	Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)
	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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	Representative Clarke offered the following:
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3	Amendment (with title amendment)
1	Remove everything after the enacting clause, and insert:
5	Section 1. Section 376.30701, Florida Statutes, is created
5	to read:
'	376.30701 Application of risk-based corrective action
	principles to contaminated sites; applicability; legislative
	intent; rulemaking authority; contamination cleanup criteria;
)	limitations; reopeners
	(1) APPLICABILITY
2	(a) This section shall not create or establish any new
3	liability for site rehabilitation at contaminated sites. This
1	section is intended to describe a risk-based corrective action
5	process to be applied at sites where legal responsibility for
5	site rehabilitation exists pursuant to other provisions of this
7	chapter or chapter 403. An exceedance of any cleanup target
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28	level derived from the cleanup criteria established in
29	subsection (2) shall not, at sites where legal responsibility
30	for site rehabilitation does not exist pursuant to other
31	provisions of this chapter or chapter 403, create liability for
32	site rehabilitation. This section may also apply to other
33	contaminated sites at which a person conducting site
34	rehabilitation elects to have it apply, even where such person
35	does not have legal responsibility for site rehabilitation
36	pursuant to this chapter or chapter 403. This section, and any
37	rules adopted pursuant thereto, including the cleanup criteria
38	described in subsection (2), do not create additional authority
39	to prohibit or limit the legal placement of materials or
40	products on land.
41	(b) This section shall apply to all contaminated sites
42	resulting from a discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances
43	where legal responsibility for site rehabilitation exists
44	pursuant to other provisions of this chapter or chapter 403,
45	except for those contaminated sites subject to the risk-based
46	corrective action cleanup criteria established for the
47	petroleum, brownfields, and drycleaning programs pursuant to ss.
48	376.3071, 376.81, and 376.3078, respectively.
49	(c) This section shall apply to a variety of site
50	rehabilitation scenarios including, but not limited to, site
51	rehabilitation conducted voluntarily, site rehabilitation
52	conducted pursuant to the department's enforcement authority, or
53	site rehabilitation conducted as a state-managed cleanup by the
54	department.
55	(d) This section, and any rules adopted pursuant thereto,
56	shall apply retroactively to all existing contaminated sites
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57 where legal responsibility for site rehabilitation exists 58 pursuant to other provisions of this chapter or chapter 403, 59 except those sites for which cleanup target levels have been 60 accepted by the department in an approved technical document, 61 current permit, or other written agreement and except at those 62 sites that have received a "No Further Action" order or a "Site 63 Rehabilitation Completion" order from the department. However, 64 the person responsible for site rehabilitation can elect to have 65 the provisions of this section, including cleanup target levels 66 established pursuant thereto, apply in lieu of those in an 67 approved technical document, current permit, or other written 68 agreement. (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit 69 70 or delay actions to respond to a discharge of pollutants or 71 hazardous substances prior to any contact with the department. 72 The risk-based corrective action process contemplates 73 appropriate emergency response action or initial remedial action 74 prior to any formal application of the risk-based corrective 75 action process involving site assessment and, if required, 76 subsequent remedial action. Any emergency response actions or 77 initial remedial actions must be conducted in accordance with 78 all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. 79 (2) INTENT; RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; CLEANUP CRITERIA.--It is 80 the intent of the Legislature to protect the health of all 81 people under actual circumstances of exposure. By July 1, 2004, 82 the secretary of the department shall establish criteria by rule 83 for the purpose of determining, on a site-specific basis, the 84 rehabilitation program tasks that comprise a site rehabilitation 85 program, including a voluntary site rehabilitation program, and 204669

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86 the level at which a rehabilitation program task and a site 87 rehabilitation program may be deemed completed. In establishing 88 these rules, the department shall apply, to the maximum extent 89 feasible, a risk-based corrective action process to achieve 90 protection of human health and safety and the environment in a 91 cost-effective manner based on the principles set forth in this 92 subsection. These rules shall prescribe a phased risk-based 93 corrective action process that is iterative and that tailors 94 site rehabilitation tasks to site-specific conditions and risks. 95 The department and the person responsible for site 96 rehabilitation are encouraged to establish decision points at 97 which risk management decisions will be made. The department 98 shall provide an early decision, when requested, regarding 99 applicable exposure factors and a risk management approach based 100 on the current and future land use at the site. These rules 101 shall also include protocols for the use of natural attenuation, 102 the use of institutional and engineering controls, and the issuance of "No Further Action" orders. The criteria for 103 104 determining what constitutes a rehabilitation program task or completion of a site rehabilitation program task or site 105 106 rehabilitation program, including a voluntary site 107 rehabilitation program, must: 108 (a) Consider the current exposure and potential risk of 109 exposure to humans and the environment, including multiple 110 pathways of exposure. The physical, chemical, and biological 111 characteristics of each contaminant must be considered in order 112 to determine the feasibility of risk-based corrective action 113 assessment.

