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A bill to be entitled An act relating to drycleaning solvent cleanup; amending s. 376.30, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding drycleaning solvents; amending s. 376.301, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 376.303, F.S.; providing for late fees for registration renewals; amending s. 376.3078, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding voluntary cleanup; providing that certain deductibles must be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund; clarifying circumstances under which drycleaning restoration fund may not be used; providing additional criteria for determining eligibility for rehabilitation; specifying when certain deductibles must be paid; amending the date after which no restoration funds may be used for drycleaning site rehabilitation; clarifying who may apply jointly for participation in the program; providing certain liability immunity for certain adjacent landowners; providing for contamination cleanup criteria that incorporate risk-based corrective action principles to be adopted by rule; requiring certain third-party liability insurance coverage for each operating facility; specifying the circumstances under which work may proceed on the next site rehabilitation task without prior approval; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to give priority consideration to the processing and approval of permits for

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voluntary cleanup projects; providing the conditions under which further rehabilitation may be required; providing for continuing application of certain immunity for real property owners; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to attempt to negotiate certain agreements with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; amending s. 376.308, F.S.; protecting certain immunity for real property owners; amending s. 376.313, F.S.; correcting a statutory cross-reference; amending s. 376.70, F.S.; clarifying certain registration provisions; requiring certain facilities to pay the gross receipts tax; deleting a requirement that certain information must be disclosed on the drycleaning receipt; providing for the payment of taxes and the determination of eligibility in the program; amending s. 376.75, F.S.; deleting a requirement that certain information must be disclosed on the drycleaning receipt; amending ss. 287.0595, 316.302, F.S.; correcting statutory cross-references; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 376.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.30 Legislative intent with respect to pollution of

surface and ground waters. --

- (2) The Legislature further finds and declares that:
- (a) The storage, transportation, and disposal of pollutants, drycleaning solvents, and hazardous substances within the jurisdiction of the state and state waters is a hazardous undertaking;
- (b) Spills, discharges, and escapes of pollutants, drycleaning solvents, and hazardous substances that occur as a result of procedures taken by private and governmental entities involving the storage, transportation, and disposal of such products pose threats of great danger and damage to the environment of the state, to citizens of the state, and to other interests deriving livelihood from the state;
- (c) Such hazards have occurred in the past, are occurring now, and present future threats of potentially catastrophic proportions, all of which are expressly declared to be inimical to the paramount interests of the state as set forth in this section; and
- (d) Such state interests outweigh any economic burdens imposed by the Legislature upon those engaged in storing, transporting, or disposing of pollutants, drycleaning solvents, and hazardous substances and related activities.

Section 2. Section 376.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.301 Definitions of terms used in ss.
376.30-376.319, 376.70, and 376.75.--When used in ss.
376.30-376.319, 376.70, and 376.75, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

(1) "Aboveground hazardous substance tank" means any stationary aboveground storage tank and onsite integral piping that contains hazardous substances which are liquid at

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standard temperature and pressure and has an individual storage capacity greater than 110 gallons.

- "Additive effects" means a scientific principle (2) that theory under which the toxicity that occurs as a result of exposure is the sum of the toxicities of the individual chemicals to which the individual is exposed of chemicals increases in linear proportion to the increase in the number of substances.
- (3) "Antagonistic effects" means a scientific principle that the toxicity that occurs is less than the sum of the toxicities of the individual chemicals to which the individual is exposed.
- (4) "Backlog" means reimbursement obligations incurred pursuant to s. 376.3071(12), prior to March 29, 1995, or authorized for reimbursement under the provisions of s. 376.3071(12), pursuant to chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida. Claims within the backlog are subject to adjustment, where appropriate.
- (5) (4) "Barrel" means 42 U.S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (6)(5) "Bulk product facility" means a waterfront location with at least one aboveground tank with a capacity greater than 30,000 gallons which is used for the storage of pollutants.
- (7)(6) "Cattle-dipping vat" means any structure, excavation, or other facility constructed by any person, or the site where such structure, excavation, or other facility once existed, for the purpose of treating cattle or other livestock with a chemical solution pursuant to or in compliance with any local, state, or federal governmental 31 program for the prevention, suppression, control, or

eradication of any dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases.

- (8)(7) "Compression vessel" means any stationary container, tank, or onsite integral piping system, or combination thereof, which has a capacity of greater than 110 gallons, that is primarily used to store pollutants or hazardous substances above atmospheric pressure or at a reduced temperature in order to lower the vapor pressure of the contents. Manifold compression vessels that function as a single vessel shall be considered as one vessel.
- (9) "Contaminated site" means any contiguous land, surface water, or groundwater areas that contain contaminants that may be harmful to human health or the environment.
- $\underline{(10)}(8)$ "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (11)(9) "Discharge" includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, misapplying, emitting, emptying, or dumping of any pollutant which occurs and which affects lands and the surface and ground waters of the state not regulated by ss. 376.011-376.21.
- (12)(10) "Drycleaning facility" means a commercial establishment that operates or has at some time in the past operated for the primary purpose of drycleaning clothing and other fabrics utilizing a process that involves any use of drycleaning solvents. The term "drycleaning facility" includes laundry facilities that use drycleaning solvents as part of their cleaning process. The term does not include a facility that operates or has at some time in the past operated as a uniform rental company or a companies, and linen supply company companies regardless of whether the facility operates as or was previously operated as a drycleaning facility.

(13)(11) "Drycleaning solvents" means any and all nonaqueous solvents used in the cleaning of clothing and other fabrics and includes perchloroethylene (also known as tetrachloroethylene) and petroleum-based solvents, and their breakdown products. For purposes of this definition, "drycleaning solvents" only includes those drycleaning solvents originating from use at a drycleaning facility or by a wholesale supply facility.

(14)(12) "Dry drop-off facility" means any commercial retail store that receives from customers clothing and other fabrics for drycleaning or laundering at an offsite drycleaning facility and that does not clean the clothing or fabrics at the store utilizing drycleaning solvents.

(15)(13) "Engineering controls" means modifications to a site to reduce or eliminate the potential for exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern, drycleaning solvents, or other contaminants. Such modifications may include, but are not limited to, physical or hydraulic control measures, capping, point of use treatments, or slurry walls.

(16)(14) "Wholesale supply facility" means a commercial establishment that supplies drycleaning solvents to drycleaning facilities.

(17)(15) "Facility" means a nonresidential location containing, or which contained, any underground stationary tank or tanks which contain hazardous substances or pollutants and have individual storage capacities greater than 110 gallons, or any aboveground stationary tank or tanks which contain pollutants which are liquids at standard ambient temperature and pressure and have individual storage capacities greater than 550 gallons. This subsection shall not apply to facilities covered by chapter 377, or containers

storing solid or gaseous pollutants, and agricultural tanks having storage capacities of less than 550 gallons.

