

CHAPTER 2016-184

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 100

An act relating to pollution discharge removal and prevention; amending s. 376.301, F.S.; defining the terms “background concentration” and “long-term natural attenuation”; amending s. 376.30701, F.S.; exempting nonprogram petroleum-contaminated sites from the application of risk-based corrective action principles under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to include protocols for the use of long-term natural attenuation where site conditions warrant; requiring specified interactive effects of contaminants to be considered as cleanup criteria; revising how cleanup target levels are applied where surface waters are exposed to contaminated groundwater; authorizing the use of relevant data and information when assessing cleanup target levels; providing that institutional controls are not required under certain circumstances if alternative cleanup target levels are used; amending s. 376.79, F.S.; defining the terms “background concentration” and “long-term natural attenuation”; amending s. 376.81, F.S.; providing additional contamination cleanup criteria for brownfield sites and brownfield areas; amending ss. 196.1995, 287.0595, and 288.1175, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 376.305, F.S.; revising the eligibility requirements of the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program; deleting provisions prohibiting the relief of liability for persons who acquired title after a certain date; amending s. 376.3071, F.S.; revising legislative intent and purpose; deleting an expiration date; revising the criteria for determining what constitutes certain rehabilitation program tasks; revising the conditions for eligibility and methods for payment of costs for the low-scored site initiative; revising the eligibility requirements for receiving rehabilitation funding; specifying that the issuance of a site rehabilitation completion order does not alter eligibility for state-funded remediation under certain circumstances; clarifying that a change in ownership does not preclude a site from entering into the program; providing additional funding for remediation and monitoring under certain circumstances; amending s. 376.30713, F.S.; revising advanced cleanup application requirements; increasing the total amount for which the department may contract for advanced cleanup work in a fiscal year; authorizing property owners and responsible parties to enter into voluntary cost-share agreements under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsections (4) through (22) of section 376.301, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (23), respectively, present subsections (23) through (48) of that section are redesignated as subsections (25) through (50), respectively, and new subsections (4) and (24) are added to that section, to read:

376.301 Definitions of terms used in ss. 376.30-376.317, 376.70, and 376.75.—When used in ss. 376.30-376.317, 376.70, and 376.75, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

(4) “Background concentration” means the concentration of contaminants naturally occurring or resulting from anthropogenic impacts unrelated to the discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances at a contaminated site undergoing site rehabilitation.

(24) “Long-term natural attenuation” means natural attenuation approved by the department as a site rehabilitation program task for a period of more than 5 years.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 376.30701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.30701 Application of risk-based corrective action principles to contaminated sites; applicability; legislative intent; rulemaking authority; contamination cleanup criteria; limitations; reopeners.—

(1) APPLICABILITY.—

(b) This section shall apply to all contaminated sites resulting from a discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances where legal responsibility for site rehabilitation exists pursuant to other provisions of this chapter or chapter 403, except for those contaminated sites subject to the risk-based corrective action cleanup criteria established for the petroleum, brownfields, and drycleaning programs pursuant to ss. 376.3071, 376.81, and 376.3078, respectively. This section does not apply to nonprogram petroleum-contaminated sites unless application of this section is requested by the person responsible for site rehabilitation.

(2) INTENT; RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; CLEANUP CRITERIA.—It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all people under actual circumstances of exposure. By July 1, 2004, the secretary of the department shall establish criteria by rule for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, the rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation program, including a voluntary site rehabilitation program, and the level at which a rehabilitation program task and a site rehabilitation program may be deemed completed. In establishing these rules, the department shall apply, to the maximum extent feasible, a risk-based corrective action process to achieve protection of human health and safety and the environment in a cost-effective manner based on the principles set forth in this subsection. These rules shall prescribe a phased risk-based corrective action process that is iterative and that tailors site rehabilitation tasks to site-specific conditions and risks. The department and the person responsible for site rehabilitation are encouraged to establish decision points at which risk management decisions will be made. The department shall provide an early decision, when requested, regarding applicable exposure factors and a risk management approach based on the current and future

land use at the site. These rules must ~~shall~~ also include protocols for the use of natural attenuation, including long-term natural attenuation where site conditions warrant, the use of institutional and engineering controls, and the issuance of “No Further Action” orders. The criteria for determining what constitutes a rehabilitation program task or completion of a site rehabilitation program task or site rehabilitation program, including a voluntary site rehabilitation program, must:

(a) Consider the current exposure and potential risk of exposure to humans and the environment, including multiple pathways of exposure. The physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each contaminant must be considered in order to determine the feasibility of a risk-based corrective action assessment.

(b) Establish the point of compliance at the source of the contamination. However, the department may ~~is authorized to~~ temporarily move the point of compliance to the boundary of the property, or to the edge of the plume when the plume is within the property boundary, while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding. The department may also ~~is authorized~~, pursuant to criteria provided in this section, ~~to~~ temporarily extend the point of compliance beyond the property boundary with appropriate monitoring, if such extension is needed to facilitate natural attenuation or to address the current conditions of the plume, provided human health, public safety, and the environment are protected. When temporarily extending the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, it cannot be extended further than the lateral extent of the plume, if known, at the time of execution of a cleanup agreement, if required, or the lateral extent of the plume as defined at the time of site assessment. Temporary extension of the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, as provided in this paragraph, must include actual notice by the person responsible for site rehabilitation to local governments and the owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend and constructive notice to residents and business tenants of the property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend. Persons receiving notice pursuant to this paragraph shall have the opportunity to comment within 30 days after receipt of the notice. Additional notice concerning the status of natural attenuation processes shall be similarly provided to persons receiving notice pursuant to this paragraph every 5 years.

(c) Ensure that the site-specific cleanup goal is that all contaminated sites being cleaned up pursuant to this section ultimately achieve the applicable cleanup target levels provided in this subsection. In the circumstances provided in this subsection, and after constructive notice and opportunity to comment within 30 days after receipt of the notice to local government, owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, and residents of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, the department may allow concentrations of contaminants to temporarily exceed the applicable cleanup target levels while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in

conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding, if human health, public safety, and the environment are protected.

(d) Allow the use of institutional or engineering controls at contaminated sites being cleaned up pursuant to this section, where appropriate, to eliminate or control the potential exposure to contaminants of humans or the environment. The use of controls must be preapproved by the department and only after constructive notice and opportunity to comment within 30 days after receipt of notice is provided to local governments, owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, and residents on any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend. When institutional or engineering controls are implemented to control exposure, the removal of the controls must have prior department approval and must be accompanied by the resumption of active cleanup, or other approved controls, unless cleanup target levels under this section have been achieved.

