	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Alexander offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 24, line 18, through page 55, line 8, of the
15	bill
16	remove from the bill: all of said lines
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18	and insert in lieu thereof :
19	Section 10. Section 403.08725, Florida Statutes, is
20	created to read:
21	403.08725 Citrus juice processing facilities
22	(1) COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS; DEFINITIONSEffective
23	July 1, 2002, all existing citrus juice processing facilities
24	shall comply with the provisions of this section in lieu of
25	obtaining air pollution construction and operation permits,
26	notwithstanding the permit requirements of ss. 403.087(1) and
27	403.0872. For purposes of this section, "existing juice
28	processing facility" means any facility that currently has air
29	pollution construction or operation permits issued by the
30	department with a fruit processing capacity of 2 million boxes
31	per year or more. For purposes of this section, "facility" 1

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means all emissions units at a plant that processes citrus
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    fruit to produce single-strength or frozen concentrated juice
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    and other products and byproducts identified by Major Group
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    Standard Industrial Classification Codes 2033, 2037, and 2048
    which are located within a contiguous area and are owned or
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    operated under common control, along with all emissions units
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    located in the contiguous area and under the same common
    control which directly support the operation of the citrus
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    juice processing function. For purposes of this section,
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    facilities that do not operate a citrus peel dryer are not
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    subject to the requirements of paragraph (2)(c). For purposes
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    of this section, "department" means the Department of
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    Environmental Protection. Notwithstanding any other provision
    of law to the contrary, for purposes of the permitted emission
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    limits of this section, "new sources" means emissions units
    constructed or added to a facility on or after July 1, 2000,
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17
    and "existing sources" means emissions units constructed or
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    modified before July 1, 2000.
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- (2) PERMITTED EMISSIONS LIMITS.--All facilities
 authorized to construct and operate under this section shall
 operate within the most stringent of the emissions limits set
 forth in paragraphs (a)-(g) for each new and existing source:
- (a) Any applicable standard promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (b) Each facility shall comply with the emissions
 limitations of its Title V permit, and any properly issued and
 certified valid preconstruction permits, until October 31,
 2002, at which time the requirements of this section shall
 supersede the requirements of the permits. Nothing in this
 paragraph shall preclude the department's authority to
 evaluate past compliance with all department rules.

(c) After October 31, 2002, for volatile organic
compounds, the level of emissions achievable by a 50-percent
recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed as determined by
the methodology described in subparagraph (4)(a)1. One year
after EPA approval pursuant to subsection (9), for volatile
organic compounds, the level of emissions achievable by a 65
percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed as
determined by the methodology described in subparagraph
(4)(a)1.

- (d) After October 31, 2002, except as otherwise provided herein, no facility shall fire fuel oil containing greater than 0.5 percent sulfur by weight. Those facilities without access to natural gas shall be limited to fuel oil containing no greater than 1 percent sulfur by weight. In addition, facilities may use fuel oil with no greater than 1.5 percent sulfur by weight for up to 400 hours per calendar year. The use of natural gas is not limited by this paragraph. The use of d-limonene as a fuel is not limited by this paragraph.
- (e) After October 31, 2002, for particulate matter of 10 microns or less, the emissions levels, expressed in pounds per million British thermal units of heat input, unless otherwise specified, are established for the following types of new and existing sources:
- 1. Citrus peel dryer, regardless of production capacity: 15 pounds per hour.
- 2. Pellet cooler or cooling reel, regardless of production capacity: 5 pounds per hour.
 - 3. Process steam boiler:
- a. Sources fired with natural gas, propane, ethanol,

31 biogas, or d-limonene: not limited.

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1	b. New sources fired with fuel oil: 0.10 pounds per
2	million British thermal units.
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4	No process steam boiler shall fire any fuel other than natural
5	gas, propane, ethanol, biogas, d-limonene, or fuel oil. No
6	process steam boiler shall fire used oil.
7	4. Combustion turbine:
8	a. Existing sources regardless of fuel: not limited.
9	b. New sources fired with natural gas, propane, or
10	biogas: not limited.
11	c. New sources fired with fuel oil: 0.10 pounds per
12	million British thermal units.
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14	No combustion turbine shall fire any fuel other than natural
15	gas, propane, biogas, or fuel oil. No combustion turbine
16	shall fire used oil.
17	5. Duct burner:
18	a. New and existing sources fired with natural gas,
19	<pre>propane, or biogas: not limited.</pre>
20	b. New and existing sources fired with fuel oil: 0.10
21	pounds per million British thermal units.
22	
23	No duct burner shall fire any fuel other than natural gas,
24	propane, biogas, or fuel oil. No duct burner shall fire used
25	oil.
26	6. Glass plant furnace: existing sources with a
27	maximum non-cullet material process input rate of 18 tons per
28	hour; hourly emissions limited as determined by the following
29	equation: Emission limit (pounds per hour) = 3.59 x (process
30	rate, tons per hour raised to the 0.62 power). No glass plant
31	furnace shall fire any fuel other than natural gas propage