(18)(16) "Flow-through process tank" means an aboveground tank that contains hazardous substances or specified mineral acids as defined in s. 376.321 and that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process.

Flow-through process tanks include, but are not limited to, seal tanks, vapor recovery units, surge tanks, blend tanks, feed tanks, check and delay tanks, batch tanks, oil-water separators, or tanks in which mechanical, physical, or chemical change of a material is accomplished.

(19)(17) "Hazardous substances" means those substances defined as hazardous substances in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Pub. L. No. 96-510, 94 Stat. 2767, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

(20)(18) "Institutional controls" means the restriction on use or access to a site to eliminate or minimize exposure to petroleum products' chemicals of concern, drycleaning solvents, or other contaminants. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited to, deed restrictions, use restrictions, or restrictive zoning.

(21) "Marine fueling facility" means a commercial or recreational coastal facility, excluding a bulk product facility, providing fuel to vessels.

(22)(20) "Natural attenuation" means the verifiable reduction of petroleum products' chemicals of concern, drycleaning solvents, or other contaminants through natural

processes which may include diffusion, dispersion, absorption, and biodegradation.

(23)(21) "Operator" means any person operating a facility, whether by lease, contract, or other form of agreement.

(24)(22) "Owner" means any person owning a facility.

(25)(23) "Person" means any individual, partner, joint venture, or corporation; any group of the foregoing, organized or united for a business purpose; or any governmental entity.

(26)(24) "Person in charge" means the person on the scene who is in direct, responsible charge of a facility from which pollutants are discharged, when the discharge occurs.

(27)(25) "Person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation" means the site owner, operator, or the person designated by the site owner or operator on the reimbursement application. Mortgage holders and trust holders may be eligible to participate in the reimbursement program pursuant to s. 376.3071(12).

(28)(26) "Petroleum" includes:

- (a) Oil, including crude petroleum oil and other hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary methods and which are not the result of condensation of gas after it leaves the reservoir; and
- (b) All natural gas, including casinghead gas, and all other hydrocarbons not defined as oil in paragraph (a).
- (29)(27) "Petroleum product" means any liquid fuel commodity made from petroleum, including, but not limited to, all forms of fuel known or sold as diesel fuel, kerosene, all forms of fuel known or sold as gasoline, and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products, excluding liquefied

petroleum gas and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) grades no. 5 and no. 6 residual oils, bunker C residual oils, intermediate fuel oils (IFO) used for marine bunkering with a viscosity of 30 and higher, asphalt oils, and petrochemical feedstocks.

(30)(28) "Petroleum products' chemicals of concern" means the constituents of petroleum products, including, but not limited to, xylene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, and similar chemicals, and constituents in petroleum products, including, but not limited to, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), lead, and similar chemicals found in additives, provided the chemicals of concern are present as a result of a discharge of petroleum products.

(31)(29) "Petroleum storage system" means a stationary tank not covered under the provisions of chapter 377, together with any onsite integral piping or dispensing system associated therewith, which is used, or intended to be used, for the storage or supply of any petroleum product. Petroleum storage systems may also include oil/water separators, and other pollution control devices installed at petroleum product terminals as defined in this chapter and bulk product facilities pursuant to, or required by, permits or best management practices in an effort to control surface discharge of pollutants. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow a continuing discharge in violation of department rules.

(32)(30) "Pollutants" includes any "product" as defined in s. 377.19(11), pesticides, ammonia, chlorine, and derivatives thereof, excluding liquefied petroleum gas.

(33)(31) "Pollution" means the presence on the land or in the waters of the state of pollutants in quantities which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health

or welfare, animal or plant life, or property or which may unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

(34)(32) "Real property owner" means the individual or entity that is vested with ownership, dominion, or legal or rightful title to the real property, or which has a ground lease interest in the real property, on which a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility is or has ever been located.

(35)(33) "Response action" means any activity, including evaluation, planning, design, engineering, construction, and ancillary services, which is carried out in response to any discharge, release, or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or other contaminant from a facility or site identified by the department under the provisions of ss. 376.30-376.319.

(36)(34) "Response action contractor" means a person who is carrying out any response action, including a person retained or hired by such person to provide services relating to a response action.

(37)(35) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Environmental Protection.

(38)(36) "Site rehabilitation" means the assessment of site contamination and the remediation activities that reduce the levels of contaminants at a site through accepted treatment methods to meet the cleanup target levels established for that site.

(39)(37) "Source removal" means the removal of free product or contaminants from soil that has been contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products, drycleaning solvents, or

<u>other contaminants</u> to the extent that petroleum products' chemicals of concern leach into groundwater.

(40)(38) "Storage system" means a stationary tank not covered under the provisions of chapter 377, together with any onsite integral piping or dispensing system associated therewith, which is or has been used for the storage or supply of any petroleum product, pollutant, or hazardous substance as defined herein, and which is registered with the Department of Environmental Protection under this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant hereto.

(41)(39) "Synergistic effects" means a scientific principle that the toxicity that occurs as a result of exposure is more than the sum of the toxicities of the individual chemicals to which the individual is exposed theory under which the toxicity of chemicals exponentially increases as the number of chemicals in a combination increases.

(42)(40) "Terminal facility" means any structure, group of structures, motor vehicle, rolling stock, pipeline, equipment, or related appurtenances which are used or capable of being used for one or more of the following purposes: pumping, refining, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, or processing pollutants, provided such pollutants are transferred over, under, or across any water, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches, or waterfront lands, including, but not limited to, any such facility and related appurtenances owned or operated by a public utility or a governmental or quasi-governmental body. In the event of a ship-to-ship transfer of pollutants, the vessel going to or coming from the place of transfer and a terminal facility shall also be considered a terminal facility. For the purposes of ss. 376.30-376.319, the term "terminal facility"

shall not be construed to include spill response vessels engaged in response activities related to removal of pollutants, or temporary storage facilities created to temporarily store recovered pollutants and matter, or waterfront facilities owned and operated by governmental entities acting as agents of public convenience for persons engaged in the drilling for or pumping, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or refining of pollutants. However, each person engaged in the drilling for or pumping, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or refining of pollutants through a waterfront facility owned and operated by such a governmental entity shall be construed as a terminal facility.

