By Senator Constantine

20082594 22-03722A-08

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to brownfield areas; amending s. 212.08, 3 F.S.; adding brownfield areas to the list of locations 4 that qualify for a sales tax exemption on residential home 5 construction costs; amending s. 220.1845, F.S., relating to tax credits for the rehabilitation of contaminated 6 7 sites; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 8 amending s. 376.30781, F.S.; providing a tax credit for 9 the costs of solid waste removal at brownfield sites; 10 providing definitions relating to solid waste removal; providing an additional tax credit for rehabilitation 12 costs that result in the construction and operation of a 13 health care facility or health care provider on a 14 brownfield site; revising procedures relating to the 15 application for the tax credit; providing additional limitations on the amount of credits claimed; amending s. 16 17 376.77, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 18 376.79, F.S.; redefining terms relating to the Brownfields 19 Redevelopment Act; amending s. 376.80, F.S.; revising 20 provisions relating to the administration of the 2.1 brownfield program at the local level; providing 22 requirements for the certification of a proposed 23 redevelopment of a brownfield site; deleting certification 24 requirements relating to the site contractor; deleting the 2.5 requirement that professional engineers and geologists 26 providing professional services must maintain liability 27 insurance; providing for evaluating the effects of 28 brownfield site rehabilitation on the community and on 29 individual health; amending ss. 376.82 and 376.83, F.S.;

22-03722A-08 20082594

conforming cross-references; amending s. 376.86, F.S.; revising the Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Program; authorizing the program to guarantee 75 percent of a loan for the construction and operation of a new health care facility or health care provider; adding the State Surgeon General of the Department of Health to the Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Council; amending s. 163.3221, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (n) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE.--

(n) Materials for construction of single-family homes in certain areas.--

1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that becomes a component part of a qualified home.

b. "Qualified home" means a single-family home constructed for occupancy by persons or households which meets the definition of "affordable" as provided in s. 420.0004 and having an appraised value of no more than \$160,000 which is located in an enterprise zone, empowerment zone, brownfield area designated

22-03722A-08 20082594

<u>pursuant to s. 376.80,</u> or Front Porch Florida Community and which is constructed and occupied by the owner thereof for residential purposes.

- c. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 2. Building materials used in the construction of a qualified home and the costs of labor associated with the construction of a qualified home are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the requirements of this paragraph have been met. This exemption inures to the owner through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive the this refund, the owner must file an application under oath with the department which includes:
 - a. The name and address of the owner.
- b. The address and assessment roll parcel number of the home for which a refund is sought.
 - c. A copy of the building permit issued for the home.
- d. A certification by the local building code inspector that the home is substantially completed.
- e. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the owner contracted to construct the home, which statement lists the building materials used in the construction of the home and the actual cost thereof, the labor costs associated with such construction, and the amount of sales tax paid on these materials and labor costs. If a general contractor was not used, the owner shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under

22-03722A-08 20082594

penalty of perjury. Copies of invoices evidencing payment of sales tax must be attached to the sworn statement.

- f. A sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, from the owner affirming that he or she is occupying the home for residential purposes.
- 3. An application for a refund of previously paid taxes under this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the date the home is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building code inspector. Within 30 working days after receipt of the application, the department shall determine if it meets the requirements of this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval of the application by the department.
- 4. The department shall establish by rule an application form and criteria for establishing eligibility for exemption under this paragraph.
- 5. The exemption shall apply to purchases of materials on or after July 1, 2000.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit .--
 - (1) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.--
- (a) A credit in the amount of 50 percent of the costs of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation at the following sites is available against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter is available for a portion of the costs for rehabilitating drycleaning-solvent-

22-03722A-08 20082594

contaminated sites and brownfield sites as provided in s.
376.30781.÷

- 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);
- 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists; or
- 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under s. 376.80.
- (b) A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single site, may not be granted more than \$500,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment of cleanup costs. Subject to the same conditions and limitations as provided in this section, a municipality, county, or other tax credit applicant which voluntarily rehabilitates a site may receive not more than \$500,000 per year in tax credits which it can subsequently transfer subject to the provisions in paragraph (g).
- (b) (c) If the credit granted under this section is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward for up to a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year if when the tax imposed by this chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the corporation is eligible in that year under this section after

22-03722A-08 20082594

applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided by s. 220.02(8). Five years after the date a credit is granted under this section, such credit expires and may not be used. However, If during the 5-year period the credit is transferred, in whole or in part, pursuant to paragraph (d) (g), each transferee has up to 5 years after the date of transfer to use its credit.

- (c) (d) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.
- (e) A tax credit applicant that receives state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive credit under this section for costs incurred by the tax credit applicant in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation was underway.
- (f) The total amount of the tax credits which may be granted under this section is \$2 million annually.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}_{\text{(g)}1}$. Tax credits that may be available under this section to an entity eligible under s. 376.30781 may be transferred after a merger or acquisition to the surviving or acquiring entity and used in the same manner and with the same limitations.
- 1.2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1., may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of at least no less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in

22-03722A-08 20082594

the same manner and with the same limitation as described in this section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the same conditions and limitations as described in this section.