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114 (b) Establish the point of compliance at the source of the 115 contamination. However, the department is authorized to 116 temporarily move the point of compliance to the boundary of the 117 property, or to the edge of the plume when the plume is within the property boundary, while cleanup, including cleanup through 118 119 natural attenuation processes in conjunction with appropriate 120 monitoring, is proceeding. The department also is authorized, 121 pursuant to criteria provided for in this section, to 122 temporarily extend the point of compliance beyond the property 123 boundary with appropriate monitoring, if such extension is 124 needed to facilitate natural attenuation or to address the 125 current conditions of the plume, provided human health, public safety, and the environment are protected. When temporarily 126 127 extending the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, 128 it cannot be extended further than the lateral extent of the 129 plume, if known, at the time of execution of a cleanup 130 agreement, if required, or the lateral extent of the plume as 131 defined at the time of site assessment. Temporary extension of 132 the point of compliance beyond the property boundary, as provided in this paragraph, must include actual notice by the 133 134 person responsible for site rehabilitation to local governments 135 and the owners of any property into which the point of 136 compliance is allowed to extend and constructive notice to 137 residents and business tenants of the property into which the 138 point of compliance is allowed to extend. Persons receiving 139 notice pursuant to this paragraph shall have the opportunity to 140 comment within 30 days after receipt of the notice. 141 (c) Ensure that the site-specific cleanup goal is that all 142 contaminated sites being cleaned up pursuant to this section

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143	ultimately achieve the applicable cleanup target levels provided
144	in this subsection. In the circumstances provided in this
145	subsection, and after constructive notice and opportunity to
146	comment within 30 days after receipt of the notice to local
147	government, owners of any property into which the point of
148	compliance is allowed to extend, and residents of any property
149	into which the point of compliance is allowed to extend, the
150	department may allow concentrations of contaminants to
151	temporarily exceed the applicable cleanup target levels while
152	cleanup, including cleanup through natural attenuation processes
153	in conjunction with appropriate monitoring, is proceeding, if
154	human health, public safety, and the environment are protected.
155	(d) Allow the use of institutional or engineering controls
156	at contaminated sites being cleaned up pursuant to this section,
157	where appropriate, to eliminate or control the potential
158	exposure to contaminants of humans or the environment. The use
159	of controls must be preapproved by the department and only after
160	constructive notice and opportunity to comment within 30 days
161	after receipt of notice is provided to local governments, owners
162	of any property into which the point of compliance is allowed to
163	extend, and residents of any property into which the point of
164	compliance is allowed to extend. When institutional or
165	engineering controls are implemented to control exposure, the
166	removal of the controls must have prior department approval and
167	must be accompanied by the resumption of active cleanup, or
168	other approved controls, unless cleanup target levels under this
169	section have been achieved.

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170 (e) Consider the additive effects of contaminants. The 171 synergistic and antagonistic effects shall also be considered 172 when the scientific data become available. 173 (f) Take into consideration individual site 174 characteristics, which shall include, but not be limited to, the 175 current and projected use of the affected groundwater and 176 surface water in the vicinity of the site, current and projected 177 land uses of the area affected by the contamination, the exposed 178 population, the degree and extent of contamination, the rate of 179 contaminant migration, the apparent or potential rate of 180 contaminant degradation through natural attenuation processes, 181 the location of the plume, and the potential for further migration in relation to site property boundaries. 182 (g) Apply state water quality standards as follows: 183 184 1. Cleanup target levels for each contaminant found in 185 groundwater shall be the applicable state water quality 186 standards. Where such standards do not exist, the cleanup target 187 levels for groundwater shall be based on the minimum criteria 188 specified in department rule. The department shall apply the following, as appropriate, in establishing the applicable 189 190 cleanup target levels: calculations using a lifetime cancer risk 191 level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; the best 192 achievable detection limit; and nuisance, organoleptic, and 193 aesthetic considerations. However, the department shall not 194 require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup target level 195 for any individual contaminant that is more stringent than the 196 site-specific, naturally occurring background concentration for 197 that contaminant.

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1982. Where surface waters are exposed to contaminated199groundwater, the cleanup target levels for the contaminants200shall be based on the more protective of the groundwater or201surface water standards as established by department rule. The202point of measuring compliance with the surface water standards203shall be in the groundwater immediately adjacent to the surface204water body.