(43)(41) "Transfer" or "transferred" includes onloading, offloading, fueling, bunkering, lightering, removal of waste pollutants, or other similar transfers, between terminal facility and vessel or vessel and vessel.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 376.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.303 Powers and duties of the Department of Environmental Protection.--

- (1) The department has the power and the duty to:
- (d) Establish a registration program for drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities.
- 1. Owners or operators of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities and real property owners suppliers shall jointly register each facility owned and in operation with the department by June 30, 1995, pay initial registration fees by December 31, 1995, and pay annual renewal registration fees by December 31, 1996, and each year thereafter, in accordance with this subsection. If the registration form cannot be jointly submitted, then the applicant shall provide

notice of the registration to other interested parties. The department shall establish reasonable requirements for the registration of such facilities. The department shall use reasonable efforts to identify and notify drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities of the registration requirements by certified mail, return receipt requested. The department shall provide to the Department of Revenue a copy of each applicant's registration materials, within 30 working days of the receipt of the materials. This copy may be in such electronic format as the two agencies mutually designate.

- 2.a. The department shall issue an invoice for annual registration fees to each registered drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility by December 31 of each year. Owners of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities shall submit to the department an initial fee of \$100 and an annual renewal registration fee of \$100 for each drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility owned and in operation. The fee shall be paid within 30 days after receipt of billing by the department. Facilities that fail to pay their renewal fee within 30 days after receipt of billing are subject to a late fee of \$75.
- b. Revenues derived from registration and renewal fees shall be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to be used as provided in s. 376.3078.
- Section 4. Section 376.3078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 376.3078 Drycleaning facility restoration; funds; uses; liability; recovery of expenditures.--
- (1) FINDINGS.--In addition to the legislative findings set forth in s. 376.30, the Legislature finds and declares that:

- (a) Significant quantities of drycleaning solvents have been discharged in the past at drycleaning facilities as part of the normal operation of these facilities.
- (b) Discharges of drycleaning solvents at such drycleaning facilities have occurred and are occurring, and pose a significant threat to the quality of the groundwaters and inland surface waters of this state.
- (c) Where contamination of the groundwater or surface water has occurred, remedial measures have often been delayed for long periods while determinations as to liability and the extent of liability are made, and such delays result in the continuation and intensification of the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare; in greater damage to the environment; and in significantly higher costs to contain and remove the contamination.
- (d) Adequate financial resources must be readily available to provide for the expeditious supply of safe and reliable alternative sources of potable water to affected persons and to provide a means for investigation and rehabilitation of contaminated sites without delay.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage real property owners to undertake the voluntary cleanup of property contaminated with drycleaning solvents and that the immunity provisions of this section and all other available defenses be construed in favor of real property owners.
 - (2) FUNDS; USES.--
- (a) All penalties, judgments, recoveries, reimbursements, loans, and other fees and charges related to the implementation of this section and the tax revenues levied, collected, and credited pursuant to ss. 376.70 and 376.75, and registration fees collected pursuant to s.

376.303(1)(d), and deductibles collected pursuant to paragraph (3)(d), shall be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance

Trust Fund, to be used upon appropriation as provided in this section. Charges against the funds for drycleaning facility or wholesale supply site rehabilitation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- (b) Whenever, in its determination, incidents of contamination by drycleaning solvents related to the operation of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities may pose a threat to the environment or the public health, safety, or welfare, the department shall obligate moneys available pursuant to this section to provide for:
- 1. Prompt investigation and assessment of the contaminated drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility sites.
- 2. Expeditious treatment, restoration, or replacement of potable water supplies as provided in s. 376.30(3)(c)1.
- 3. Rehabilitation of contaminated drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility sites, which shall consist of rehabilitation of affected soil, groundwater, and 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 minimizes environmental damage, in accordance with the site selection and rehabilitation criteria established by the department under subsection (4), except that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the department to obligate drycleaning facility restoration funds for payment of costs that may be associated with, but are not integral to, drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility site rehabilitation.

- 4. Maintenance and monitoring of contaminated drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility sites.
- 5. Inspection and supervision of activities described in this subsection.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Payment of any other reasonable costs of administration, including those administrative costs incurred by the Department of <u>Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative</u> Services 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.
- 8. Reasonable costs of restoring property as nearly as practicable to the conditions that existed prior to activities associated with contamination assessment or remedial action.

The department shall not obligate funds in excess of the annual appropriation.

- (c) Drycleaning facility restoration funds may not be used to:
- 1. Restore sites that are contaminated by solvents normally used in drycleaning operations where the contamination at such sites did not result from the operation of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility.
- 2. Restore sites that are contaminated by drycleaning solvents being transported to or from a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility.

- 3. Fund any costs related to the restoration of any site that has been identified to qualify for listing, or is listed, on the National Priority List pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, or that is under an order from the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to s. 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended, or has obtained, or is required to obtain a permit for the operation of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, a postclosure permit, or a permit pursuant to the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.
- 4. Pay any costs associated with any fine, penalty, or action brought against a drycleaning facility owner or operator or wholesale supply facility or real property owner under local, state, or federal law.
- 5. Pay any costs related to the restoration of any site that is operated or has at some time in the past operated as a uniform rental or linen supply facility, regardless of whether the site was previously operated as a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility.
- (3) REHABILITATION LIABILITY.--In accordance with the eligibility provisions of this section, no real property owner or no person who owns or operates, or who otherwise could be liable as a result of the operation of, a drycleaning facility or a wholesale supply facility shall be subject to administrative or judicial action brought by or on behalf of any state or local government or agency thereof or by or on behalf of any person to compel rehabilitation or pay for the costs of rehabilitation of environmental contamination

resulting from the discharge of drycleaning solvents. Subject to the delays that may occur as a result of the prioritization of sites under this section for any qualified site, costs for activities described in paragraph (2)(b) shall be absorbed at the expense of the drycleaning facility restoration funds, without recourse to reimbursement or recovery from the real property owner or the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility or the wholesale supply facility.

- (a) With regard to drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities that have operated as drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities on or after October 1, 1994, any such drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility at which there exists contamination by drycleaning solvents shall be eligible under this subsection regardless of when the drycleaning contamination was discovered, provided that the drycleaning facility or the wholesale supply facility:
 - 1. Has been registered with the department;
- 2. Is determined by the department to be in compliance with the department's rules regulating drycleaning solvents, drycleaning facilities, or wholesale supply facilities on or after November 19, 1980;
- 3. Has not been operated in a grossly negligent manner at any time on or after November 19, 1980;
- 4. Has not been identified to qualify for listing, nor is listed, on the National Priority List pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and as subsequently amended;
- 5. Is not under an order from the United States
 Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to s. 3008(h) of the
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended (42 U.S.C.A.

a permit for the operation of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, a postclosure permit, or a permit pursuant to the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984;

s. 6928(h)), or has not obtained and is not required to obtain

and provided that the real property owner or the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility or the wholesale supply facility has not willfully concealed the discharge of drycleaning solvents and has remitted all taxes due pursuant to ss. 376.70 and 376.75, has provided documented evidence of contamination by drycleaning solvents as required by the rules developed pursuant to this section, has reported the contamination prior to December 31, 1998 2005, and has not denied the department access to the site.