(e) Consider the interactive additive effects of contaminants, including additive, synergistic, and antagonistic effects. ~~The synergistic and antagonistic effects shall also be considered when the scientific data become available.~~

(f) Take into consideration individual site characteristics, which shall include, but not be limited to, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the site, current and projected land uses of the area affected by the contamination, the exposed population, the degree and extent of contamination, the rate of contaminant migration, the apparent or potential rate of contaminant degradation through natural attenuation processes, the location of the plume, and the potential for further migration in relation to site property boundaries.

(g) Apply state water quality standards as follows:

1. Cleanup target levels for each contaminant found in groundwater shall be the applicable state water quality standards. Where such standards do not exist, the cleanup target levels for groundwater shall be based on the minimum criteria specified in department rule. The department shall apply the following, as appropriate, in establishing the applicable cleanup target levels: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of $1.0E-6$; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; and nuisance, organoleptic, and aesthetic considerations. However, the department may ~~shall~~ not require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup target level for any individual contaminant that is more stringent than the site-specific, ~~naturally occurring~~ background concentration for that contaminant.

2. Where surface waters are exposed to contaminated groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the contaminants must ~~shall~~ be based on the more protective of the groundwater or surface water standards as established by department rule, unless it has been demonstrated that the contaminants do not cause or contribute to the exceedance of applicable surface water quality

criteria. In such circumstance, the point of measuring compliance with the surface water standards shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface water body.

3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, based upon an applicant's demonstration, using site-specific or other relevant data and information, risk assessment modeling results, including results from probabilistic risk assessment modeling, risk assessment studies, risk reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human health, public safety, and the environment are protected to the same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. Where a state water quality standard is applicable, a deviation may not result in the application of cleanup target levels more stringent than the standard. In determining whether it is appropriate to establish alternative cleanup target levels at a site, the department must consider the effectiveness of source removal, if any, that has been completed at the site and the practical likelihood of the use of low yield or poor quality groundwater, the use of groundwater near marine surface water bodies, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site, or the use of groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the contaminated area, where it has been demonstrated that the groundwater contamination is not migrating away from such localized source, provided human health, public safety, and the environment are protected. Groundwater resource protection remains the ultimate goal of cleanup, particularly in light of the state's continued growth and consequent demands for drinking water resources. The Legislature recognizes the need for a protective yet flexible cleanup approach that risk-based corrective action provides. Only where it is appropriate on a site-specific basis, using the criteria in this paragraph and careful evaluation by the department, shall proposed alternative cleanup target levels be approved. If alternative cleanup target levels are used, institutional controls are not required if:

a. The only cleanup target levels exceeded are the groundwater cleanup target levels derived from nuisance, organoleptic, or aesthetic considerations;

b. Concentrations of all contaminants meet the state water quality standards or the minimum criteria, based on the protection of human health, public safety, and the environment, as provided in subparagraph 1.;

c. All of the groundwater cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph 1. are met at the property boundary;

d. The person responsible for site rehabilitation has demonstrated that the contaminants will not migrate beyond the property boundary at concentrations that exceed the groundwater cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph 1.;

e. The property has access to and is using an offsite water supply, and an unplugged private well is not used for domestic purposes; and

f. The real property owner does not object to the “No Further Action” proposal to the department or the local pollution control program.

(h) Provide for the department to issue a “No Further Action” order, with conditions, including, but not limited to, the use of institutional or engineering controls where appropriate, when alternative cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph (g)3. have been achieved or when the person responsible for site rehabilitation can demonstrate that the cleanup target level is unachievable with the use of available technologies. ~~Before~~ Prior to issuing such an order, the department shall consider the feasibility of an alternative site rehabilitation technology at the contaminated site.

(i) Establish appropriate cleanup target levels for soils. Although there are existing state water quality standards, there are no existing state soil quality standards. The Legislature does not intend, through the adoption of this section, to create such soil quality standards. The specific rulemaking authority granted pursuant to this section merely authorizes the department to establish appropriate soil cleanup target levels. These soil cleanup target levels shall be applicable at sites only after a determination as to legal responsibility for site rehabilitation has been made pursuant to other provisions of this chapter or chapter 403.

1. In establishing soil cleanup target levels for human exposure to each contaminant found in soils from the land surface to 2 feet below land surface, the department shall apply the following, as appropriate: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; and the best achievable detection limit. However, the department may ~~shall~~ not require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup target level for an individual contaminant that is more stringent than the site-specific, ~~naturally occurring~~ background concentration for that contaminant. Institutional controls or other methods shall be used to prevent human exposure to contaminated soils more than 2 feet below the land surface. Any removal of such institutional controls shall require such contaminated soils to be remediated.

2. Leachability-based soil cleanup target levels shall be based on protection of the groundwater cleanup target levels or the alternate cleanup target levels for groundwater established pursuant to this paragraph, as appropriate. Source removal and other cost-effective alternatives that are technologically feasible shall be considered in achieving the leachability soil cleanup target levels established by the department. The leachability goals are ~~shall~~ not be applicable if the department determines, based upon individual site characteristics, and in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, that contaminants will not leach into the groundwater at levels that pose a threat to human health, public safety, and the environment.

3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, based upon an applicant's demonstration, using site-specific or other relevant data and information, risk assessment modeling results, including results from probabilistic risk assessment modeling, risk assessment studies, risk reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human health, public safety, and the environment are protected to the same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2.

The department shall require source removal as a risk reduction measure if warranted and cost-effective. Once source removal at a site is complete, the department shall reevaluate the site to determine the degree of active cleanup needed to continue. Further, the department shall determine if the reevaluated site qualifies for monitoring only or if no further action is required to rehabilitate the site. If additional site rehabilitation is necessary to reach "No Further Action" status, the department is encouraged to utilize natural attenuation monitoring, including long-term natural attenuation ~~and~~ monitoring, where site conditions warrant.

Section 3. Present subsections (3) through (11) of section 376.79, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (12), respectively, present subsections (12) through (19) are redesignated as subsections (14) through (21), respectively, and new subsections (3) and (13) are added to that section, to read:

376.79 Definitions relating to Brownfields Redevelopment Act.—As used in ss. 376.77-376.85, the term:

(3) "Background concentration" means the concentration of contaminants naturally occurring or resulting from anthropogenic impacts unrelated to the discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances at a contaminated site undergoing site rehabilitation.

