Questioning the Retroactivity of CERCLA in Light of Landgraf v. USI Film Products {114 S. Ct. 1483 (1994)}

David Seidman
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INTRODUCTION

In 1976, Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Proponents claimed that the RCRA would close the "last remaining loophole in environmental law." A notable loophole of the RCRA, however, was its failure to address the problem of inactive sites in need of cleanup. On December 11, 1980 Congress attempted to address this issue by enacting the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The purpose of CERCLA was to promote...
the cleanup of hazardous waste sites at the expense of the polluter; however, by not enacting a retroactivity provision that would hold polluters liable for their pre-enactment acts, Congress failed to

Notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, and subject only to the defenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section—

1. the owner and operator of a vessel or a facility,
2. any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of,
3. any person who by contract, agreement or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal of treatment of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person, by any other party or entity, at any facility or incineration vessel owned or operated by another party or entity and containing such hazardous substances, and
4. any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substances for transport to disposal or treatment facilities, incineration vessels or sites selected by such person, from which there is a release, or a threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance, shall be liable for—
   A. all costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the United States Government or a State or an Indian tribe not inconsistent with the national contingency plan;
   B. any other necessary costs of response incurred by any other person consistent with the national contingency plan;
   C. damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources, including the reasonable costs of assessing such injury, destruction or loss resulting from such a release; and
   D. the costs of any health assessment or health effects study carried out under section 9604(i) of this title.

5. See Washington State Dep’t of Transp. v. Washington Natural Gas Co., 51 F.3d 1489, (9th Cir. 1995) (noting Congress enacted CERCLA to “facilitate the prompt cleanup of hazardous waste sites by placing the ultimate financial responsibility for cleanup on those responsible for hazardous wastes”) (quoting United States v. R. W. Meyer, Inc., 889 F.2d 1497, 1500 (6th Cir. 1989); United States v. Alcan Aluminum Corp., 964 F.2d 252, 258 (3d Cir. 1992) (stating that Congress designed CERCLA “to force polluters to pay for costs associated with remediying their pollution”); Redwing Carriers, Inc. v. Saraland Apartments, Ltd., 875 F. Supp. 1545, 1552 (S.D. Ala. 1995) (noting “the essential policy underlying CERCLA is to place the ultimate responsibility for cleaning up hazardous waste on those responsible for problems caused by the disposal of chemical poison”) (international quotations omitted) (quoting United States v. Fleet Factors Corp., 901 F.2d 1550, 1553 (11th Cir. 1990)); United States v. Vermont American Corp., 871 F. Supp. 318, 323 (W.D. Mich. 1994) (stating that CERCLA's two overriding objectives are cleaning up hazardous waste and doing so at the expense of those who created the harmful condition) (citing Anspec Co. v. Johnson Controls, Inc., 922 F.2d 1240, 1247 (6th Cir. 1991)). See also H.R. REP. No. 99-253, pt. 3, at 15 (1985), reprinted in 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3038 (“CERCLA has two goals: (1) to provide for clean-up if a hazardous substance is released into the environment or if such release is threatened, and (2) to hold responsible parties liable for the costs of these clean-ups.”).
manifest its intent of forcing polluters to clean up their hazardous waste. Moreover, CERCLA's legislative history is not very insightful. Yet a large majority of courts have agreed that CERCLA imposes liability on responsible parties for the commission of pre-enactment acts.

With the Supreme Court's refinement of the retroactivity standard in Landgraf v. USI Film Product, many began to question the retroactive application of CERCLA. Applying Landgraf, an Alabama federal district court in United States v. Olin Corp. was the first court to rule that CERCLA's liability provisions are not applicable to the cleanup of hazardous waste dumped before


[Congress considered CERCLA] in the closing days of the lame duck session of an outgoing Congress. It was considered and passed, after very limited debate, under a suspension of the rules, in a situation which allowed for no amendments. Faced with a complicated bill on a take it-or-leave it basis, the House took it, groaning all the way.

7. See Resila, supra note 2, at 69 (stating that CERCLA "was hastily written and supplied its readers with little legislative history"). See also infra notes 55-57 and accompanying text.


Congress enacted CERCLA.  