- (b) With regard to drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities that cease to be operated as drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities prior to October 1, 1994, such facilities, at which there exists contamination by drycleaning solvents, shall be eligible under this subsection regardless of when the contamination was discovered, provided that the drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility:
- 1. Was not determined by the department, within a reasonable time after the department's discovery, to have been out of compliance with the department rules regulating drycleaning solvents, drycleaning facilities, or wholesale supply facilities implemented which were in effect at the time of operation at any time on or after November 19, 1980;
- 2. Was not operated in a grossly negligent manner at any time on or after November 19, 1980;

- 3. Has not been identified to qualify for listing, nor is listed, on the National Priority List pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and as subsequently amended; and
- 4. Is not under an order from the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to s. 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, or has not obtained and is not required to obtain a permit for the operation of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, a postclosure permit, or a permit pursuant to the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984;

- and provided that the real property owner or the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility or the wholesale supply facility has not willfully concealed the discharge of drycleaning solvents, has provided documented evidence of contamination by drycleaning solvents as required by the rules developed pursuant to this section, has reported the contamination prior to December 31, 2005, and has not denied the department access to the site.
- 23 (c) <u>For purposes of determining eligibility, a</u>
 24 <u>drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility was operated</u>
 - in a grossly negligent manner if the department determines
 that the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility or the
 wholesale supply facility:
- 28 29 8
 - 1. Willfully discharged drycleaning solvents onto the soils or into the waters of the state after November 19, 1980, with the knowledge, intent, and purpose that the discharge

would result in harm to the environment or to public health or result in a violation of the law;

- 2. Willfully concealed a discharge of drycleaning solvents with the knowledge, intent, and purpose that the concealment would result in harm to the environment or to public health or result in a violation of the law; or
- 3. Willfully violated a local, state, or federal law or rule regulating the operation of drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities with the knowledge, intent, and purpose that the act would result in harm to the environment or to public health or result in a violation of the law. For purposes of this subsection, the willful discharge of drycleaning solvents onto the soils or into the waters of the state after November 19, 1980, or the willful concealment of a discharge of drycleaning solvents, or a willful violation of local, state, or federal law or rule regulating the operation of drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities shall be construed to be gross negligence in the operation of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility.
- (d)1. With respect to eligible drycleaning solvent contamination reported to the department as part of a completed application as required by the rules developed pursuant to this section by June 30, 1997, the costs of activities described in paragraph (2)(b) shall be absorbed at the expense of the drycleaning facility restoration funds, less a \$1,000 deductible per incident, which shall be paid by the applicant or current property owner. The deductible shall be paid within 60 days after receipt of billing by the department.
- 2. For contamination reported to the department from July 1, 1997, through September 30, 1998 $\overline{\text{June 30, 2001}}$, the

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costs shall be absorbed at the expense of the drycleaning facility restoration funds, less a \$5,000 deductible per incident. The deductible shall be paid within 60 days after receipt of billing by the department.

- 3. For contamination reported to the department as part of a completed application as required by the rules developed pursuant to this section from October 1, 1998 July 1, 2001, through December 31, 1998 2005, the costs shall be absorbed at the expense of the drycleaning facility restoration funds, less a \$10,000 deductible per incident. The deductible shall be paid within 60 days after receipt of billing by the department.
- 4. For contamination reported after December 31, 1998 2005, no costs will be absorbed at the expense of the drycleaning facility restoration funds.
- (e) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any site where the department has been denied site access to implement the provisions of this section.
- (f) In order to identify those drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities that have experienced contamination resulting from the discharge of drycleaning solvents and to ensure the most expedient rehabilitation of such sites, the owners and operators of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities are encouraged to detect and report contamination from drycleaning solvents related to the operation of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities. The department shall establish reasonable guidelines for the written reporting of drycleaning contamination and shall distribute forms to registrants under s. 376.303(1)(d), and to other interested parties upon 31 request, to be used for such purpose.

- (g) A report of drycleaning solvent contamination at a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility made to the department by any person in accordance with this subsection, or any rules promulgated pursuant hereto, may not be used directly as evidence of liability for such discharge in any civil or criminal trial arising out of the discharge.
- (h) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to drycleaning facilities owned or operated by the state or Federal Government.
- (i) Due to the value of Florida's potable water, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department initiate and facilitate as many cleanups as possible utilizing the resources of the state, local governments, and the private sector. The department is authorized to adopt necessary rules and enter into contracts to carry out the intent of this subsection and to limit or prevent future contamination from the operation of drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities.
- (j) It is not the intent of the Legislature that the state become the owner or operator of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility by engaging in state-conducted cleanup.
- (k) The owner, operator, and real property owner, or agent of the real property owner, may apply for the Drycleaning Contamination Cleanup Program by jointly submitting a completed application package to the department pursuant to the rules that shall be adopted by the department. If the application cannot be jointly submitted, then the applicant shall provide notice of the application to other interested parties. After reviewing the completed application package, the department shall notify the applicant in writing

as to whether the drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility is eligible for the program. If the department denies eligibility for a completed application package, the notice of denial shall specify the reasons for the denial, including specific and substantive findings of fact, and shall constitute agency action subject to the provisions of chapter 120. For the purposes of ss. 120.569 and 120.57, the real property owner and the owner and operator of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility which is the subject of a decision by the department with regard to eligibility shall be deemed to be parties whose substantial interests are determined by the department's decision to approve or deny eligibility.

- (1) Eligibility under this subsection applies to the drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility. A determination of eligibility or ineligibility shall not be affected by any conveyance of the ownership of the drycleaning facility, wholesale supply facility, or the real property on which such facility is located. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to allow a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility which would not be eligible under this subsection to become eligible as a result of the conveyance of the ownership of the ineligible drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility to another owner.
- (m) If funding for the drycleaning contamination rehabilitation program is eliminated, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply.
- (n)1. The department shall have the authority to cancel the eligibility of any drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility that submits fraudulent information in the application package or that fails to continuously

comply with the conditions of eligibility set forth in this subsection, or has not remitted all fees pursuant to s. 376.303(1)(d), or has not remitted the deductible payments pursuant to paragraph (d).