(13) "Long-term natural attenuation" means natural attenuation approved by the department as a site rehabilitation program task for a period of more than 5 years.

Section 4. Section 376.81, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.81 Brownfield site and brownfield areas contamination cleanup criteria.—

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all people under actual circumstances of exposure. By July 1, 2001, the secretary of the department shall establish criteria by rule for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, the rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation program and the level at which a rehabilitation program task and a site rehabilitation program may be deemed completed. In establishing the rule, the department shall apply, to the maximum extent feasible, a risk-

based corrective action process to achieve protection of human health and safety and the environment in a cost-effective manner based on the principles set forth in this subsection. The rule must prescribe a phased risk-based corrective action process that is iterative and that tailors site rehabilitation tasks to site-specific conditions and risks. The department and the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation are encouraged to establish decision points at which risk management decisions will be made. The department shall provide an early decision, when requested, regarding applicable exposure factors and a risk management approach based on the current and future land use at the site. The rule ~~must shall also~~ include protocols for the use of natural attenuation, including long-term natural attenuation where site conditions warrant, the use of institutional and engineering controls, and the issuance of “no further action” letters. The criteria for determining what constitutes a rehabilitation program task or completion of a site rehabilitation program task or site rehabilitation program must:

(a) Consider the current exposure and potential risk of exposure to humans and the environment, including multiple pathways of exposure. The physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each contaminant must be considered in order to determine the feasibility of risk-based corrective action assessment.

(b) Establish the point of compliance at the source of the contamination. However, the department ~~may is authorized to~~ temporarily move the point of compliance to the boundary of the property, or to the edge of the plume when the plume is within the property boundary, while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding. The department ~~may also is authorized~~, pursuant to criteria provided for in this section, ~~to temporarily extend~~ the point of compliance beyond the property boundary with appropriate monitoring, if such extension is needed to facilitate natural attenuation or to address the current conditions of the plume, provided human health, public safety, and the environment are protected. When temporarily extending the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, it cannot be extended further than the lateral extent of the plume at the time of execution of the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, if known, or the lateral extent of the plume as defined at the time of site assessment. Temporary extension of the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, as provided in this paragraph, must include actual notice by the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation to local governments and the owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend and constructive notice to residents and business tenants of the property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend. Persons receiving notice pursuant to this paragraph shall have the opportunity to comment within 30 days of receipt of the notice.

(c) Ensure that the site-specific cleanup goal is that all contaminated brownfield sites and brownfield areas ultimately achieve the applicable cleanup target levels provided in this section. In the circumstances provided

below, and after constructive notice and opportunity to comment within 30 days from receipt of the notice to local government, to owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, and to residents on any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, the department may allow concentrations of contaminants to temporarily exceed the applicable cleanup target levels while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding, if human health, public safety, and the environment are protected.

(d) Allow brownfield site and brownfield area rehabilitation programs to include the use of institutional or engineering controls, where appropriate, to eliminate or control the potential exposure to contaminants of humans or the environment. The use of controls must be preapproved by the department and only after constructive notice and opportunity to comment within 30 days from receipt of notice is provided to local governments, to owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, and to residents on any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend. When institutional or engineering controls are implemented to control exposure, the removal of the controls must have prior department approval and must be accompanied by the resumption of active cleanup, or other approved controls, unless cleanup target levels under this section have been achieved.

(e) Consider the interactive additive effects of contaminants, including additive, synergistic, and antagonistic effects. ~~The synergistic and antagonistic effects shall also be considered when the scientific data become available.~~

(f) Take into consideration individual site characteristics, which shall include, but not be limited to, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the site, current and projected land uses of the area affected by the contamination, the exposed population, the degree and extent of contamination, the rate of contaminant migration, the apparent or potential rate of contaminant degradation through natural attenuation processes, the location of the plume, and the potential for further migration in relation to site property boundaries.

(g) Apply state water quality standards as follows:

1. Cleanup target levels for each contaminant found in groundwater shall be the applicable state water quality standards. Where such standards do not exist, the cleanup target levels for groundwater shall be based on the minimum criteria specified in department rule. The department shall apply the following, as appropriate, in establishing the applicable cleanup target levels: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; and nuisance, organoleptic, and aesthetic considerations. However, the department may ~~shall~~ not require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup target level for any

individual contaminant which is more stringent than the site-specific, naturally-occurring background concentration for that contaminant.

2. Where surface waters are exposed to contaminated groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the contaminants ~~must~~ shall be based on the more protective of the groundwater or surface water standards as established by department rule, unless it has been demonstrated that the contaminants do not cause or contribute to the exceedance of applicable surface water quality criteria. In such circumstances, the point of measuring compliance with the surface water standards shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface water body.

3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, based upon an applicant's demonstration, using site-specific or other relevant data and information, risk assessment modeling results, including results from probabilistic risk assessment modeling, risk assessment studies, risk reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human health, public safety, and the environment are protected to the same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. Where a state water quality standard is applicable, a deviation may not result in the application of cleanup target levels more stringent than the standard. In determining whether it is appropriate to establish alternative cleanup target levels at a site, the department must consider the effectiveness of source removal, if any, which has been completed at the site and the practical likelihood of the use of low yield or poor quality groundwater, the use of groundwater near marine surface water bodies, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site, or the use of groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the contaminated area, where it has been demonstrated that the groundwater contamination is not migrating away from such localized source, provided human health, public safety, and the environment are protected. When using alternative cleanup target levels at a brownfield site, institutional controls are shall not be required if:

a. The only cleanup target levels exceeded are the groundwater cleanup target levels derived from nuisance, organoleptic, or aesthetic considerations;

b. Concentrations of all contaminants meet the state water quality standards or the minimum criteria, based on the protection of human health, provided in subparagraph 1.;

c. All of the groundwater cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph 1. are met at the property boundary;

d. The person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation has demonstrated that the contaminants will not migrate beyond the property boundary at concentrations exceeding the groundwater cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph 1.;

e. The property has access to and is using an offsite water supply and no unplugged private wells are used for domestic purposes; and

f. The real property owner provides written acceptance of the “no further action” proposal to the department or the local pollution control program.

