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 **(1)** (b) 1. The department may take direct action under subd. 2. or 3. or may enter into a contract with any person to take the action. The department may take action under subd. 2. or 3. regardless of whether a site or facility is included on the inventory under par. (a) or the hazard ranking list under par. (c).

SECTION 11. 292.31 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 12. 292.31 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 **(2)** ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE PLAN RULES. (intro.) The department shall promulgate by rule a waste facility environmental response plan. The plan shall contain rules relating to investigation and remedial action for sites or facilities and

SECTION 12

other properties at which the air, land, or waters of the state have been affected by the discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution, including all of the following provisions:

SECTION 13. 292.31 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 **(2)** (a) Methods for preparing the inventory and conducting the analysis under sub. (1) investigating the degree and extent of contamination for actions under sub. (3).

SECTION 14. 292.31 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 (3) (c) Sequence of remedial action. In determining the sequence for taking remedial action under this subsection, the department shall consider the hazard ranking of each site or facility, the amount of funds available, the information available about each site or facility, the willingness and ability of an owner, operator, or other responsible person to undertake or assist in remedial action, the availability of federal funds under 42 USC 9601, et seq., and other relevant factors. The department shall give the highest priority to remedial action at sites or facilities which have caused contamination of a municipal water system in a town with a population greater than 10,000. If any such site or facility is eligible for federal funds under 42 USC s. 9601 to 9675, but the federal funds will not be available before

SECTION 15. 292.31 (3) (cm) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 16. 292.31 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 **(3)** (d) *Emergency responses*. Notwithstanding rules promulgated under this section, the hazard ranking list, or the considerations for taking action under par. (c) or the remedial action schedule under par. (cm), the department may

January 1, 2000, the department shall proceed with remedial action using state

SECTION 16

funds.

take emergency action under this subsection and subs. (1) and (7) at a site or facility if delay will result in imminent risk to public health or safety or the environment. The department is not required to hold a hearing under par. (f) if emergency action is taken under this paragraph. The decision of the department to take emergency action is a final decision of the agency subject to judicial review under ch. 227. **SECTION 17.** 292.31 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 **(4)** MONITORING COSTS AT NONAPPROVED FACILITIES OWNED OR OPERATED BY

MUNICIPALITIES. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2) or the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), the department shall pay that portion of the cost of any monitoring requirement which is to be paid under s. 289.31 (7) (f) from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

SECTION 18. 292.31 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

As noted by LRB, s. 292.57 needs to be amended to reflect the fact that we presently put sites on our GIS registry if they have residual groundwater or soil contamination. In addition, we are proposing in s. 292.12 to add the land use control sites to the Registry. Also, the new draft should include the correct appropriation account, which is found in the attached PDF, and at the conclusion of this paper.

So, the amended ch. 292.57 would be a "Database of properties with residual contamination."

It would include:

- (1) existing 292.57 sites
- (2) sites subject to 292.12, and
- (3) sites subject to s. NR 726.05(2)(a) 3.

s. NR 726.05(2)(a) 3 states:

"For sites with soil contamination that exceeds generic or site-specific residual contaminant levels as determined under ss. NR 720.09, 720.11, and 720.19 at the time that case closure is requested, the properties within or partially within the contaminated site boundaries, including all public street and highway rights of way and railrod rights of way, shall be entered into a soil GIS registry....

I would imagine you will somehow humanize and shorten s. 726.05...

292.57 Database of properties on which groundwater

standards are exceeded. (1) In this section, "groundwater

standard" means an enforcement standard, as defined in s. 160.01

- (2), or a preventive action limit, as defined in s. 160.01 (6).
- (2) (a) The department may promulgate a rule specifying a fee for placing information concerning a property on which a groundwater standard is exceeded into a database.
- (b) Any moneys collected under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (2) (mi).

Text from Executive Budget:

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau ENVIRONMENT

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Under current law, DNR maintains a database containing information about properties on which groundwater standards are exceeded. DNR collects a fee for placing information about a property into that database. This bill changes the appropriation into which these fees are deposited.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 20.370 (2) (dh) of the statutes is amended to read:

20.370 (2) (dh) Solid waste management — remediated property. All moneys received under ss. 292.11 (7) (d) 2., 292.13 (3), 292.15 (5), 292.21 (1) (c) 1. d., 292.35 (13), 292.55 (2), 292.57 (2), and 292.94 for the department's activities related to the issuance of determinations under s. 292.13 (2), remedial action cost recovery under

SECTION 1

s. 292.35, remediation of property under ss. 292.11 (7) (d), 292.15 (2) and (4), and, 292.55 (1), and 292.57 and conducting reviews described in s. 292.94.