- 2. If the program eligibility of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility is subject to cancellation pursuant to this section, then the department shall notify the applicant in writing of its intent to cancel program eligibility and shall state the reason or reasons for cancellation. The applicant shall have 45 days to resolve the reason or reasons for cancellation to the satisfaction of the department. If, after 45 days, the applicant has not resolved the reason or reasons for cancellation to the satisfaction of the department, the order of cancellation shall become final and shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 120.
- (o) A real property owner shall not be subject to administrative or judicial action brought by or on behalf of any person or local or state government, or agency thereof, for gross negligence or violations of department rules prior to January 1, 1990, which resulted from the operation of a drycleaning facility, provided that the real property owner demonstrates that:
- 1. The real property owner had ownership in the property at the time of the gross negligence or violation of department rules and did not cause or contribute to contamination on the property;
- 2. The real property owner was a distinct and separate entity from the owner and operator of the drycleaning facility, and did not have an ownership interest in or share in the profits of the drycleaning facility;

- 3. The real property owner did not participate in the operation or management of the drycleaning facility;
- 4. The real property owner complied with all discharge reporting requirements, and did not conceal any contamination; and
 - 5. The department has not been denied access.

This defense shall not apply to any liability pursuant to a federally delegated program.

- (p) A landowner or person who owns or operates a business that is not a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility whose sites become contaminated due to geophysical or hydrologic reasons from the operation of a nearby drycleaning or wholesale supply facility is not subject to administrative or judicial action brought by or on behalf of any person to compel rehabilitation or pay for the costs of rehabilitation of sites contaminated by drycleaning solvents if:
- 1. The landowner or person who owns and operates a business that is not a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility does not own and has never held an ownership interest in or shared in the profits of a drycleaning facility operated at the source location;
- 2. The landowner or person who owns and operates a business that is not a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility did not participate in the operation of or management of the drycleaning facility; and
- 3. The landowner or person who owns and operates a business that is not a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility did not cause, contribute, to or exacerbate the release or threat of release of any hazardous substance,

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through any act or omission. This defense does not apply to any liability pursuant to a federally delegated program.

- (q) Nothing in this subsection precludes the department from considering information and documentation provided by private consultants, local government programs, federal agencies, or any individual which is relevant to an eligibility determination if the department provides the applicant with reasonable access to the information and its origin.
- 10 (4) SITE SELECTION AND REHABILITATION CRITERIA. -- It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all 11 people under actual circumstances of exposure. By April 1, 12 13 1999, the secretary of the department shall establish criteria by rule for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific 14 15 basis, the rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation program, including a voluntary site 16 rehabilitation program, and the level at which a 17 18 rehabilitation program task and a site rehabilitation program 19 may be deemed completed. In establishing the rule, the department shall incorporate, to the maximum extent feasible, 20 21 risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection 22 of human health and safety and the environment in a 23 cost-effective manner as provided in this subsection. The rule shall also include protocols for the use of natural 24 attenuation and the issuance of "no further action" letters. 25 26 The criteria for determining what constitutes a rehabilitation 27 program task or completion of a site rehabilitation program 28 task or site rehabilitation program, including a voluntary 29 site rehabilitation program, must: 30 (a) Consider the current exposure and potential risk

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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 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 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 voluntary cleanup 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 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 sites contaminated with drycleaning solvents 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 the use of institutional or engineering controls at sites contaminated with drycleaning solvents, 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 additive effects of contaminants.

 The synergistic and antagonistic effects shall also be considered when the scientific data become available.
- 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 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.
- 2. Where surface waters are exposed to contaminated groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the contaminants shall be based on the surface water standards as established by department rule. The point of measuring compliance with

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the surface water standards shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface water body.

- 3. The department may set alternative cleanup target levels based upon the person responsible for site rehabilitation demonstrating, using site-specific modeling and risk assessment studies, 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 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.
- (h) Provide for the department to issue a "no further action order" when alternative cleanup target levels established pursuant to subparagraph (g)3. have been achieved.
- (i) Provide for the department to issue a "no further action order" with conditions, 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 within available
technologies. Prior to issuing such an order, the department
shall consider the feasibility of an alternative site
rehabilitation technology in the area.

- 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 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. 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 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 shall not be applicable if the department determines, based upon individual site characteristics, that contaminants will not leach into the groundwater at levels which pose a threat to human health, public safety, and the environment.
- 3. The department may set alternative cleanup target levels based upon the person responsible for site

rehabilitation using site-specific modeling and risk 1 assessment studies, that human health, public safety, and the 2 environment are protected. 3 4 5 The department shall require source removal, if warranted and 6 cost-effective. Once source removal at a site is complete, 7 the department shall reevaluate the site to determine the 8 degree of active cleanup needed to continue. Further, the 9 department shall determine if the reevaluated site qualifies 10 for monitoring only or if no further action is required to rehabilitate the site. If additional site rehabilitation is 11 necessary to reach "no further action" status, the department 12 13 is encouraged to utilize natural attenuation and monitoring 14 where site conditions warrant. that drycleaning facility 15 restoration funds in the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund be used to fund the rehabilitation of sites that pose a 16 17 significant threat to the public health, safety, or welfare. 18 (a) The department shall adopt rules to establish 19 priorities for state-conducted rehabilitation at contaminated 20 drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility sites based 21 upon factors that include, but need not be limited to: 22 1. The degree to which human health, safety, or 23 welfare may be affected by exposure to the contamination. 24 2. The size of the population or area affected by the 25 contamination. 26 3. The present and future uses of the affected aquifer 27 or surface waters, with particular consideration as to the 28 probability that the contamination is substantially affecting,

4. The effect of the contamination on the environment.

or will migrate to and substantially affect, a known public or

private source of potable water.

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Drycleaning facility restoration funds shall then be obligated for activities described in paragraph (2)(b) at individual sites in accordance with the criteria established in this subsection. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict the department from modifying the priority status of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility rehabilitation site where conditions warrant.

- (b) Criteria for determining 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. Individual site characteristics, including natural rehabilitation processes.
 - 2. Applicable state water quality standards.
- 3. Whether deviation from state water quality standards or from established criteria is appropriate, based upon the degree to which the desired rehabilitation level is achievable and can be reasonably and cost-effectively implemented within available technologies or control strategies; except that, where a state water quality standard is applicable, such deviation may not result in the application of standards more stringent than said standard.

