

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on The Environment and Natural Resources

BILL: PCS/CS/SB 1018 (546818)

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Subcommittee on The Environment and Natural Resources;
Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee; and Senator Grimsley

SUBJECT: Contaminated Site Cleanup

DATE: April 17, 2017 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Mitchell</u>	<u>Rogers</u>	<u>EP</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Betta</u>	<u>AEN</u>	<u>Recommend: Fav/CS</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>AP</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

PCS/CS/SB 1018 provides for the advancement ahead of priority ranking for the rehabilitation of individual petroleum contaminated sites proposed for redevelopment; the elimination of the 25 percent cost-share requirement for the advanced cleanup of such sites; a \$5 million increase in the annual funding available to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for petroleum rehabilitation advance cleanup work; advanced site assessments for certain sites contaminated with drycleaning solvents; and a \$5 million increase in the amount of annual voluntary cleanup tax credit funding DEP is authorized to allocate.

The bill increases expenditures from the Inland Protection Trust Fund by \$5 million annually. The bill will reduce revenues deposited into the General Revenue Fund by \$5 million annually based on a higher volume of tax credits.

II. Present Situation:

Petroleum Restoration Program

Petroleum is stored in thousands of underground and aboveground storage tank systems throughout Florida. Releases of petroleum into the environment may occur as a result of

accidental spills, storage tank system leaks, or poor maintenance practices.¹ These discharges pose a significant threat to groundwater quality, and Florida relies on groundwater for 90 percent of its drinking water.² The identification and cleanup of petroleum contamination is particularly challenging due to Florida's diverse geology, diverse water systems, and the complex dynamics between contaminants and the environment.³

In 1983, Florida began enacting legislation to regulate underground and aboveground storage tank systems in an effort to protect Florida's groundwater from past and future petroleum releases.⁴ The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for regulating these storage tank systems. In 1986, the Legislature enacted the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act (SUPER Act) to address the pollution problems caused by leaking underground petroleum storage systems.⁵ The SUPER Act authorized the department to establish criteria for the prioritization, assessment and cleanup, and reimbursement for cleanup of contaminated areas, which led to the creation of the Petroleum Restoration Program (Restoration Program). The Restoration Program establishes the requirements and procedures for cleaning up contaminated land as well as the circumstances under which the state will pay for the cleanup.

Abandoned Tank Restoration Program

In 1990, the legislature established the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program (ATRP). The ATRP was created to address the contamination at facilities that had out-of-service or abandoned tanks as of March 1990. The ATRP originally had a one-year application period, but the deadline was subsequently extended to 1992, then 1994. In 1996, the legislature waived the deadline indefinitely for owners who are unable to pay for the closure of abandoned tanks. To be eligible for the ATRP, applicants must certify that the petroleum system has not stored petroleum products for consumption, use, or sale since March 1, 1990.⁶ In 2016, the legislature eliminated the June 30, 1996 application deadline.⁷

Site Rehabilitation

Florida law requires land contaminated by petroleum to be cleaned up, or rehabilitated, so that the concentration of each contaminant in the ground is below a certain level.⁸ These levels are known as Cleanup Target Levels (CTLs).⁹ Once the CTLs for a contaminated site¹⁰ has been attained, rehabilitation is complete and the site may be closed. When a site is closed, no further

¹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, *Petroleum Contamination Cleanup and Discharge Prevention Programs* (2012), http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/pss/pcp/geninfo/2012Program_Briefing_11Jan12.pdf.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ Ch. 83-310, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Ch. 86-159, Laws of Fla.

⁶ Chapter 89-188, Laws of Fla.

⁷ Section 376.305(6), F.S.

⁸ Sections 376.301(8) and 376.3071(5), F.S.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ A "site" is any contiguous land, sediment, surface water, or groundwater area upon or into which a discharge of petroleum or petroleum products has occurred or for which evidence exists that such a discharge has occurred. The site is the full extent of the contamination, regardless of property boundaries.

cleanup action is required unless the contaminant levels increase above the CTLs or another discharge occurs.¹¹

State Funding Assistance for Rehabilitation

In 2012, the average cost to rehabilitate a site was approximately \$400,000, but some sites may cost millions of dollars to rehabilitate.¹² Under Florida law, an owner of contaminated land (site owner) is responsible for rehabilitating the land unless the site owner can show that the contamination resulted from the activities of a previous owner or other third party (responsible party), who is then responsible.¹³ Over the years, different eligibility programs have been implemented to provide state financial assistance to certain site owners and responsible parties for site rehabilitation.