- 2.3. If In the event the credit provided for under this section is reduced <u>due to either as a result of</u> a determination by the Department of Environmental Protection or an examination or audit by the Department of Revenue, <u>the such</u> tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity, or the surviving or acquiring entity $\underline{\text{that}}$, to have claimed $\underline{\text{the}}$ such credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against $\underline{\text{the}}$ any entity acquiring and claiming $\underline{\text{the}}$ such credit, or in the case of multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.
- (h) In order to encourage completion of site rehabilitation at contaminated sites being voluntarily cleaned up and eligible for a tax credit under this section, the tax credit applicant may claim an additional 25 percent of the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$500,000, in the final year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site.
- (i) In order to encourage the construction of housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004(3), an applicant for the tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs that are eligible for tax credits under this section, not to exceed \$500,000. In order To receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide a certification letter from the Florida Housing Finance

22-03722A-08 20082594

Corporation, the local housing authority, or other governmental agency that is a party to the use agreement, indicating that the construction on the brownfield site is complete, the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy, and the brownfield site has a properly recorded instrument that limits the use of the property to housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004(3).

Section 3. Section 376.30781, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.30781 Partial tax credits for rehabilitation of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking authority; revocation authority.--

- (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) To facilitate property transactions and economic growth and development, it is in the <u>state's</u> interest of the state to encourage the cleanup, at the earliest possible time, of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the voluntary cleanup of drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas by providing a partial tax credit for the restoration of such property in specified circumstances.
- (2) Notwithstanding <u>subsection</u> (5) the requirements of paragraph (5)(a), tax credits allowed pursuant to s. 220.1845 are available for <u>any</u> site rehabilitation <u>or solid waste removal</u> conducted during the calendar year in which the applicable voluntary cleanup agreement or brownfield site rehabilitation

22-03722A-08 20082594

agreement is executed, even if the site rehabilitation <u>or solid</u>

waste removal is conducted prior to the execution of that

agreement or the designation of the brownfield area.

- (3) (a) A credit in the amount of 50 percent of the costs of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation, as determined by rule, at the following sites is allowed pursuant to s. 220.1845:
- 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);
- 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which <u>site</u> rehabilitation cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists; or
- 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under s. 376.80.
- (b) A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single site, may not receive be granted more than \$500,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment of site rehabilitation eleanup costs. Subject to the same conditions and limitations, a municipality, county, or other tax credit applicant that voluntarily rehabilitates a site may also receive up to \$500,000 per year in tax credits. Tax credits are available only for site rehabilitation conducted during the calendar year for which the tax credit application is submitted.
 - (c) In order to encourage completion of site rehabilitation

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22-03722A-08 20082594

at contaminated sites that are being voluntarily cleaned up and that are eligible for a tax credit under this section, the tax credit applicant may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation cleanup costs, not to exceed \$500,000, in the final year of cleanup as evidenced by the department of Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site.

- In order to encourage the construction of housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004 s. 420.0004(3), an applicant for the tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs that are eligible for tax credits under this section, not to exceed \$500,000. In order To receive this additional tax credit, the applicant must provide a certification letter from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the local housing authority, or other governmental agency that is a party to the use agreement, indicating that the construction on the brownfield site is complete, the brownfield site has received a certificate of occupancy, and the brownfield site has a properly recorded instrument that limits the use of the property to affordable housing that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004(3). Notwithstanding the limitation that only one application may shall be submitted each year for each site, an application for the additional credit provided for in this paragraph shall be submitted when as soon as all requirements to obtain the this additional tax credit have been met.
- (e) <u>In order</u> Notwithstanding the restrictions in this section that limit tax credit eligibility to costs that are integral to site rehabilitation, to encourage the redevelopment

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22-03722A-08 20082594

of a brownfield site, as defined in the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, which is properties in designated brownfield areas that are hindered by the presence of solid waste, as defined in s. 403.703, costs relating to a tax credit applicant may also claim costs to address the solid waste removal may also be claimed under this subsection, but only those costs to remove, transport, and dispose of solid waste in accordance with department rules. Only one solid waste removal tax credit application may be filed per brownfield site and a tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit applicants working jointly to clean up a single site, may receive up to \$500,000 in tax credits upon the completion of the solid waste removal. Multiple tax credit applicants shall be granted tax credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment of solid waste removal costs. Tax credit applications claiming costs pursuant to this paragraph are not subject to the calendar-year limitation and January 31 annual application deadline. To receive the credit, These costs are eligible for a tax credit provided the applicant must submit submits an affidavit stating that, after consultation with appropriate local government officials and the department, to the best of the applicant's knowledge after consultation with appropriate local government officials, the department, and available historical records, the brownfield site was never operated as a permitted solid waste disposal area or landfill or dump site for monetary compensation. The applicant must also submit, and submits all other documentation and certifications required by this section. For the purposes of In this section:, where reference is made to "site rehabilitation," the department shall instead consider whether the costs claimed

22-03722A-08 20082594

are for removal, transportation, and disposal of solid waste. Tax credit applications claiming costs pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to the calendar-year limitation and January 15 annual application deadline, and the department shall accept a one-time application filed subsequent to the completion by the tax credit applicant of the applicable requirements listed in this paragraph.

- 1. "Solid waste disposal area" means a landfill, dump, or other area where solid waste has been disposed of.
- 2. "Monetary compensation" means that fees were charged or assessments were levied for the disposal of solid waste at a solid waste disposal area.
- 3. "Solid waste removal" means removal of solid waste from the land surface or excavation of solid waste from below the land surface and removal of the solid waste from the brownfield site.