(5)(a) (c) It is recognized that restoration of groundwater resources contaminated with certain drycleaning solvents, such as perchloroethylene, may not be achievable using currently available technology. In situations where the use of available technology is not anticipated to achieve water quality standards, the department, at its discretion, may use innovative technology that has been field-tested

through a federal innovative technology program and that has engineering and cost data available.

(b)(d) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict the department from temporarily postponing completion of any site rehabilitation program for which drycleaning facility restoration funds are being expended whenever such postponement is deemed necessary in order to make funds available for rehabilitation of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility contamination site with a higher priority status.

(c)(e) The department shall provide the rehabilitation of eligible drycleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities consistent with this subsection. Nothing in this chapter shall subject the department to liability for any action that may be required of the owner, operator, or real property owner by any private party or any local, state, or federal government entity.

(6)(5) SCORING SYSTEM.--The department shall use the following scoring system to rank and prioritize sites for rehabilitation that have been determined to be eligible for the program pursuant to subsection (3). If the application package documents that a site has one of the following characteristics, then the site shall be allocated the corresponding number of points.

- (a) Any site having a condition that exhibits a fire or explosion hazard shall be of highest priority.
 - (b) Threat to drinking water supply wells.
 - 1. Capacity:
- a. A site shall be awarded points based on the
 permitted capacity of the largest uncontaminated public water
 supply well or the capacity of the largest uncontaminated

private drinking water well constructed prior to the date of contamination discovery that is located within 1 mile of the site. If multiple uncontaminated wells of the same capacity are present within 1 mile, then select the uncontaminated well closest to the site. Points shall be awarded as follows:

For uncontaminated wells (only one shall apply):

Capacity (gallons per day)	Points
greater than 1,000,000	90
100,000 to 1,000,000	60
less than 100 000	3.0

b. If no points were awarded from sub-subparagraph a., and contaminated wells are present, then the site shall be awarded points based on the permitted capacity of the largest contaminated public water supply well or the capacity of the largest contaminated private drinking water well constructed prior to the date of contamination discovery that is located within 1 mile of the site. If multiple contaminated wells of the same capacity are present within 1 mile, then select the contaminated well closest to the site. Points shall be awarded as follows:

For contaminated wells (only one shall apply):

Capacity (gallons per day)	Points
greater than 1,000,000	25
100,000 to 1,000,000	15
less than 100,000	5

2. A site shall be awarded points based on the proximity of the public water supply well or private well

1	selected in subparagraph 1. as follows. If the well selected		
2	is an uncontaminated well, then select only one from		
3	sub-subparagraph a. below. If the well selected is a		
4	contaminated well, then select only one from sub-subparagraph		
5	b. below:		
6	a. For uncontaminated wells:		
7			
8	Distance Points		
9	within 500 feet 40		
10	within 1/4 mile 30		
11	within 1/2 mile 20		
12	within 1 mile 10		
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14	b. For contaminated wells:		
15			
16	Distance Points		
17	within 500 feet 15		
18	within 1/4 mile 10		
19	within 1/2 mile 8		
20	within 1 mile 5		
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22	(c) A site shall be awarded points based on		
23	groundwater vulnerability to contamination using the		
24	department's current DRASTIC Index (only one shall apply):		
25			
26	DRASTIC Index Points		
27	79 and below 3		
28	80 to 99 6		
29	100 to 119 9		
30	120 to 139 12		
31	140 to 159 15		

1 2 3	160 to 179	18
2	180 to 199	21
3	200 to 266	24

- (d) Aquifer Classification (select all that apply):
- 1. A site located in a G-I or F-I aquifer area shall be awarded 3 points.
- 2. A site located in a G-II aquifer area shall be awarded 2 points.
- 3. A site located in a United States Environmental Protection Agency designated sole source aquifer area shall be awarded 1 point.
- (e) Conditions favoring a continual source (only one shall apply):
- 1. If a site has chlorinated drycleaning solvents in the soil at concentrations greater than or equal to 1 milligram per kilogram or in the groundwater at concentrations greater than or equal to 1,500 micrograms per liter, then the site shall be awarded 7 points.
- 2. If the site has chlorinated drycleaning solvents in the soil at concentrations less than 1 milligram per kilogram or in the groundwater at concentrations less than 1,500 micrograms per liter, then the site shall be awarded 2 points.
 - (f) Environmental Setting (select all that apply):
- 2. A site located within 1/2 mile of an Outstanding Florida Water body shall be awarded 2 points.
- 30 3. A site located within 1/4 mile of a surface water body shall be awarded 1 point.

 $4.\ \ \text{A}$ site located within $\ 1/4\ \ \text{mile}$ of an area of critical state concern as defined in chapter 380 shall be awarded 2 points.

(7)(6) SCORING SYSTEM APPLICATION. --

- (a) If the department determines that a site is eligible for the program, pursuant to this section, then the department shall develop a score for the site in accordance with provisions of subsection (5).
- (b) A priority list of eligible sites shall be developed, by the department, based on an ordering of scored sites such that the highest-scored sites shall be of highest priority for rehabilitation.
- (c) Scored sites shall be incorporated into the priority list on a quarterly basis with the ranking of all sites previously on the list being adjusted accordingly.
- (d) Assignments for program tasks to be conducted by state contractors shall be made according to the current priority list and shall be based on the department determination of contractor logistics, geographical considerations, and other criteria the department determines are necessary to achieve cost-effective site rehabilitation.
- (e) Assignments for the program tasks shall be made beginning with the highest-ranked sites on the priority list at the effective date the assignment is made and proceed through lower-ranked sites.
- (f) All scored sites will be added to the priority list on a quarterly basis until all the sites have been assigned.
- (g) Once an assignment is made, a subsequent quarterly adjustment to the priority list shall not alter that assignment unless a more cost-effective approach can be

achieved by reassignment, a compelling public health condition or an environmental condition warrants a reassignment, or the reassignment is otherwise in the public interest.

- (h) Regardless of the score of a site, the department may initiate emergency action for those sites that, in the judgment of the department, are a threat to human health and safety, or where failure to prevent migration of drycleaning solvents would cause irreversible damage to the environment.
- (8)(7) REQUIREMENT FOR DRYCLEANING FACILITIES.--It is the intent of the Legislature that the following drycleaning solvent containment shall be required of the owners or operators of drycleaning facilities, as follows:
- (a) Owners or operators of drycleaning facilities shall by January 1, 1997, install dikes or other containment structures around each machine or item of equipment in which drycleaning solvents are used and around any area in which solvents or waste-containing solvents are stored. Such dikes or containment structures shall be capable of containing 110 percent of the capacity of each such machine and each such storage area. To the extent practicable, each owner or operator of a drycleaning facility shall seal or otherwise render impervious those portions of all dikes' floor surfaces upon which any drycleaning solvents may leak, spill, or otherwise be released.
- (b) For drycleaning facilities that commence operating subsequent to January 1, 1996, the owners or operators of such facilities shall, prior to the commencement of operations, install beneath each machine or item of equipment in which drycleaning solvents are used a rigid and impermeable containment vessel capable of containing 110 percent of the total tank capacity of each machine.