On expedited appeal, the Eleventh Circuit reversed the district court’s decision, holding that “clear Congressional intent” demonstrated CERCLA’s retroactive application. Between the two Olin decisions, five district courts also continued to retroactively apply CERCLA.

Because the Eleventh Circuit is the first federal appellate court to apply Landgraf to CERCLA, this Recent Development closely examines Olin and the five district courts that similarly held that CERCLA should continue to be applied retroactively under Landgraf. Part I of this Recent Development provides a brief analysis of Landgraf. Part II scrutinizes the Eleventh Circuit’s and the five district courts’ decisions to apply CERCLA retroactively under Landgraf. Part III proposes that Congress enact an express retroactivity provision to eliminate any doubt regarding CERCLA’s retroactivity.


I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RETROACTIVITY PRINCIPLE AND

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Justice Story stated that a law applies retroactively when it "creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new disability, in respect to transactions or considerations already past." A century later, in Union Pacific Railroad Co. v. Laramie Stock Yards Co., the Supreme Court formulated the presumptive rule against the retroactive application of statutes as follows:

the first rule of construction is that legislation must be considered as addressed to the future, not to the past... The rule has been expressed in varying degrees of strength but always of one import, that a retrospective operation will not be given to a statute which interferes with antecedent rights or by which human action is regulated unless such be the unequivocal and inflexible import of the terms, and the manifest intention of the legislature.

Despite the apparent simplicity of the Laramie presumptive rule against retroactivity, the Supreme Court decided to clarify further the rule regarding the retroactive application of statutes in Landgraf.

In Landgraf, the Court grappled with the issue of whether the punitive damages remedy, the compensatory damages remedy, and the right to jury trial provisions adopted in the Civil Rights Act of

17. 231 U.S. 190 (1913).
18. Id. at 199 (internal quotation omitted).
1991 were available in Title VII cases that were pending on appeal at the time Congress enacted the statute. The Court held that none of the three provisions should be retroactively applied. Writing for the majority, Justice Stevens first discussed the well-established principle that the retroactive application of statutes is disfavored. Justice Stevens then noted that the cornerstones of the presumption against retroactivity are congressional intent to have laws retroactively applied and the paramount importance of protecting the rights of private parties.

In light of the history and rationale of the presumption, Justice Stevens set forth the test to determine whether a statute should be retroactively applied. Initially, a court should determine whether Congress expressly indicated its preference favoring or opposing


20. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1488. The statute at issue in Landgraf was 42 U.S.C. § 1981a (1994), which is entitled “Damages in cases of intentional discrimination in employment.” Section 1981a, in relevant part, reads as follows:

(a) Right of Recovery
(1) Civil Rights
   In an action brought by a complaining party under section 706 or 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 . . . against a respondent who engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination . . . and provided that the complaining party cannot recover under section 1981 of this title, the complaining party may recover compensatory and punitive damages . . . .
(b) Compensatory and punitive damages
(1) Determination of Punitive Damages
   A complaining party may recover punitive damages under this section against a respondent . . . if the complaining party demonstrates that the respondent engaged in a discriminatory practice or discriminatory practices with malice or with reckless indifference to the federally protected rights of an aggrieved individual . . . .
(c) Jury Trial
   If a complaining party seeks compensatory or punitive damages under this section
   (1) any party may demand a trial by jury . . . .


21. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1488.


23. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1501-05 (discussing the history of the presumption against statutory retroactivity).

24. See id.
retroactivity. An express prescription of congressional intent ends the inquiry. If Congress has not manifested its intent, the traditional presumption against attaching legal consequences to events that occurred before the statute's enactment governs, absent "clear congressional intent" demonstrating otherwise.27

Applying the test to the facts of Landgraf, the Court ruled that Congress did not provide an express retroactivity instruction. Therefore, the Court held that the punitive damages, compensatory damages, and right to jury trial provisions of section 1981a do not apply retroactively. Moreover, the Court found that there was no clear congressional intent favoring retroactivity. Furthermore, the statute's legislative history demonstrated that Congress and President Bush clashed over the enactment of a retroactivity provision. The Court found that its omission was likely the result of compromise between Congress and President Bush. Moreover, the punitive damages, compensatory damages, and right to jury trial provisions of section 1981a adversely affected the previous exercise of appellee's rights, demonstrating the retroactive effect of the statute without any indication that Congress intended such an effect.

