By Senator Diaz-Balart

37-825-99

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to underground storage tank systems and the petroleum contamination cleanup 3 4 program; amending s. 376.301, F.S.; redefining 5 the term "facility"; amending s. 376.305, F.S.; providing a deadline for submittal of an 6 7 application under the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program; amending s. 376.3071, 8 9 F.S.; providing for funding; providing 10 exceptions from cost recovery for sites 11 eligible for petroleum contamination cleanup 12 funding; deleting provisions relating to nonreimbursable voluntary cleanup; authorizing 13 the Department of Environmental Protection to 14 recover overpayments of certain reimbursement 15 16 claims; providing for the termination of negotiations after a specified time; deleting 17 provisions relating to an exclusion from 18 19 participation in the petroleum contamination 20 participation program for persons who knowingly 21 acquire title to contaminated property; 22 creating s. 376.30714, F.S.; providing 23 authority for the department and owners of existing contaminated property eligible for 24 25 state-funded site cleanup to enter into a cost-sharing agreement for site rehabilitation 26 27 when a new discharge occurs; providing an effective date. 2.8 29 30 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 31

 Section 1. Subsection (18) of section 376.301, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, 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:

(18) "Facility" means:

- (a) 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;
- (b) A residential location containing any underground stationary tank or tanks that contain hazardous substances or pollutants and have individual storage capacities of 1,100 gallons or greater; or
- (c) A location containing any underground petroleum storage system having individual storage capacities greater than 110 gallons or an aboveground petroleum storage system having individual capacities greater than 550 gallons where the petroleum storage system is used primarily for the generation of emergency electric power during disruption of normal utility services.

This subsection does not apply to facilities covered by chapter 377, containers storing solid or gaseous pollutants, or agricultural tanks having storage capacities of less than 550 gallons.

Section 2. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 376.305, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.305 Removal of prohibited discharges.--

- (1) Any person discharging a pollutant as prohibited by ss. 376.30-376.319 shall immediately undertake to contain, remove, and abate the discharge in accordance with the criteria established in s. 376.3071(5)(b) and department rules adopted thereunder to the satisfaction of the department. However, such an undertaking to contain, remove, or abate a discharge shall not be deemed an admission of responsibility for the discharge by the person taking such action. Notwithstanding this requirement, the department may undertake the removal of the discharge and may contract and retain agents who shall operate under the direction of the department.
- (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" shall mean any
 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:

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- 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.
- In order to be eligible for the program, petroleum storage systems from which a discharge occurred must be closed in accordance with department rules prior to an eligibility determination. However, if the department determines that the owner of the facility is financially unable to 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. Applications The June 30, 1996, application deadline shall be waived for Abandoned-Tank-Restoration-Program owners who are financially unable to comply must be received by the department by December 31, 1999. The department may not accept any application received after December 31, 1999.
- (c) Sites accepted in the program will be eligible for site rehabilitation funding as provided in s. 376.3071(12) or s. 376.30711, as appropriate.
 - (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;
 - 3. Sites where the department has been denied site access; or
 - 4. Sites which are owned by any person who had knowledge of the polluting condition when title was acquired unless that person acquired title to the site after issuance of a notice of site eliqibility by the department.
 - (e) Participating sites are subject to a deductible as determined by rule, not to exceed \$10,000.

The provisions of this subsection do not relieve any person who has acquired title subsequent to 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)(c).

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (7), subsection (11), paragraph (k) of subsection (12), and paragraphs (c) and (g) of subsection (13) of section 376.3071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (5) SITE SELECTION AND CLEANUP CRITERIA. --
- (c) The department <u>may provide funding for shall</u> require source removal <u>activities</u>, if warranted and cost-effective <u>pursuant to paragraph (b)</u>, at each site eligible for restoration funding from the Inland Protection Trust Fund. Funding for source removal activities may be

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provided in advance of in the order established by the priority ranking system pursuant to paragraph (a) for site cleanup activities, however, a separate prioritization for source removal must be established consistent with paragraph (a). No more than \$5 million may be encumbered from the Inland Protection Trust Fund in any fiscal year for source removal activities conducted in advance of the priority order established for site cleanup activities under paragraph (a). 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 and monitoring where site conditions warrant.

