

CHAPTER 1J

PROCESSING OF DAMAGE CLAIMS PURSUANT TO THE SPILL COMPENSATION AND CONTROL ACT

Authority

N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq., and 13:1D-9.

Source and Effective Date

R.1998 d.67, effective December 23, 1997.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 1J, Processing of Damage Claims Pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act, expires on December 23, 2002.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 1J, Processing of Damage Claims Pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act, was adopted as R.1993 d.2, effective January 4, 1993. See: 24 N.J.R. 1255(a), 25 N.J.R. 68(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 1J was readopted as R.1998 d.67, effective December 23, 1997. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

How to Obtain Public Funds for Private Cleanup. Daniele Cervino. 139 N.J.L.J. No. 8, S8 (1995).

Spill Fund Claims Eligibility and Arbitration. Mark D. Oshinskie, 154 N.J.L.J. 256 (1998).

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If any subchapter, section, subsection, provision, clause, or portion of this chapter, or the application thereof to any person, is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the subchapter, section, subsection, provision, clause, portion, or application directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and it shall not affect or impair the remainder of this chapter or the application thereof.

7:1J-1.4 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings:

“Act” means the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq.

“Administrator” means the chief executive of the Fund.

“Affected area” means, with respect to a water supply system claim, the area within or outside the Spill Fund Claims Area for which the Department has determined, pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water regulations set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:10, that the existing source of potable water is unsuitable for human consumption due to a discharge.

“Applicable contaminant standard” means, for any particular hazardous substance, the maximum contaminant level for that hazardous substance (if any) established under N.J.A.C. 7:10 and 40 CFR Part 141. If no maximum contaminant level has been established for a particular hazardous substance under those regulations, “applicable contaminant standard” means the “applicable remediation standard” as defined under N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

“Board” means a Board of Arbitration convened by the administrator pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-9.1.

“Claim” means a claim for damages filed with the Department for recovery from the Fund. The claim includes all documents submitted under this chapter in support of the claim, including without limitation any amendments thereto under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.4.

“Claimant” means the person filing a claim.

“Cleanup and removal costs” means all costs associated with a discharge, incurred by the State, or its political subdivisions, or their agents, or any person with written approval from the Department, in: the removal or attempted removal of a hazardous substance; or the taking of reasonable measures to prevent or mitigate damage to the public health, safety, or welfare, including, but not limited to, public and private property, shorelines, beaches, surface waters, water columns and bottom sediments, soils and other affected property, including wildlife and other natural resources, and shall include costs incurred by the Department for the indemnification and legal defense of contractors pursuant to the Act, subject to the appropriation by law of moneys from the General Fund to the Fund to defray these costs.

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

7:1J-1.1 Scope

This chapter constitutes the rules of the Department concerning the processing of all claims under the Act for damages resulting from the discharge of a hazardous substance or a threatened discharge of a hazardous substance.

7:1J-1.2 Construction and applicability

(a) This chapter shall be construed liberally to permit the Department and the administrator to fulfill their statutory functions. This chapter shall be construed in conformity with, and not in derogation of, the Act.

(b) This chapter shall apply to the processing of all claims which have not been paid, settled or denied on or before the operative date of this chapter, notwithstanding the date upon which any such claim was filed with the Department.

Case Notes

Prior to adoption of statutory amendment to Spill Compensation and Control Act, transferee of property was not legally obligated to make diligent inquiry in advance of acceptance of transfer in order to be absolved from statutory responsibility for environmental cleanup costs, and to extent that administrative regulations were inconsistent with Spill Act as it existed prior to that amendment, they were inoperative as to transfers made prior to amendment's effective date. *Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin.*, 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D.1996).

Spill Compensation and Control Act strict liability provision only applies to prospective spills, except for Department of Environmental Protection cleanup and removal costs; discharge defined. *Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority v. Hunt*, 210 N.J.Super. 76, 509 A.2d 225 (App.Div.1986).

Remedy under Spill Compensation Fund requires evidence that discharge of hazardous materials occurred after effective date of Spill Compensation and Control Act. *Bayonne Industries, Inc. v. Spill Compensation Fund*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 365.

Spill Compensation Fund is not liable for damages resulting from spill that occurred prior to Spill Act's effective date. *Herz v. Environmental Claims Administration*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 71.

“Damages” means all cleanup and removal costs and all direct and indirect damages actually incurred, no matter by whom sustained, arising in connection with a discharge of a hazardous substance, or in connection with a threatened discharge, which costs and damages include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The cost of restoring, repairing or replacing any real or personal property damaged or destroyed by a discharge, any income lost from the time such property is damaged to the time such property is restored, repaired or replaced, and any reduction in value of such property caused by such discharge in comparison with its value absent the discharge;

2. The cost of restoration and replacement, where possible, of any natural resource damaged or destroyed by a discharge;

3. Loss of income or impairment of earning capacity due to damage to real or personal property, including natural resources destroyed or damaged by a discharge, provided that such loss or impairment exceeds 10 percent of the amount which the claimant derives, based upon income or business records, exclusive of other sources of income, from activities related to the particular real or personal property or natural resources damaged or destroyed by such discharge during the week, month or year for which the claim is filed;

4. Loss of tax revenue by a state or local government for a period not to exceed one year, due to damage to real or personal property proximately resulting from a discharge (which one-year period, in the case of lost real property tax revenue, commences on the effective date of the first reduction in the assessed value of real property for damage proximately resulting from the discharge);

5. Interest on loans obtained or other obligations incurred by a claimant for the purpose of ameliorating the adverse effects of a discharge pending the payment or settlement of a claim;

6. Such sums as may be necessary to reimburse a local unit for costs incurred in an emergency response action taken to prevent, contain, mitigate, cleanup or remove a discharge or threatened discharge of a hazardous substance; and

7. Costs for legal services necessary for remediating contamination, including attorney's fees for contracting or obtaining permits, drawing of ordinances, acquisition of land and rights of way, drawing and administering construction contracts, and for legal work connected with necessary financing for the construction by a municipal utility authority of a new water system. Damages do not include costs normally associated with the listing, sale and transfer of property which is the subject of a claim.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

“Discharge” means any intentional or unintentional action or omission resulting in the releasing, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of a hazardous substance into the waters or onto the lands of the State, or into waters outside the jurisdiction of the State when damage may result to the lands, waters or natural resources within the jurisdiction of the State.

“Discovery” means the time at which the claimant discovers, or by the exercise of reasonable diligence and intelligence should have discovered, that he or she has incurred damages.

“Emergency response action” means those activities conducted by a local unit to clean up, remove, prevent, contain or mitigate a discharge that poses an immediate threat to the environment or to the public health, safety or welfare.

“Emergency response claim” means a claim by a local unit for reimbursement of costs incurred in an emergency response action.

“Fund” means the New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund established pursuant to the Act.

“Government entity” means a governing body, department, agency, authority or any other unit of any Federal, State, county or local government or governments, including without limitation a municipal utilities authority.

“GPD” means gallons per day.

“GPM” means gallons per minute.

“Ground water” means the portion of water beneath the land surface that is within the zone of saturation (below the water table) where the pore spaces are filled with water.

“Hazardous substance” means any substance defined as such under the Discharges of Petroleum and Other Hazardous Substances regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.7.

“Local unit” means any county or municipality, or any agency or other instrumentality thereof, or a duly incorporated volunteer fire, ambulance, first aid, emergency, or rescue company or squad.

“Most probable ground water flow direction” means the most probable direction of ground water flow within the Spill Fund Claims Area, as determined by the Department.

“Most probable pollutant transport rate” means the most probable rate at which each hazardous substance present in ground water in a concentration exceeding the applicable contaminant standard or other applicable maximum level will be transported within the ground water flow regime, as calculated by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.8(c).

“Natural resources” means all land, fish, shellfish, wildlife, biota, air, waters and other such resources owned, managed, held in trust or otherwise controlled by the State.