To receive rehabilitation funding assistance, a site must qualify under one of these programs, which are outlined in the following table:

Program Name	Program Dates	Program Description
Early Detection Incentive Program (EDI) (s. 376.30371(9), F.S.)	Discharges must have been reported between July 1, 1986, and December 31, 1988, to be eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First state-assisted cleanup program • 100 percent state funding for cleanup if site owners reported releases • Originally gave site owners the option of conducting cleanup themselves and receiving reimbursement from the state or having the state conduct the cleanup in priority order • Reimbursement option was phased out, so all cleanups are now conducted by the state
Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program (PLRIP) (s. 376.3072, F.S.)	Discharges must have been reported between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1998, to be eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required facilities to purchase third party liability insurance to be eligible • Provides varying amounts of state-funded site restoration coverage
Abandoned Tank Restoration Program (ATRP) (s. 376.305(6), F.S.)	For petroleum storage systems that have not stored petroleum since March 1, 1990 ¹⁴	Provides 100 percent state funding for cleanup, less deductible, at facilities that had out-of-service or abandoned tanks as of March 1990
Innocent Victim Petroleum Storage System Restoration Program (s. 376.30715, F.S.)	The application period began on July 1, 2005, and remains open	Provides 100 percent state funding for a site acquired before July 1, 1990, that ceased operating as a petroleum storage or retail business before January 1, 1985

¹¹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, *Petroleum Contamination Cleanup and Discharge Prevention Programs* (2012),

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/pss/pcp/geninfo/2012Program_Briefing_11Jan12.pdf.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ Section 376.308, F.S.

¹⁴ The ATRP originally had a one-year application period, but the deadline was extended. The deadline is now waived indefinitely for site owners who are financially unable to pay for the closure of abandoned tanks. Section 376.305(6)(b), F.S.

<p>Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program (PCPP) (s. 376.3071(13), F.S.)</p>	<p>Remains open</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created to provide financial assistance for sites that had missed all previous opportunities • Only discharges that occurred before 1995 were eligible • Site owner or responsible party must pay 25 percent of cleanup costs¹⁵ • Originally had a \$300,000 cap on the amount of coverage, which was raised to \$400,000 beginning July 1, 2008
<p>Consent Order (aka “Hardship” or “Indigent”) (s. 376.3071(7)(c), F.S.)</p>	<p>The program began in 1986 and remains open</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created to provide financial assistance under certain circumstances for sites that the Department initiates an enforcement action to clean up • An agreement is formed whereby the Department conducts the cleanup and the site owner or responsible party pays for a portion of the costs

As of October 2015, there are 19,128 sites eligible for state funding through one of the above programs.¹⁶ Of these, approximately 8,603 have been rehabilitated and closed, approximately 5,576 are currently undergoing some phase of rehabilitation, and approximately 4,949 await rehabilitation.¹⁷

Inland Protection Trust Fund

To fund the cleanup of contaminated sites, the SUPER Act created the Inland Protection Trust Fund (IPTF).¹⁸ The IPTF is funded by an excise tax per barrel on petroleum and petroleum products in or imported into the state.¹⁹ The amount of the excise tax per barrel is determined by a formula, which is dependent upon the unobligated balance of the IPTF.²⁰ Each year, approximately \$200 million from the excise tax is deposited into the IPTF to fund restoration of petroleum contaminated sites.²¹ At present, the excise tax is 80 cents per barrel.²²

Funding for rehabilitation of a site is based on a relative risk scoring system. Each funding-eligible site receives a numeric score based on the threat the site contamination poses to the environment or to human health, safety, or welfare.²³ Sites currently in the Restoration Program range in score from 5 to 115 points, with a score of 115 representing a substantial threat and a

¹⁵ The 25 percent copay requirement can be reduced or eliminated if the site owner and all responsible parties demonstrate that they are financially unable to comply. Section 376.3071(13)(c), F.S.

¹⁶ DEP, *2016 House Bill 697 Agency Analysis*, (December 15, 2015) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Section 376.3071(3)-(4), F.S.

¹⁹ Sections 206.9935(3) and 376.3071(6), F.S.

²⁰ The amount of the excise tax per barrel is based on the following formula: 30 cents if the unobligated balance is between \$100 million and \$150 million; 60 cents if the unobligated balance is between \$50 million and \$100 million; and 80 cents if the unobligated balance is \$50 million or less. Section 206.9935(3), F.S.