- (7) DEPARTMENTAL DUTY TO SEEK RECOVERY AND REIMBURSEMENT. --
- (a) Except as provided in ss. 376.305(6) and 376.3072 and subsections subsection (9) and (13) and as otherwise provided by law, the department shall recover to the use of the fund from a person or persons at any time causing or having caused the discharge or from the Federal Government, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from the fund, pursuant to s. 376.308, except that the department may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. Sums recovered as a result of damage due to a discharge related to the storage of petroleum or petroleum 31 products or other similar disaster shall be apportioned

between the fund and the General Revenue Fund so as to repay the full costs to the General Revenue Fund of any sums disbursed therefrom as a result of such disaster. Any request for reimbursement to the fund for such costs, if not paid within 30 days of demand, shall be turned over to the department for collection.

- and subsections subsection (9) and (13) and as otherwise provided by law, it is the duty of the department in administering the fund diligently to pursue the reimbursement to the fund of any sum expended from the fund for cleanup and abatement in accordance with the provisions of this section or s. 376.3073, unless the department finds the amount involved 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.
- (11)(a) Voluntary cleanup.--Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a person from conducting site rehabilitation either through his or her own personnel or through responsible response action contractors or subcontractors when such person is not seeking site rehabilitation funding from the fund. Such voluntary cleanups must meet all applicable environmental standards.
- (b) Nonreimbursable voluntary cleanup.--For sites with releases reported prior to January 1, 1995, the department shall issue a determination of "No Further Action" at sites ranked with a total priority score of 10 or less, which meet the following conditions:

 1. No free product exists in wells, boreholes, subsurface utility conduits, or vaults or buildings and no other fire or explosion hazard exists as a result of a release of petroleum products.

- 2. No excessively contaminated soil, as defined by department rule, exists onsite as a result of a release of petroleum products.
- 3. Public supply wells for consumptive use of water expected to be affected by the site shall not be located within a 1/2 -mile radius of the site; private supply wells for consumptive use of water expected to be affected by the site shall not be located within a 1/4 -mile radius of the site; and there must be no current or projected consumptive use of the water affected by the site for at least the following 3 years. Where appropriate, institutional controls meeting the requirements of subparagraph (5)(b)4. may be required by the department to meet these criteria.
- 4. The release of petroleum products at the site shall not adversely affect adjacent surface waters, including their effects on human health and the environment.
- 5. The area of groundwater containing the petroleum products' chemicals of concern in concentrations greater than the boundary values defined in subparagraph 7. is less than one-quarter acre.
- 6. Soils onsite that are subject to human exposure found between land surface and 2 feet below land surface shall meet the criteria established pursuant to sub-subparagraph (5)(b)9.a. Where appropriate, institutional or engineering controls meeting the requirements of subparagraph (5)(b)4. may be required by the department to meet these criteria.

- 7. Concentrations of the petroleum products' chemicals of concern in groundwater at the property boundary of the real property on which the petroleum contamination originates shall not exceed the criteria established pursuant to sub-subparagraph (5)(b)7.a. Where appropriate, institutional or engineering controls meeting the requirements of subparagraph (5)(b)4. may be required by the department to meet these criteria.
- 8. The department is authorized to establish alternate cleanup target levels for onsite nonboundary wells pursuant to the criteria in subparagraph (5)(b)8.
- 9. A scientific evaluation that demonstrates that the boundary criteria in subparagraph 7. will not be exceeded and a 1-year site-specific groundwater monitoring plan approved in advance by the department validates the scientific evaluation. If the boundary criteria in subparagraph 7. are exceeded at any time, the department may order an extension of the monitoring period for up to 12 additional months from the time of the excess reading. The department shall determine the adequacy of the groundwater monitoring system at a site. All wells required by the department pursuant to this paragraph shall be installed before the monitoring period begins.
- 10. Costs associated with activities performed pursuant to this paragraph for sites which qualify for a determination of "No Further Action" under this paragraph shall not be reimbursable from the Inland Protection Trust Fund.
- (12) REIMBURSEMENT FOR CLEANUP EXPENSES.--Except as provided in s. 2(3), chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, this subsection shall not apply to any site rehabilitation program task initiated after March 29, 1995. Effective August 1, 1996,