(h) Provide for the department to issue a “no further action order,” with conditions, including, but not limited to, the use of institutional or engineering controls where appropriate, when alternative cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph (g)3. have been achieved, or when the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation can demonstrate that the cleanup target level is unachievable within available technologies. ~~Before~~ Prior to issuing such an order, the department shall consider the feasibility of an alternative site rehabilitation technology ~~at in~~ the brownfield site area.

(i) Establish appropriate cleanup target levels for soils.

1. In establishing soil cleanup target levels for human exposure to each contaminant found in soils from the land surface to 2 feet below land surface, the department shall apply the following, as appropriate: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of $1.0E-6$; a hazard index of 1 or less; and the best achievable detection limit. However, the department may ~~shall~~ not require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup target level for an individual contaminant which is more stringent than the site-specific, ~~naturally occurring~~ background concentration for that contaminant. Institutional controls or other methods shall be used to prevent human exposure to contaminated soils more than 2 feet below the land surface. Any removal of such institutional controls shall require such contaminated soils to be remediated.

2. Leachability-based soil cleanup target levels shall be based on protection of the groundwater cleanup target levels or the alternate cleanup target levels for groundwater established pursuant to this paragraph, as appropriate. Source removal and other cost-effective alternatives that are technologically feasible shall be considered in achieving the leachability soil cleanup target levels established by the department. The leachability goals are ~~shall~~ not be applicable if the department determines, based upon individual site characteristics, and in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, that contaminants will not leach into the groundwater at levels that pose a threat to human health, public safety, and the environment.

3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if needed, based upon an applicant’s demonstration, using site-specific or other relevant data and information, risk assessment modeling results, including results from probabilistic risk assessment modeling, risk assessment studies, risk reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human health, public safety, and the

environment are protected to the same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2.

(2) The department shall require source removal, as a risk reduction measure, if warranted and cost-effective. Once source removal at a site is complete, the department shall reevaluate the site to determine the degree of active cleanup needed to continue. Further, the department shall determine if the reevaluated site qualifies for monitoring only or if no further action is required to rehabilitate the site. If additional site rehabilitation is necessary to reach “no further action” status, the department is encouraged to utilize natural attenuation monitoring, including long-term natural attenuation ~~and monitoring~~, where site conditions warrant.

(3) The cleanup criteria described in this section govern only site rehabilitation activities occurring at the contaminated site. Removal of contaminated media from a site for offsite relocation or treatment must be in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 196.1995, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.1995 Economic development ad valorem tax exemption.—

(3) The board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality that calls a referendum within its total jurisdiction to determine whether its respective jurisdiction may grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions may vote to limit the effect of the referendum to authority to grant economic development tax exemptions for new businesses and expansions of existing businesses located in an enterprise zone or a brownfield area, as defined in s. 376.79(5) s. 376.79(4). If an area nominated to be an enterprise zone pursuant to s. 290.0055 has not yet been designated pursuant to s. 290.0065, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality may call such referendum prior to such designation; however, the authority to grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions does not apply until such area is designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. The ballot question in such referendum shall be in substantially the following form and shall be used in lieu of the ballot question prescribed in subsection (2):

Shall the board of county commissioners of this county (or the governing authority of this municipality, or both) be authorized to grant, pursuant to s. 3, Art. VII of the State Constitution, property tax exemptions for new businesses and expansions of existing businesses that are located in an enterprise zone or a brownfield area and that are expected to create new, full-time jobs in the county (or municipality, or both)?

.....Yes—For authority to grant exemptions.

.....No—Against authority to grant exemptions.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 287.0595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.0595 Pollution response action contracts; department rules.—

(1) The Department of Environmental Protection shall establish, by adopting administrative rules as provided in chapter 120:

(a) Procedures for determining the qualifications of responsible potential vendors prior to advertisement for and receipt of bids, proposals, or replies for pollution response action contracts, including procedures for the rejection of unqualified vendors. Response actions are those activities described in s. 376.301(39) ~~s. 376.301(37)~~.

Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 288.1175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.1175 Agriculture education and promotion facility.—

(5) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall competitively evaluate applications for funding of an agriculture education and promotion facility. If the number of applicants exceeds three, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall rank the applications based upon criteria developed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with priority given in descending order to the following items:

(c) The location of the facility in a brownfield site as defined in s. 376.79(4) ~~s. 376.79(3)~~, a rural enterprise zone as defined in s. 290.004, an agriculturally depressed area as defined in s. 570.74, or a county that has lost its agricultural land to environmental restoration projects.

Section 8. Subsection (6) of section 376.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.305 Removal of prohibited discharges.—

(6) The Legislature created the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program in response to the need to provide financial assistance for cleanup of sites that have abandoned petroleum storage systems. For purposes of this subsection, the term “abandoned petroleum storage system” means a petroleum storage system that has not stored petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale since March 1, 1990. The department shall establish the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program to facilitate the restoration of sites contaminated by abandoned petroleum storage systems.

(a) To be included in the program:

1. An application must be submitted to the department ~~by June 30, 1996,~~ certifying that the system has not stored petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale at the facility since March 1, 1990.

2. The owner or operator of the petroleum storage system when it was in service must have ceased conducting business involving consumption, use, or sale of petroleum products at that facility on or before March 1, 1990.

3. The site is not otherwise eligible for the cleanup programs pursuant to ~~s. 376.3071~~ or s. 376.3072.

4. The site is not otherwise eligible for the Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program under s. 376.3071(13) based on any discharge reporting form received by the department before January 1, 1995, or a written report of contamination submitted to the department on or before December 31, 1998.

(b) In order to be eligible for the program, petroleum storage systems from which a discharge occurred must be closed pursuant to department rules before an eligibility determination. However, if the department determines that the owner of the facility cannot financially comply with the department's petroleum storage system closure requirements and all other eligibility requirements are met, the petroleum storage system closure requirements shall be waived. The department shall take into consideration the owner's net worth and the economic impact on the owner in making the determination of the owner's financial ability. ~~The June 30, 1996, application deadline shall be waived for owners who cannot financially comply.~~

(c) Sites accepted in the program are eligible for site rehabilitation funding as provided in s. 376.3071.

(d) The following sites are excluded from eligibility:

1. Sites on property of the Federal Government;
2. Sites contaminated by pollutants that are not petroleum products; or
3. Sites where the department has been denied site access; ~~or~~
- ~~4. Sites which are owned by a person who had knowledge of the polluting condition when title was acquired unless the person acquired title to the site after issuance of a notice of site eligibility by the department.~~

(e) Participating sites are subject to a deductible as determined by rule, not to exceed \$10,000.