 The term also includes:
- <u>a. Transportation of solid waste to a licensed or exempt</u> solid waste management facility or to a temporary storage area;
- b. Sorting or screening of solid waste prior to removal from the site; and
- c. Deposition of solid waste at a permitted or exempt solid waste management facility, regardless of whether the solid waste is disposed of or recycled.
- (f) In order to encourage the construction and operation of a new health care facility or a health care provider, as those terms are defined in s. 408.032, s. 408.07, or s. 408.7056, on a brownfield site, an applicant for a tax credit may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed \$500,000, if the applicant provides documentation

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22-03722A-08 20082594

indicating that the health care facility or health care provider

has received a certificate of occupancy, or a license or

certificate has been issued for the operation of the health care
facility or health care provider.

- (4) The department <u>is</u> of Environmental Protection shall be responsible for allocating the tax credits provided for in s. 220.1845, which may not to exceed a total of \$2\$ million in tax credits annually.
- (5) To claim the credit for site rehabilitation or solid waste removal conducted during the current calendar year, each tax credit applicant must apply to the department of Environmental Protection for an allocation of the \$2 million annual credit by filing a tax credit application with the Division of Waste Management January 15 of the following year on a form developed by the department of Environmental Protection in cooperation with the Department of Revenue. The form shall include an affidavit from each tax credit applicant certifying that all information contained in the application, including all records of costs incurred and claimed in the tax credit application, are true and correct. If the application is submitted pursuant to subparagraph (3)(a)2., the form must include an affidavit signed by the real property owner stating that it is not, and has never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination exists. Approval of partial tax credits is must be accomplished on a first-come, first-served basis based upon the date and time complete applications are received by the Division of Waste Management. A tax credit applicant shall submit only one complete application per site for each calendar year's site rehabilitation costs.

22-03722A-08 20082594

Incomplete placeholder applications shall not be accepted and will not secure a place in the first-come, first-served application line. To be eligible for a tax credit, the tax credit applicant must comply with the following:

- (a) For site rehabilitation tax credits, the applicant must have entered into a voluntary cleanup agreement with the Department of Environmental Protection for a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site or a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, as applicable, + and must have paid all deductibles pursuant to s. 376.3078(3)(e), as applicable. Site rehabilitation tax credit applicants shall submit only one complete application per site for each calendar year's site rehabilitation costs. Applications must be received by the Division of Waste Management by January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which site rehabilitation costs are being claimed in a tax credit application.
- have entered into a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the Department of Environmental Protection. Solid waste removal tax credit applicants shall submit only one complete application per brownfield site, as defined in the rehabilitation agreement.

 Applications must be received by the Division of Waste Management subsequent to the completion of the requirements listed in paragraph (3) (e). Have paid all deductibles pursuant to s.

 376.3078(3) (e) for eligible drycleaning-solvent-cleanup program sites.
- (6) To obtain the tax credit certificate, a tax credit applicant must annually file an application for certification, which must be received by the Division of Waste Management of the

22-03722A-08 20082594

Department of Environmental Protection by January 15 of the year following the calendar year for which site rehabilitation costs are being claimed in a tax credit application. the tax credit applicant must provide all pertinent information requested on the tax credit application form, including, at a minimum, the name and address of the tax credit applicant and the address and tracking identification number of the eligible site. Along with the tax credit application form, The tax credit applicant must also submit the following:

- (a) A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 made payable to the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to cover the administrative costs associated with the department's review of the tax credit application;
- (b) Copies of documents that describe the goods or services and associated costs being claimed which were integral to site rehabilitation or were for solid waste removal during the period covered by the application. These documents shall include contract records that describe the scope of work performed and payment requests that describe the goods or services provided. The payment record must be sufficient to demonstrate a link between the contract records, the payment requests, and the payment records for the period covered by the application contracts and documentation of contract negotiations, accounts, invoices, sales tickets, or other payment records from purchases, sales, leases, or other transactions involving actual costs incurred for that tax year related to site rehabilitation, as that term is defined in ss. 376.301 and 376.79;
- (c) Proof that the documentation submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) has been reviewed and verified by an independent

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22-03722A-08 20082594

certified public accountant in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Specifically, a certified public accountant's report must be submitted and the certified public accountant must attest to the accuracy and validity of the costs incurred and paid during the period covered in the application by conducting an independent review of the data presented by the tax credit applicant. Accuracy and validity of costs incurred and paid shall would be determined once the level of effort is was certified by an appropriate professional registered in this state in each contributing technical discipline. The certified public accountant's report must would also attest that the costs included in the application form are not duplicated within the application. A copy of the accountant's report shall be submitted to the department in addition to the accountant's certification form in of Environmental Protection with the tax credit application; and

(d) A certification form stating that site rehabilitation activities associated with the documentation submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) have been conducted under the observation of, and related technical documents have been signed and sealed by, an appropriate professional registered in this state in each contributing technical discipline. The certification form shall be signed and sealed by the appropriate registered professionals stating that the costs incurred were integral, necessary, and required for site rehabilitation, as that term is defined in ss. 376.301 and 376.79. If the scope of solid waste removal activities do not require oversight by a registered technical professional, the certification form is not required as part of

22-03722A-08 20082594

the tax credit application.

(7) The certified public accountant and appropriate registered professionals submitting forms as part of a tax credit application must verify such forms by completing and signing the appropriate certifications included in the application form.

Verification shall must be accomplished as provided in s.

92.525(1)(b) and subject to the provisions of s. 92.525(3).