205 3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the 206 department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in 207 conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if 208 needed, based upon an applicant's demonstration, using site-209 specific data, modeling results, risk assessment studies, risk reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human 210 health, public safety, and the environment are protected to the 211 same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. Where a state 212 water quality standard is applicable, a deviation may not result 213 214 in the application of cleanup target levels more stringent than 215 the standard. In determining whether it is appropriate to establish alternative cleanup target levels at a site, the 216 217 department must consider the effectiveness of source removal, if 218 any, that has been completed at the site and the practical 219 likelihood of the use of low yield or poor quality groundwater, 220 the use of groundwater near marine surface water bodies, the 221 current and projected use of the affected groundwater in the 222 vicinity of the site, or the use of groundwater in the immediate 223 vicinity of the contaminated area, where it has been 224 demonstrated that the groundwater contamination is not migrating away from such localized source, provided human health, public 225 226 safety, and the environment are protected.

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227 (h) Provide for the department to issue a "No Further 228 Action" order, with conditions, including, but not limited to, 229 the use of institutional or engineering controls where 230 appropriate, when alternative cleanup target levels established 231 pursuant to subparagraph (g)3. have been achieved or when the 232 person responsible for site rehabilitation can demonstrate that 233 the cleanup target level is unachievable with the use of 234 available technologies. Prior to issuing such an order, the 235 department shall consider the feasibility of an alternative site 236 rehabilitation technology at the contaminated site.

237 (i) Establish appropriate cleanup target levels for soils. 238 Although there are existing state water quality standards, there are no existing statewide soil quality standards. The 239 Legislature does not intend, through the adoption of this 240 241 section, to create such soil quality standards. The specific rulemaking authority granted pursuant to this section merely 242 243 authorizes the department to establish appropriate soil cleanup 244 target levels. These soil cleanup target levels will be applicable at sites only after a determination as to legal 245 246 responsibility for site rehabilitation has been made pursuant to 247 other provisions of this chapter or chapter 403.

1. In establishing soil cleanup target levels for human 248 249 exposure to each contaminant found in soils from the land 250 surface to 2 feet below land surface, the department shall apply 251 the following, as appropriate: calculations using a lifetime 252 cancer risk level of 1.0E-6; a hazard index of 1 or less; and the best achievable detection limit. However, the department 253 254 shall not require site rehabilitation to achieve a cleanup 255 target level for an individual contaminant that is more

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256 stringent than the site-specific, naturally occurring background concentration for that contaminant. Institutional controls or 257 258 other methods shall be used to prevent human exposure to 259 contaminated soils more than 2 feet below the land surface. Any removal of such institutional controls shall require such 260 261 contaminated soils to be remediated. 262 2. Leachability-based soil cleanup target levels shall be 263 based on protection of the groundwater cleanup target levels or 264 the alternate cleanup target levels for groundwater established 265 pursuant to this paragraph, as appropriate. Source removal and 266 other cost-effective alternatives that are technologically 267 feasible shall be considered in achieving the leachability soil

cleanup target levels established by the department. The

leachability goals shall not be applicable if the department

conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if

determines, based upon individual site characteristics, and in

needed, that contaminants will not leach into the groundwater at

levels that pose a threat to human health, public safety, and

274 the environment.

275 3. Using risk-based corrective action principles, the 276 department shall approve alternative cleanup target levels in 277 conjunction with institutional and engineering controls, if 278 needed, based upon an applicant's demonstration, using site-279 specific data, modeling results, risk assessment studies, risk 280 reduction techniques, or a combination thereof, that human 281 health, public safety, and the environment are protected to the 282 same degree as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2.

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312 (d) The level of risk is increased beyond the acceptable risk established under subsection (2) due to substantial changes 313 in exposure conditions, such as a change in land use from 314 315 nonresidential to residential use. Any person who changes the land use of the site, thereby causing the level of risk to 316 317 increase beyond the acceptable risk level, may be required by 318 the department to undertake additional remediation measures to 319 ensure that human health, public safety, and the environment are 320 protected consistent with this section; or

321 (e) A new discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances 322 occurs at the site subsequent to the issuance of a "No Further 323 Action" order or a "Site Rehabilitation Completion" order 324 associated with the original contamination being addressed 325 pursuant to this section.

326 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 199.1055, Florida 327 Statutes, is amended to read:

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199.1055 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.--

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.--

(a) A credit in the amount of 35 percent of the costs of
voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site
rehabilitation at the following sites is <u>available</u> allowed
against any tax due for a taxable year under s. 199.032, less
any credit allowed by former s. 220.68 for that year:

335 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for 336 state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);

337 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which
338 cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s.
339 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has

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340 never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility 341 where the contamination exists; or

342 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under343 s. 376.80.