“Notice of Intent to Deny,” or “NOI,” means a notice issued by the administrator to a claimant pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.6, notifying the claimant that the claimant’s claim lacks sufficient information to support a determination that the claim is eligible for compensation from the Fund.

“Person” means any public or private corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, individuals, the United States, the State of New Jersey and any of its political subdivisions or agents.

“Potable water” means drinking water, water for other personal uses, and water for purposes requiring a supply of water which the Department determines is suitable for human consumption pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water regulations set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:10. “Potable water” does not include water for use in firefighting or for agricultural purposes.

“Potentially responsible party” means any person who may have discharged a hazardous substance from which a claim arises, or may be responsible in any way for any hazardous substance from which a claim arises, including, without limitation, any of the following:

1. Any person whose act or omission results or has resulted in a discharge;
2. Each owner or operator of any land, facility, vehicle or vessel from which a discharge has occurred;
3. Any person who owns or controls any hazardous substance which is discharged;
4. Any person who has directly or indirectly caused a discharge;
5. Any person who has allowed a discharge to occur; or
6. Any person who brokers, generates or transports the hazardous substance discharged.

“Pre-Act discharge” means a discharge of a hazardous substance which occurred before April 1, 1977.

“Private water purveyor” means a water purveyor which is not a government entity. The term “private water purveyor” does not include a municipal utilities or county utilities authority organized pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:14B.

“Spill Fund Claims Area,” or “SFCA,” means the geographic area delineated by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.6.

“Subject property” means property which is the subject of a claim.

“Threatened discharge” means any of the following circumstances with respect to a hazardous substance:

1. A hazardous substance which has not been discharged from a grounded or disabled vessel, if the Department determines that such removal is necessary to prevent an imminent discharge of such hazardous substance; or

2. A hazardous substance which has not been discharged, if the Department determines that such substance is not satisfactorily stored or contained and said substance possesses any one or more of the following characteristics:

- i. Explosiveness;

- ii. High flammability;

- iii. Radioactivity;

- iv. Chemical properties which in combination with any discharged hazardous substance at the same storage facility would create a substantial risk of imminent damage to public health or safety or imminent and severe damage to the environment;

- v. Is stored in a container from which its discharge is imminent as a result of contact with a hazardous substance which has already been discharged and such additional discharge would create a substantial risk of imminent damage to public health or safety or imminent and severe damage to the environment; or

- vi. High toxicity and is stored or being transported in a container or motor vehicle, truck, railcar or other mechanized conveyance from which its discharge is imminent as a result of the significant deterioration or the precarious location of the container, motor vehicle, truck, railcar or other mechanized conveyance, and such discharge would create a substantial risk of imminent damage to public health or safety or imminent and severe damage to the environment.

“Useful storage capacity” means that portion of a water storage facility capable of meeting the distribution system pressure requirements contained in N.J.A.C. 7:10-11.7(c) and 7:19-6.7.

“Water purveyor” means a person which owns, operates, manages or controls a water supply system, plant or equipment.

“Water Supply System Claim,” or “WSSC,” means a claim (whether asserted by a water purveyor or any other person) for compensation for construction and ancillary costs associated with providing an alternative supply of water required because of damage to an existing supply of water caused by a discharge of a hazardous substance.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

Amended "Applicable containment standard", "Damages", "Person", "Potable water", and added paragraph 7 to "Damages".

Case Notes

One-year limitations period for spill fund claims brought by township municipal utilities authority did not begin until authority actually expended the water line extension costs for which it sought reimbursement; inasmuch as no costs were actually incurred by authority until payment was authorized, discovery of authority's damages coincided with the date the governing body authorized payment of the expenditure. *Lacey Mun. Utilities Authority v. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 312 N.J.Super. 298, 711 A.2d 932 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1998).

Purchasers not entitled to attorney fees; sellers owned property when fuel oil tank leaked. In *Matter of Spill Compensation and Control Act Claim of Thomas*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 79.

7:1J-1.5 Delegation

The administrator may delegate administrative, supervisory, or investigatory authority to members of the Department's staff. The administrator may enter into contracts on behalf of the Fund or the Department for the performance of services ancillary to the powers and duties of the administrator under the Act, including, but not limited to, the performance of claims adjustment services.

7:1J-1.6 Signatures; certifications

(a) All claims, and all affidavits required under this chapter, shall be signed by the claimant and notarized, as follows:

1. If the claimant or affiant is a corporation, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a person authorized by a resolution of the claimant's board of directors to sign the document in question. The claimant or affiant shall submit with the document a copy of the resolution of the claimant's board of directors authorizing the person to sign the document. The copy of the resolution shall be certified as a true copy by the secretary of the corporation.

2. If the claimant or affiant is a partnership, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a general partner of the partnership.

3. If the claimant or affiant is a sole proprietorship, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the proprietor of the proprietorship.

4. If the claimant or affiant is a municipality, local unit, State, Federal or other public agency, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a principal executive officer of such entity, the ranking elected official of such entity, or the designee of such principal executive officer or ranking elected official. If the claim or affidavit is signed by a designee, the claimant shall submit with the claim or affidavit a copy of the document authorizing the designee to sign the claim or affidavit.

5. If the claimant or affiant is a natural person, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the claimant or affiant, provided however, that if the claimant or affiant is

a minor, is incompetent as defined under New Jersey law, or is deceased, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the claimant's parent, guardian, executor, or court appointed representative, as applicable.

(b) All claims, and all affidavits required by this chapter, shall contain the following certification, signed by the person required to sign the claim or affidavit:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, to the best of my knowledge, I believe the information submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, and that I am committing a crime in the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for penalties."

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

In (b), added language detailing criminal liability for false statements.

7:1J-1.7 Notices and other communications

All claims, notices, requests and other communications required or permitted under this chapter shall be given in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested or by other means which provides a receipt showing the date of mailing and the date of delivery. All such communications sent to the Department by certified mail shall be sent to the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Claims Administration
PO Box 028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

All such communications sent to the Department by means for which a street address is required by the carrier shall be sent to the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Claims Administration
401 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08609

All such communications to the claimant shall be sent to the mailing address set forth in the claim under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a)3, unless the claimant directs otherwise under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.7.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

7:1J-1.8 Computation of time

(a) In computing any period of time fixed by or under this chapter, the day of the act or event from which the designated period begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, Sunday nor legal holiday.

(b) In computing any period of time fixed by or under any provision of this chapter, "days" shall mean calendar days, unless the provision specifies working days.

SUBCHAPTER 2. CLAIMS GENERALLY**7:1J-2.1 Persons who may submit a claim**

Any person claiming to have incurred damages may submit to the Department a claim for such damages. No subrogee or assignee of a person who has incurred damages may submit a claim. No claim by a subrogee or assignee of a person who has incurred damages shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund.

7:1J-2.2 Provisions applicable to all claims

The provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are applicable to all claims made pursuant to this chapter, including without limitation water supply system claims pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3, and property value diminution claims pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-4. The provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1, 2 and 6 are applicable to emergency response claims by local units pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-5; the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7, 8 and 9 are not applicable to emergency response claims by local units pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-5.

7:1J-2.3 Burden of proof

No claim shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund unless the claimant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim satisfies all requirements for eligibility under the Act and this chapter, and that the amount of the claim correctly reflects and is reasonable in relation to the damages which the claimant has sustained.

7:1J-2.4 Damages actually incurred; mitigation

(a) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund unless the claimant has actually suffered the damages which are the subject of the claim. A claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the damages which are the subject of the claim are contingent or speculative.

(b) A claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the claimant has received compensation from any other source for damages which are the subject of the claim. The claimant shall exercise best efforts to obtain compensation from any other source from which compensation is reasonably likely to be available, including, without limitation, insurance policies, contractual rights, and any other remedies provided under statutory or common law (including, without limitation, remedies with respect to a potentially responsible party under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7). In determining the amount of the award, if any, the administrator shall reduce the award by the amount of compensation already received by the claimant for the damage which is the subject of the claim. The administrator may suspend processing of any claim pending the completion of the claimant's efforts to obtain compensation from such other sources.