25. See id. at 1505.
26. See id.
27. See id. Justice Stevens defined a statute as having retroactive effect when "it would impair rights a party possessed when he acted, increase a party's liability for past conduct, or impose new duties with respect to transactions already completed." Id.
28. See id. at 1506.
29. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1495-96.
31. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1492.
32. See id. at 1505-08. For example, the punitive damages provision, which authorizes punitive damages in certain cases, is clearly subject to the presumption against retroactivity because of its criminal nature. See id. at 1505. Moreover, the Court implied that the punitive damages provision came close to violating the Ex Post Facto Clause. See id. (citing De Veau v. Braisted, 363 U.S. 144, 160 (1960) ("The mark of an ex post facto law is the imposition of what can fairly be designated punishment for past acts.").
II. POST-\textit{LANDGRAF} DEcISIONS Upholding the RETROACTIVITY OF \textit{CERCLA}

\textit{A. United States v. Olin}

Olin Corporation operated two chemical plants between 1952 and 1982, which caused serious contamination of the company's property.\footnote{See Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1504; \textit{see also} Kathleen Hellevik & Christine Younger, \textit{CERCLA Liability Not Retroactive, Alabama Judge Rules}, \textit{West's Legal News}, June 19, 1996, at 5868 (available in 1996 WL 336054).} Therefore, a vast majority of the pollution caused by the Olin corporation occurred before Congress enacted \textit{CERCLA}.\footnote{See Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1504.} The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) discovered and assessed the pollution and contamination caused by Olin in 1984.\footnote{See id.} After several years of negotiating, the Department of Justice and Olin agreed to a consent agreement holding Olin, its officers, directors, and all associated agents liable for the cost of compliance.\footnote{The EPA estimated Olin's compliance costs at $10,339,000. See id. at 1505.} The parties submitted the consent agreement to the district court where Olin argued that, given the \textit{Landgraf} decision, it should not be held liable under \textit{CERCLA}.\footnote{See id.} Olin argued that \textit{CERCLA} should not be retroactively applied pursuant to \textit{Landgraf} even though Olin voluntarily consented to the agreement.\footnote{See id. at 1505-06.} The district court agreed with Olin, ruling that \textit{CERCLA} does not apply retroactively.\footnote{See Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1502.}

Court in Landgraf to determine retroactivity. Under Landgraf, the Eleventh Circuit sought "clear congressional intent" favoring retroactivity because CERCLA's liability does not contain an "express statutory command" regarding retroactivity. To discern congressional intent, the Eleventh Circuit reviewed CERCLA's language, purpose, and legislative history.

First, the Eleventh Circuit examined CERCLA's language. A plain reading of the statute creates liability on owners or operators of sites where hazardous waste had been deposited at the time of disposal without any reference to the date of deposit. By failing to set a date when hazardous waste deposits do not fall under CERCLA's liability scheme strongly suggests that Congress intended not to exclude pre-enactment deposits. Reading CERCLA in pari materia, the Eleventh Circuit cited CERCLA section 103, the natural resources provision, as evidence that pre-enactment owners

42. Olin, 107 F.3d at 1512 (quoting Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1501, 1505).
43. See id. at 1512-13. On the other hand, the district court broke down its analysis into three parts: (1) has Congress expressed its intent on CERCLA's retroactivity?; (2) does CERCLA have retroactive effect?; and (3) is the presumption against retroactivity applicable to CERCLA? See Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1512-19.
44. See Olin, 107 F.3d at 1513 (citing 42 U.S.C. § 9607 (a)).
45. See id. The Eleventh Circuit's opinion diametrically opposed the district court's holding. The district court found that although CERCLA referred to actions and conditions in the past tense, it did not demonstrate the "imperative character" that would be dispositive of Congress' intent favoring retroactivity. Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1513 (quoting Ohio ex rel. Brown v. Georgeoff, 563 F. Supp. 1300, 1310-11 (N.D. Ohio 1983) (noting that the word "accepted" in § 9607 (a)(4) may apply to pre-enactment conduct although CERCLA "does not require such an application").
46. Section 103 provides that:

Within one hundred and eighty days after December 11, 1980, any person who owns or operates or who at the time of disposal owned or operated . . . a facility at which hazardous substances . . . are or have been stored, treated, or disposed of shall . . . notify the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the existence of such facility, specifying the amount and type of any hazardous substance to be found there, and any known, suspected, or likely releases of such substances from such facility.