344 (b) A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit 345 applicants taxpayer, or multiple taxpayers working jointly to 346 clean up a single site, may not be granted receive more than 347 \$250,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily 348 rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants taxpayers shall be 349 granted receive tax credits in the same proportion as their 350 contribution to payment of cleanup costs. Subject to the same 351 conditions and limitations as provided in this section, a municipality, or county, or other tax credit applicant which 352 353 voluntarily rehabilitates a site may receive not more than 354 \$250,000 per year in tax credits which it can subsequently 355 transfer subject to the provisions in paragraph (g).

(c) If the credit granted under this section is not fully 356 357 used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the tax credit applicant taxpayer, the unused amount 358 359 may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. Five 360 years after the date a credit is granted under this section, 361 such credit expires and may not be used. However, if during the 5-year period the credit is transferred, in whole or in part, 362 363 pursuant to paragraph (g), each transferee has 5 years after the 364 date of transfer to use its credit.

365 (d) A taxpayer that receives a credit under s. 220.1845 is 366 ineligible to receive credit under this section in a given tax 367 year.

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(e) A <u>tax credit applicant</u> taxpayer that receives statefunded site rehabilitation pursuant to 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 <u>tax credit applicant</u> taxpayer 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 and s. 220.1845 is \$2 million annually.

(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 with the same limitations.

382 2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1., may transfer any unused credit in 383 whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining 384 385 credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same manner and with the same limitation as described in this 386 387 section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again 388 although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity 389 subject to the same conditions and limitations as described in 390 this section.

391 3. In the event the credit provided for under this section 392 is reduced either as a result of a determination by the 393 Department of Environmental Protection or an examination or 394 audit by the Department of Revenue, such tax deficiency shall be 395 recovered from the first entity, or the surviving or acquiring 396 entity, to have claimed such credit up to the amount of credit

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397 taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against any 398 entity acquiring and claiming such credit, or in the case of 399 multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.

400 In order to encourage completion of site (h) 401 rehabilitation at contaminated sites being voluntarily cleaned 402 up and eliqible for a tax credit under this section, the tax 403 credit applicant taxpayer may claim an additional 10 percent of 404 the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$50,000, in the final 405 year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site. 406

407 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 220.1845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 408

409

220.1845 Contaminated site rehabilitation tax credit.--

410

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR TAX CREDIT; LIMITATIONS.--

411 (a) A credit in the amount of 35 percent of the costs of 412 voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site rehabilitation at the following sites is available allowed 413 414 against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter:

A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for 415 1. 416 state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);

417 A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which 2. 418 cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 419 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has 420 never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility 421 where the contamination exists; or

422 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under 423 s. 376.80.

424 A tax credit applicant, or multiple tax credit (b) 425 applicants taxpayer, or multiple taxpayers working jointly to 204669

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426 clean up a single site, may not be granted receive more than 427 \$250,000 per year in tax credits for each site voluntarily 428 rehabilitated. Multiple tax credit applicants taxpayers shall be 429 granted receive tax credits in the same proportion as their 430 contribution to payment of cleanup costs. Subject to the same conditions and limitations as provided in this section, a 431 432 municipality, or county, or other tax credit applicant which 433 voluntarily rehabilitates a site may receive not more than 434 \$250,000 per year in tax credits which it can subsequently 435 transfer subject to the provisions in paragraph (h).

436 (c) If the credit granted under this section is not fully used in any one year because of insufficient tax liability on 437 the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried 438 439 forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit 440 may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this 441 chapter for that year exceeds the credit for which the corporation is eligible in that year under this section after 442 443 applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order 444 provided by s. 220.02(8). Five years after the date a credit is 445 granted under this section, such credit expires and may not be 446 used. However, if during the 5-year period the credit is 447 transferred, in whole or in part, pursuant to paragraph (h), 448 each transferee has 5 years after the date of transfer to use 449 its credit.

(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 and paid
by the taxpayer that incurred the rehabilitation costs.

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(e) A taxpayer that receives credit under s. 199.1055 is
ineligible to receive credit under this section in a given tax
year.

(f) A <u>tax credit applicant</u> taxpayer that receives statefunded 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 <u>tax credit applicant</u> taxpayer in conjunction with the rehabilitation of that site during the same time period that state-administered site rehabilitation was underway.

(g) The total amount of the tax credits which may be
granted under this section and s. 199.1055 is \$2 million
annually.

(h)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.