(c) The claimant shall exercise reasonable diligence and ordinary care to mitigate or to prevent the damages by the claimant from increasing or being aggravated. Additional damages that are the result of claimant's failure to mitigate damages shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund.

(d) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund if the claimant knew or should have known at the time of purchase that the property which is the subject of the claim is contaminated or otherwise impacted by a discharge of hazardous substances.

(e) A claim shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only to the extent that the claim is for costs associated with remediation which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge, and cost effective. Environmentally sound remediation is remediation conducted in accordance with the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E. To determine if the remediation is cost-effective, the Department shall consider initial capital costs, 20-year operation and maintenance costs, monitoring costs, reliability and feasibility of implementation.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Amended (b) and (c) and added new (d) and (e).

Case Notes

Lack of due diligence following conversion from oil to gas precluded owners from obtaining compensation for discharge from leaking oil tank. *Katz v. Spill Compensation Fund and Blackford*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 240.

7:1J-2.5 Overlapping claims

(a) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the Fund has already paid or settled another claim for the same damages.

(b) If two or more claims include an assertion of the same damages, the administrator shall apportion payment for such damages among the claimants or exclude certain of the claims from payment. The administrator shall base the apportionment or exclusion upon the administrator's determination of which claimants have actually incurred the damages in question.

7:1J-2.6 Waiver of damages not set forth in claim

The claimant shall be deemed to have waived any damages which are not set forth in the claim or in any response to the Department's request for information under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(b), or in any amendment to such claim or response under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.4.

7:1J-2.7 Claims by responsible parties or by owners or occupants of property from which discharge has emanated

(a) If a person in any way responsible for a discharge which is the subject of the claim, or for any hazardous substance which is the subject of the claim makes a claim in connection with the subject discharge, the claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund unless:

1. The claimant is the owner or operator of a major facility or vessel responsible for the discharge; and
2. The claimant establishes one or more of the defenses provided under N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11g(d).

(b) If, after a discharge occurs, a person purchases or otherwise voluntarily acquires or obtains title to the land from which the discharge emanated, claims by such purchaser in connection with the discharge are ineligible for compensation from the Fund, unless such purchaser can establish to the satisfaction of the Department that the claim satisfies either of the following requirements:

1. Despite exercising reasonable diligence and intelligence before purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land, the claimant did not discover until after purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land that any hazardous substance has been discharged or was discharging from the property in question; and, before purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land, the claimant conducted a diligent and thorough inquiry into previous ownership and uses of the property.
2. The claimant is a government entity and acquired the property by escheat or other involuntary transfer or by operation of law, and not by any affirmative or voluntary act such as exercise of the power of eminent domain. If the government entity acquired or obtained title to the property by an affirmative or voluntary act, the standard set forth in (b)1 above shall govern eligibility of the government entity's claim.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Court Tightens Spill Fund's Purse Strings. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolff, 151 N.J.L.J. 268 (1998).

Course Correction: A Reasonable Reading of the Spill Act's Responsible Party and Due Diligence Language. Mark Oshinski, 152 N.J.L.J. 940 (1998).

Case Notes

Spill Compensation and Control Act regulation establishing that owners of contaminated property could not recover from Spill Compensation Fund if they failed to exercise reasonable diligence before acquiring their property was not invalid merely because it preceded enactment of Industrial Site Recovery Act amendments. *Marsh v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection*, 152 N.J. 137, 703 A.2d 927 (N.J. 1997).

Although owner did not own property when it was leased to polluter, and thus had no capacity or obligation to exercise her authority as lessor to prevent or end pollution, if she failed to take preventative or remedial action when she knew or should have known of discharge, that failure would constitute "intentional or unintentional act or omission," rendering her ineligible for reimbursement of cleanup costs under Spill Compensation and Control Act. *Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin.*, 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D.1996).

Donee's right to recover from Spill Compensation Fund no greater than donor's; Spill Act does not permit property owner who has profited by contaminating or permitting contamination of property to obtain public financing for cleaning up pollution by expedient of making gift. *Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin.*, 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D. 1996).

Donee's right to recover reimbursement from Spill Compensation Fund is no greater than donor's; Spill Act does not permit property owner who has profited by contaminating or permitting contamination of property to obtain public Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin., 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D.1996).

Property owner was strictly liable for clean-up of termiticide applied to property by private contractor hired by owner. *Bonilla v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 75.

Property purchaser's lack of diligence in investigating known oil spills precludes recovery of remediation costs. *Newhan Properties and Management Corp. v. Spill Compensation Fund*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 41.

Lack of due diligence following conversion from oil to gas precluded owners from obtaining compensation for discharge from leaking oil tank. *Katz v. Spill Compensation Fund and Blackford*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 240.

Landowner precluded from relief under Spill Fund. *Marsh v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 231.

Landowner's claim for reimbursement for cleanup of contaminated property was denied. *Pitman Art Supply Co., Inc. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 225.

7:1J-2.8 Administrative closure of claims

(a) The administrator may, in his or her discretion, administratively close any claim for which the claimant has:

1. Failed to take actions required by this chapter within 60 days after the claimant was required to take such action; or
2. Failed to respond to a request for information by the Department within the time period set forth in the request.

(b) Administrative closure of a claim is without prejudice. The claimant may reactivate the claim by rectifying the failure under (a)1 or 2 above and making a written request to the Department for reactivation within six months of receiving notice of administrative closure from the Department.

(c) Before closing a claim under (a) above, the administrator shall send the claimant written notice of the administrator's intent to administratively close the claim. The administrator shall state in the written notice the reason for the administrative closure, and the procedure to avoid administrative closure under (d) below.

(d) The administrator shall administratively close the claim unless:

1. Within 30 days after the claimant's receipt of the notice described in (c) above, the claimant has submitted to the Department an affidavit explaining why the claim should not be administratively closed (which affidavit may include an explanation of why the time allotted to take action or provide information was insufficient); and
2. The administrator determines that the affidavit provides an adequate explanation of why the claim should not be administratively closed.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

In (b), added a six month time limit to reactivate a claim.

3. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.3;
4. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.5(c) and (d);
5. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.6;
6. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.7;
7. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.8; and
8. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.9.

7:1J-3.2 Spill Fund claims area

(a) To be compensable from the Fund, costs expanded by a claimant in connection with a WSSC shall be either:

1. Directly associated with damages to natural resources located within the Spill Fund Claims Area (SFCA), if the Department has delineated an SFCA;
2. Directly associated with supplying potable water to real property in an area within or outside the SFCA for which the Department has determined, pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water regulations set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:10, that the existing source of potable water is unsuitable for human consumption due to a discharge; or
3. Directly associated with damages to natural resources resulting from a discharge, notwithstanding whether the Department has delineated an SFCA.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

7:1J-3.3 Most cost-effective environmentally sound alternative

(a) A WSSC shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only if the WSSC is for costs associated with remedial actions which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge.

(b) A WSSC shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only to the extent of the cost (as such cost is determined by the Department) of the most cost-effective means which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge. To determine what remedy is the most cost-effective, for each alternative the Department will consider initial capital costs, 20-year operation and maintenance costs, monitoring costs, reliability, feasibility of implementation, and acceptability to the public.

(c) The Department may evaluate alternatives as well as any new technologies, to determine whether any other environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge are more cost-effective than the remedial actions for which the claim has been made. Such alternatives may include, without limitation, the following (or any combination thereof):

1. Filtration of water supply at point of entry;

SUBCHAPTER 3. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS CLAIMS

7:1J-3.1 Eligibility of water supply systems claims for compensation

(a) Water Supply Systems Claims (WSSCs) are eligible for compensation from the Fund only in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, and only to the extent permitted under this subchapter.