SECTION 2. 292.57 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

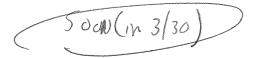
292.57 (2) (b) Any moneys collected under this subsection shall be credited to

the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (2) (mi) (dh).



State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1290/101
RCT:lmkxcs/M/



PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION







AN ACT to repeal 292.31 (1) (a) 2., 292.31 (1) (c), 292.31 (3) (cm) and 292.31 (5);

to amend 227.01 (13) (zc), 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g., 292.31 (1) (title), 292.31 (1) (a) 3.,

292.31 (1) (a) 4., 292.31 (1) (b) 1., 292.31 (2) (intro.), 292.31 (2) (a), 292.31 (3) (c),

292.31 (3) (d) and 292.31 (4); to repeal and recreate 292.31 (1) (a) (title) and

292.31 (1) (a) 1.; and to create 292.12 of the statutes; relating to: identification

and cleanup of properties that are environmentally contaminated, properties

with residual contamination, and granting rule—making authority.

Analysis inset 1

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a later version.

12 from 03-3321 The po

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1-8 8 (Fiemos-0155)

SECTION 1. 227.01 (13) (zc) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.01 (13) (zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking a database under

25

action at the site.

1	Section 2. 292.12 of the statutes is created to read:
2	292.12 Sites with residual contamination. (1) Definitions. In this section:
3	(a) "Agency with administrative authority" means the department of
4	agriculture, trade and consumer protection with respect to a site over which it has
5	jurisdiction under s. 94.73 (2), the department of commerce with respect to a site over
6	which it has jurisdiction under s. 101.144 (2) (a), or the department of natural
7	resources with respect to a site over which it has jurisdiction under s. 292.11 //.
8	(b) "Case closure" means a determination by the agency with administrative
9	authority that no further remedial action is necessary at a site that was
10	contaminated by a hazardous substance. an action designed and implement
11)	(c) "Engineering control" means a cap, soil cover, or other method of containing
$\widehat{12}$	contamination or minimize the spread of contamination, including a cap or soil
13	(d) "Remedial action" means action that is taken in response to a discharge of
14	a hazardous substance and that is necessary to restore the environment to the extent
15	practicable and to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge to the air, lands, and
16	waters of this state.
17	(2) AGENCY AUTHORITY. The agency with administrative authority may do any
18	of the following as a condition of approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure
19	letter if residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial
20	action at the site:
21	(a) Require maintenance of an engineering control on the site.
22	(b) Require an investigation of the extent of residual contamination and the
23	performance of any necessary remedial action if a building or other structural
24	impediment is removed that had prevented a complete investigation or remedial

1	(c) Impose limitations on land use and other conditions related to property that
2	the agency with administrative authority over the site determines are necessary to
3	protect public health, safety, and welfare and the environment.
	****Note: Is this sufficiently clear? I am uncertain about what kinds of conditions it is intended to authorize. Is it intended to authorize monitoring requirements? If so, does the language need to be changed? Or should monitoring requirements be included in par. (a)?
4	(3) DATABASE. (a) The department shall maintain a database listing sites for
5	which remedial action has been approved or a case closure letter has been issued and
6	that have residual contamination and shall make the database available to the
7	public. The department shall include any requirements, limitations, or conditions
8	imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) in the database, subject to modification under sub.
9	(6) is and shall include any action that the department has directed to be taken under 1. 50292.11(9)(e) 40
10	(b) If residual contamination remains on a site after the conclusion of remedial
11	action at the site, the agency with administrative authority shall, as a condition of
(12) (approving remedial action or of issuing a case closure letter list the department to
13	requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c), on the
14	database maintained by the department under par. (a) and require the person
<u>(15)</u>	requesting case closure to pay a fee established by the department for the listing. (4) NOTIFICATION OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION. Before a person applies for case
16	(4) NOTIFICATION OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION. Before a person applies for case
17	closure for a site that includes any property that has residual contamination and is
18	not owned by the person, the person shall provide written notification of the residual
19	contamination to the owner of that property.
	***NOTE: Should the notice contain any other information?
20	(5) COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS. (a) A person who owns
21	property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with requirements described in sub. (2) (a)
22	or (b) shall comply with those requirements without regard to when the person