- (8) The department of Environmental Protection shall review the tax credit application and any supplemental documentation that the tax credit applicant may submit prior to the annual application deadline, if applicable, for completeness and eligibility. in order to have the application
- (a) To be considered complete, the review must verify for the purpose of verifying that the tax credit applicant has met the appropriate qualifying criteria in subsections (3) and (5), and has submitted the application form, and has addressed each of the categories of submittals all required documentation listed in subsection (6). Upon verification that the tax credit applicant has met these completeness requirements, the tax credit applicant application shall secure a place on a first-come, first-served basis. If the department determines that an application is incomplete, the applicant shall be notified in writing and shall have 30 days to correct any deficiencies. Upon timely correction of the deficiency, the tax credit application shall secure a place on a first-come, first-served basis. Tax credit applications may not be altered to claim additional costs during this time.
- (b) For costs to be eligible, the review must verify that the work claimed was integral to site rehabilitation or was for

22-03722A-08 20082594

solid waste removal, that the work claimed was performed in the applicable timeframe, and that the costs claimed were properly documented. Upon verification, the department shall issue a written decision granting eligibility for partial tax credits or (a tax credit certificate). Complete tax credit applications shall be reviewed for eligible costs, in conjunction with in the amount of 50 percent of the total costs claimed, subject to the \$500,000 limitation, for the calendar year for which the tax credit application is submitted based on the report of the certified public accountant, and the certifications from the appropriate registered technical professionals, as applicable.

- Environmental Protection shall inform each eligible tax credit applicant, subject to the January 31 annual application deadline, of the amount of its partial tax credit and provide each eligible tax credit applicant with a tax credit certificate that must be submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to claim the tax credit or to have the credit be transferred pursuant to s. 220.1845(1)(d) s. 220.1845(1)(h). The April 16 deadline for annual site rehabilitation tax credit certificate awards does not apply to any tax credit application for which the department delivered a notice of deficiency pursuant to subsection (8). The department shall respond within 60 days after receipt of a response from the tax credit applicant to the notice of deficiency. Credits will not result in the payment of refunds if total credits exceed the amount of tax owed.
- (10) For applications for solid waste removal, a new health care facility or health care provider, or affordable housing tax credit, the department shall inform the applicant of the

22-03722A-08 20082594

department's determination within 75 days after the application has been deemed complete. Each eligible tax credit applicant shall be informed of the amount of its partial tax credit and provided with a tax credit certificate that must be submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to claim the tax credit or to have the tax credit transferred pursuant to s. 220.1845(1)(d). Tax refunds may not be paid on credits that exceed the amount of tax owed.

(11) (10) If a tax credit applicant does not receive a tax credit allocation due to an exhaustion of the \$2 million annual tax credit authorization, such application will then be included in the same first-come, first-served order in the next year's annual tax credit allocation, if any, based on the prior year application.

<u>(12) (11)</u> The department of Environmental Protection may adopt rules to prescribe the necessary forms for claiming required to claim tax credits under this section and to provide the administrative guidelines and procedures required to administer this section.

(13) (12) The department of Environmental Protection may revoke or modify any written decision granting eligibility for partial tax credits under this section if it is discovered that the tax credit applicant submitted any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed in an attempt to receive partial tax credits under this section. The department of Environmental Protection shall immediately notify the Department of Revenue of any revoked or modified orders affecting previously granted partial tax credits. Additionally, the tax credit

22-03722A-08 20082594

applicant must notify the Department of Revenue of any change in its tax credit claimed.

(14) (13) Tax credits are subject to the following limitations:

- (a) A tax credit applicant who receives state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive a tax credit under s. 220.1845 for costs incurred by the tax credit applicant in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation is was underway.
- (b) Tax credits for site rehabilitation awarded pursuant to paragraphs (3)(b), (c), (d), and (f) are additive; however, the total tax credit award may not exceed 100 percent of the costs incurred and paid by the applicant.
- (c) A single brownfield site may receive tax credits for eligible site rehabilitation and eligible solid waste removal costs if the costs are claimed only once per site.
- (d) For purposes of this section, costs incurred that are not considered integral to site rehabilitation include, but are not limited to, brownfield area designation costs and tax credit application preparation and submittal costs.
- Section 4. Section 376.77, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 376.77 Short title.--Sections $\underline{376.77-376.86}$ $\underline{376.77-376.85}$ may be cited as the "Brownfields Redevelopment Act."
- Section 5. Section 376.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

22-03722A-08 20082594

376.79 Definitions relating to Brownfields Redevelopment Act.--As used in ss. 376.77-376.86 376.77-376.85, the term:

- (1) "Additive effects" means a scientific principle that 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.
- (2) "Antagonistic effects" means a scientific principle that the toxicity that occurs as a result of exposure is less than the sum of the toxicities of the individual chemicals to which the individual is exposed.
- (3) "Brownfield sites" means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination.
- (4) "Brownfield area" means a contiguous area of one or more brownfield sites, some of which may not be contaminated, and which has been designated by a local government by resolution. Such areas may include all or portions of community redevelopment areas, enterprise zones, empowerment zones, other such designated economically deprived communities and areas, and Environmental Protection Agency-designated brownfield pilot projects.
- (5) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in any medium which may result in adverse effects to human health or the environment or which creates an adverse nuisance, organoleptic, or aesthetic condition in groundwater.
- (6) "Contaminated site" means any contiguous land <u>sediment</u>, surface water, or groundwater areas that contain contaminants that may be harmful to human health or the environment.

62.3

22-03722A-08 20082594

(7) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

- (8) "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.
- (9) "Environmental justice" means the fair treatment of all people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
- of 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, restrictive covenants, or conservation easements.
- (11) "Local pollution control program" means a local pollution control program that has received delegated authority from the department of Environmental Protection under ss. 376.80(9) 376.80(11) and 403.182.
- (12) "Natural attenuation" means a verifiable approach to site rehabilitation which allows natural processes to contain the spread of contamination and reduce the concentrations of contaminants in contaminated groundwater and soil. Natural attenuation processes may include sorption, biodegradation, chemical reactions with subsurface materials, diffusion, dispersion, and volatilization.