²¹ DEP, *2016 House Bill 697 Agency Analysis*, (December 15, 2015) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

²² Department of Revenue, *Pollutants Tax*, <http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/fuel/pollutants.html> (last visited March 11, 2017).

²³ Section 376.3071(5), F.S., Fla. Admin. Code R. 62-771.100.

score of 5 representing a very low threat.²⁴ Sites are rehabilitated in priority order beginning with the highest score, with funding based on available budget.²⁵ The department sets the priority score funding threshold, which is the minimum score a site must be assigned to receive restoration funding at a particular point in time.²⁶

Expediting Site Rehabilitation

Eligible contaminated sites typically receive state rehabilitation funding in priority order based on their numeric score. However, there are some programs that allow sites to receive funding for rehabilitation or site closure out of priority score order, as long as the sites are eligible under one of the programs in Table 1. Two of these programs are Advanced Cleanup and Low Scored Site Initiative.

Advanced Cleanup

The advanced cleanup (formerly known as Preapproved Advanced Cleanup) of petroleum contaminated sites was begun in 1996 to allow an eligible petroleum contamination site to receive state rehabilitation funding even if the site's priority score did not fall within the threshold currently being funded.²⁷ The purpose of creating the advanced cleanup process was to facilitate property transactions and public works projects on contaminated sites.²⁸ To obtain authorization for advanced cleanup, a site must be eligible for state restoration funding under the Early Detection Incentive Program (EDI), the Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program (PLRIP), or the Abandoned Tank Restoration Program (ATRP).²⁹

Advanced cleanup is also available for discharges eligible for restoration funding under the Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program (PCPP) for the state's cost share of site rehabilitation.³⁰ An application for advanced cleanup for a discharge eligible under PCPP must include a cost-sharing commitment for funding under the advanced cleanup criteria in addition to the 25 percent copayment requirement of the PCPP.

To apply for advanced cleanup of petroleum contamination, a facility owner or operator or the person otherwise responsible for site rehabilitation must submit an advanced cleanup application between May 1 and June 30, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, or between November 1 and December 31. The application must consist of:

- A commitment to pay 25 percent or more of the total cleanup cost deemed recoverable along with proof of the ability to pay the cost share. Applications submitted for cleanup may be submitted in one of two formats to meet the cost-share requirement:

²⁴ DEP, *2016 House Bill 697 Agency Analysis*, (December 15, 2015) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

²⁵ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62-771.300.

²⁶ DEP, *2015 Senate Bill 314 Agency Analysis*, (Mar. 13, 2015) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

²⁷ Section 376.30713(1), F.S.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Section 376.30713(1)(d), F.S.

³⁰ For PCPP sites, Advanced Cleanup is only available for discharge cleanup if the 25 percent copay requirement of PCPP has not been reduced or eliminated pursuant to s. 376.3071(13)(d). s. 376.30713(1)(d), F.S.

- The applicant may use a commitment to pay, a demonstrated cost savings to DEP, or both to meet the requirement; or
- For an application relying on a demonstrated cost savings to the DEP, the applicant shall, in conjunction with the proposed agency term contractor, establish and provide in the application a 25 percent cost savings³¹ to the DEP for cleanup of the site under the application compared to the cost of cleanup of the same site using the current rates provide to the DEP by the proposed agency term contractor. The DEP shall determine whether the cost savings demonstration is acceptable.
- A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 to cover the DEP's administrative costs to review the application;
- A limited contamination assessment report;
- A proposed course of action; and
- A DEP site access agreement, or similar agreement.

The DEP ranks applications based on the percentage of cost-sharing commitment proposed by the applicant, with the highest ranking given to the applicant who proposes the highest percentage of cost sharing. In some circumstances where applicants propose the same percentage of cost sharing and funds are not available to commit to all of such proposals, applicants may raise their individual cost share commitments and the DEP will rerank the applications.³²

The DEP negotiates with applicants based on the DEP's rankings. If the DEP and an applicant agree on the course of action, the DEP may enter into a contract with the applicant and negotiate the terms and conditions of the contract. Advanced cleanup must be conducted pursuant to requirements of the Inland Protection Trust Fund and the DEP rule. If the terms of the advanced cleanup contract are not fulfilled, the applicant forfeits any right to future payment for any site rehabilitation work conducted under the contract.³³