1	biogas, d-limonene, or fuel oil. No glass plant furnace shall
2	fire used oil.
3	7. Biogas flare for anaerobic reactor: not limited.
4	8. Emergency generator: not limited.
5	9. Volatile organic compounds emission control
6	incinerator: not limited.
7	(f) After October 31, 2002, for nitrogen oxides, the
8	emissions levels, expressed in pounds of nitrogen dioxide per
9	million British thermal units of heat produced, unless
10	otherwise specified, are established for the following types
11	of new and existing sources:
12	1. Citrus peel dryer:
13	a. Sources that fire natural gas, propane, ethanol,
14	biogas, or d-limonene: not limited.
15	b. Sources that fire fuel oil: 0.34 pounds per
16	million British thermal units.
17	2. Process steam boiler:
18	a. New sources with a heat input capacity of 67
19	million British thermal units per hour or less and existing
20	sources regardless of heat input capacity: not limited.
21	b. New sources with a heat input capacity of more than
22	67 million British thermal units per hour: 0.10 pounds per
23	million British thermal units.
24	3. Combustion turbine:
25	a. Existing sources regardless of fuel:
26	(I) Existing combustion turbine of approximately 425
27	million British thermal units per hour heat input capacity:
28	42 parts per million volume dry at 15 percent oxygen.
29	(II) Existing combustion turbines of approximately 50

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million British thermal units per hour heat input capacity

1	volume dry at 15 percent oxygen.
2	(III) Existing combustion turbine of approximately 50
3	million British thermal units per hour heat input capacity,
4	constructed after July 1999: 50 parts per million volume dry
5	at 15 percent oxygen.
6	b. New sources with less than 50 megawatts of
7	mechanically generated electrical capacity, regardless of
8	fuel: 25 parts per million volume dry at 15 percent oxygen.
9	c. New sources with greater than or equal to 50
10	megawatts of mechanically generated electrical capacity,
11	regardless of fuel: 3.5 parts per million volume dry at 15
12	percent oxygen.
13	4. Duct burner:
14	a. Existing sources fired with natural gas, propane,
15	or biogas: not limited.
16	b. Sources fired with fuel oil: 0.20 pounds per
17	million British thermal units.
18	5. Glass plant furnace:
19	a. Existing sources regardless of production capacity:
20	<pre>not limited.</pre>
21	b. New sources firing gaseous fuels or fuel oil,
22	regardless of production capacity: 5.5 pounds per ton of
23	glass produced.
24	6. Biogas flare for anaerobic reactor: not limited.
25	7. Emergency generator: not limited.
26	8. Volatile organic compound emission control
27	incinerator: not limited.
28	(g) After October 31, 2002, for visible emissions, the
29	levels of visible emissions at all times during operation,
30	expressed as a percent of opacity, are established for the
31	following types of emission sources:

- Citrus peel dryer: 20 percent. 1 2 Pellet cooler or cooling reel: 5 percent. 3 Process steam boiler: 20 percent. 4. Combustion turbine: 10 percent. 4 5 Duct burner: limited to the visible emissions 6 limit of the associated combustion turbine. 7 Glass plant furnace: 20 percent. 8 Biogas flare for anaerobic reactor: 20 percent. Emergency generator: 20 percent. 9 10 Lime storage silo: 10 percent. 11 10. Volatile organic compounds emission control 12 incinerator: 5 percent. 13 (3) EMISSIONS DETERMINATION AND REPORTING. --All information submitted to the department by 14 15 facilities authorized to operate under this section shall be certified as true, accurate, and complete by a responsible 16 17 official of the facility. For purposes of this section, 'responsible official" means that person who would be allowed 18 to certify information and take action under the department's 19 20 Title V permitting rules. (b) All emissions for which the facility is limited by 21 any standard promulgated by the United States Environmental 22 Protection Agency must be determined and reported by a 23 24 responsible official of the facility in accordance with the promulgated requirement. Reports required by this section 25 shall be certified and submitted to the department. 26 27 (c) All emissions units subject to any enhanced monitoring requirement under any regulation promulgated by the 28 29 United States Environmental Protection Agency must comply with 30 such requirement.
 - (d) All emissions for which the facility is limited by