22-03722A-08 20082594

(13) "Person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation" means the individual or entity that is designated by the local government to enter into the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the department or an approved local pollution control program and enters into an agreement with the local government for redevelopment of the site.

- (14) "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.
- (15) "Risk reduction" means the lowering or elimination of the level of risk posed to human health or the environment through interim remedial actions, remedial action, or institutional, and if appropriate, engineering controls.
- (16) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (16) (17) "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. For purposes of sites subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the term includes removal, decontamination, and corrective action of releases of hazardous substances.
- (17) (18) "Source removal" means the removal of free product, or the removal of contaminants from soil or sediment that has been contaminated to the extent that leaching to groundwater or surface water has occurred or is occurring.
- (19) "Synergistic effects" means a scientific principle that the toxicity that occurs as a result of exposure is more

22-03722A-08 20082594

than the sum of the toxicities of the individual chemicals to which the individual is exposed.

Section 6. Section 376.80, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.80 Brownfield program administration process.--

- (1) A local government that has with jurisdiction over the brownfield area must notify the department of its decision to designate a brownfield area for site rehabilitation purposes for the purposes of ss. 376.77-376.85. The notification must include a resolution, by the local government body, to which is attached a map adequate to clearly delineate exactly which parcels are to be included in the brownfield area or alternatively a lessdetailed map accompanied by a detailed legal description of the brownfield area. If a property owner within the proposed area proposed for designation by the local government requests in writing to have his or her property removed from the proposed designation, the local government shall grant the request.
- (a) For municipalities, the governing body shall adopt the resolution in accordance with the procedures outlined in s. 166.041, except that the notice for the public hearings on the proposed resolution must be in the form established in s. 166.041(3)(c)2.
- (b) For counties, the governing body shall adopt the resolution in accordance with the procedures outlined in s. 125.66, except that the notice for the public hearings on the proposed resolution shall be in the form established in s. 125.66(4)(b)2.
- (2) (a) If a local government proposes to designate a brownfield area that is outside community redevelopment areas,

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22-03722A-08 20082594

enterprise zones, empowerment zones, closed military bases, or designated brownfield pilot project areas, the local government must adopt the resolution and conduct the public hearings in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1) except that conduct at least one of the required public hearings must be conducted as close as reasonably practicable to hearing in the area to be designated to provide an opportunity for public input on the size of the area, the objectives for rehabilitation, job opportunities and economic developments anticipated, neighborhood residents' considerations, and other relevant local concerns. Notice of the public hearing must be made in a newspaper of general circulation in the area, and the notice must be at least 16 square inches in size, must be in ethnic newspapers or local community bulletins, must be posted in the affected area, and must be announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing.

- <u>(a)</u> In determining the areas to be designated, the local government shall must consider:
- 1. Whether the brownfield area warrants economic development and has a reasonable potential for such activities;
- 2. Whether the proposed area to be designated represents a reasonably focused approach and is not overly large in geographic coverage;
- 3. Whether the area has potential to interest the private sector in participating in rehabilitation; and
- 4. Whether the area contains sites or parts of sites suitable for limited recreational open space, cultural, or historical preservation purposes.
 - (b) A local government shall designate a brownfield area $\underline{\text{if}}$

22-03722A-08 20082594

under the provisions of this act provided that:

- 1. A person who owns or controls a potential brownfield site is requesting the designation and has agreed to rehabilitate and redevelop the brownfield site;
- 2. The rehabilitation and redevelopment of the proposed brownfield site will result in economic productivity <u>in</u> of the area, along with the creation of at least 5 new permanent jobs at the brownfield site which are full-time equivalent positions not associated with the implementation of the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement and which are not associated with redevelopment project demolition or construction activities pursuant to the redevelopment <u>of the proposed brownfield area agreement required under paragraph (5)(i)</u>. However, The job creation requirement <u>is shall</u> not <u>applicable apply</u> to the rehabilitation and redevelopment of a brownfield site that will provide <u>affordable</u> housing <u>that meets the definition of affordable provided in s. 420.0004</u> as <u>defined in s. 420.0004(3)</u> or the creation of recreational areas, conservation areas, or parks;
- 3. The redevelopment of the proposed brownfield site is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and is a permittable use under the applicable local land development regulations;
- 4. Notice of the proposed rehabilitation of the brownfield area has been provided to neighbors and nearby residents of the proposed area to be designated, and the person proposing the area for designation has afforded to those receiving notice the opportunity for comments and suggestions about rehabilitation. Notice pursuant to this subsection must be made in a newspaper of general circulation in the area, be at least 16 square inches in

22-03722A-08 20082594

size, and the notice must be posted in the affected area; and

- 5. The person proposing the area for designation has provided reasonable assurance that he or she has sufficient financial resources to implement and complete the rehabilitation agreement and redevelopment of the brownfield site plan.
- (c) The designation of a brownfield area and the identification of a person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation simply entitles the identified person to negotiate a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the department or approved local pollution control program.
- (3) If When there is a person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation, the local government must notify the department of the identity of that person. If the agency or person who will be responsible for the coordination changes during the approval process specified in subsections (4), (5), and (6), the department or the affected approved local pollution control program must notify the affected local government when the change occurs.
- (4) Local governments or persons responsible for rehabilitation and redevelopment of brownfield areas must establish an advisory committee or use an existing advisory committee that has formally expressed its intent to address redevelopment of the specific brownfield area for the purpose of improving public participation and receiving public comments on rehabilitation and redevelopment of the brownfield area, future land use, local employment opportunities, community safety, and environmental justice. The Such advisory committee should include residents within or adjacent to the brownfield area, businesses operating within the brownfield area, and others deemed