no further site rehabilitation work on sites eligible for 2 state-funded cleanup from the Inland Protection Trust Fund 3 shall be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this 4 subsection. The person responsible for conducting site 5 rehabilitation may seek reimbursement for site rehabilitation 6 program task work conducted after March 28, 1995, in 7 accordance with s. 2(2) and (3), chapter 95-2, Laws of Florida, regardless of whether the site rehabilitation program 8 9 task is completed. A site rehabilitation program task shall 10 be considered to be initiated when actual onsite work or 11 engineering design, pursuant to chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code, which is integral to performing a site 12 13 rehabilitation program task has begun and shall not include contract negotiation and execution, site research, or project 14 15 planning. All reimbursement applications pursuant to this subsection must be submitted to the department by January 3, 16 17 1997. The department shall not accept any applications for reimbursement or pay any claims on applications for 18 19 reimbursement received after that date; provided, however if 20 an application filed on or prior to January 3, 1997, was returned by the department on the grounds of untimely filing, 21 it shall be refiled within 30 days after the effective date of 22 this act in order to be processed. 23

(k) Audits.--

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30 31 1. The department is authorized to perform financial and technical audits in order to certify site restoration costs and ensure compliance with this chapter. The department shall seek recovery of any overpayments based on the findings of these audits or audits conducted by the Auditor General. The department must commence any audit within 5 years after

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the date of reimbursement, except in cases where the department alleges specific facts indicating fraud.

- Upon determination by the department that any portion of costs which have been reimbursed are disallowed, the department shall give written notice to the applicant setting forth with specificity the allegations of fact which justify the department's proposed action and ordering repayment of disallowed costs within 60 days of notification of the applicant.
- In the event the applicant does not make payment to the department within 60 days of receipt of such notice, the department shall seek recovery in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover reimbursement overpayments made to the person responsible for conducting site rehabilitation, unless the department finds the amount involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain.
- In addition to the amount of any overpayment, the applicant shall be liable to the department for interest of 1 percent per month or the prime rate, whichever is less, on the amount of overpayment, from the date of overpayment by the department until the applicant satisfies the department's request for repayment pursuant to this paragraph. calculation of interest shall be tolled during the pendency of any litigation.
- 5. Financial and technical audits frequently are conducted under this section many years after the site rehabilitation activities were performed and the costs examined in the course of the audit were incurred by the person responsible for site rehabilitation. During the intervening span of years, the department's rule requirements 31 and its related guidance and other nonrule policy directives

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may have changed significantly. The Legislature finds that it may be appropriate for the department to provide relief to persons subject to such requirements in financial and technical audits conducted pursuant to this section.

- The department is authorized to grant variances and waivers from the documentation requirements of subparagraph (e)2. and from the requirements of rules applicable in technical and financial audits conducted under this section. Variances and waivers shall be granted when the person responsible for site rehabilitation demonstrates to the department that application of a financial or technical auditing requirement would create a substantial hardship or would violate principles of fairness. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial hardship" means a demonstrated economic, technological, legal, or other type of hardship to the person requesting the variance or waiver. For purposes of this subsection, "principles of fairness" are violated when the application of a requirement affects a particular person in a manner significantly different from the way it affects other similarly situated persons who are affected by the requirement or when the requirement is being applied retroactively without due notice to the affected parties.
- A person whose reimbursed costs are subject to a financial and technical audit under this section may file a written request to the department for grant of a variance or waiver. The request shall specify:
- The requirement from which a variance or waiver is requested.
 - The type of action requested. (II)
- The specific facts which would justify a waiver (III) 31 or variance.