The DEP may enter into contracts for a total of up to \$25 million of advanced cleanup work in each fiscal year.³⁴ All funds collected by the DEP pursuant contracts for advanced cleanup work must be deposited into the Inland Protection Trust Fund to be used in the advanced cleanup of petroleum contaminated sites.³⁵

Low Scored Site Initiative

The Low Scored Site Initiative (LSSI) was created to expedite the assessment and closure of sites that contain minimal contamination and that are not a threat to human health or the environment. Low scored sites have a priority ranking score of 29 points or less.³⁶ These sites are eligible for state funds of up to \$70,000 each for assessment and limited remediation. The DEP may not encumber more than \$15 million for LSSI in any fiscal year.³⁷

³¹ For aggregate applications of five sites or more the percentage is not specified.

³² Section 376.30713(2)(b), F.S.

³³ Section 376.30713(3), F.S.

³⁴ Section 376.30713(4), F.S.

³⁵ Section 376.30713(5), F.S.

³⁶ Section 376.3071(12)(b), F.S.

³⁷ *Id.*

Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program

The Florida Legislature has established a state-funded program to cleanup properties that are contaminated as a result of operations of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility (Ch. 376, F.S.). The program is administered by the DEP. The legislation was supported by the drycleaning industry to address environmental, economic, and liability issues resulting from drycleaning solvent contamination. The program limits the liability of the owner, operator and real property owner of drycleaning or wholesale supply facilities for cleanup of drycleaning solvent contamination if the parties meet the conditions stated in the law.³⁸

Funding: Taxes and Fees

A fund has been established to pay for costs related to the cleanup of these properties. The source of revenue for the fund is a gross receipts sales tax, a tax on perchloroethylene sold to or imported by a drycleaning facility, and annual registration fees.³⁹

Program Application

The application period for entry into the Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program ended December 31, 1998. Applications to the Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program are no longer being accepted.⁴⁰

Eligibility and Priority Ranking

Section 376.3078(3), F.S., identifies certain criteria that must be met in order for a site to be eligible, and to remain eligible, for the program. Eligibility in this program does not relieve the owner, operator, or real property owner from federal actions or from current waste management requirements. The score that the site receives determines the order in which the DEP will begin site rehabilitation activities. For eligible sites, costs incurred by the state for site rehabilitation will be absorbed at the expense of the fund minus a deductible amount as specified in the law.⁴¹

Scoring System

The DEP uses a scoring system to rank and prioritize eligible sites for rehabilitation. Sites are assigned points based upon statutory point values for each site's characteristics.⁴² The DEP has developed a priority list of sites for rehabilitation based upon the scoring system, with ranking commensurate with the size of a site's score.⁴³ Regardless of scoring, however, any site having a condition that exhibits a fire or explosion hazard is highest priority for rehabilitation. The following site characteristics are assigned points in the scoring system:

- The threat the site poses to drinking water supplies based on;
 - The size of the largest uncontaminated public water supply well located within one mile of the site;

³⁸ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, *Dry Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Program*, http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/wc/drycleaning/information/General-Information_04Jan17.pdf

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Section 376.3078(3)(e), F.S.

⁴² Section 376.3078(7), F.S.

⁴³ Section 376.3078(8), F.S.

- The size of the largest uncontaminated private drinking water well located within one mile of the site;
- The size of the largest contaminated public water supply well located within one mile of the site;
- The size of the largest contaminated private drinking water well located within one mile of the site;
- The proximity of both uncontaminated and contaminated water wells to the site;
- The vulnerability of groundwater to contamination from the site;
- The Aquifer Classification for the aquifer area where the site is located;
- The concentrations of chlorinated drycleaning solvents in the soil of the site; and
- The location of the site if it is within:
 - One half mile of an uncontaminated surface water body used as a permitted public water system;
 - One half mile of an Outstanding Florida Water body;
 - One quarter mile of a surface water body; or
 - One quarter mile of an area of critical state concern.