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22-03722A-08 20082594

appropriate. The person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation must notify the advisory committee of the intent to rehabilitate and redevelop the site before executing the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, and provide the committee with a copy of the draft plan for site rehabilitation which addresses elements required by subsection (5). This includes disclosing potential reuse of the property as well as site rehabilitation activities, if any, to be performed. The advisory committee shall review any the proposed redevelopment agreements prepared agreement required pursuant to paragraph (5) (i) and provide comments, if appropriate, to the board of the local government that has with jurisdiction over the brownfield area. The advisory committee must receive a copy of the executed brownfield site rehabilitation agreement. When the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation submits a site assessment report or the technical document containing the proposed course of action following site assessment to the department or the local pollution control program for review, the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation must hold a meeting or attend a regularly scheduled meeting to inform the advisory committee of the findings and recommendations in the site assessment report or the technical document containing the proposed course of action following site assessment.

- (5) The person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation must enter into a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the department or an approved local pollution control program if actual contamination exists at the brownfield site. The brownfield site rehabilitation agreement must include:
 - (a) A brownfield site rehabilitation schedule, including

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22-03722A-08 20082594

milestones for completion of site rehabilitation tasks and submittal of technical reports and rehabilitation plans as agreed upon by the parties to the agreement.

- A commitment to conduct site rehabilitation activities under the observation of professional engineers or geologists who are registered in accordance with the requirements of chapter 471 or chapter 492, respectively. Submittals provided by the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation must be signed and sealed by a professional engineer registered under chapter 471, or a professional geologist registered under chapter 492, certifying that the submittal and associated work comply with the law and rules of the department and those governing the profession. In addition, Upon completion of the approved remedial action, the department shall require a professional engineer registered under chapter 471 or a professional geologist registered under chapter 492 must to certify that the corrective action was, to the best of his or her knowledge, completed in substantial conformance with the plans and specifications approved by the department. +
- (c) A commitment to conduct site rehabilitation in accordance with department quality assurance rules. \div
- (d) A commitment to conduct site rehabilitation consistent with state, federal, and local laws and consistent with the brownfield site contamination cleanup criteria in s. 376.81, including any applicable requirements for risk-based corrective action.
- (e) Timeframes for the department's review of technical reports and plans submitted in accordance with the agreement. The department shall make every effort to adhere to established

22-03722A-08 20082594

agency goals for reasonable timeframes for review of such documents. \div

- (f) A commitment to secure site access for the department or approved local pollution control program to all brownfield sites within the eligible brownfield area for activities associated with site rehabilitation. \div
- (g) Other provisions that the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation and the department agree upon, that are consistent with ss. $\underline{376.77-376.86}$ $\underline{376.77-376.85}$, and that will improve or enhance the brownfield site rehabilitation process.
- (h) A commitment to consider appropriate pollution prevention measures and to implement those that the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation determines are reasonable and cost-effective, taking into account the ultimate use or uses of the brownfield site. Such measures may include improved inventory or production controls and procedures for preventing loss, spills, and leaks of hazardous waste and materials, and include goals for the reduction of releases of toxic materials.; and
- (i) Certification that the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation has consulted with an agreement exists between the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation and the local government having with jurisdiction over the brownfield area about the proposed redevelopment for the brownfield site, that the local government is in agreement with or approves the proposed redevelopment, and that the proposed redevelopment complies with all applicable laws and requirements for such redevelopment. Certification includes:

22-03722A-08 20082594

1. Referencing or providing a legally recorded or officially approved land use or site map or plan, a development order or approval, a building permit, or a similar official document issued by the local government which reflects the local government's approval of the proposed redevelopment of the brownfield site;

- 2. Providing a copy of the local government resolution designating the brownfield area that contains the proposed redevelopment of the brownfield site; or
- 3. Providing a letter from the local government that describes the proposed redevelopment of the brownfield site and expresses the local government's agreement with or approval of the proposed redevelopment. Such agreement shall contain terms for the redevelopment of the brownfield area.
- (6) Any contractor performing site rehabilitation program tasks must demonstrate to the department that the contractor:
- (a) Meets all certification and license requirements imposed by law; and
- (b) <u>Intends to conduct</u> Has obtained the necessary approvals for conducting sample collection and analyses pursuant to department rules.
- (7) The contractor who is performing the majority of the site rehabilitation program tasks pursuant to a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement or supervising the performance of such tasks by licensed subcontractors in accordance with the provisions of s. 489.113(9) must certify to the department that the contractor:
 - (a) Complies with applicable OSHA regulations.
 - (b) Maintains workers' compensation insurance for all

22-03722A-08 20082594

employees as required by the Florida Workers' Compensation Law.