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- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3), the owner or operator of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility at which there is a spill of more than 1 quart of drycleaning solvent outside of a containment structure, on or after July 1, 1995, shall report the spill to the state through the State Warning Point pursuant to s. 403.161(1)(d) immediately upon the discovery of such spill, and immediately initiate and complete actions to abate the source of the spill, remove product from all indoor and outdoor surface areas, remove product and dissolved product from any septic tank or catch basin in which the solvent has accumulated, and remove affected soils, if any. Costs incurred by an owner or operator for such response actions, up to a maximum of \$10,000 in the aggregate for all spills at a single facility, shall be credited to the owner or operator against the future gross receipts tax set forth in s. 376.70 and, in the case of a wholesale supply facility, against the future tax on production or importation of perchloroethylene, as set forth in s. 376.75.
- (d) Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall constitute gross negligence with regard to determining site eligibility in subsection (3).
- (9)(8) The owner or operator of an operating drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility shall, by January 1, 1998 180 days after October 1, 1995, have purchased third-party liability insurance for \$1 million of coverage for each operating facility. The owner or operator shall maintain such insurance while operating as a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility and provide proof of such insurance to the department upon registration renewal each year thereafter. Such requirement applies only if such insurance

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becomes available to the owner or operator at a reasonable rate and covers liability for contamination subsequent to the effective date of the policy and prior to the effective date, retroactive to the commencement of operations at the drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility. Such insurance may be offered in group coverage policies with a shared aggregate of not less that \$15 million per year that occurred both before and after the effective date of the policy. For the purposes of this subsection, reasonable rate means the rate developed based on exposure to loss and underwriting and administrative costs as determined by the Department of Insurance, in consultation with representatives of the drycleaning industry. Failure to comply with this subsection shall subject the owner and operator to the provisions of s. 376.302.

(10)(9) A real property owner is authorized to conduct site rehabilitation activities at any time pursuant to department rules, either through agents of the real property owner or through responsible response action contractors or subcontractors, whether or not the facility has been determined by the department to be eligible for the drycleaning solvent cleanup program. A real property owner or any other person party that conducts site rehabilitation may not seek cost recovery from the department or the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund for any such rehabilitation activities. During the cleanup process, if the department fails to complete review of a technical document in a timely manner, the owner, operator, or real property owner may proceed to the next site rehabilitation task. However, the owner, operator, or real property owner does so at his or her own risk and may be required by the department to complete

additional work on a previous task. Exceptions to this 1 subsection include requests for "no further action," "monitoring only proposals," and feasibility studies, which must be approved prior to implemention. For rehabilitation 4 5 projects proceeding on a voluntary basis pursuant to these 6 provisions, the department shall give priority consideration 7 to processing and approving permits required for these 8 projects unless inconsistent with any federal delegation. A 9 real property owner that voluntarily conducts such site 10 rehabilitation, whether commenced before or on or after October 1, 1995, shall be immune from liability to any person, 11 state or local government, or agency thereof to compel or 12 13 enjoin site rehabilitation or pay for the cost of 14 rehabilitation of environmental contamination, or to pay any 15 fines or penalties regarding rehabilitation, as soon so long 16 as the real property owner:

- (a) Conducts contamination assessment and site rehabilitation consistent with state and federal laws and rules;
- (b) Conducts such site rehabilitation in a timely manner according to a rehabilitation schedule approved by the department; and
- (c) Does not deny the department access to the site. Upon completion of such site rehabilitation activities in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, the department shall render a site rehabilitation completion order.

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This immunity shall continue to apply to any real property owner who transfers, conveys, leases, or sells property on

which a drycleaning facility is located so long as the voluntary cleanup activities continue.

- <u>(11) REOPENERS.--Upon completion of site</u>

 <u>rehabilitation in compliance with subsection (10), additional</u>

 site rehabilitation is not required unless it is demonstrated:
- (a) That fraud was committed in demonstrating site conditions or completion of site rehabilitation;
- (b) That the remediation efforts failed to achieve the site rehabilitation criteria established under this section; or
- (c) That a new release occurs at the drycleaning site subsequent to a determination of eligibility for participation in the drycleaning program established under this section.
- $\underline{(12)}\overline{(10)}$ DEPARTMENTAL DUTY TO SEEK RECOVERY AND REIMBURSEMENT.--
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (3) and as otherwise provided by law, the department shall recover from any person causing or having caused the discharge of drycleaning solvents in relation to the operation of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from drycleaning facility restoration funds, pursuant to s. 376.308, except that the department may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount involved to be too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (3) and as otherwise provided by law, it is the duty of the department in administering the drycleaning facility restoration funds to diligently pursue the reimbursement to the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund of any sum expended from the fund for rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of this

section, unless the department finds the amount involved to be too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. For the purposes of s. 95.11, the limitation period within which to institute an action to recover such sums shall commence on the last date on which any such sums were expended, and not the date that the discharge occurred.

addressing cleanup liability under federal pollution control programs. In an effort to secure federal liability protection for persons willing to undertake remediation responsibility at a drycleaning site, the department shall attempt to negotiate a memorandum of agreement or similar document with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, whereby the United States Environmental Protection Agency agrees to forego enforcement of federal corrective action authority at drycleaning sites that have received a site rehabilitation completion or "no further action" determination from the department or that are in the process of implementing a voluntary cleanup agreement in accordance with this section.

Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 376.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.308 Liabilities and defenses of facilities.--

(6) Nothing herein shall be construed to affect cleanup program eligibility under ss. 376.305(6), 376.3071, 376.3072, 376.3078, and 376.3079. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, nothing in this chapter shall affect, void, or defeat any immunity of any real property under s. 376.3078.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 376.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.313 Nonexclusiveness of remedies and individual cause of action for damages under ss. 376.30-376.319.--

operator of a drycleaning facility or a wholesale supply facility, or the owner of the real property on which such facility is located, if such facility is not eligible under s. 376.3078(3)s. 376.3978(3), for damages arising from the discharge of drycleaning solvents from a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility, the provisions of subsection (3) shall not apply if it can be proven that, at the time of the discharge the alleged damages resulted solely from a discharge from a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility that was in compliance with department rules regulating drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities.