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1	obtained the property, unless another person has a legally enforceable responsibility
2	to comply with the requirements.
3	(b) A person who owns or occupies property that is listed under sub. (3) (b) with
4	limitations or conditions described in sub. (2) (c) shall comply with those limitations
5	or conditions without regard to when the person obtained or occupied the property.
6	(6) Modification of requirements. A person may request the agency with
7	administrative authority over a site to change or eliminate a requirement,
8	limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) with respect to a site. If the
9	agency with administrative authority agrees to change or eliminate a requirement,
10)	limitation, or condition imposed under sub. (2) (a) to (c) it shall provide written approval to the person and shall change the listing under sub. (3) (b) for the site
11)	
$\widehat{12}$	accordingly Band shall require the person to pay a fee established by the
13	accordingly ford shall require the person to pay a fee established by the SECTION 3. 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. of the statutes is amended to read:
14	292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. A review to determine if the real property is listed in any of
15	the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human
16	health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605

the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605 (a) (8) (B); the federal environmental protection agency's information system for the comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act, 42 USC 9601 to 9675, (CERCLIS); and the department's most recent Wisconsin remedial response site evaluation report, including the inventory database of sites or facilities which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution and other properties that are environmentally contaminated required by s. 292.31 (1) (a); and the department's registry of abandoned landfills.

SECTION 4. 292.31 (1) (title) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.31 (1) (title) INVENTORY DATABASE; ANALYSIS; HAZARD RANKING.

1	SECTION 5. 292.31 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
2	292.31 (1) (a) (title) Database.
3	SECTION 6. 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
4	292.31 (1) (a) 1. The department shall compile, maintain, and make available
5	to the public a database of all sites or facilities and other properties at which the
6	discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution has been
7	reported to the department. The department shall update the database regularly.
8	SECTION 7. 292.31 (1) (a) 2. of the statutes is repealed.
9	SECTION 8. 292.31 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
10	292.31 (1) (a) 3. The decision of the department to include a site or facility or
11	other property on the inventory database under subd. 1. or exclude a site or facility
12	or other property from the inventory database is not subject to judicial review.
13	SECTION 9. 292.31 (1) (a) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:
14	292.31 (1) (a) 4. Notwithstanding s. 227.01 (13) or 227.10 (1), the list of sites
15	or facilities which results from the inventory database under subd. 1. is not a rule.
16	SECTION 10. 292.31 (1) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
17	292.31 (1) (b) 1. The department may take direct action under subd. 2. or 3. or
18	may enter into a contract with any person to take the action. The department may
19	take action under subd. 2. or 3. regardless of whether a site or facility is included on
20	the inventory under par. (a) or the hazard ranking list under par. (c).
21	SECTION 11. 292.31 (1) (c) of the statutes is repealed.
22	SECTION 12. 292.31 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	292.31 (2) Environmental response Plan Rules. (intro.) The department shall
24	promulgate by rule a waste facility environmental response plan. The plan shall
25	contain rules relating to investigation and remedial action for sites or facilities and

1	other properties at which the air, land, or waters of the state have been affected by
2	the discharge of a hazardous substance or other environmental pollution, including
3	all of the following provisions:
4	SECTION 13. 292.31 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	292.31 (2) (a) Methods for preparing the inventory and conducting the analysis
6	under sub. (1) investigating the degree and extent of contamination for actions under
7	<u>sub. (3)</u> .
8	SECTION 14. 292.31 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	292.31 (3) (c) Sequence of remedial action. In determining the sequence for
10	taking remedial action under this subsection, the department shall consider the
11)	hazard ranking of each site or facility, the amount of funds available, the information
12	available about each site or facility, the willingness and ability of an owner, operator,
13	or other responsible person to undertake or assist in remedial action, the availability
14	of federal funds under 42 USC 9601, et seq., and other relevant factors. The
15	department shall give the highest priority to remedial action at sites or facilities
16	which have caused contamination of a municipal water system in a town with a
17	population greater than 10,000. If any such site or facility is eligible for federal funds
18	under 42 USC s. 9601 to 9675, but the federal funds will not be available before
19	January 1, 2000, the department shall proceed with remedial action using state
20	funds.
21	SECTION 15. 292.31 (3) (cm) of the statutes is repealed.
22	SECTION 16. 292.31 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	292.31 (3) (d) Emergency responses. Notwithstanding rules promulgated
24	under this section, the hazard ranking list, or the considerations for taking action
25	under par. (c) or the remedial action schedule under par. (cm), the department may