- (c) Maintains comprehensive general liability coverage with limits of not less than \$1 million per occurrence and \$2 million general aggregate for bodily injury and property damage and comprehensive automobile liability coverage with limits of not less than \$1 million combined single limit. The contractor shall also maintain pollution liability coverage with limits of not less than \$3 million aggregate for personal injury or death, \$1 million per occurrence for personal injury or death, and \$1 million per occurrence for property damage. The contractor's certificate of insurance shall name the state as an additional insured party.
- (d) Maintains professional liability insurance of at least \$1 million per claim and \$1 million annual aggregate.
- (8) Any professional engineer or geologist providing professional services relating to site rehabilitation program tasks must carry professional liability insurance with a coverage limit of at least \$1 million.
- (7)(9) During the cleanup process, if the department or local program fails to complete review of a technical document within the timeframe specified in the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation may proceed to the next site rehabilitation task. However, the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation does so at its own risk and may be required by the department or local program to complete additional work on a previous task. Exceptions to this subsection include requests for "no further action," "monitoring only proposals," and feasibility studies, which must be approved before prior to implementation.

22-03722A-08 20082594

(8)(10) If the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation fails to comply with the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, the department shall allow 90 days for the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation up to 90 days to return to compliance with the provision at issue or to negotiate a modification to the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the department for good cause shown. If an imminent hazard exists, the 90-day grace period does shall not apply. If the project is not returned to compliance with the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement and a modification cannot be negotiated, the immunity provisions of s. 376.82 are revoked.

(9)(11) The department is specifically authorized and encouraged to enter into delegation agreements with local pollution control programs approved under s. 403.182 to administer the brownfield program within their jurisdictions, thereby maximizing the integration of this process with the other local development processes needed to facilitate redevelopment of a brownfield area. When determining whether a delegation pursuant to this subsection of all or part of the brownfield program to a local pollution control program is appropriate, the department shall consider the following. The local pollution control program must:

- (a) Have and maintain the administrative organization, staff, and financial and other resources to effectively and efficiently implement and enforce the statutory requirements of the delegated brownfield program; and
- (b) Provide for the enforcement of the requirements of the delegated brownfield program, and for notice and a right to

22-03722A-08 20082594

challenge governmental action $_{\tau}$ by appropriate administrative and judicial process, which shall be specified in the delegation.

 $\underline{\underline{A}}$ The local pollution control program $\underline{\underline{may}}$ shall not be delegated authority to take action on or to make decisions regarding any brownfield site on land owned by the local government. $\underline{\underline{A}}$ $\underline{\underline{Any}}$ delegation agreement entered into pursuant to this subsection $\underline{\underline{must}}$ shall contain such terms and conditions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient administration and enforcement of the statutory requirements of the brownfield program $\underline{\underline{as}}$ established by the act and the relevant rules and other criteria of the department.

(10) (12) Local governments are encouraged to use the full range of economic and tax incentives available to facilitate and promote the rehabilitation of brownfield areas, to help eliminate the public health and environmental hazards, and to promote the creation of jobs and economic development in these previously run-down, blighted, and underutilized areas.

(11) (a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:

- 1. Brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment can improve the health of a community and improve the quality of life for communities, including the individuals living in such communities;
- 2. The benefits of brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment on community health should be better measured in order to achieve the legislative intent expressed in s. 376.78;
- 3. There is a need in the state to define and better measure the community health benefits of brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment; and

22-03722A-08 20082594

4. Funding sources should be established to support efforts by the state and local governments, in collaboration with local health departments, community health providers, and nonprofit organizations, to evaluate the benefits of brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment on community health.

- (b) Local governments are authorized and encouraged to evaluate the community health benefits and effects of brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment in connection with brownfield areas within their jurisdiction. Measures that may be evaluated and monitored before and after brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment, include, but are not limited to:
- 1. Health status, disease distribution, and quality of life measures for populations living in or around brownfield sites that have been rehabilitated and redeveloped;
- 2. Access to primary and other health care or health services for persons living in or around brownfield sites that have been rehabilitated and redeveloped;
- 3. New or increased access to open, green, park, or other spaces that provide recreational opportunities for individuals living in or around brownfield sites that have been rehabilitated and redeveloped; and
- 4. Other factors described in rules adopted by the department and the Department of Health, as applicable.
- (c) The Department of Health is authorized and encouraged, in collaboration with local health departments, community health providers, and nonprofit organizations, to assist local governments in their evaluation of the health benefits of brownfield site rehabilitation and redevelopment.

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22-03722A-08 20082594

Section 7. Subsection (1), paragraph (d) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 376.82, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.82 Eligibility criteria and liability protection .--

- (1) ELIGIBILITY.--Any person who has not caused or contributed to the contamination of a brownfield site on or after July 1, 1997, is eligible to participate in the brownfield program established in ss. 376.77-376.86 376.77-376.85, subject to the following:
- (a) Potential brownfield sites that are subject to an ongoing formal judicial or administrative enforcement action or corrective action pursuant to federal authority, including, but not limited to, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 9601 et seq., as amended; the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 300f-300i, as amended; the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251-1387, as amended; or under an order from the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 6928(h) s. 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.A. s. 6928(h)); or that have obtained or are 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, are not eligible for participation unless specific exemptions are secured by a memorandum of agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to paragraph (2)(g). A brownfield site within an eligible brownfield area that subsequently becomes subject to formal judicial or administrative enforcement action or corrective action under such

22-03722A-08 20082594

federal authority shall have its eligibility revoked unless specific exemptions are secured by a memorandum of agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to paragraph (2)(g).