~~This subsection does not relieve a person who has acquired title after July 1, 1992, from the duty to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she undertook, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and use of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability, as required by s. 376.308(1)(e).~~

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (12), and subsection (13) of section 376.3071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.3071 Inland Protection Trust Fund; creation; purposes; funding.—

(2) INTENT AND PURPOSE.—

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department implement rules and procedures to improve the efficiency and productivity of the Petroleum Restoration Program. The department is directed to implement rules and policies to eliminate and reduce duplication of site rehabilitation efforts, paperwork, and documentation, and micromanagement of site rehabilitation tasks. The department shall make efficiency and productivity a priority in the administration of the Petroleum Restoration Program and to this end, when necessary, shall use petroleum program contracted services to improve the efficiency and productivity of the program. Furthermore, when implementing rules and procedures to improve such efficiency and productivity, the department shall recognize and consider the potential value of utilizing contracted inspection and professional resources to efficiently and productively administer the program.

(4) USES.—Whenever, in its determination, incidents of inland contamination related to the storage of petroleum or petroleum products may pose a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, water resources, or the environment, the department shall obligate moneys available in the fund to provide for:

(a) Prompt investigation and assessment of contamination sites.

(b) Expeditious restoration or replacement of potable water supplies as provided in s. 376.30(3)(c)1.

(c) Rehabilitation of contamination sites, which shall consist of cleanup of affected soil, groundwater, and inland surface waters, using the most cost-effective alternative that is technologically feasible and reliable and that provides adequate protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, and water resources, and that minimizes environmental damage, pursuant to the site selection and cleanup criteria established by the department under subsection (5), except that this paragraph does not authorize the department to obligate funds for payment of costs which may be associated with, but are not integral to, site rehabilitation, such as the cost for retrofitting or replacing petroleum storage systems.

(d) Maintenance and monitoring of contamination sites.

(e) Inspection and supervision of activities described in this subsection.

(f) Payment of expenses incurred by the department in its efforts to obtain from responsible parties the payment or recovery of reasonable costs resulting from the activities described in this subsection.

(g) Payment of any other reasonable costs of administration, including those administrative costs incurred by the Department of Health in providing field and laboratory services, toxicological risk assessment, and other assistance to the department in the investigation of drinking water contamination complaints and costs associated with public information and education activities.

(h) Establishment and implementation of the compliance verification program as authorized in s. 376.303(1)(a), including contracting with local governments or state agencies to provide for the administration of such program through locally administered programs, to minimize the potential for further contamination sites.

(i) Funding of the provisions of ss. 376.305(6) and 376.3072.

(j) Activities related to removal and replacement of petroleum storage systems, exclusive of costs of any tank, piping, dispensing unit, or related hardware, if soil removal is approved as a component of site rehabilitation and requires removal of the tank where remediation is conducted under this section or if such activities were justified in an approved remedial action plan.

(k) Reasonable costs of restoring property as nearly as practicable to the conditions which existed before activities associated with contamination assessment or remedial action taken under s. 376.303(4).

(l) Repayment of loans to the fund.

(m) Expenditure of sums from the fund to cover ineligible sites or costs as set forth in subsection (13), if the department in its discretion deems it necessary to do so. In such cases, the department may seek recovery and reimbursement of costs in the same manner and pursuant to the same procedures established for recovery and reimbursement of sums otherwise owed to or expended from the fund.

(n) Payment of amounts payable under any service contract entered into by the department pursuant to s. 376.3075, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

(o) Petroleum remediation pursuant to this section throughout a state fiscal year. The department shall establish a process to uniformly encumber appropriated funds throughout a state fiscal year and shall allow for emergencies and imminent threats to public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, and the environment as provided in paragraph (5)(a). This paragraph does not apply to appropriations associated with the free product recovery initiative provided in paragraph (5)(c) or the advanced cleanup program provided in s. 376.30713.

(p) Enforcement of this section and ss. 376.30-376.317 by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The department shall disburse moneys to the commission for such purpose.

(q) Payments for program deductibles, copayments, and limited contamination assessment reports that otherwise would be paid by another state agency for state-funded petroleum contamination site rehabilitation. This paragraph expires July 1, 2016.

The issuance of a site rehabilitation completion order pursuant to subsection (5) or paragraph (12)(b) for contamination eligible for programs funded by this section does not alter the project's eligibility for state-funded remediation if the department determines that site conditions are not protective of human health under actual or proposed circumstances of exposure under subsection (5). The Inland Protection Trust Fund may ~~only~~ be used only to fund the activities in ss. 376.30-376.317 except ss. 376.3078 and 376.3079. Amounts on deposit in the fund in each fiscal year ~~must~~ shall first be applied or allocated for the payment of amounts payable by the department pursuant to paragraph (n) under a service contract entered into by the department pursuant to s. 376.3075 and appropriated in each year by the Legislature before making or providing for other disbursements from the fund. This subsection does not authorize the use of the fund for cleanup of contamination caused primarily by a discharge of solvents as defined in s. 206.9925(6), or polychlorinated biphenyls when their presence causes them to be hazardous wastes, except solvent contamination which is the result of chemical or physical breakdown of petroleum products and is otherwise eligible. Facilities used primarily for the storage of motor or diesel fuels as defined in ss. 206.01 and 206.86 are not excluded from eligibility pursuant to this section.

(5) SITE SELECTION AND CLEANUP CRITERIA.—

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all people under actual circumstances of exposure. The secretary shall establish criteria by rule for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, the rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation program and the level at which a rehabilitation program task and a site rehabilitation program are completed. In establishing the rule, the department shall incorporate, to the maximum extent feasible, risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, and the environment in a cost-effective manner as provided in this subsection. Criteria for determining what constitutes a rehabilitation program task or completion of site rehabilitation program tasks and site rehabilitation programs shall be based upon the factors set forth in paragraph (a) and the following additional factors:

1. The current exposure and potential risk of exposure to humans and the environment including multiple pathways of exposure.

2. The appropriate point of compliance with cleanup target levels for petroleum products' chemicals of concern. The point of compliance shall be at the source of the petroleum contamination. However, the department may temporarily move the point of compliance to the boundary of the property, or to the edge of the plume when the plume is within the property boundary,

while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding. The department may also, pursuant to criteria provided for in this paragraph, temporarily extend the point of compliance beyond the property boundary with appropriate monitoring, if such extension is needed to facilitate natural attenuation or to address the current conditions of the plume, if the public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, and the environment are adequately protected. Temporary extension of the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, as provided in this subparagraph, must include notice to local governments and owners of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend.