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paragraphs (2)(b)-(f) shall be determined on a calendar-year basis and reported to the department by a responsible official of the facility no later than April 1 of the following year. Emissions shall be determined for each emissions unit by means of recordkeeping, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions which yield reliable data; are consistent with the emissions limit being measured; are representative of the unit's actual performance; and are sufficient to show the actual emissions of the unit.
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- (e) Each facility authorized to operate under this section shall submit annual operating reports in accordance with department rules.
- (f) Each facility shall have a responsible official provide and certify the annual and semiannual statements of compliance required under the department's Title V permitting rules.
- (g) Each facility shall have a responsible official provide the department with sufficient information to determine compliance with all provisions of this section and all applicable department rules, upon request of the department.
- (h) Records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with all provisions of this section and all applicable department rules shall be made available and maintained at the facility for a period of 5 years, for inspection by the department during normal business hours.
- (i) Emission sources subject to limitations for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and visible emissions pursuant to paragraphs (2)(e)-(g) shall test emissions annually, except as provided in subparagraphs 1.-4., in accordance with department rules using United States

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Environmental Protection Agency test methods or other test methods specified by department rule.

- 1. Tests for particulate matter of 10 microns or less may be conducted using United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 5, provided that all measured particulate matter is assumed to be particulate matter of 10 microns or less.

 Tests for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit of subparagraph (2)(e)2. for the pellet cooler or cooling reel are waived as long as the facility complies with the visible emissions limitation of subparagraph (2)(g)2. If any visible emissions test for the pellet cooler or cooling reel does not demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions limitation of subparagraph (2)(g)2., the emissions unit shall be tested for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit of subparagraph (2)(e)2. within 30 days after the visible emissions test.
- 2. Tests for visible emissions shall be conducted using United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 9.

 Annual tests for visible emissions are not required for biogas flares, emergency generators, and volatile organic compounds emission control incinerators.
- 3. Tests for nitrogen oxides shall be conducted using Environmental Protection Agency Method 7E.
- 4. Tests for particulate matter of 10 microns or less for process steam boilers, combustion turbines, and duct burners, and tests for nitrogen oxides for citrus peel dryers, process steam boilers, and duct burners, are not required while firing fuel oil in any calendar year in which these sources did not fire fuel oil for more than 400 hours.
- (j) Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil
 shall be by latest American Society for Testing and Materials

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methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, two pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted.
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- (k) A situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes a technology-based emissions limitation to be exceeded because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as the law of this state. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity.
- the emission limit listed in paragraph (2)(c) for any such limit which the facility exceeded during the calendar year, the facility must obtain, no later than March 1 of the reporting year, sufficient allowances, generated in the same calendar year in which the limit was exceeded, to meet all limits exceeded. Any facility which fails to meet the limit and fails to secure sufficient allowances that equal or exceed the emissions resulting from such failure to meet the limit shall be subject to enforcement in the same manner and to the same extent as if the facility had violated a permit condition. For purposes of this section, an "allowance" means

(4) EMISSIONS TRADING. -- If the facility is limited by

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listed in paragraph (2)(c), subject to the particular limitations of paragraphs (a) and (b).
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- (a) Emissions allowances may be obtained from any other facility authorized to operate under this section, provided such allowances are real, excess, and are not resulting from the shutdown of an emissions unit. Emissions allowances must be obtained for each pollutant the emissions limit of which was exceeded in the calendar year. Allowances can be applied on a pollutant-specific basis only. No cross-pollutant trading shall be allowed.
- 1. Real allowances are those created by the difference between the emissions limit imposed by this section and the lower emissions actually measured during the calendar year. Measurement of emissions for allowance purposes shall be determined in the manner described in this subparagraph. For purposes of measuring whether an allowance was created, a single stack test or use of emissions estimates cannot be used. Measurement of recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed shall be by material balance using the measured oil in the incoming fruit, divided into the sum of the oil remaining in juice, the cold press oil recovered, d-limonene recovered, and oil remaining in the dried pellets, expressed as a percentage. Alternatively, the material balance may use the measured oil in the incoming fruit divided into the oil measured remaining in the pressed peel prior to introduction into the feed mill dryers, in which case the decimal result shall be subtracted from the numeral one, and added to the decimal result of the measured oil in the incoming fruit divided into the oil measured remaining in the dried pellets, with the resulting sum expressed as a percentage. Measurement of recovery of oil shall be made each operational day and