Scored sites are incorporated into the priority list on a quarterly basis with the ranking of all sites adjusted accordingly. Assignments for program tasks to be conducted by state contractors are made according to the current priority list and based on criteria the DEP determines is necessary to achieve cost-effective site rehabilitation. Regardless of the score of a site, the DEP may initiate emergency action for those sites that are a threat to human health and safety, or where failure to prevent migration of drycleaning solvents would cause irreversible damage to the environment.⁴⁴

Contaminated Site Cleanup Criteria

The DEP rules establish criteria for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, a site rehabilitation program and the level at which a site rehabilitation program may be deemed completed. These rules incorporate to the maximum extent feasible, risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection of human health and safety and the environment in a cost-effective manner.⁴⁵ For site rehabilitation to reach a status of site closure or “no further action,” often appropriate institutional controls must be agreed to by the owner and applicant and implemented for the site. Institutional controls are the restrictions on use of, or access to, a site such as deed restrictions, restrictive covenants, or conservation easements to eliminate or minimize exposure to petroleum products’ chemicals of concern, drycleaning solvents, or other contaminants.⁴⁶

Average Costs and Budget Projections

The cost for cleanup at a site varies greatly depending on the extent of contamination. Typically, sites that transition quickly from assessment to no further action (closure), have lower average costs than sites that remain in the cleanup process. The below chart includes the average costs per phase of cleanup for no further action (closed) sites, and the average costs per phase for sites

⁴⁴ Section 376.3078(7) and (8), F.S.

⁴⁵ Fla. Admin. Code Ch. 62-780.

⁴⁶ Section 376.301(22), F.S.

that are still undergoing cleanup (active) sites. This provides the range in costs associated with closed and active sites.

Phase of Cleanup	Assessment	Design	Remedial Action	Operation & Maintenance	Monitoring	Interim Remedial Measure	Total Average Cost
Closed Sites	\$96,038	\$20,516	\$98,817	\$84,160	\$31,347	\$59,954	\$184,469
Active Sites	\$147,211	\$55,598	\$257,120	\$212,836	\$49,390	\$86,511	\$578,605

Annual budget projections require the Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program to track average costs associated with each phase of cleanup, and to anticipate the number of sites that will transition from one phase of cleanup to the next. Based on a dataset of 322 sites, where the remedy has been selected or the site has been closed, approximately 72 percent of all sites will require active remediation to reach closure, 10 percent will require monitoring only to reach closure, and 18 percent will meet the requirements for no further action following the site assessment. The average cost for site closure will depend on the type of closure achieved (active remediation, monitoring only, or no further action), as shown below.⁴⁷

Sites Issued a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order (Closure) following:	Average Cost
Active Remediation	\$306,462
Monitoring Only	\$138,308
No Further Action	\$62,419

The Brownfields Redevelopment Act

The term “brownfield” was originally coined in the 1970s and referred to any previously developed property, regardless of any contamination issues. The term, as it is currently used, is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as, “real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.”⁴⁸ In 1995, the EPA created the Brownfields Program in order to manage contaminated property through site remediation and redevelopment. The program was designed to provide local communities access to federal funds allocated for

⁴⁷ Email message dated March 12, 2017, from Wayne Kiger, Director’s Office, Division of Waste Management, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (on file with the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation).

⁴⁸ Robert A. Jones and William F. Welsh, Michigan Brownfield Redevelopment Innovation: Two Decades of Success 2 (Sept. 2010), available at <http://www.miseagrant.umich.edu/downloads/focus/brownfields/10-201-EMU-Final-Report.pdf> (last visited March 10, 2017).

redevelopment, including environmental assessments and cleanups, environmental health studies, and environmental training programs.⁴⁹

In 1997, the Florida Legislature enacted the Brownfields Redevelopment Act (Act).⁵⁰ The Act provides financial and regulatory incentives to encourage voluntary remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites in order to improve public health and reduce environmental hazards.⁵¹ The Act provides liability protection for program participants who have not caused or contributed to the contamination of a brownfield site on or after July 1, 1997.⁵²

Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credits

In 1998, the Florida Legislature established the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit (VCTC) Program to provide an incentive for the voluntary cleanup of drycleaning solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas (s. 376.30781, F.S.). At these sites, a tax credit of 50 percent is allowed for the cost of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation, with a maximum of \$500,000 per site per year. Additionally, at brownfield sites in designated brownfield areas, a one-time 50 percent tax credit is allowed for solid waste removal, with a maximum of \$500,000 per site. Tax credits may be applied to state corporate income tax. Effective July 1, 2011, the Legislature increased the annual tax credit authorization from \$2 million to \$5 million. The VCTC Program has approved \$66,875,735 in tax credits since it began. However, approved applications must wait until sufficient credits exist to claim them.⁵³