Section 7. Section 376.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.70 Tax on gross receipts of drycleaning facilities.--

- (1) There is levied a gross receipts tax on each drycleaning facility and dry drop-off facility, as defined in s. 376.301, for the privilege of engaging in the business of laundering and drycleaning clothing and other fabrics in this state. The tax shall be at a rate of 2 1.5 percent of all charges imposed by the drycleaning facility or the dry drop-off facility for the drycleaning or laundering of clothing or other fabrics. Beginning January 1, 1996, the tax rate shall be 2 percent of such charges. Gross receipts from coin-operated laundry machines and from laundry done on a wash, dry, and fold basis shall not be subject to tax.
- (2) Each drycleaning facility or dry drop-off facility imposing a charge for the drycleaning or laundering of

clothing or other fabrics is required to register with the Department of Revenue and become licensed for the purposes of this section. The owner or operator of the facility shall register the facility with the Department of Revenue.

Drycleaning facilities or dry drop-off facilities operating at more than one location are only required to have a single registration. The fee for registration is \$30. The owner or operator of the facility shall pay the registration fee to the Department of Revenue.

- (3) The tax imposed by this section is due on the 1st day of the month succeeding the month in which the charge is imposed and shall be paid on or before the 20th day of each month. The tax shall be reported on forms and in the manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue by rule. The proceeds of the taxes, after deducting the administrative costs incurred by the Department of Revenue in administering, auditing, collecting, distributing, and enforcing the tax, shall be transferred by the Department of Revenue into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund and shall be used as provided in s. 376.3078. For the purposes of this section, the proceeds of the tax include all funds collected and received by the Department of Revenue, including interest and penalties on delinquent taxes.
- (4) Any drycleaning facility which includes in the total retail charge to a consumer of drycleaning services any portion of the tax imposed pursuant to this section shall disclose on the receipt for the amount charged for such services the amount of such tax and a statement that the imposition of the tax was requested by the Florida Dry Cleaners Coalition.

(5) Gross receipts arising from charges for services taxable pursuant to this section to persons who also impose charges to others for those same services are exempt from the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

(6)(5)(a) The Department of Revenue shall administer, collect, and enforce the tax imposed under this section pursuant to the procedures for administration, collection, and enforcement of the general state sales tax imposed under chapter 212, except as provided in this subsection. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, those regarding the filing of consolidated returns, the granting of sale for resale exemptions, and the interest and penalties on delinquent taxes. The tax shall not be included in the computation of estimated taxes pursuant to s. 212.11, nor shall the dealer's credit for collecting taxes or fees in s. 212.12 apply. The provisions of s. 212.07(4) shall not apply to the tax imposed by this section.

- (b) The Department of Revenue, under the applicable rules of the Public Employees Relations Commission, is authorized to employ persons and incur other expenses for which funds are appropriated by the Legislature. The Department of Revenue is empowered to adopt such rules and shall prescribe and publish such forms as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section.
- (c) The Department of Revenue is authorized to establish audit procedures and to assess delinquent taxes.
- (7) The department shall not deny eligibility in the drycleaning solvent cleanup program solely because of the facility's or operator's failure to remit all taxes due pursuant to ss. 376.70 and 376.75, unless the Department of Revenue:

(a) Ascertains the amount of the delinquent tax, if any, and communicates this amount in writing to the drycleaning solvent cleanup program applicant and the real property owner;
(b) Provides a procedure to the facility owner, the facility operator, and the real property owner for the payment of the taxes;

(c) Allows the facility owner, the facility operator, and the real property owner a reasonable time, not less than 60 days, to pay the taxes; and the taxes are not paid before such reasonable time, or extension thereof, elapses.

The owner or operator of a drycleaning facility must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that failure to remit all taxes due in a timely manner was not due to willful and overt actions to avoid payment of taxes.

(8)(6) The Legislature declares that the failure to promptly implement the provisions of this section would present an immediate threat to the welfare of the state. Therefore, the executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized to adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4) to implement this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules shall remain effective for 180 days from the date of adoption. Other rules of the Department of Revenue related to and in furtherance of the orderly implementation of this section shall not be subject to a s. 120.56(2) rule challenge or a s. 120.54(3)(c)2. drawout proceeding, but, once adopted, shall be subject to a s. 120.56(3) invalidity challenge. Such rules shall be adopted by the Governor and Cabinet and shall become effective upon

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filing with the Department of State, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 120.54(3)(e)6.

Section 8. Subsection (12) of section 376.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.75 Tax on production or importation of perchloroethylene.--

- (12) Any drycleaning facility which includes in the total retail charge to a consumer of drycleaning services any portion of the tax imposed pursuant to this section shall disclose on the receipt for the amount charged for such services the amount of such tax and a statement that the imposition of the tax was requested by the Florida Dry Cleaners Coalition.
- Section 9. 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, through the promulgation of administrative rules as provided in chapter 120:
- (a) Procedures for determining the qualifications of responsible potential bidders prior to advertisement for and receipt of bids for pollution response action contracts, including procedures for the rejection of unqualified bidders. Response actions are those activities described in s. 376.301(35)s. 376.301(33).
 - Section 10. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 316.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.302 Commercial motor vehicles; safety regulations; 30 transporters and shippers of hazardous materials; 31 enforcement.--

(2)

(f) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle having a declared gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds solely in intrastate commerce and who is not transporting hazardous materials, or who is transporting petroleum products as defined in <u>s. 376.301(29)s.</u>

376.301(27), is exempt from subsection (1). However, such person must comply with 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 392, 393, and 49 C.F.R. s. 396.9.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.

13 SENATE SUMMARY

Declares drycleaning solvents to be hazardous to the environment. Establishes a late fee for registration renewals. Declares legislative intent to encourage the voluntary cleanup of property contaminated by drycleaning solvents. Provides for deductibles to be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund. Establishes standards for gross negligence for purposes of determining eligibility for rehabilitation. Specifies times for payment of deductibles. Provides immunity from liability for adjacent landowners. Provides for contamination cleanup criteria to be adopted by rule that incorporates risk-based corrective action principles. Requires third-party liability insurance coverage for each operating facility. Specifies circumstances under which work may proceed on site rehabilitation without prior approval. Requires the Department of Environmental Protection to give priority to approval of permits for voluntary cleanup. Provides conditions under which further rehabilitation may be required. Provides for continuing application of certain immunity for real property owners. Requires the Department of Environmental Protection to negotiate certain agreements with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Preserves immunity for real property owners. Requires certain facilities to pay gross receipts tax. Provides for eligibility in the drycleaning solvent cleanup program when taxes have not been paid. Deletes a requirement that certain information must be disclosed on the drycleaning receipt.