3. The appropriate site-specific cleanup goal. The site-specific cleanup goal shall be that all petroleum contamination sites ultimately achieve the applicable cleanup target levels provided in this paragraph. However, the department may allow concentrations of the petroleum products' chemicals of concern to temporarily exceed the applicable cleanup target levels while cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding, if the public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, and the environment are adequately protected.

4. The appropriateness of using institutional or engineering controls. Site rehabilitation programs may include the use of institutional or engineering controls to eliminate the potential exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern to humans or the environment. Use of such controls must have prior department approval, and institutional controls may not be acquired with moneys from the fund other than the costs associated with a professional land survey or a specific purpose survey, if such is needed, and costs associated with obtaining a title report and recording fees. When institutional or engineering controls are implemented to control exposure, the removal of such controls must have prior department approval and must be accompanied immediately by the resumption of active cleanup or other approved controls unless cleanup target levels pursuant to this paragraph have been achieved.

5. The additive effects of the petroleum products' chemicals of concern. The synergistic effects of petroleum products' chemicals of concern must also be considered when the scientific data becomes available.

6. Individual site characteristics which must include, but not be limited to, the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site, current and projected land uses of the area affected by the contamination, the exposed population, the degree and extent of contamination, the rate of contaminant migration, the apparent or potential rate of contaminant degradation through natural attenuation processes, the location of the plume, and the potential for further migration in relation to site property boundaries.

7. Applicable state water quality standards.

a. Cleanup target levels for petroleum products' chemicals of concern found in groundwater shall be the applicable state water quality standards. Where such standards do not exist, the cleanup target levels for groundwater shall be based on the minimum criteria specified in department rule. The department shall consider the following, as appropriate, in establishing the applicable minimum criteria: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of $1.0E-6$; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; the naturally occurring background concentration; or nuisance, organoleptic, and aesthetic considerations.

b. Where surface waters are exposed to petroleum contaminated groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the petroleum products' chemicals of concern shall be based on the surface water standards as established by department rule. The point of measuring compliance with the surface water standards shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface water body.

8. Whether deviation from state water quality standards or from established criteria is appropriate. The department may issue a "No Further Action Order" based upon the degree to which the desired cleanup target level is achievable and can be reasonably and cost-effectively implemented within available technologies or engineering and institutional control strategies. Where a state water quality standard is applicable, a deviation may not result in the application of cleanup target levels more stringent than the standard. In determining whether it is appropriate to establish alternate cleanup target levels at a site, the department may consider the effectiveness of source removal that has been completed at the site and the practical likelihood of the use of low yield or poor quality groundwater; the use of groundwater near marine surface water bodies; the current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the vicinity of the site; or the use of groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the storage tank area, where it has been demonstrated that the groundwater contamination is not migrating away from such localized source, if the public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, and the environment are adequately protected.

9. Appropriate cleanup target levels for soils.

a. In establishing soil cleanup target levels for human exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern found in soils from the land surface to 2 feet below land surface, the department shall consider the following, as appropriate: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk level of $1.0E-6$; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best achievable detection limit; or the naturally occurring background concentration.

b. Leachability-based soil target levels shall be based on protection of the groundwater cleanup target levels or the alternate cleanup target levels for groundwater established pursuant to this paragraph, as appropriate. Source removal and other cost-effective alternatives that are technologically feasible shall be considered in achieving the leachability soil target levels established by the department. The leachability goals do not apply if the

department determines, based upon individual site characteristics, that petroleum products' chemicals of concern will not leach into the groundwater at levels which pose a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, water resources, or the environment.

This paragraph does not restrict the department from temporarily postponing completion of any site rehabilitation program for which funds are being expended whenever such postponement is necessary in order to make funds available for rehabilitation of a contamination site with a higher priority status.

(12) SITE CLEANUP.—

(b) *Low-scored site initiative.*—Notwithstanding subsections (5) and (6), a site with a priority ranking score of 29 points or less may voluntarily participate in the low-scored site initiative regardless of whether the site is eligible for state restoration funding.

1. To participate in the low-scored site initiative, the responsible party or property owner, or a responsible party who provides evidence of authorization from the property owner, must submit a “No Further Action” proposal and affirmatively demonstrate that the following conditions imposed under subparagraph 4. are met.:

a. ~~Upon reassessment pursuant to department rule, the site retains a priority ranking score of 29 points or less.~~

b. ~~Excessively contaminated soil, as defined by department rule, does not exist onsite as a result of a release of petroleum products.~~

c. ~~A minimum of 6 months of groundwater monitoring indicates that the plume is shrinking or stable.~~

d. ~~The release of petroleum products at the site does not adversely affect adjacent surface waters, including their effects on human health and the environment.~~

e. ~~The area of groundwater containing the petroleum products' chemicals of concern is less than one-quarter acre and is confined to the source property boundaries of the real property on which the discharge originated.~~

f. ~~Soils onsite that are subject to human exposure found between land surface and 2 feet below land surface meet the soil cleanup target levels established by department rule or human exposure is limited by appropriate institutional or engineering controls.~~

2. Upon affirmative demonstration ~~that~~ of the conditions imposed under subparagraph 4. are met ~~subparagraph 1.,~~ the department shall issue a site rehabilitation completion order incorporating the determination of “No Further Action.” proposal submitted by the property owner or the responsible party, who must provide evidence of authorization from the property

~~owner~~ Such determination acknowledges that minimal contamination exists onsite and that such contamination is not a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, water resources, or the environment. If no contamination is detected, the department may issue a site rehabilitation completion order.

3. Sites that are eligible for state restoration funding may receive payment of costs for the low-scored site initiative as follows:

a. ~~A responsible party or property owner, or a responsible party who provides evidence of authorization from the property owner, may submit an assessment and limited remediation plan designed to affirmatively demonstrate that the site meets the conditions imposed under subparagraph 4~~ subparagraph 1. Notwithstanding the priority ranking score of the site, the department may approve the cost of the assessment and limited remediation, including up to 12 6 months of groundwater monitoring and 12 months of limited remediation activities in one or more task assignments or modifications thereof, not to exceed the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO, \$30,000 for each site where the department has determined that the assessment and limited remediation, if applicable, will likely result in a determination of "No Further Action." The department may not pay the costs associated with the establishment of institutional or engineering controls ~~other than the costs associated with a professional land survey or a specific purpose survey, if such is needed, and the costs associated with obtaining a title report and paying recording fees.~~

b. After the approval of initial site assessment results provided pursuant to state funding under sub-subparagraph a., the department may approve an additional amount not to exceed the threshold amount provided in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY TWO for limited remediation needed to achieve a determination of "No Further Action."