(b) If the Department determines that as a result of a discharge, a water purveyor's existing supply of water is or will become unsuitable to serve the needs of the water purveyor's existing customers, the water purveyor may make a WSSC for the cost of replacing or treating the existing water supply. No portion of such a WSSC which represents costs beyond those necessary to replace or treat the existing water supply is eligible for compensation from the Fund. Such a WSSC is eligible for compensation from the Fund only in accordance with those requirements of this chapter which are listed at (b)1 through 8 below, and only to the extent permitted under such listed requirements.

1. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.1(b);
2. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.2;

2. Extension of existing water lines;
3. Drilling of deeper wells for individual residences;
4. Provision of interim alternative water supplies, such as bottled water or waterbuffaloes;
5. Containment of discharge and treatment of water supply;
6. Stand-alone satellite water supply systems/installation of production wells;
7. Contaminant removal;

8. No remedial action;
9. Drilling new wells;
10. Treatment of the contaminated water supply, by methods such as air stripping or filtration; and/or
11. Any other remediation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Added new (c)11.

Case Notes

Purchasers not entitled to attorney fees; sellers owned property when fuel oil tank leaked. In Matter of Spill Compensation and Control Act Claim of Thomas, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 79.

7:1J-1.5 Delegation

The administrator may delegate administrative, supervisory, or investigatory authority to members of the Department's staff. The administrator may enter into contracts on behalf of the Fund or the Department for the performance of services ancillary to the powers and duties of the administrator under the Act, including, but not limited to, the performance of claims adjustment services.

7:1J-1.6 Signatures; certifications

(a) All claims, and all affidavits required under this chapter, shall be signed by the claimant and notarized, as follows:

1. If the claimant or affiant is a corporation, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a person authorized by a resolution of the claimant's board of directors to sign the document in question. The claimant or affiant shall submit with the document a copy of the resolution of the claimant's board of directors authorizing the person to sign the document. The copy of the resolution shall be certified as a true copy by the secretary of the corporation.

2. If the claimant or affiant is a partnership, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a general partner of the partnership.

3. If the claimant or affiant is a sole proprietorship, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the proprietor of the proprietorship.

4. If the claimant or affiant is a municipality, local unit, State, Federal or other public agency, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by a principal executive officer of such entity, the ranking elected official of such entity, or the designee of such principal executive officer or ranking elected official. If the claim or affidavit is signed by a designee, the claimant shall submit with the claim or affidavit a copy of the document authorizing the designee to sign the claim or affidavit.

5. If the claimant or affiant is a natural person, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the claimant or affiant, provided however, that if the claimant or affiant is a minor, is incompetent as defined under New Jersey law, or is deceased, the claim or affidavit shall be signed by the claimant's parent, guardian, executor, or court appointed representative, as applicable.

(b) All claims, and all affidavits required by this chapter, shall contain the following certification, signed by the person required to sign the claim or affidavit:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted

herein and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, to the best of my knowledge, I believe the information submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, and that I am committing a crime in the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for penalties."

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

In (b), added language detailing criminal liability for false statements.

7:1J-1.7 Notices and other communications

All claims, notices, requests and other communications required or permitted under this chapter shall be given in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested or by other means which provides a receipt showing the date of mailing and the date of delivery. All such communications sent to the Department by certified mail shall be sent to the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Claims Administration
PO Box 028
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0028

All such communications sent to the Department by means for which a street address is required by the carrier shall be sent to the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Environmental Claims Administration
401 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08609

All such communications to the claimant shall be sent to the mailing address set forth in the claim under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a)3, unless the claimant directs otherwise under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.7.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

7:1J-1.8 Computation of time

(a) In computing any period of time fixed by or under this chapter, the day of the act or event from which the designated period begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, Sunday nor legal holiday.

(b) In computing any period of time fixed by or under any provision of this chapter, "days" shall mean calendar days, unless the provision specifies working days.

SUBCHAPTER 2. CLAIMS GENERALLY

7:1J-2.1 Persons who may submit a claim

Any person claiming to have incurred damages may submit to the Department a claim for such damages. No subrogee or assignee of a person who has incurred damages may submit a claim. No claim by a subrogee or assignee of a person who has incurred damages shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund.

7:1J-2.2 Provisions applicable to all claims

The provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are applicable to all claims made pursuant to this chapter, including without limitation water supply system claims pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3, and property value diminution claims pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-4. The provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1, 2 and 6 are applicable to emergency response claims by local units pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-5; the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7, 8 and 9 are not applicable to emergency response claims by local units pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-5.

7:1J-2.3 Burden of proof

No claim shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund unless the claimant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the claim satisfies all requirements for eligibility under the Act and this chapter, and that the amount of the claim correctly reflects and is reasonable in relation to the damages which the claimant has sustained.

7:1J-2.4 Damages actually incurred; mitigation

(a) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund unless the claimant has actually suffered the damages which are the subject of the claim. A claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the damages which are the subject of the claim are contingent or speculative.

(b) A claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the claimant has received compensation from any other source for damages which are the subject of the claim. The claimant shall exercise best efforts to obtain compensation from any other source from which compensation is reasonably likely to be available, including, without limitation, insurance policies, contractual rights, and any other remedies provided under statutory or common law (including, without limitation, remedies with respect to a potentially responsible party under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7). In determining the amount of the award, if any, the administrator shall reduce the award by the amount of compensation already received by the claimant for the damage which is the subject of the claim. The administrator may suspend processing of any claim pending the completion of the claimant's efforts to obtain compensation from such other sources.

(c) The claimant shall exercise reasonable diligence and ordinary care to mitigate or to prevent the damages by the claimant from increasing or being aggravated. Additional damages that are the result of claimant's failure to mitigate damages shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund.

(d) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund if the claimant knew or should have known at the time of purchase that the property which is the subject of the claim is contaminated or otherwise impacted by a discharge of hazardous substances.

(e) A claim shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only to the extent that the claim is for costs associated with remediation which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge, and cost effective. Environmentally sound remediation is remediation conducted in accordance with the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, N.J.A.C. 7:26E. To determine if the remediation is cost-effective, the Department shall consider initial capital costs, 20-year operation and maintenance costs, monitoring costs, reliability and feasibility of implementation.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Amended (b) and (c) and added new (d) and (e).

Case Notes

Lack of due diligence following conversion from oil to gas precluded owners from obtaining compensation for discharge from leaking oil tank. *Katz v. Spill Compensation Fund and Blackford*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 240.

7:1J-2.5 Overlapping claims

(a) A claim shall not be eligible for compensation from the Fund to the extent that the Fund has already paid or settled another claim for the same damages.

(b) If two or more claims include an assertion of the same damages, the administrator shall apportion payment for such damages among the claimants or exclude certain of the claims from payment. The administrator shall base the apportionment or exclusion upon the administrator's determination of which claimants have actually incurred the damages in question.

7:1J-2.6 Waiver of damages not set forth in claim

The claimant shall be deemed to have waived any damages which are not set forth in the claim or in any response to the Department's request for information under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(b), or in any amendment to such claim or response under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.4.

7:1J-2.7 Claims by responsible parties or by owners or occupants of property from which discharge has emanated

(a) If a person in any way responsible for a discharge which is the subject of the claim, or for any hazardous substance which is the subject of the claim makes a claim in connection with the subject discharge, the claim shall be ineligible for compensation from the Fund unless:

1. The claimant is the owner or operator of a major facility or vessel responsible for the discharge; and
2. The claimant establishes one or more of the defenses provided under N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11g(d).

(b) If, after a discharge occurs, a person purchases or otherwise voluntarily acquires or obtains title to the land from which the discharge emanated, claims by such purchaser in connection with the discharge are ineligible for compensation from the Fund, unless such purchaser can establish to the satisfaction of the Department that the claim satisfies either of the following requirements:

1. Despite exercising reasonable diligence and intelligence before purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land, the claimant did not discover until after purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land that any hazardous substance has been discharged or was discharging from the property in question; and, before purchasing or otherwise acquiring or obtaining title to the land, the claimant conducted a diligent and thorough inquiry into previous ownership and uses of the property.
2. The claimant is a government entity and acquired the property by escheat or other involuntary transfer or by operation of law, and not by any affirmative or voluntary act such as exercise of the power of eminent domain. If the government entity acquired or obtained title to the property by an affirmative or voluntary act, the standard set forth in (b)1 above shall govern eligibility of the government entity's claim.