Effective July 1, 2015, the Legislature approved a one-time VCTC authorization of \$21.6 million. This authorization was only effective through June 30, 2016. On July 1, 2016, the annual VCTC authorization returned to \$5 million per year.⁵⁴ The additional authorization allowed DEP to issue certificates for all approved tax credits, eliminating the backlog.⁵⁵

The Brownfields and VCTC Programs have been successful in promoting the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated, underutilized properties. The one-time increase in the annual authorized VCTC funding level addressed all approved tax credits through June 30, 2015. However, as shown in the figure below, since 2007, the approved tax credits have exceeded the available authorization, and since 2012, the approved tax credits have averaged more than \$8.3 million per year. If the dollar amount of future tax credit applications remains consistent with the previous five years, the backlog for un-issued tax credits will continue to grow. As of the issuance of the August 2016 Brownfields Redevelopment Program Report, DEP anticipated, with the \$5 million authorization available July 1, 2016, it will issue tax credit certificates to 33

⁴⁹ The Florida Brownfields Association, Brownfields 101 2, *available at* <http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.floridabrownfields.org/resource/resmgr/imported/Brownfields101.pdf> (last visited March 10, 2017).

⁵⁰ Ch. 97-173, s. 1, Laws of Fla.

⁵¹ DEP, Florida Brownfields Redevelopment Act-1998 Annual Report 1 (1998), *available at* http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/wc/brownfields/leginfo/1998/98final.pdf (last visited March 10, 2017).

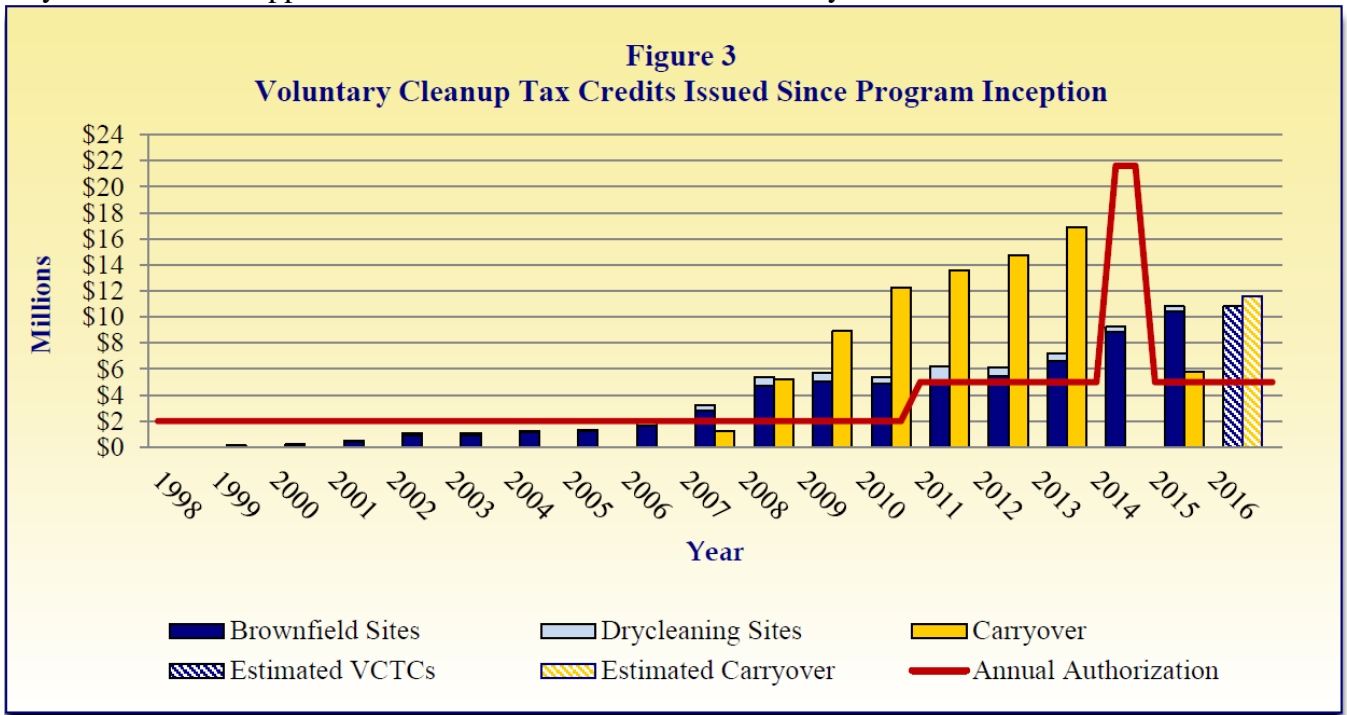
⁵² Section 376.82, F.S.