~~c.b.~~ The assessment and limited remediation work shall be completed no later than 15 6 months after the department authorizes the start of a state-funded, low-score site initiative task. If groundwater monitoring is required after the assessment and limited remediation in order to satisfy the conditions under subparagraph 4., the department may authorize an additional 12 months to complete the monitoring issues its approval.

~~d.e.~~ No more than \$15 \$10 million for the low-scored site initiative may be encumbered from the fund in any fiscal year. Funds shall be made available on a first-come, first-served basis and shall be limited to 10 sites in each fiscal year for each responsible party or property owner or each responsible party who provides evidence of authorization from the property owner.

~~e.d.~~ Program deductibles, copayments, and the limited contamination assessment report requirements under paragraph (13)(d) (13)(e) do not apply to expenditures under this paragraph.

4. The department shall issue an order incorporating the “No Further Action” proposal submitted by a property owner or a responsible party who provides evidence of authorization from the property owner upon affirmative demonstration that all of the following conditions are met:

a. Soil saturated with petroleum or petroleum products, or soil that causes a total corrected hydrocarbon measurement of 500 parts per million or higher for the Gasoline Analytical Group or 50 parts per million or higher for the Kerosene Analytical Group, as defined by department rule, does not exist onsite as a result of a release of petroleum products.

b. A minimum of 12 months of groundwater monitoring indicates that the plume is shrinking or stable.

c. The release of petroleum products at the site does not adversely affect adjacent surface waters, including their effects on human health and the environment.

d. The area containing the petroleum products’ chemicals of concern:

(I) Is confined to the source property boundaries of the real property on which the discharge originated, unless the property owner has requested or authorized a more limited area in the “No Further Action” proposal submitted under this subsection; or

(II) Has migrated from the source property onto or beneath a transportation facility as defined s. 334.03(30) for which the department has approved, and governmental entity owning the transportation facility has agreed to institutional controls as defined in s. 376.301(21). This sub-subparagraph does not, however, impose any legal liability on the transportation facility owner, obligate such owner to engage in remediation, or waive such owner’s right to recover costs for damages.

e. The groundwater contamination containing the petroleum products’ chemicals of concern is not a threat to any permitted potable water supply well.

f. Soils onsite found between land surface and 2 feet below land surface which are subject to human exposure meet the soil cleanup target levels established in subparagraph (5)(b)9., or human exposure is limited by appropriate institutional or engineering controls.

Issuance of a site rehabilitation completion order under this paragraph acknowledges that minimal contamination exists onsite and that such contamination is not a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare; water resources; or the environment. Pursuant to subsection (4), the issuance of the site rehabilitation completion order, with or without conditions, does not alter eligibility for state-funded rehabilitation that would otherwise be applicable under this section.

(13) PETROLEUM CLEANUP PARTICIPATION PROGRAM.—To encourage detection, reporting, and cleanup of contamination caused by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products, the department shall, within the guidelines established in this subsection, implement a cost-sharing cleanup program to provide rehabilitation funding assistance for all property contaminated by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products from a petroleum storage system occurring before January 1, 1995, subject to a copayment provided for in a Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program site rehabilitation agreement. Eligibility is subject to an annual appropriation from the fund. Additionally, funding for eligible sites is contingent upon annual appropriation in subsequent years. Such continued state funding is not an entitlement or a vested right under this subsection. Eligibility shall be determined in the program, notwithstanding any other provision of law, consent order, order, judgment, or ordinance to the contrary.

(a)1. The department shall accept any discharge reporting form received before January 1, 1995, as an application for this program, and the facility owner or operator need not reapply.

2. Regardless of whether ownership has changed, owners or operators of property that is contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products from a petroleum storage system may apply for such program by filing a written report of the contamination incident, including evidence that such incident occurred before January 1, 1995, with the department. Incidents of petroleum contamination discovered after December 31, 1994, at sites which have not stored petroleum or petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale after such date shall be presumed to have occurred before January 1, 1995. An operator's filed report shall be an application of the owner for all purposes. ~~Sites reported to the department after December 31, 1998, are not eligible for the program.~~

(b) Subject to annual appropriation from the fund, sites meeting the criteria of this subsection are eligible for up to \$400,000 of site rehabilitation funding assistance in priority order pursuant to subsections (5) and (6). Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was issued before June 1, 2008, do not qualify for the 2008 increase in site rehabilitation funding assistance and are bound by the pre-June 1, 2008, limits. Sites meeting the criteria of this subsection for which a site rehabilitation completion order was not issued before June 1, 2008, regardless of whether they have previously transitioned to nonstate-funded cleanup status, may continue state-funded cleanup pursuant to this section until a site rehabilitation completion order is issued or the increased site rehabilitation funding assistance limit is reached, whichever occurs first. The department may not pay expenses incurred beyond the scope of an approved contract.

(c) The department may also approve supplemental funding of up to \$100,000 for additional remediation and monitoring if such remediation and monitoring is necessary to achieve a determination of "No Further Action."

(d) Upon notification by the department that rehabilitation funding assistance is available for the site pursuant to subsections (5) and (6), the property owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation shall provide the department with a limited contamination assessment report and shall enter into a Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program site rehabilitation agreement with the department. The agreement must provide for a 25-percent copayment by the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for conducting site rehabilitation. The owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for conducting site rehabilitation shall adequately demonstrate the ability to meet the copayment obligation. The limited contamination assessment report and the copayment costs may be reduced or eliminated if the owner and all operators responsible for restoration under s. 376.308 demonstrate that they cannot financially comply with the copayment and limited contamination assessment report requirements. The department shall take into consideration the owner's and operator's net worth in making the determination of financial ability. In the event the department and the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation cannot complete negotiation of the cost-sharing agreement within 120 days after beginning negotiations, the department shall terminate negotiations and the site shall be ineligible for state funding under this subsection and all liability protections provided for in this subsection shall be revoked.