42 U.S.C. § 9603(c). The provision further mandates that persons who were former owners and operators make the required notification regarding their pre-enactment conduct within six months, or forfeit "any defenses to liability set out in section [107] of this title." See id.
and operators would bear cleanup costs. Congressional placement of an express retroactivity provision in the natural resources provision, which is located in the same section of CERCLA, follows Landgraf's rule favoring examination of other relevant provisions and disfavoring reliance on minor and narrow provisions in a long and complex statute like CERCLA. Therefore, the Eleventh Circuit rejected Olin's argument that CERCLA only reaches "future former owners and operators," or in other words, pre-enactment polluters.

Next, the Eleventh Circuit considered CERCLA's purpose. While all parties agreed that Congress designed CERCLA to deal with contamination that preceded the statute's enactment, the parties disagreed about who should pay the cleanup costs. Contrary to Olin's argument that Congress intended for taxpayers in both industry and the general public to bear cleanup costs, the Eleventh Circuit held that an essential purpose of CERCLA places the ultimate responsibility on polluters. The court also cited CERCLA's other essential purpose to clean up pre-enactment pollution. Thus, the Eleventh Circuit concluded in order to carry out CERCLA's two essential purposes, it must be retroactively applied. Moreover, the Eleventh Circuit repeated the Landgraf clear intent standard, requiring more than realizing that "retroactive application of a new statute would vindicate its purpose more fully" and held CERCLA's

47. See Olin, 107 F.3d at 1513. The Eleventh Circuit interpreted the foregoing provision as an express mandate that CERCLA addresses pre-enactment conduct because it requires former owners and operators to notify the EPA of pre-enactment conduct or to forfeit defenses listed in § 9607. See id.
48. See id. at 1513 (citing Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1493).
49. Olin, 107 F.3d at 1513.
50. See Olin, 107 F.3d at 1514.
51. See id. See also supra note 5.
52. See Olin, 107 F.3d at 1514.
53. See id. In contrast, the district court stated that its refusal to apply CERCLA retroactively would not completely halt the cleanup of pre-enactment pollution because Superfund provided alternate means to remove pollution. See Olin, 927 F. Supp. 1518-19. "Landgraf mentioned established means such as taxes and zoning regulations by which governments 'impose burdens on past conduct.' Such means, if not otherwise unconstitutional, allow legislators to 'remedy' past conduct." Id. (quoting Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1499). Therefore, CERCLA would not by rendered ineffective; instead, it would be tailored to meet the environmental problems Congress intended to address. See Olin, 927 F. Supp. at 1519.
retroactive enforcement prevents frustration of its purposes.\textsuperscript{54}

Finally, the Eleventh Circuit searched CERCLA's limited legislative history for clues regarding retroactivity.\textsuperscript{55} Although CERCLA's predecessor bill, S. 1480, contained no express retroactivity provision, Congress agreed that it would apply retroactively, incorporated the cleanup liability provisions of S. 1480 into CERCLA, and made statements favoring retroactivity.\textsuperscript{56} Moreover, no member of Congress complained about retroactivity during the argument over the final passage of CERCLA, demonstrating clear congressional preference for retroactivity.\textsuperscript{57}

\textbf{B. Five District Courts}

Like \textit{Olin}, the five cases that refused to follow \textit{Olin}\textsuperscript{58} involved property owners who sought to avoid paying cleanup costs for pre-enactment pollution.\textsuperscript{59} But the five courts had fundamentally different