Case Notes

Spill Compensation and Control Act regulation establishing that owners of contaminated property could not recover from Spill Compensation Fund if they failed to exercise reasonable diligence before acquiring their property was not invalid merely because it preceded enactment of Industrial Site Recovery Act amendments. *Marsh v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection*, 152 N.J. 137, 703 A.2d 927 (N.J. 1997).

Although owner did not own property when it was leased to polluter, and thus had no capacity or obligation to exercise her authority as lessor to prevent or end pollution, if she failed to take preventative or remedial action when she knew or should have known of discharge, that failure would constitute "intentional or unintentional act or omission," rendering her ineligible for reimbursement of cleanup costs under Spill Compensation and Control Act. *Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin.*, 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D.1996).

Donee's right to recover from Spill Compensation Fund no greater than donor's; Spill Act does not permit property owner who has

profited by contaminating or permitting contamination of property to obtain public financing for cleaning up pollution by expedient of making gift. *Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin.*, 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D. 1996).

Donee's right to recover reimbursement from Spill Compensation Fund is no greater than donor's; Spill Act does not permit property owner who has profited by contaminating or permitting contamination of property to obtain public Marsh v. New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund and Environmental Claims Admin., 286 N.J.Super. 620, 670 A.2d 67 (A.D.1996).

Property owner was strictly liable for clean-up of termiticide applied to property by private contractor hired by owner. *Bonilla v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 75.

Property purchaser's lack of diligence in investigating known oil spills precludes recovery of remediation costs. *Newhan Properties and Management Corp. v. Spill Compensation Fund*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 41.

Lack of due diligence following conversion from oil to gas precluded owners from obtaining compensation for discharge from leaking oil tank. *Katz v. Spill Compensation Fund and Blackford*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 240.

Landowner precluded from relief under Spill Fund. *Marsh v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 231.

Landowner's claim for reimbursement for cleanup of contaminated property was denied. *Pitman Art Supply Co., Inc. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 225.

7:1J-2.8 Administrative closure of claims

(a) The administrator may, in his or her discretion, administratively close any claim for which the claimant has:

1. Failed to take actions required by this chapter within 60 days after the claimant was required to take such action; or
2. Failed to respond to a request for information by the Department within the time period set forth in the request.

(b) Administrative closure of a claim is without prejudice. The claimant may reactivate the claim by rectifying the failure under (a)1 or 2 above and making a written request to the Department for reactivation within six months of receiving notice of administrative closure from the Department.

(c) Before closing a claim under (a) above, the administrator shall send the claimant written notice of the administrator's intent to administratively close the claim. The administrator shall state in the written notice the reason for the administrative closure, and the procedure to avoid administrative closure under (d) below.

(d) The administrator shall administratively close the claim unless:

1. Within 30 days after the claimant's receipt of the notice described in (c) above, the claimant has submitted to the Department an affidavit explaining why the claim should not be administratively closed (which affidavit may include an explanation of why the time allotted to take action or provide information was insufficient); and

2. The administrator determines that the affidavit provides an adequate explanation of why the claim should not be administratively closed.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

In (b), added a six month time limit to reactivate a claim.

SUBCHAPTER 3. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS CLAIMS

7:1J-3.1 Eligibility of water supply systems claims for compensation

(a) Water Supply Systems Claims (WSSCs) are eligible for compensation from the Fund only in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, and only to the extent permitted under this subchapter.

(b) If the Department determines that as a result of a discharge, a water purveyor's existing supply of water is or will become unsuitable to serve the needs of the water purveyor's existing customers, the water purveyor may make a WSSC for the cost of replacing or treating the existing water supply. No portion of such a WSSC which represents costs beyond those necessary to replace or treat the existing water supply is eligible for compensation from the Fund. Such a WSSC is eligible for compensation from the Fund only in accordance with those requirements of this chapter which are listed at (b)1 through 8 below, and only to the extent permitted under such listed requirements.

1. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.1(b);
2. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.2;
3. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.3;
4. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.5(c) and (d);
5. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.6;
6. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.7;
7. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.8; and
8. N.J.A.C. 7:1J-3.9.

7:1J-3.2 Spill Fund claims area

(a) To be compensable from the Fund, costs expanded by a claimant in connection with a WSSC shall be either:

1. Directly associated with damages to natural resources located within the Spill Fund Claims Area (SFCA), if the Department has delineated an SFCA;

2. Directly associated with supplying potable water to real property in an area within or outside the SFCA for which the Department has determined, pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water regulations set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:10, that the existing source of potable water is unsuitable for human consumption due to a discharge; or

3. Directly associated with damages to natural resources resulting from a discharge, notwithstanding whether the Department has delineated an SFCA.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

7:1J-3.3 Most cost-effective environmentally sound alternative

(a) A WSSC shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only if the WSSC is for costs associated with remedial actions which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge.

(b) A WSSC shall be eligible for compensation from the Fund only to the extent of the cost (as such cost is determined by the Department) of the most cost-effective means which the Department has determined to be an environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge. To determine what remedy is the most cost-effective, for each alternative the Department will consider initial capital costs, 20-year operation and maintenance costs, monitoring costs, reliability, feasibility of implementation, and acceptability to the public.

(c) The Department may evaluate alternatives as well as any new technologies, to determine whether any other environmentally sound means of ameliorating the damages resulting from a discharge are more cost-effective than the remedial actions for which the claim has been made. Such alternatives may include, without limitation, the following (or any combination thereof):

1. Filtration of water supply at point of entry;
2. Extension of existing water lines;
3. Drilling of deeper wells for individual residences;
4. Provision of interim alternative water supplies, such as bottled water or waterbuffaloes;
5. Containment of discharge and treatment of water supply;
6. Stand-alone satellite water supply systems/installation of production wells;
7. Contaminant removal;
8. No remedial action;
9. Drilling new wells;
10. Treatment of the contaminated water supply, by methods such as air stripping or filtration; and/or

11. Any other remediation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Added new (c)11.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.

(c) All claims suspended pursuant to (a) or (b) above will remain in suspension until one of the following occurs:

1. The Department receives notice from the claimant, stating that the claimant desires to reinstate the claim; or

2. The claimant receives notice from the Department, stating that the remediation of the discharge has been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and that the administrator is therefore denying the claim; provided, however, that if the Department has required as a condition of its satisfaction that a restriction running with the subject property be recorded with the applicable county clerk or register of deeds, the claimant may make a claim for diminution resulting from such restriction.

(d) At any time during the period of suspension under (c) above, a claimant may request reinstatement of the claim by notice to the Department.

(e) At the end of the suspension period provided in (c) above, the claim will be automatically reactivated, unless the claimant has previously withdrawn the claim.

(f) The administrator may, in his or her discretion, reactivate a claim suspended under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-2.4(b) upon the conclusion of litigation or arbitration between the claimant and any potentially responsible parties, which litigation or arbitration concerns such damages. For the purpose of this subsection, litigation or arbitration shall be deemed to have concluded upon the occurrence of any of the following: a complete settlement of the litigation or arbitration; or the entry of a certification, judgment or order completely resolving the litigation or arbitration, followed by the expiration of time allotted to appeal or otherwise challenge such certification, judgment or order.

(g) Upon reactivation of a suspended claim:

1. The administrator shall confirm the reactivation by written notice to the claimant;

2. The claim will be processed in accordance with this chapter; and

3. Within 30 days after receiving notice of the reactivation, the claimant shall list the subject property for sale with one or more licensed brokers who are members of a multiple listing service (or its commercial equivalent, for claims involving commercial property or other properties not normally offered for sale through a multiple listing service).