- (b) Persons who have not caused or contributed to the contamination of a brownfield site on or after July 1, 1997, and who, prior to the department's approval of a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement, are subject to ongoing corrective action or enforcement under state authority established in this chapter or chapter 403, including those persons subject to a pending consent order with the state, are eligible for participation in a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement if:
- 1. The proposed brownfield site is currently idle or underutilized as a result of the contamination, and participation in the brownfield program shall-will- immediately, after cleanup or sooner, result in increased economic productivity at the site, including at a minimum the creation of 10 new permanent jobs, whether full-time or part-time, which are not associated with implementation of the brownfield site rehabilitation agreement; and
- 2. The person is complying in good faith with the terms of an existing consent order or department-approved corrective action plan, or responding in good faith to an enforcement action, as evidenced by a determination issued by the department or an approved local pollution control program.
- (c) Potential brownfield sites owned by the state or a local government which contain contamination for which a governmental entity is potentially responsible and which are already designated as federal brownfield pilot projects or have

22-03722A-08 20082594

filed an application for designation to the United States
Environmental Protection Agency are eligible for participation in
a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement.

- (d) After July 1, 1997, petroleum and drycleaning contamination sites <u>may</u> <u>shall</u> not receive both restoration funding assistance available for the discharge under this chapter and any state assistance available under s. 288.107. <u>Sections</u> 376.77-376.86 do not <u>Nothing in this act shall</u> affect the cleanup criteria, priority ranking, and other rights and obligations inherent in petroleum contamination and drycleaning contamination site rehabilitation under ss. 376.30-376.317, or the availability of economic incentives otherwise provided for by law.
 - (2) LIABILITY PROTECTION. --
- (d) The liability protection provided under this section <u>is</u> shall become effective upon execution of a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement and shall remain effective <u>if</u>, provided the person responsible for brownfield site rehabilitation complies with the terms of the site rehabilitation agreement. Any statute of limitations that <u>bars</u> would bar the department from pursuing relief in accordance with its existing authority is tolled from the time the agreement is executed until site rehabilitation is completed or immunity is revoked pursuant to s. 376.80(8) 376.80(10).
- (3) REOPENERS.--Upon completion of site rehabilitation in compliance with ss. $\underline{376.77-376.86}$ $\underline{376.77-376.85}$, no additional site rehabilitation \underline{is} shall be required unless it is demonstrated:
- (a) That fraud was committed in demonstrating site conditions or completion of site rehabilitation;

22-03722A-08 20082594

(b) That new information confirms the existence of an area of previously unknown contamination which exceeds the site-specific rehabilitation levels established in accordance with s. 376.81, or which otherwise poses the threat of real and substantial harm to public health, safety, or the environment in violation of the terms of ss. 376.77-376.86 376.77-376.85;

- (c) That the remediation efforts failed to achieve the site rehabilitation criteria established under s. 376.81;
- (d) That the level of risk is increased beyond the acceptable risk established under s. 376.81 due to substantial changes in exposure conditions, such as a change in land use from nonresidential to residential use. Any person who changes the land use of the brownfield site thus causing the level of risk to increase beyond the acceptable risk level may be required by the department to undertake additional remediation measures to assure that human health, public safety, and the environment are protected to levels consistent with s. 376.81; or
- (e) That a new release occurs at the brownfield site subsequent to a determination of eligibility for participation in the brownfield program established under s. 376.80.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 376.83, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.83 Violation; penalties.--

(1) It is a violation of ss. <u>376.77-376.86</u> 376.77-376.85, and it is prohibited for any person, to knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained, or to falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be

22-03722A-08 20082594

maintained under ss. 376.77-376.86 376.77-376.85, or by any permit, rule, or order issued under this chapter or chapter 403.

Section 9. Present subsections (3) through (8) of section 376.86, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsection (5) through (11), respectively, and subsections (1) and (2) of that section are amended, to read:

376.86 Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Program. --

- (1) The Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Council is created to review and approve or deny by a majority vote of its membership, the situations and circumstances for <u>participating</u> <u>participation</u> in partnerships by agreements with local governments, financial institutions, and others associated with the redevelopment of brownfield areas pursuant to the Brownfields Redevelopment Act for a limited state guaranty of up to 5 years of loan guarantees or loan loss reserves issued pursuant to law.
- (2) The limited state loan guaranty applies only to 50 percent of the primary lenders loans for redevelopment projects in brownfield areas.
- (a) If the redevelopment project is for affordable housing, as defined in s. 420.0004(3), in a brownfield area, the limited state loan guaranty applies to 75 percent of the primary lender's loan.
- (b) If the redevelopment project includes the construction and operation of a new health care facility or a health care provider, as those terms are defined in s. 408.032, s. 408.07, or s. 408.7056, on a brownfield site and the applicant has obtained documentation of occupancy or the issuance of a license or certificate in accordance with s. 376.30781, the limited state loan guaranty applies to 75 percent of the primary lender's loan.

22-03722A-08 20082594

(3) A limited state guaranty of private loans or a loan loss reserve is authorized for lenders licensed to operate in the state upon a determination by the council that such an arrangement would be in the public interest and the likelihood of the success of the loan is great.

(4)(2) The council shall consist of the secretary of the department of Environmental Protection or the secretary's designee, the secretary of the Department of Community Affairs or the secretary's designee, the State Surgeon General of the Department of Health or the State Surgeon General's designee, the Executive Director of the State Board of Administration or the executive director's designee, the Executive Director of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or the executive director's designee, and the Director of the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development or the director's designee. The chairperson of the council shall be the Director of the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development. Staff services for activities of the council shall be provided as needed by the member agencies.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 163.3221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3221 Florida Local Government Development Agreement Act; definitions.--As used in ss. 163.3220-163.3243:

(1) "Brownfield designation" means a resolution adopted by a local government pursuant to $\underline{s. 376.80}$ the Brownfields Redevelopment Act, $\underline{ss. 376.77-376.85}$.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.