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\item \textsuperscript{54} \textit{Olin}, 107 F.3d at 1514 (quoting \textit{Landgraf}, 114 S. Ct. at 1507-08).
\item \textsuperscript{55} See id. The district court interpreted CERCLA's legislative history much differently. \textit{See Olin}, 927 F. Supp. at 1513-16. The \textit{Olin} court noted the reason for the lack of legislative history was due to "[t]he delicate nature of the compromise" which preceded the enactment of CERCLA. \textit{Id.} at 1514 (quoting \textit{SENATE COMM. ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS, 97TH CONG., 2D SESS., 1 A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (SUPERFUND), PUBLIC LAW 96-510 VII (Committee Report) (noting that S. 1480 contained a subsection limiting "how claims for certain damages occurring before the date of enactment will be handled," but observing that "[c]osts of removal (cleanup and containment) are not affected by this provision"); at 405 ("The legislation proposed would establish liability for costs expended by the government to clean up past disposal practices that today are threatening public health and the environment, and it does so without reference to prior standards." (statement of Administrator Costle)).
\item \textsuperscript{56} \textit{See Olin}, 107 F.3d at 1514 (quoting S. REP. NO. 96-848, at 2 (1980), \textit{reprinted in 1 LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980, at 344 (Committee Report) (noting that S. 1480 contained a subsection limiting how claims for certain damages occurring before the date of enactment will be handled," but observing that "[c]osts of removal (cleanup and containment) are not affected by this provision"); at 405 ("The legislation proposed would establish liability for costs expended by the government to clean up past disposal practices that today are threatening public health and the environment, and it does so without reference to prior standards." (statement of Administrator Costle)).
\item \textsuperscript{57} \textit{See Olin}, 107 F.3d at 1514 (citing Appellee's Brief at 24).
\item \textsuperscript{58} \textit{See supra} note 14.
\item \textsuperscript{59} \textit{See Ninth Ave.}, 946 F. Supp. at 653; \textit{Nova Chems.}, 945 F. Supp. at 1099; \textit{Alcan}, 1996 WL 637559, at *1; \textit{Cooper Indus.}, 1996 WL 550128, at *2-*4; \textit{NDOT}, 925 F. Supp. at 692.
\end{itemize}
rationales for their holdings. The five courts relied on a combination of congressional intent, CERCLA’s text, and CERCLA’s legislative history to overcome the presumption disfavoring retroactivity.

When Congress enacted CERCLA its primary goal was to cure the problem of past pollution of hazardous wastes. Direct evidence in the form of statements by members of Congress and congressional inquiries into sites of past pollution in dire need of cleanup demonstrated Congress’ intent to cleanup pre-enactment pollution. In addition, Congress sought to build upon RCRA to improve environmental protection.

The text of CERCLA provides several additional reasons why Congress clearly intended the retroactive application of CERCLA. First, Congress’ use of the past tense in CERCLA’s liability provisions must refer to pre-enactment acts. Similarly, Congress declined to place a temporal limitation on CERCLA’s scope, thus

60. See infra notes 65-68 and accompanying text.
61. See infra notes 69-73 and accompanying text.
62. See infra notes 74-76 and accompanying text.
63. See Ninth Ave., 946 F. Supp. at 662-63 (quoting Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 97th Cong., 2d Sess., 2 A Legislative History of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund), Pub. Law 96-510 239 (Comm. Print 1983). “There are two major aspects to the problem [of hazardous waste]: First, the prospective dumping, that is, dumping that will occur in the future. Second, dumping that has already occurred in the past . . . . What we are addressing in this legislation is the dumping that occurred in the past.” Id. at 661 (remarks by Rep. Gore); Nova Chems., 945 F. Supp. at 1104 (citing United States v. R.W. Meyer, 889 F.2d 1497, 1500 (6th Cir. 1989).
64. See supra notes 5, 56.
66. See Ninth Ave., 946 F. Supp. at 661 (stating that “[RCRA] . . . regulated the future dumping of waste, but the law did not provide authority to deal with existing dump sites where disposal had taken place before RCRA”). See supra notes 3, 5, 65.
indicating that it may apply to past conduct. 68 Another reason is a negative inference that can be drawn by comparing the Natural Resources Liability provision of CERCLA 69 and section 9607(a). 70 Congress expressly inserted a prospectivity clause in the natural resources provision but placed no temporal restriction in section 9607(a). Because Congress chose to limit some damages provisions, those provisions without any temporal limitation can be inferred to apply retroactively and prospectively. 71 In addition, the courts agreed not to use an “effective date clause” analysis. 72 The Supreme Court rejected the effective date clause analysis in Landgraf. 73 The courts relied on House Report 1016 to analyze the legislative history of CERCLA. 74 House Report 1016 expressly stated that the purpose of CERCLA was to cleanup “inactive hazardous waste sites.” 75 The use of the word inactive necessarily meant that CERCLA dealt with sites where pollution had occurred in the past. Likewise, House Report 1016 noted that RCRA’s inadequacy and growing public concern over existing environmental problems were the catalysts that spurred Congress to enact CERCLA. 76