- (IV) The reason or reasons why the requested variance or waiver would serve the purposes of this section.
- c. Within 90 days after receipt of a written request for variance or waiver under this subsection, the department shall grant or deny the request. If the request is not granted or denied within 90 days of receipt, the request shall be deemed approved. An order granting or denying the request shall be in writing and shall contain a statement of the relevant facts and reasons supporting the department's action. The department's decision to grant or deny the petition shall be supported by competent substantial evidence and is subject to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Once adopted, model rules promulgated by the Administration Commission under s. 120.542 shall govern the processing of requests under this provision; however, the department may process requests prior to the adoption of those model rules.
- 6. The Comptroller may audit the records of persons who receive or who have received payments pursuant to this chapter in order to verify site restoration costs, ensure compliance with this chapter, and verify the accuracy and completeness of audits performed by the department pursuant to this paragraph. The Comptroller may contract with entities or persons to perform audits pursuant to this subparagraph. The Comptroller shall commence any audit within 1 year after the department's completion of an audit conducted pursuant to this paragraph, except in cases where the department or the Comptroller alleges specific facts indicating fraud.
- (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

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subsection, implement a cost-sharing cleanup program to provide rehabilitation funding assistance for all property contaminated by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products occurring before January 1, 1995, subject to a copayment provided for in a preapproved site rehabilitation agreement. Eliqibility shall be subject to an annual appropriation from the Inland Protection Trust Fund. Additionally, funding for eligible sites shall be contingent upon annual appropriation in subsequent years. Such continued state funding shall not be deemed an entitlement or a vested right under this subsection. Eligibility in the program shall be notwithstanding any other provision of law, consent order, order, judgment, or ordinance to the contrary.

(c) Upon notification by the department that rehabilitation funding assistance is available for the site pursuant to subsection (5) and s. 376.30711, the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation shall provide the department with a limited contamination assessment report and shall enter into a preapproved site rehabilitation agreement with the department and a contractor qualified under s. 376.30711(2)(b). agreement shall 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 are 31 | financially unable to 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. If the department and the owner, operator, or person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation are unable to complete negotiations of the cost-sharing agreement within 120 days after commencing negotiations, the department shall terminate the negotiation; the site becomes ineligible for state funding under this subsection; and all liability protections provided under this subsection are revoked.

- $\mbox{\em (g)}$ The following shall be excluded from participation in the program:
- 1. Sites at which the department has been denied reasonable site access to implement the provisions of 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. The 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.

1 5. Any person who knowingly acquires title to 2 contaminated property shall not be eliqible for restoration 3 funding pursuant to this subsection. The provisions of this subsection do not relieve any person who has acquired title 4 5 subsequent to July 1, 1992, from the duty to establish by a 6 preponderance of the evidence that he or she undertook, at the 7 time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous 8 ownership and use of the property consistent with good 9 commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize 10 liability, as required by s. 376.308(1)(c). The provisions of 11 this subparagraph do not apply to any person who acquires title by succession or devise. 12 Section 4. Section 376.30714, Florida Statutes, is 13 created to read: 14 376.30714 Site rehabilitation agreements.--15 In addition to the legislative findings provided 16 17 in s. 367.3071, the Legislature finds that: The provisions of s. 376.3071(5)(a) and s. 18 (a) 19 376.30711 have delayed cleanup of low-priority sites determined to be eligible for state funding under ss. 376.305, 20 21 376.3071 and 376.3072. 22 While compliance with the department's rules pertaining to storage tank systems is expected to 23 24 significantly diminish the occurrence and extent of discharges 25 of petroleum products from petroleum storage systems, discharges from these systems and discharges at sites with 26 27 existing contamination may still occur. In some cases, it may 28 be difficult to distinguish between discharges that have been 29 determined to be eligible for state funding from those 30 discharges reported after December 31, 1998, which are 31 ineligible for state funding.