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take emergency action under this subsection and subs. (1) and (7) at a site or facility if delay will result in imminent risk to public health or safety or the environment. The department is not required to hold a hearing under par. (f) if emergency action is taken under this paragraph. The decision of the department to take emergency action is a final decision of the agency subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

SECTION 17. 292.31 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (4) MONITORING COSTS AT NONAPPROVED FACILITIES OWNED OR OPERATED BY MUNICIPALITIES. Notwithstanding the inventory, analysis and hazard ranking under sub. (1), the environmental response plan prepared rules under sub. (2) or the environmental repair authority, remedial action sequence and emergency response requirements under sub. (3), the department shall pay that portion of the cost of any monitoring requirement which is to be paid under s. 289.31 (7) (f) from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (2) (dv) prior to making other payments from that appropriation.

(END)

15 **Section 18.** 292.31 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Analysis insert 1

Current law generally requires a person who possess or controls a hazardous substance that is discharged into the environment, including the person who owns the property on which the discharge occurred, or who causes a discharge to restore the environment to the extent practicable and to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge on the environment. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) usually has jurisdiction over the cleanup of hazardous substance discharges. The Department of Commerce has jurisdiction over the cleanup of some petroleum product discharges and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has jurisdiction over the cleanup of some discharges of agricultural chemicals.

This bill authorizes the agency with administrative authority over the site of a discharge of a hazardous substance (DNR, the Department of Commerce, or DATCP, depending on the type of site) to impose requirements as a condition of approving a cleanup if residual contamination remains on the site. The agency may do any of the following:

1. Require maintenance of an engineering control, such as a soil cover, that is needed to prevent or minimize the spread of the contamination.

2. Require an investigation and the performance of any needed cleanup if a building is removed that prevented a complete investigation of contamination on the site.

3. Impose limitations on land use and other conditions related to property that are necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare and the environment. \checkmark

The bill requires DNR to maintain a database of sites for which a cleanup has been approved but that have residual contamination. DNR must list each of those sites in the database and must include any requirements imposed by the agency with jurisdiction over a site. A person requesting approval of a cleanup must pay a fee to have the site listed in the database.

The bill also requires a person who applies for approval of a cleanup that leaves residual contamination on property that is not owned by the person to notify the owner of the property about the residual contamination.

A person who violates the requirements imposed under this bill is subject to a civil forfeiture of \$10 to \$5,000 for each day of violation.

Insert 2-16

(e) "Site" means a waste site or any area where a hazardous substance has been discharged. \checkmark

Insert 3-6



nof

and listing sites for which the department has directed that action be taken under s. 292.11 (9)(e) 4. The department

Insert 3-15

2. If the department has directed that a local governmental unit or economic development corporation take action under s. 292.11 (9) (e) 4. for a site, the department shall list the site, and the action that the department has directed, in the database maintained by the department under par. (a) and require the local governmental unit or the corporation to pay a fee established by the department for that listing.

Insert 3-19

The person shall include in the notice, at a minimum, a description of the type of remedial contamination and the location and description of any engineering control on the site.

Insert 7-16-A

Section 1. 292.57 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.57 (title) Database of properties on which groundwater standards are exceeded with residual contamination.

History: 1999 a. 9. \checkmark SECTION 2. 292.57 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.57 (2) (a) The department may promulgate a rule specifying a fee for placing information into a database concerning a property on which a groundwater standard is exceeded into a database, a property on which residual contamination is present in soil, or a property that is subject to s. 292.12 (3) (b). The department may also specify a fee for modifying information in the database.

History: 1999 a. 9.

DOA:.....Walker, BB0171 - Combine soil and groundwater GIS fees

FOR 2005-07 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau ENVIRONMENT

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Under current law, DNR maintains a database containing information about properties on which groundwater standards are exceeded. DNR collects a fee for placing information about a property into that database. This bill changes the appropriation into which these fees are deposited.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 20.370 (2) (dh) of the statutes is amended to read:

20.370 (2) (dh) Solid waste management — remediated property. All moneys received under ss. 292.11 (7) (d) 2., 292.13 (3), 292.15 (5), 292.21 (1) (c) 1. d., 292.35

(13), 292.55 (2), 292.57 (2), and 292.94 for the department's activities related to the

issuance of determinations under s. 292.13 (2), remedial action cost recovery under