(h) Upon the claimant's second suspension of the claim, the administrator shall dismiss the claim, without prejudice. If the claimant subsequently files a new claim for the same damages contained in the original dismissed claim, the new claim will be deemed to have been filed as of the date of filing of the original dismissed claim.

SUBCHAPTER 5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE CLAIMS BY LOCAL UNITS

7:1J-5.1 Eligibility of emergency response claims for compensation

Emergency response claims are eligible for compensation from the Fund in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, to the extent permitted under this subchapter.

7:1J-5.2 Procedure for making emergency response claim

(a) Emergency response claims shall be subject to the claims procedure requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1, 2 and 6.

(b) In addition to the information and documents required to be submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a), a claimant making an emergency response claim shall submit the following:

1. An affidavit by the claimant, signed by the person required to sign the claim and certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1.6, stating that the claimant obtained the approval of the Department before taking the emergency response action which is the subject of the claim, identifying the Department employee from whom the approval was obtained, stating the date of the approval, and the form in which the approval was transmitted to the claimant (for example, by telephone, mail, or facsimile transmission);

2. Reports by the police department and fire department concerning the emergency response action which is the subject of the claim, if such reports have been prepared;

3. Reports by the local hazardous materials unit and the local health department concerning the emergency response action which is the subject of the claim, if such reports have been prepared;

4. Documentation of the time spent by the claimant's personnel, personnel of other local units, and personnel acting at the request of the claimant or other local units, in connection with the emergency response action which is the subject of the claim; and

5. Receipts or other evidence of payment of costs incurred in the emergency response action which is the subject of the claim.

7:1J-5.3 Processing of emergency response claims

(a) Within 10 days after an emergency response claim is filed, the Department shall notify the claimant whether the claim is complete. If the claim is incomplete, the Department shall list in the notice the information necessary to make the claim complete, and specify in the notice the date by which the necessary information is to be submitted. The administrator may administratively close the claim under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-2.8 for failure to submit the necessary information in the allotted time.

(b) The administrator shall approve or deny an emergency response claim, without regard to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7, 8 and 9, within 120 days after the filing of a completed claim, including all supportive information or documentation required under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-5.2, (a) above, and 7:1J-6.

(c) If the administrator fails to approve (in whole or in part) or deny the emergency response claim within the 120 days allotted under (b) above, all costs in the claim shall be deemed approved.

(d) If the administrator denies the emergency response claim or approves only part of the costs claimed, the claimant shall not be precluded from seeking recovery of the costs denied by the administrator under any other provision of statutory law or in accordance with any remedies available under common law.

7:1J-5.4 Notice to potentially responsible parties

If the Department determines that a person is a potentially responsible party in connection with a discharge or threatened discharge which is the subject of an emergency response claim, the Department shall provide such person with written notice of the nature of the claim and the identity of the claimant.

7:1J-5.5 Eligible costs

Only those costs determined by the Department to be necessary and reasonable additional and extraordinary costs incurred by a local unit shall be compensable from the Fund.

New Rule, R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

SUBCHAPTER 6. CLAIMS PROCEDURE

7:1J-6.1 Time for filing of claims

Claimants shall submit any claims to the Department not later than one year after the date of discovery. With regard to property value diminution claims under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-4, the date of discovery of damages is the date when property is sold, unless the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:1J-4.6 or 4.7 apply. If a claimant fails to submit a claim to the Department within such one-year period, the claimant shall be deemed to have waived such claim. Such waiver is with prejudice and shall bar all recourse by the claimant against the Fund for any damages arising out of or related to the discharge or threatened discharge.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Added second sentence.

Case Notes

Claim for damage caused by operation or closing of sanitary landfill must be filed within one year of discovery. *Hurst v. Department of Environmental Protection and Energy*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 147.

Claim for damages due to hazardous spillage into nearby waterwells was untimely when not filed within one year of date of discovery. *Chesno v. Department of Environmental Protection and Energy*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 117.

Claim arising from damages allegedly incurred as result of contamination of on-site production wells was untimely when not filed within one year of discovery. *Dreyfus Company v. Spill Compensation Fund*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 57.

Claim under Spill Compensation and Control Act barred; claim filed years after date of discovery of damage. *Shaw v. DEPE*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 257.

Manufacturer's Spill Compensation Fund claim was time-barred by operation of a one-year limitations period. *Frigid, Inc. v. Department of Environmental Protection*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 169.

7:1J-6.2 Submission of claim

(a) For the purposes of determining whether a claim has been timely filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.1, the following shall apply:

1. If the claimant submits the claim by United States mail, the claim will be deemed filed as of the date of mailing by the claimant.
2. If the claimant submits the claim via another means of delivery, the claim will be deemed filed as of the date of receipt by the Department.

7:1J-6.3 Contents of claim

(a) Claims shall be typewritten or written legibly in ink, and shall contain the following information:

1. The name of the claimant;
2. The street address of the claimant;
3. The mailing address of the claimant;
4. The telephone number of the claimant during normal daytime business hours;
5. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and relationship to the claimant of any person designated to receive communications from the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.7;
6. Whether the claimant is an individual, general partnership, limited partnership, corporation, local government entity, Federal government entity, or state government entity;
7. A statement that the claimant claims to have actually incurred damages, as such term is defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1J-1.4, that the claimant has not received compensation from any other source for such damages, and that the claimant is not a potentially responsible party in connection with the discharge which is the subject of the claim. Such statement need not be specific about the amount or the nature of such damages;

8. If the claim is for property value diminution, all documents required by N.J.A.C. 7:1J-4.5 to be submitted with the claim, and a statement that the claimant has contracted to sell or has sold the subject property.

(b) The claimant shall submit to the Department any of the following types of information requested by the Department:

1. The location of the property from which the claimant believes the discharge to have emanated or at which the threatened discharge occurred, including the name of the site, the street address, the municipality, and the county;

2. With respect to all persons whom the claimant believes to be responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge:

i. The name and address of each such person;

ii. If known to the claimant, whether each such person is an individual, general partnership, limited partnership, corporation or government entity;

iii. Whether any such person has admitted responsibility for the discharge or threatened discharge from which the claim arose, or liability for the amount of damages for which the claim is being made; and

iv. If any such person has admitted responsibility or liability pursuant to (b)iii above, the names of such persons and the nature of such admissions;

3. With respect to a claim involving damage to personal property:

i. The date or dates on which the damage occurred;

ii. The location of the personal property at the time the damage occurred;

iii. A description of the personal property which was damaged;

iv. A description of the damage;

v. The original cost paid by the claimant for the damaged personal property;

vi. The date the claimant acquired the damaged personal property;

vii. Evidence of the claimant's ownership of the damaged personal property;

viii. An estimate of the cost of repairing the damage to the personal property, and an estimate of the value of the damaged personal property as of the time of the damage;

ix. The name, address and qualifications of any persons who prepared the estimates required by (b)viii above; and

x. The location at which the administrator or his designee can inspect the damaged personal property;

4. A description of any damage to real property located thereon, including:

i. The date on which the damage occurred;

ii. The precise location of the damaged real property, including the street address, the tax lot and block, the municipality, and the county;

iii. A description of the predominant use of the damaged real property;

iv. A detailed description of the damage to the real property;

v. An estimate of the cost of remediating the damage, and the name, address and qualifications of the person making the estimate; and

vi. A description of the claimant's interest in the damaged real property; and documents evidencing such interest. Documents evidencing fee title to the damaged real property shall include an affidavit of title executed by the claimant, together with either a copy of the recorded deed conveying title to the claimant, or an owner's title insurance policy insuring the claimant's interest in the property. Documents evidencing a leasehold interest in the property shall include a copy of the lease for the property, together with an affidavit of the claimant stating that the lease is in full force and effect;

5. A detailed description of the facts known to the claimant which support the claim, including without limitation the following:

i. The facts which lead the claimant to believe that the discharge caused the damages suffered by the claimant; and

ii. The facts which lead the claimant to believe that a person is a potentially responsible party;