- (c) Beginning January 1, 1999, restoration coverage under s. 376.3072(2)(d) is not provided for discharges of petroleum products from petroleum storage systems that are reported to the department after December 31, 1998. This will result in discharges that are ineligible for state-funded cleanup on sites with existing contamination.
- (d) It is necessary for the discharger and may be desirable for the department to address the requirements for cleanup of discharges of petroleum products reported to the department after December 31, 1998, which occur at sites with existing contamination.
- (e) It is appropriate for persons assuming responsibility for cleanup of such discharges occurring after December 31, 1998, at sites with existing contamination to share the costs associated with managing and conducting cleanup of those discharges, upon application to the department and in accordance with a priority established for such cleanup in a negotiated site-rehabilitation agreement.
 - (2) For the purposes of this section only, the term:
- (a) "New discharge" means a discharge of petroleum
 products reported after December 31, 1998, occurring at a site
 having existing contamination.
- (b) "Existing contamination" means contamination that has been determined by the department to be eligible for state-funded cleanup under s. 376.305, s. 376.3071, or s. 376.3072 before the new discharge.
- (c) "Qualified site" means a site at which there is new discharge and for which the applicant has entered into a site-rehabilitation agreement with the department.
- 30 (d) "Applicant" means a facility owner, operator,
 31 discharger, or entity accepting responsibility for cleanup of

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a new discharge on a qualified site who has entered into a site-rehabilitation agreement with the department. Execution of the site-rehabilitation agreement does not constitute an admission of liability for the new discharge by the applicant.

- (3) Free product attributable to a new discharge must be removed to the extent practicable and in accordance with department rules at the expense of the owner, operator, or other responsible party. Free product removal attributable to existing contamination must be performed in accordance with s. 376.3071(5)(c) or s. 376.30711(1)(b) and with department rules.
- (4) Beginning January 1, 1999, the department may negotiate and enter into site-rehabilitation agreements with applicants at sites at which there is existing contamination and at which a new discharge occurs. The site-rehabilitation agreement must include, but need not be limited to, provisions establishing the funding responsibilities of the department and the applicant for cleanup of the qualified site, establishing procedures to guarantee the applicant's commitment to pay its agreed-upon amount of site rehabilitation as set forth in the agreement, and establishing the priority in which cleanup of the qualified site will occur. Under any negotiated site-rehabilitation agreement, the applicant will be responsible for no more than the cleanup costs at the qualified site which are attributable to the new discharge; however, the payment of any applicable deductibles, copayments, or other program eligibility requirements under ss. 376.305, 376.3071, and 376.3072 continue to apply to the existing contamination and must be accounted for in the negotiated site-rehabilitation agreement. The department may

preapprove or conduct additional assessment activities at the
site.

- (5) Applications for site-rehabilitation agreements
 may be submitted to the department not later than 120 days
 after discovery of the new discharge, on forms and in
 accordance with instructions provided by the department, and
 must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) A limited contamination-assessment report that is sufficient to demonstrate the extent of the new discharge and that may include any other evidence relevant to establish the extent or volume of the new discharge or the impact of the new discharge relative to the existing contamination in order to determine the appropriate funding responsibilities of the applicant and the department. The limited contamination-assessment report shall be used as a basis for establishing the site-rehabilitation funding responsibilities between the applicant and the department for the new discharge and the existing contamination and for establishing the priority in which cleanup of the new discharge and the existing contamination will occur, based on s. 376.3071(5)(b) and taking into consideration the cost effectiveness associated with the timing of site-rehabilitation activities.
- (b) Certification by the applicant that the applicant has the prerequisite authority to enter into the site-rehabilitation agreement.
- (6) Any costs incurred by the applicant in complying with subsection (5) are not refundable from the Inland Protection Trust Fund.
- (7) Only one application may be submitted for any new discharge under this section.