68. See Alcan, 1996 WL 637559, at *4 (stating that CERCLA’s “past tense language is without a temporal limitation as to its scope”); Cooper Indus., 1996 WL 550128, at *9 (stating that CERCLA’s language refers to time of disposal without a temporal limit on the language).

69. See 42 U.S.C. § 9607(f)(1) (“There shall be no recovery under . . . this section where such damages and the release of a hazardous substance from which such damages have resulted have occurred wholly before December 11, 1980.”).

70. See Nova Chems., 945 F. Supp. at 1101; NDOT, 925 F. Supp. at 701 (quoting Shell Oil, 605 F. Supp. at 1076 (stating that if Congress intended to apply CERCLA only prospectively, “the limiting provisions of [§ 9607(f)] would be mere surplusage”)).

71. See id.


73. See Landgraf, 114 S. Ct. at 1493.


75. H.R. REP. No. 96-1016, at 1. (stating that the purpose of CERCLA is “to establish prohibitions and requirements concerning inactive hazardous waste sites [and] to provide for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at such sites”).

76. See H.R. REP. No. 96-1016, at 17-18. See also supra notes 3, 66 and accompanying text for a discussion of congressional intent to enact CERCLA to improve RCRA.
III. ENACTMENT OF AN EXPRESS RETROACTIVITY PROVISION

Congress could easily resolve this issue in the same manner it has addressed previous retroactivity issues—by enacting an express retroactivity provision. Congress should pursue a course similar to the one it followed when it approved the retroactive application of the Reorganization Act.77

The Reorganization Act of 197778 authorized the President to reorganize executive departments and agencies subject to a "legislative veto" by either the house of Congress.79 One year later, President Carter submitted a plan to Congress to reorganize and expand the EEOC's functions, including transferring to the EEOC enforcement and administrative authority over the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA).80 However, in INS v. Chadha81 the Supreme Court held unconstitutional Congress' ratification of the reorganization plans under the Act.82 Subsequently, the Second Circuit refused to permit the EEOC to enforce the ADEA; however, it stayed the judgment and granted Congress the opportunity to address the problem.83

Likewise, Congress should enact a retroactivity provision expressly stating that CERCLA should be retroactively applied. The retroactivity provision should read as follows: Congress hereby declares that CERCLA section 107 applies to the dumping of hazardous waste before December 11, 1980; thereby holding liable

79. EEOC v. CBS, 743 F.2d 969, 970 (2d Cir. 1984).
82. See id.
83. See 743 F.2d at 975-76.
all responsible parties irrespective of the date of dumping. Enactment of such a provision would ensure that CERCLA covers pre-enactment polluters and manifests congressional intent to promote the cleanup of hazardous waste sites at the expense of the polluter. 84

IV. CONCLUSION

Although the Republican majority in the 104th Congress sought to enact a non-retroactivity provision, no such legislation was passed. 85 Now it is the responsibility of the 105th Congress to resolve the retroactivity issue once and for all. 86 In light of the key role CERCLA plays in environmental cleanup and the courts’ interpretation of CERCLA is retroactive, Congress should enact an express retroactivity provision to ensure CERCLA continues to force polluters to clean up their respective messes.

David Seidman*

84. See supra note 5.
85. See Stephen L. Kass & Jean M. McCarroll, Questioning Some CERCLA Principles, N.Y.L.J., Aug. 25, 1995, at 3 (stating that Congress debated throughout the 104th Congress whether to amend CERCLA to eliminate the judicially created liability scheme of CERCLA)); News in Brief, Alabama Getaway: Retro is Out, 12 No. 1 ENVTL. COMPLIANCE & LITIG. STRATEGY, June 1996, at 8.