6. The names and addresses of any witnesses known to the claimant who may have knowledge concerning the discharge, threatened discharge, or damage;

7. The names of any public agencies (including without limitation any local or state police or any other local, state, interstate or federal agencies) who have investigated the discharge or threatened discharge, and, if known to the claimant, the names of the persons who conducted the investigations on behalf of such agencies;

8. If any of the damaged real or personal property or any of the asserted lost income or tax revenue may be covered by any insurance policy or policies, or other financial agreement or instrument under which compensation may be available, the following information:

- i. The name and address of the insurance carrier which issued the policy, or issuer of the other financial agreement or instrument;
 - ii. The policy number or other applicable reference number;
 - iii. A copy of the certificate of insurance or other financial agreement or instrument; and
 - iv. Copies of any correspondence between the insurance carrier or issuer of the other financial agreement or instrument and the claimant or the claimant's representatives concerning the discharge or threatened discharge;
9. The names and addresses of any persons other than the Fund (including without limitation insurance companies) against whom the claimant has asserted a claim;
10. Whether the claimant has received or agreed to receive any compensation from any person in connection with the discharge or threatened discharge, and the details of any such compensation or agreement to receive compensation;
11. A description of any action taken to repair, restore or replace damaged real property, including without limitation the following:
- i. The name and address of the person who has taken such action; and
 - ii. The cost of such action;
12. If the claimant asserts damages which include a loss of income, the claim shall include the following information:
- i. The total amount of the claimed loss of income;
 - ii. The period of time during which the claimant asserts that the loss of income has occurred;
 - iii. If the claimant asserts that the loss of income has occurred over a period exceeding 12 months, a breakdown of the loss of income by three-month periods, with the first such period commencing on the date of discovery;
 - iv. A detailed description of the method employed by the claimant in calculating the claimed loss of income;
 - v. A statement of whether all income, sales and other accounting and financial information supporting the claim is available for inspection, copying and audit by the Department;
 - vi. If any of the information described in (b)12v above is not available for inspection, copying and audit, an explanation of why such information is unavailable for such purposes;
 - vii. With respect to any of the information described in (b)12v above which is available for inspection, copying and audit, a description of where and when the Department can obtain access to such information; and
 - viii. If any of the information described in (b)12v above has been audited, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, the name, address, and telephone number of such accountant, and the date of such audit, certification or review. If such information has been audited, the claimant shall attach copies of all audited statements and of the auditors' reports;
13. If the claimant asserts damages which include a loss of tax revenue, the claim shall include the following information:
- i. The total amount of the claimed loss of tax revenue;
 - ii. The period of time during which the claimant asserts that the loss of tax revenue has occurred;
 - iii. A detailed description of the method employed by the claimant in calculating the claimed loss of tax revenue;
 - iv. A statement of whether all financial information supporting the claim is available for inspection, copying and audit by the Department;
 - v. If any of the information described in (b)13iv above is not available for inspection, copying and audit, an explanation of why such information is unavailable for such purposes;
 - vi. With respect to the information described in (b)13iv above which is available for inspection, copying and audit, a description of where and when the Department can obtain access to such information;
 - vii. If any of the information described in (b)13iv above has been audited, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, the name, address, and telephone number of such accountant, and the date of such audit, certification or review. If such information has been audited, the claimant shall attach copies of all audited statements and of the auditors' reports;
14. If the claimant is a limited partnership, the names and addresses of all general partners;
15. If the claimant is a general partnership, the names and addresses of all partners;
16. If the claimant is a corporation, the names and addresses of all directors and of all officers;
17. Any other information which the claimant believes to be relevant to the claim; and
18. Any other information which the Department deems necessary to process the claim.

(c) Any documents supporting the claimant's assertion of costs incurred in ameliorating damage resulting from a discharge shall be presented as follows:

1. The claimant shall submit a compilation of all such costs, stating the aggregate amount of the costs incurred; and
2. The claimant shall submit a breakdown of the aggregate costs incurred, stating which portion of the aggregate cost is attributable to ameliorating damage resulting from the discharge, and which portion is not.

(d) The claimant shall submit all bills, invoices, receipts and other documentation in an orderly fashion, accompanied by an index and/or a summary if the Department determines that an index or summary would assist in the organized and expeditious processing of the claim.

(e) The administrator may administratively close the claim pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-2.8 for failure to provide information under this section.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).
Deleted (a)8 and recodified (a)9 as (a)8.

7:1J-6.4 Amendment of claim

A claimant may amend a claim, or a response to the Department's request for information, with respect to the nature or extent of the damages, the cause of the damages, the amount of the claim, or any other information relevant to the claim, until the occurrence of the earliest of the following: the approval of the claim by the administrator; the denial of the claim by the administrator; or the agreement to a settlement among a claimant and one or more potentially responsible parties.

7:1J-6.5 Consent to inspection

(a) Submission of a claim shall constitute consent by the claimant to the following:

1. The inspection of the damaged real and personal property by the administrator, the Department, a Board of Arbitration convened by the administrator pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-9.1 (Board) and other persons designated by the administrator, the Department or the Board;
2. For all information submitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(b)12, 13, 14 or 15, the inspection, copying and audit of such information by the Department, the Board, and other persons designated by the administrator, the Department or the Board; and
3. The entry by the administrator, the Department, the Board, and other persons designated by the administrator or by the Board, onto any property to which the claimant has the right to grant access, or to which the claimant has the right to compel another person to grant access to perform remediation activities. Any cost which the claim-

ant incurs in compelling such access shall be borne solely by the claimant.

Amended by R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

7:1J-6.6 Notice of Intent to Deny; Denial

(a) The administrator shall deny a claim which, on its face, appears to be ineligible for compensation from the Fund.

(b) The administrator may issue a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOI) with respect to any claim which, on its face, does not contain information sufficient to support a determination that the claim is eligible for compensation from the Fund. The administrator shall send the claimant the NOI by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(c) The claimant may contest the NOI by submitting to the Department additional evidence in support of the claim, and evidence that any material fact set forth in the NOI is incorrect. The claimant shall submit such evidence within 30 days after the date on which the claimant received the NOI; provided however, that if the claimant has refused delivery of the NOI, the claimant shall submit such evidence within 30 days after the date the administrator mailed the NOI.

(d) If, after reviewing the evidence submitted pursuant to (c) above, the administrator determines that the claim does not clearly fail to satisfy the requirements for eligibility for compensation from the Fund, the administrator shall withdraw the NOI and process the claim in accordance with this chapter.

(e) The administrator shall deny the claim after the expiration of the 30-day period allotted under (c) above, if:

1. The claimant fails to submit any evidence to the Department within the 30-day period; or
2. After reviewing the evidence submitted pursuant to (c) above, the administrator determines that the claim clearly fails to satisfy the requirements for eligibility for compensation from the Fund.

(f) If the administrator denies the claim pursuant to (a) or (e) above, the administrator shall prepare a written statement setting forth the denial and the reasons therefor. The administrator shall send the claimant a copy of the statement by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(g) A claimant may request that a denial of a claim be arbitrated under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-9 if the denial was based solely upon the validity of the claim, and not upon other matters including, without limitation, untimely filing of the claim as shown on the face of the claim. The claimant shall make the request in writing within 20 days after receiving the administrator's written statement under (f) above; provided however, that if the claimant refuses delivery of the

administrator's written statement, the claimant shall make the request for arbitration within 20 days after the date the administrator mailed the written statement. Failure to request arbitration before the expiration of such 20-day period shall operate as a waiver of any right to have the claim submitted to arbitration.