- (8) If the department and the applicant are unable to agree on the apportionment of the funding responsibilities for a site otherwise qualified under this section, the provisions of chapter 120 apply. The administrative law judge shall, in making any determinations or recommendations regarding the apportionment of the funding responsibilities of the department and the applicant for the new discharge and the existing contamination, consider any admissible evidence relating to apportionment of the discharges.
 - (9) The following are not covered by this section:
- (a) New discharges from storage systems owned or operated by the Federal Government when the new discharge occurred.
- (b) New discharges at facilities that failed to correct a violation cited in a previous compliance inspection when that failure contributed to or was the cause of the new discharge.
- (c) New discharges intentionally caused by the owner, operator, responsible party, or applicant.
- (d) Sites to which the department has been denied access.
- (e) New discharges at sites that are identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be on or that 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 section under the Early Detection Incentive Program.
- (f) New discharges at sites where the person or entity required to report the new discharge upon its discovery as required by department rule, or where the person or entity

required to initiate free product recovery, as required by department rule, failed to do so.

- will commence in the order received, based on the date of the application. If the department is unable to complete negotiations of the agreement within 90 days after commencing negotiations, the department shall terminate negotiations with the applicant and the site shall receive no further consideration under this section. However, if the parties are negotiating under this section in good faith and need additional time in which to continue negotiations, the parties may agree to continue negotiations.
- (11) Site rehabilitation conducted at qualified sites must be conducted under ss. 376.3071(5)(b) and 376.30711. If the terms of the agreement are not fulfilled by the application, the applicant forfeits any right to continued funding for any site rehabilitation work under the agreement and is subject to enforcement action by the department or local government to compel cleanup of the new discharge.
- (12) The department may enter into agreements under this section for a total of up to \$5 million in each fiscal year, subject to annual appropriation. However, a qualified site may not be approved for more than \$250,000 of cleanup activity in each fiscal year. The funding limitations under ss. 376.305, 376.3071, and 376.3072 continue to apply to the existing contamination.
- (13) New discharges otherwise meeting the criteria of this section or any site-rehabilitation agreement made under this section do not create an independent entitlement to continued restoration funding or to cleanup of the existing contamination in advance of its previous priority order.

1 (14) Upon execution of the site-rehabilitation agreement, neither the department nor any local government may 2 3 pursue any judicial or enforcement action to compel rehabilitation of the new discharge that is the subject of the 4 5 agreement so long as the applicant remains in compliance with 6 the terms and conditions of the agreement. However, if state 7 funding of any agreement entered into under this section is 8 discontinued, the provisions of this subsection no longer apply to the new discharge. For purposes of chapter 95, a 9 10 cause of action by the department or any local government to 11 compel cleanup of the new discharge or to compel payment of costs of the new discharge does not accrue during the time 12 that the site-rehabilitation agreement is in effect. 13 14 (15) This section does not preclude the department from pursuing penalties in accordance with ss. 376.303(1)(k) 15 and 376.311 for violations of any law or any rule, order, 16 17 permit, registration, or certification adopted or issued by the department under its lawful authority. 18 19 Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 20 law. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

SENATE SUMMARY For purposes of the law relating to underground storage tank systems and the petroleum contamination cleanup program: 1. Redefines the term "facility" to include systems with capacities greater than 1,100 gallons and systems used primarily for generation of emergency electric power.

2. Provides a deadline for the submittal of an application under the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program. 3. Provides for funding of source removal in advance of site priority orders. 4. Deletes nonreimbursable voluntary cleanup provisions. Authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection to recover overpayments based on audits by the Auditor General. 6. Provides for the termination of negotiations of cost-sharing agreements after 120 days.
7. Eliminates exclusion from the petroleum contamination participation program for any person who knowingly acquires title to contaminated property.

8. Authorizes the department and owners of existing contaminated property eligible for state-funded site cleanup to enter into a cost-sharing agreement for site rehabilitation when a new discharge occurs.