⁵³ DEP, *Florida Brownfields Redevelopment Program Annual Report* (2016), http://dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/wc/brownfields/AnnualReport/2016/2015-16_FDEP_Annual.pdf

⁵⁴ Section 376.30781(4), F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

of the 99 applicants for 2015 expenditures. Sixty-four applicants will receive their tax credits in July 2017 and nine applicants will receive their tax credits in July 2018.⁵⁶



III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Advanced Cleanup - Property Redevelopment

Section 1 amends s. 376.3071, F.S., to provide an exception from penalties for prompt payment to subcontractors pursuant to s. 287.0585, F.S. Section 1 provides that the contractor may remit payment to the subcontractor within 30 working days after the contractor receives payment from the DEP. If the payments are made within this timeframe the penalties do not apply.

Section 2 amends s. 376.30713, F.S., to add legislative findings regarding the rehabilitation of a site contaminated by discharges of petroleum or petroleum products in advance of its priority ranking. The section contains findings that the inability to advance a site’s priority ranking may substantially impede or prohibit property redevelopment and that it is in the public interest and of substantial economic benefit to the state to advance site rehabilitation on a limited basis in order to encourage property redevelopment.

The section creates a separate procedure and criteria for the advancement ahead of its priority ranking of an individual contamination site slated for property redevelopment. The submittal of advanced cleanup applications for such sites are not limited to the two annual application periods from May 1 through June 30 and from November 1 through December 31, as are all other advanced cleanup applications, but are instead accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Applicants for the advanced cleanup of individual contamination sites slated for redevelopment

⁵⁶ *Id.*

are also not subject to the 25 percent cost share copayment commitment required of other advanced cleanup applicants provided they demonstrate, as deemed acceptable by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), that the following have been included in their applications for cleanup:

- A nonrefundable review fee of \$250 for DEP's administrative cost;
- A limited contamination assessment report which is sufficient to support the course of action;
- A proposed course of action for site cleanup;
- A DEP approved agreement with the property owners for site cleanup if the applicant is not the owner;
- Certification to the DEP that the applicant has the authority to enter into an advanced site cleanup contract with the DEP;
- Documentation from the local government having jurisdiction that states that the local government is in agreement with or approves the redevelopment;
- A demonstrated reasonable assurance that the applicant has sufficient financial resources to implement and complete the redevelopment project.

Section 2 provides that site eligibility is not an entitlement to advanced cleanup funding or continued restoration funding.

Section 2 also increases the dollar amount of the contracts for advance cleanup work into which the DEP is authorized to enter from \$25 million to a total of \$30 million in each fiscal year. The DEP is authorized to designate up to \$5 million of those funds for the advance cleanup of individual contaminated sites that meet the criteria in the bill for redevelopment. A single facility or applicant for advance cleanup of an individual contaminated site slated for redevelopment may not be approved for more than \$1 million of cleanup activity per fiscal year.

Section 2 also provides the DEP with the right to terminate or amend the voluntary cost-share agreement with property owners or responsible parties if, the property owners or responsible parties are eligible to bundle multiple sites and fail to do so within three subsequent open application periods or 18 months, whichever is shorter.

Section 2 provides that the property owner or responsible party must agree to conduct limited site assessments within 12 months after execution of the voluntary cost-share agreement.

Advanced Site Assessment - Drycleaning

Section 3 amends s. 376.3078, F.S., to provide a finding that it is in the public interest and of substantial environmental and economic benefit to the state to conduct site assessments on a limited basis at sites contaminated with drycleaning solvents in advance of the priority ranking of contaminated sites.

The section provides that a property owner who is eligible for site rehabilitation under the drycleaning solvent cleanup program may request, and the DEP may authorize, an advanced site assessment if the following criteria are met:

- Information from the site assessment would be sufficient for the DEP to better evaluate the actual risk of the contamination, reducing the risk to public health and the environment;
- The property owner agrees to:

- Implement the appropriate institutional controls at the time the owner requests the advanced site assessment; and
- Upon completion of the cleanup, implement and maintain the required institutional controls, or a combination of institutional and engineering controls, when the site meets site rehabilitation criteria for closure with controls in accordance with the DEP rules for site rehabilitation;
- Current conditions at the site allow the site assessment to be conducted in a manner that will result in cost savings to the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund;
- The annual Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund appropriation for the drycleaning solvent cleanup program is sufficient to pay for the site assessment; and
- The property owner provides access to the site and has paid the appropriate deductible amount depending on when contamination was reported to the DEP as part of a completed application for the Drycleaning Contamination Cleanup Program to rehabilitate the drycleaning facility.