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s. 292.35, remediation of property under ss. 292.11 (7) (d), 292.15 (2) and (4), and end of insert 1-8 292.55 (1), and 292.57 and conducting reviews described in s. 292.94. **SECTION 2.** 292.57 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read: 292.57 (2) (b) Any moneys collected under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (2) (mi) (dh). (END) FINSEA

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2003 BILL

AN ACT *to repeal* 292.31 (1) (a) 2., 292.31 (1) (c) and 292.31 (3) (cm); *to amend* 227.01 (13) (zc), 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g., 292.31 (1) (title), 292.31 (1) (a) 3., 292.31 (1) (a) 4., 292.31 (1) (b) 1., 292.31 (2) (intro.), 292.31 (2) (a), 292.31 (3) (c), 292.31 (3) (d), 292.31 (4) and 292.31 (5); and *to repeal and recreate* 292.31 (1) (a) (title) and 292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes; **relating to:** identification and cleanup of properties that are environmentally contaminated and granting rule–making authority.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law requires the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to compile and maintain an inventory of sites or facilities that may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution. DNR must compile a revised list every four years. DNR must also create a list ranking the sites or facilities on the inventory in order of the hazard that they pose to public health or welfare or the environment. The law requires DNR to begin cleanups on all of those sites that are determined to present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment by January 1, 2000.

This bill eliminates the requirements for the contaminated site inventory and hazard ranking. Under this bill, DNR is required to compile and make available a data base of all known sites or facilities that are environmentally contaminated. The

properties

Analysis incert

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bill also eliminates the deadline for beginning cleanups at sites that present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or to the environment. ✓

For further information see the **state** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as ppendix to this bill.

an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 227.01 (13) (zc) of the statutes is amended to read: 1

227.01 (13) (zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking a data base under 2

3 s. 292.31.

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SECTION 2. 292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. of the statutes is amended to read:

292.21 (1) (c) 2. g. A review to determine if the real property is listed in any of the written compilations of sites or facilities considered to pose a threat to human health or the environment, including the national priorities list under 42 USC 9605 (a) (8) (B); the federal environmental protection agency's information system for the comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act, 42 USC 9601 to 9675, (CERCLIS); and the department's most recent Wisconsin remedial response site evaluation report, including the inventory data base of sites or facilities which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution that are environmentally contaminated required by s. 292.31 (1) (a); and the department's registry of abandoned landfills.

SECTION 3. 292,31 (1) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

292.31 (1) (title) INVENTORY DATA BASE; ANALYSIS; HAZARD RANKING.

SECTION 4. 292.31 (1) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

292.31 (1) (a) (title) Data base.

SECTION 5/292.31 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

(date)

Karen Asbjornson:

4

This is a redraft of the proposal relating to land use controls on properties with residual contamination.

DNR proposed to add a cross reference to s. 292.11 (9) (e) 4. in proposed s. 292.12 (2) (c). I approached this issue differently because the situation in which s. 292.11 (9) (e) 4. applies does not involve a case closure or approval of a remedial action. DNR clearly has the authority to order the actions described in s. 292.11 (9) (e) 4. to be taken, so it is not necessary to repeat that authority in this proposal? I gather that DNR's intent is to list sites to which s. 292.11(9) (e) 4. applies, and the actions it directs at those sites, in the database. Therefore, I added language about these sites in proposed s. 292.12 (3) (a) and (b) 2.

I added language about fees for modifying listings to proposed s. 292.12 (6) (and in the amendment to s. 292.57 (2) (a)) rather than to s. 292.12 (3) (b).

DNR asked about the enforceability of the conditions authorized by this proposal. Proposed s. 292.12 (5) requires compliance with those conditions by specified persons. Violations would subject a person to the penalties under s. 292.99 (1). DOJ would have enforcement authority under s. 299.85.

DNR also asked whether proposed s. 292.12 would apply to properties that receive the voluntary party liability exemption. The proposal is very broad. I believe that it would apply to any property with a hazardous substance discharge.

Finally, DNR asked whether this proposal would apply to land use controls that it has already placed on properties using deed restrictions. Proposed s. 292.12 does not relate to deed restrictions, so the answer to this question is "no." There are probably ways to ratify deed restrictions previously imposed, if that is considered to be necessary. I would need guidance on a desired approach to this issue.

Please feel free to contact me with questions or redraft instructions.

Rebecca C. Tradewell Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–7290

E-mail: becky.tradewell@legis.state.wi.us

LRB-1290/1dn RCT:lmk:ch

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

April 4, 2005

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