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averaged over the days of facility operation during each
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    calendar year. Facilities may accept wet peel from offsite
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    sources for drying, provided that the facility receives
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    sufficient recorded information from the offsite source to
    measure available oil and oil recovery at the offsite source,
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    and accounts for those values in determining compliance with
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    the limitation of paragraph (2)(c) and the number of
    allowances that are required to be obtained, if any. Wet peel
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   not processed through the peel dryer shall be excluded from
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    the oil recovery calculations. Methodologies for determining
    oil contents shall be developed by the Institute of Food and
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    Agricultural Sciences and approved by rule of the department.
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    Other methods of measuring oil recovery or determining oil
    content may be approved by rule of the department, for trading
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    purposes, provided the methods yield results equivalent to the
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    approved methodologies.
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- 2. Excess allowances are those not used for any other regulatory purpose.
- (b) No facility located in an area designated nonattainment for ozone shall be allowed to acquire allowances of volatile organic compounds. Nothing shall preclude such a facility from trading volatile organic compounds allowances that it might generate to facilities not located in a nonattainment area for ozone.
- operate under this section shall pay annual emissions fees in the same amount to which the facility would be subject under the department's Title V program. For purposes of determining fees until October 31, 2002, emission fees shall be based on the requirements of s. 403.0872. Commencing July 1, 2002, the allowable annual emissions for fee purposes shall be computed

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as the emissions limits established by this section multiplied
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    by the actual operation rates, heat input, and hours of
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    operation of each new and existing source for the previous
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    calendar year. Actual operation rates, heat input, and hours
    of operation of each new and existing source shall be
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    documented by making and maintaining records of operation of
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    each source. Fees shall not be based on stack test results. In
    the event that adequate records of actual operation rates and
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    heat input are not maintained, actual operation shall be
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    assumed to occur at the source's maximum capacity during hours
    of actual operation, if adequately documented. In the event
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    that adequate records of hours of operation are not
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    maintained, the source shall be assumed to have operated from
    January 1 through May 31 and October 1 through December 31 of
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    the previous calendar year. All such annual emissions fees
    shall be due and payable April 1 for the preceding calendar
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    year. Failure to pay fees shall result in penalties and
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    interest in the same manner and to the same extent as failure
    to pay fees under the department's Title V program. For
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    purposes of determining actual emissions for fee purposes, any
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    allowances traded away shall be deducted and any allowances
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    acquired shall be included. All fees shall be deposited into
    the Air Pollution Control Trust Fund.
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          (6) MODIFICATIONS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION. -- Any facility
    authorized to operate under this section that makes any
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    physical change or any change to the method of operation of
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    the facility shall comply with the requirements of this
    section at all times, except that any facility located in an
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    area designated as a nonattainment area for any pollutant
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    shall also comply with limits established by department rules
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for all changes which increase emissions of such pollutant,

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and except that any facility that becomes subject to the federal acid rain program is no longer authorized to construct or operate under this section and must obtain proper department permits.
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- (7) RULES.--The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.54 and 120.536(1) to implement the provisions of this section. Such rules shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assure compliance with substantive federal Clean Air Act requirements.
- (8) LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.--By March 2004, the department, after consultation with the citrus industry, shall report to the Legislature concerning the implementation of this section, and shall make recommendations for any changes necessary to improve implementation.
- (9) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY APPROVAL. -- No later than February 1, 2001, the department shall submit this act to the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a revision of Florida's state implementation plan and as a revision of Florida's approved state Title V program. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency fails to approve this act as a revision of Florida's state implementation plan within 2 years after submittal, this act shall not apply with respect to construction requirements for facilities subject to regulation under the act, and the facilities subject to regulation thereunder must comply with all construction permitting requirements, including those for prevention of significant deterioration, and must make application for construction permits for any construction or modification at the facility which was not undertaken in compliance with all permitting requirements of the Florida state implementation plan, within 3 months thereafter. If the United States