The section also provides that a site may be assessed out of priority ranking order at the DEP's discretion when the site assessment will provide a cost savings to the program.

The section requires an advanced site assessment under the drycleaning solvent cleanup program to incorporate risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection of human health and safety and the environment in a cost-effective manner, in accordance with the DEP rules for site rehabilitation. The advanced site assessment must also be sufficient to estimate the cost of cleanup, the proposed course of action for site cleanup, and that the site is appropriate for one of the following:

- Remedial action at the site to mitigate risks that, in the judgment of the DEP, are a threat to human health or where failure to prevent migration of drycleaning solvents would cause irreversible damage to the environment;
- Additional groundwater monitoring at the site to support natural attenuation monitoring or long-term groundwater monitoring; or
- A recommendation of "no further action," with or without institutional controls or institutional and engineering controls, if the site meets the "no further action" criteria in accordance with the DEP rules for site rehabilitation.

If the site is not appropriate for one of these actions, it is not eligible for advanced site assessment. The DEP must notify the property owner in writing of this determination and return the site to the priority ranking order based on its priority score.

The section requires that advanced site assessment program tasks be assigned by the drycleaning solvent cleanup program. Task assignment must be based on:

- The potential for the development of new site assessment information to allow the DEP to better evaluate the actual risk of the contamination;
- Compatibility with appropriate institutional controls or a combination of institutional and engineering controls;
- The potential for cost savings to the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund;
- The availability of funds from the annual Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund appropriation for the drycleaning solvent program;

- The DEP's determination of contractor logistics;
- Geographical considerations; and
- Other criteria that the DEP determines are necessary to achieve the most cost-effective approach.

This section limits available funding for advanced site assessments to 10 percent of the annual Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund appropriation for the drycleaning solvent cleanup program. The total funds that may be committed to any one site are capped at \$70,000. The DEP must prioritize requests for advanced site assessment at sites under the drycleaning solvent cleanup program based on the date of receipt and the environmental and economic value to the state until the available funding for advanced site assessments has been obligated.

Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit (VCTC) Funding

Sections 4 and 5 amend ss. 220.1845 and 376.30781, F.S., respectively, to increase the annual cap on voluntary cleanup tax credits from \$5 million to \$10 million.⁵⁷

The bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

This bill should have a positive fiscal impact on the private sector. Redevelopment of property will be encouraged by an additional \$5 million available annually for petroleum contamination site rehabilitation for sites proposed for redevelopment. Also, an additional \$5 million in funds will be available for voluntary cleanup through corporate income tax credits for the rehabilitation of dry-cleaning solvent contaminated sites or brownfield sites.

⁵⁷ Sections 220.1845 and 376.30781, F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill will have a \$5 million recurring impact to the Inland Protection Trust Fund by increasing the total amount of contracts the DEP is authorized to approve for advanced cleanup work to \$30 million annually. The bill will have a \$5 million recurring impact to the General Revenue Fund by increasing the annual cap on the voluntary cleanup tax credits to \$10 million.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 376.30713, 376.3078, and 376.86.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**Recommended CS/CS by Appropriations Subcommittee on The Environment and Natural Resources on April 13, 2017:**

The committee substitute:

- Amends s. 376.3071, F.S., to provide an exception from penalties for prompt payment to subcontractors pursuant to s. 287.0585, F.S. Provides that the contractor may remit payment to the subcontractor within 30 working days after the contractor receives payment from the DEP. If the payments are made within this timeframe the penalties do not apply.
- Clarifies requirements for eligibility of advanced site cleanup applicants.
- Provides that site eligibility is not an entitlement to advanced cleanup funding or continued restoration funding.

CS by Environmental Preservation and Conservation on March 14, 2017:

- Removes unnecessary language that was inserted into the “emergency action” exception to the drycleaning rehabilitation scoring criteria. New subsection (14) in s. 376.308, F.S., already makes it clear that advance assessments are not subject to the scoring criteria.
- Increases the annual cap for the VCTC. The CS replaces the modification in the bill to the brownfield areas loan guaranty program, which had been intended to have the same practical effect.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