(h) A request for arbitration under (g) above shall contain the following information:

1. A denial of each fact disputed by the claimant which the administrator has asserted in the denial of the claim. The claimant's denial shall fairly meet the substance of the disputed facts, and shall contain assertions of the facts as the claimant believes them to be;

2. If the claimant asserts that, based upon the facts asserted in the administrator's denial of the claim, the administrator's denial is improper as a matter of law, a specific explanation of the legal basis for that assertion;

3. Copies of written documents which the claimant is relying upon to support the request, provided however, that if the claimant has previously submitted such documents to the Department, a specific reference to such documents will be sufficient;

4. An estimate of the time required for the hearing; and

5. A request, if necessary, for a barrier-free hearing location for physically disabled persons.

(i) If the claimant does not submit the information required under (h) above within the time allotted under (g) above, the administrator shall deny the request. If the claimant fails to include all of the information required under (h) above, the administrator may deny the request.

(j) The administrator may require that the claimant submit additional information beyond that required under (h) above, if the administrator determines that such information is necessary to provide the administrator, the Department or the Board with adequate notice of the specific factual or legal bases for the claimant's objections to the denial.

7:1J-6.7 Communication with claimant or representative

The Department will direct all communications in connection with the claim to the person who signed the claim, unless the claimant submits to the Department a written statement, signed by the person required to sign the claim, designating a representative to receive communications from the Department.

7:1J-6.8 Relaxation of procedural requirements

(a) Except as provided by (b) below, the Department may relax any of the procedural requirements of this chapter if the administrator determines that strict adherence to such requirements would result in unfairness or injustice.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) above, the Department shall not relax procedural requirements of this chapter if such requirements are imposed by the Act, by other applicable State or Federal statutes, or by applicable decision, order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

7:1J-6.9 Remediation of discharge which is subject of claim

The Department may require the claimant to enter into an oversight document pursuant to the Procedures for Department Oversight of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites, N.J.A.C. 7:26C, to review any information regarding the remediation of a discharge that is the subject of a claim. In the instance where the claimant has a compensable claim, the Department will waive oversight costs pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26C-9.

New Rule, R.1998 d.67, effective January 20, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 4365(a), 29 N.J.R. 4594(a), 30 N.J.R. 336(b).

SUBCHAPTER 7. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BETWEEN CLAIMANT AND POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

7:1J-7.1 Notice of claim to potentially responsible party

(a) If the administrator determines that a person is a potentially responsible party in connection with a discharge which is the subject of a claim, the administrator shall provide such person with written notice of the claim.

(b) The written notice provided under (a) above shall state the following:

1. The nature of the claim;
2. The identity of the claimant;
3. The time period established for settlement negotiations under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7.2; and
4. The right to contest the validity or amount of the claim by requesting arbitration under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-8.2(a).

7:1J-7.2 Settlement negotiations

(a) If the administrator determines that one or more persons are potentially responsible parties in connection with a discharge which is the subject of a claim, the administrator shall establish a time period for settlement negotiations between all potentially responsible parties and the claimant. Such time period shall be no longer than 60 days, commencing as of the date set forth in the written notice under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7.1, unless the administrator, the claimant and all potentially responsible parties agree upon a longer period. During this settlement negotiation period, all parties shall negotiate in good faith in attempt to resolve the subject claim. Such settlement negotiation period may be extended upon the agreement of the administrator, the claimant and all potentially responsible parties.

(b) The administrator may arrange for the assistance of a neutral third party to attempt to promote and arrange a settlement between the claimant and the potentially responsible parties.

7:1J-7.3 Effect of settlement between claimant and potentially responsible party

(a) If the source of the discharge which is the subject of the claim is determined, and one or more potentially responsible parties concede liability, the claimant and such potentially responsible parties may agree to a settlement which shall be final and binding upon the parties and which will waive all recourse by that claimant against the Fund in connection with the discharge which is the subject of the claim. Such waiver shall be effective regardless of any communications or understanding between or among the claimant, potentially responsible parties, and/or the administrator or the Department.

(b) If the source of the discharge which is the subject of the claim has not been determined, or if no potentially responsible party has conceded liability, the claimant and such potentially responsible parties may nonetheless agree to a settlement. Such settlement shall operate as a waiver by that claimant of all recourse against the Fund in connection with the discharge which is the subject of the claim, if the terms of the settlement in any way prejudice the subrogation or assignment rights of the Fund, or in any way impair the Fund's ability to obtain cost recovery. Such waiver shall be effective regardless of any communications or understanding between or among the claimant, potentially responsible parties, and/or the administrator or the Department.

(c) Notwithstanding the waiver under (a) or (b) above, if the settling potentially responsible party is or becomes insolvent or otherwise unable to perform its obligations under the settlement, the administrator may, in its discretion, allow the claimant to reinstate the claim against the Fund. If the claim is reinstated, the Fund shall not be bound by any aspect of the settlement with the potentially responsible party.

**SUBCHAPTER 8. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
BETWEEN CLAIMANT AND FUND**

7:1J-8.1 Request for payment upon failure to identify or settle with potentially responsible party

(a) A claimant may request payment of a claim from the Fund, if:

1. Based upon the information supplied by the claimant and other information obtained by the Department, the administrator has determined that he or she cannot

identify any potentially responsible parties for the discharge from which the claim arose; or

2. The claimant has made good faith efforts to enter into a settlement with one or more potentially responsible parties, but has not entered into any such settlement within the time allotted under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7.2.

(b) Upon receipt of a request under (a) above for payment of a claim from the Fund, the administrator shall provide written notice of the request to any potentially responsible parties who have been designated at or before the time of such claim.

7:1J-8.2 Contest of validity or amount of claim

(a) Any potentially responsible party may contest the amount or validity of the claim by requesting that the administrator submit the claim to arbitration. If a person receiving notice of the claim under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-7.1 has not delivered a request for arbitration within 20 days after the date of delivery of the notice of the claim (or, if such person has refused delivery of the notice, 20 days after the date of mailing of the notice), such person shall be deemed to have waived any right to have the claim submitted to arbitration.

(b) The administrator may contest the amount or validity of the claim by submitting the claim to arbitration.

(c) Any other person may contest the amount or validity of the claim by requesting that the administrator submit the claim to arbitration. If the person seeking to contest the claim has not delivered a request for arbitration within 20 days after receiving actual notice of the claim such person shall be deemed to have waived any right to have the claim submitted to arbitration.

(d) Upon receipt of a request for arbitration under (a) or (c) above, the administrator shall provide the person requesting arbitration with a copy of all information submitted to the administrator under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a) and (b). Within 20 days after receipt of such information, the person requesting arbitration shall submit the following information to the administrator in writing:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the person requesting arbitration, and such person's authorized representative;

2. A denial of each fact asserted in the information submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a) and (b) which the person requesting arbitration disputes. The denial shall fairly meet the substance of the disputed facts, and shall contain assertions of the facts as the person requesting arbitration believes them to be;

3. If the person requesting arbitration asserts that, based upon the facts asserted in the information submitted under N.J.A.C. 7:1J-6.3(a) and (b), the claim is invalid or the amount is unreasonable as a matter of law, a specific explanation of the legal basis for that assertion;

4. Copies of written documents which the person requesting arbitration is relying upon to support its assertions and the request;

5. An estimate of the time required for the hearing; and

6. A request, if necessary, for a barrier-free hearing location for physically disabled persons.

(e) If the person requesting arbitration does not submit the information required under (d) above within the time allotted under (d) above, the administrator shall deny the request. If the person requesting arbitration fails to include all of the information required under (d) above, the administrator may deny the request.

(f) The administrator may require that the person requesting arbitration submit additional information beyond that required under (d) above, if the administrator determines that such information is necessary to provide the administrator, the Department, the claimant or the Board with adequate notice of the specific factual or legal bases for the objections by the person requesting arbitration to the validity or amount of the claim.

Case Notes

Department of Environmental Protection's initial acceptance of borough's claim for reimbursement from Spill Compensation Fund for contamination of groundwater well did not preclude arbitrator from subsequently ruling that claim was not valid. *Handy & Harman v. Borough of Park Ridge*, 302 N.J.Super. 558, 695 A.2d 747 (N.J.Super.A.D. 1997).