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Environmental Protection Agency fails to approve this act as a
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    revision of Florida's approved state Title V program within 2
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   years after submittal, this act shall not apply with respect
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    to operation requirements, and all facilities subject to
    regulation under the act must immediately comply with all
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    Title V program requirements and must make application for
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    Title V operation permits within 3 months thereafter.
           Section 11. Subsection (16) is added to section
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    120.80, Florida Statutes, to read:
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           120.80 Exceptions and special requirements;
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    agencies .--
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          (16) DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
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    PROTECTION. -- Notwithstanding the provisions of s.
    120.54(1)(d), the Department of Environmental Protection, in
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   undertaking rulemaking to establish best available control
    technology, lowest achievable emissions rate, or case-by-case
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    maximum available control technology for purposes of s.
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    403.08725, shall not adopt the lowest regulatory cost
    alternative if such adoption would prevent the agency from
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    implementing federal requirements.
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           Section 12. The Department of Environmental Protection
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    is directed to explore alternatives to traditional methods of
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    regulatory permitting, provided that such alternative methods
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    will not allow a material increase in pollution emissions or
    discharges. Working with industry, business associations,
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    other government agencies, and interested parties, the
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    department is directed to consider specific limited pilot
    projects to test new compliance measures. These measures
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    should include, but not be limited to, reducing transaction
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    costs for business and government and providing economic
    incentives for emissions reductions. The department shall
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report to the Legislature prior to implementation of a pilot
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   project initiated pursuant to this section.
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           Section 13. The introductory paragraph of section
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    403.0872, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           403.0872 Operation permits for major sources of air
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   pollution; annual operation license fee. -- Provided that
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   program approval pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 7661a has been
   received from the United States Environmental Protection
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   Agency, beginning January 2, 1995, each major source of air
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   pollution, including electrical power plants certified under
   s. 403.511, must obtain from the department an operation
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   permit for a major source of air pollution under this section.
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    This operation permit, which is the only department operation
   permit for a major source of air pollution required for such
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   source; provided, at the applicant's request, the department
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    shall issue a separate Acid Rain permit for a major source of
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   air pollution that is an affected source within the meaning of
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    42 U.S.C. s. 7651a(1). Operation permits for major sources of
   air pollution, except general permits issued pursuant to s.
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    403.814, must be issued in accordance with the following
   procedures contained in this section and in accordance with
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   chapter 120; however, to the extent that chapter 120 is
   inconsistent with the provisions of this section, the
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   procedures contained in this section prevail. ÷
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    ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 3, line 4, through page 7, line 10,
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   remove all of said lines
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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

and insert:

Council; creating s. 403.08725, F.S.; providing requirements for citrus juice processing facilities with respect to obtaining air pollution, construction, and operations permits; providing definitions; providing emissions limits for such facilities; requiring certification of information submitted by citrus juice processing facilities to the Department of Environmental Protection; providing requirements with respect to determination and reporting of facility emissions; requiring the submission of annual operating reports; requiring maintenance of records; providing an affirmative defense to certain enforcement actions; adopting and incorporating specified federal regulations by reference; providing requirements, specifications, and restrictions with respect to air emissions trading; providing for annual emissions fees; providing penalty for failure to pay fees; providing for deposit of fees in the Air Pollution Control Trust Fund; providing requirements with respect to construction of new facilities or modification of existing facilities; providing for the adoption of rules by the department; requiring the department to provide a report to the Legislature; providing for submission of the act to the United States Environmental Protection Agency; providing for applicability of the act and compliance

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Bill No. CS/HB 1425, 2nd Eng.

Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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1 requirements for facilities in the event of 2 federal nonapproval; amending s. 120.80, F.S.; 3 providing an exception to specified rulemaking 4 by the Department of Environmental Protection; 5 directing the department to explore alternatives to traditional methods of 6 7 regulatory permitting and to consider specific limited pilot projects to test new compliance 8 9 measures; providing reporting requirements; amending s. 403.0872, F.S.; requiring the 10 Department of Environmental Protection to issue 11 12 a separate acid rain permit for specified major sources of air pollution upon request of the 13 applicant; providing an effective date. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29