~~(e)~~(d) A report of a discharge made to the department by a person pursuant to this subsection or any rules adopted pursuant to this subsection may not be used directly as evidence of liability for such discharge in any civil or criminal trial arising out of the discharge.

~~(f)~~(e) This subsection does not preclude the department from pursuing penalties under s. 403.141 for violations of any law or any rule, order, permit, registration, or certification adopted or issued by the department pursuant to its lawful authority.

~~(g)~~(f) Upon the filing of a discharge reporting form under paragraph (a), the department or local government may not pursue any judicial or enforcement action to compel rehabilitation of the discharge. This paragraph does not prevent any such action with respect to discharges determined ineligible under this subsection or to sites for which rehabilitation funding assistance is available pursuant to subsections (5) and (6).

~~(h)~~(g) The following are excluded from participation in the program:

1. Sites at which the department has been denied reasonable site access to implement this section.
2. Sites that were active facilities when owned or operated by the Federal Government.
3. Sites that are identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be on, or which qualify for listing on, the National Priorities

List under Superfund. This exception does not apply to those sites for which eligibility has been requested or granted as of the effective date of this act under the Early Detection Incentive Program established pursuant to s. 15, chapter 86-159, Laws of Florida.

4. Sites for which contamination is covered under the Early Detection Incentive Program, the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program, or the Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program, in which case site rehabilitation funding assistance shall continue under the respective program.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (4) of section 376.30713, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.30713 Advanced cleanup.—

(1) In addition to the legislative findings provided in s. 376.3071, the Legislature finds and declares:

(d) It is appropriate for a person who is responsible for site rehabilitation to share the costs associated with managing and conducting advanced cleanup, to facilitate the opportunity for advanced cleanup, and to mitigate the additional costs that will be incurred by the state in conducting site rehabilitation in advance of the site's priority ranking. Such cost sharing will result in more contaminated sites being cleaned up and greater environmental benefits to the state. This section is only available for sites eligible for restoration funding under EDI, ATRP, or PLRIP. This section is available for discharges eligible for restoration funding under the petroleum cleanup participation program for the state's cost share of site rehabilitation. Applications must include a cost-sharing commitment for this section in addition to the 25-percent-copayment requirement of the petroleum cleanup participation program. This section is not available for any discharge under a petroleum cleanup participation program where the 25-percent-copayment requirement of the petroleum cleanup participation program has been reduced or eliminated pursuant to s. 376.3071(13)(d) ~~s. 376.3071(13)(e)~~.

(2) The department may approve an application for advanced cleanup at eligible sites, notwithstanding before funding based on the site's priority ranking established pursuant to s. 376.3071(5)(a), pursuant to this section. Only the facility owner or operator or the person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation qualifies as an applicant under this section.

(a) Advanced cleanup applications may be submitted between May 1 and June 30 and between November 1 and December 31 of each fiscal year. Applications submitted between May 1 and June 30 shall be for the fiscal year beginning July 1. An application must consist of:

1. A commitment to pay 25 percent or more of the total cleanup cost deemed recoverable under this section along with proof of the ability to pay

the cost share. The department shall determine whether the cost savings demonstration is acceptable. Such determination is not subject to chapter 120.

a. Applications for the aggregate cleanup of 5 or more sites may be submitted in one of two formats to meet the cost-share requirement:

(I) For an aggregate application proposing that the department enter into a performance-based contract for the cleanup of 20 or more sites may use a commitment to pay, a demonstrated cost savings to the department, or both to meet the cost-share requirement.

(II) For an aggregate application relying on a demonstrated cost savings to the department, the applicant shall, in conjunction with the proposed agency term contractor, establish and provide in the application the percentage of cost savings in the aggregate that is being provided to the department for cleanup of the sites under the application compared to the cost of cleanup of those same sites using the current rates provided to the department by the proposed agency term contractor. The department shall determine whether the cost savings demonstration is acceptable. Such determination is not subject to chapter 120.

b. Applications for the cleanup of individual sites may be submitted in one of two formats to meet the cost-share requirement:

(I) For an individual application proposing that the department enter into a performance-based contract may use a commitment to pay, a demonstrated cost savings to the department, or both to meet the requirement.

(II) For an individual application relying on a demonstrated cost savings to the department, the applicant shall, in conjunction with the proposed agency term contractor, establish and provide in the application a 25-percent cost savings to the department for cleanup of the site under the application compared to the cost of cleanup of the same site using the current rates provided to the department by the proposed agency term contractor.

2. A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 to cover the administrative costs associated with the department's review of the application.

3. A limited contamination assessment report.

4. A proposed course of action.

5. A department site access agreement, or similar agreements approved by the department that do not violate state law, entered into with the property owner or owners, as applicable, and evidence of authorization from such owner or owners for petroleum site rehabilitation program tasks consistent with the proposed course of action where the applicant is not the property owner for any of the sites contained in the application.

The limited contamination assessment report must be sufficient to support the proposed course of action and to estimate the cost of the proposed course of action. Costs incurred related to conducting the limited contamination assessment report are not refundable from the Inland Protection Trust Fund. Site eligibility under this subsection or any other provision of this section is not an entitlement to advanced cleanup or continued restoration funding. The applicant shall certify to the department that the applicant has the prerequisite authority to enter into an advanced cleanup contract with the department. The certification must be submitted with the application.

(4) The department may enter into contracts for a total of up to ~~\$25~~ \$15 million of advanced cleanup work in each fiscal year. However, a facility or an applicant who bundles multiple sites as specified in subparagraph (2)(a)1. may not be approved for more than \$5 million of cleanup activity in each fiscal year. A property owner or responsible party may enter into a voluntary cost-share agreement in which the property owner or responsible party commits to bundle multiple sites and lists the facilities that will be included in those future bundles. The facilities listed are not subject to agency term contractor assignment pursuant to department rule. The department reserves the right to terminate or amend the voluntary cost-share agreement for any identified site under the voluntary cost-share agreement if the property owner or responsible party fails to submit an application to bundle any site, not already covered by an advance cleanup contract, under such voluntary cost-share agreement within a subsequent open application period during which it is eligible to participate. For the purposes of this section, the term “facility” includes, but is not limited to, multiple site facilities such as airports, port facilities, and terminal facilities even though such enterprises may be treated as separate facilities for other purposes under this chapter.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Approved by the Governor April 6, 2016.

Filed in Office Secretary of State April 6, 2016.