The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as 473 2. 474 described in subparagraph 1., may transfer any unused credit in 475 whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining 476 credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same 477 manner and with the same limitation as described in this 478 section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again 479 although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity 480 subject to the same conditions and limitations as described in 481 this section.

482 3. In the event the credit provided for under this section483 is reduced either as a result of a determination by the

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484 Department of Environmental Protection or an examination or 485 audit by the Department of Revenue, such tax deficiency shall be 486 recovered from the first entity, or the surviving or acquiring 487 entity, to have claimed such credit up to the amount of credit 488 taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against 489 any entity acquiring and claiming such credit, or in the case of 490 multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.

(i) 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
<u>credit applicant taxpayer</u> may claim an additional 10 percent of
the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$50,000, in the final
year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of Environmental
Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for that site.

498 Section 4. Section 376.30781, Florida Statutes, is amended 499 to read:

500 376.30781 Partial tax credits for rehabilitation of 501 drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in 502 designated brownfield areas; application process; rulemaking 503 authority; revocation authority.--

504

(1) The Legislature finds that:

505 (a) To facilitate property transactions and economic 506 growth and development, it is in the interest of the state to 507 encourage the cleanup, at the earliest possible time, of 508 drycleaning-solvent-contaminated sites and brownfield sites in 509 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

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513 partial tax credit for the restoration of such property in 514 specified circumstances.

515 (2)(a) A credit in the amount of 35 percent of the costs 516 of voluntary cleanup activity that is integral to site 517 rehabilitation at the following sites is allowed pursuant to ss. 518 199.1055 and 220.1845:

519 1. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site eligible for
520 state-funded site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3);

521 2. A drycleaning-solvent-contaminated site at which 522 cleanup is undertaken by the real property owner pursuant to s. 523 376.3078(11), if the real property owner is not also, and has 524 never been, the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility 525 where the contamination exists; or

526 3. A brownfield site in a designated brownfield area under527 s. 376.80.

528 (b) A tax credit applicant taxpayer, or multiple tax 529 credit applicants taxpayers working jointly to clean up a single 530 site, may not be granted receive more than \$250,000 per year in 531 tax credits for each site voluntarily rehabilitated. Multiple 532 tax credit applicants taxpayers shall be granted receive tax 533 credits in the same proportion as their contribution to payment 534 of cleanup costs. Tax credits are available only for site 535 rehabilitation conducted during the calendar tax year for in 536 which the tax credit application is submitted.

(c) In order to encourage completion of site rehabilitation 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 10 percent of the total cleanup costs, not to exceed \$50,000, in

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542 the final year of cleanup as evidenced by the Department of 543 Environmental Protection issuing a "No Further Action" order for 544 that site.

545 (3) The Department of Environmental Protection shall be
546 responsible for allocating the tax credits provided for in ss.
547 199.1055 and 220.1845, not to exceed a total of \$2 million in
548 tax credits annually.

549 (4) To claim the credit for site rehabilitation conducted 550 during the current calendar year, each tax credit applicant must 551 apply to the Department of Environmental Protection for an 552 allocation of the \$2 million annual credit by January 15 of the 553 following year December 31 on a form developed by the Department 554 of Environmental Protection in cooperation with the Department 555 of Revenue. The form shall include an affidavit from each tax 556 credit applicant certifying that all information contained in 557 the application, including all records of costs incurred and claimed in the tax credit application, are true and correct. If 558 559 the application is submitted pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)2., the form must include an affidavit signed by the real property 560 561 owner stating that it is not, and has never been, the owner or 562 operator of the drycleaning facility where the contamination 563 exists. Approval of partial tax credits must be accomplished on a first-come, first-served basis based upon the date complete 564 565 applications are received by the Division of Waste Management. 566 A tax credit An applicant shall submit only one complete 567 application per site for each calendar year's site 568 rehabilitation costs. Incomplete placeholder applications shall 569 not be accepted and will not secure a place in the first-come,

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570 <u>first-served application line</u> per year. To be eligible for a 571 tax credit the tax credit applicant must:

(a) Have entered into a voluntary cleanup agreement with
the Department of Environmental Protection for a drycleaningsolvent-contaminated site or a Brownfield Site Rehabilitation
Agreement, as applicable; and

576 (b) Have paid all deductibles pursuant to s.
577 376.3078(3)(d) for eligible drycleaning-solvent-cleanup program
578 sites.

To obtain the tax credit certificate, a tax credit an 579 (5) 580 applicant must annually file an application for certification, 581 which must be received by the Division of Waste Management of 582 the Department of Environmental Protection by January 15 of the 583 year following the calendar year for which site rehabilitation costs are being claimed in a tax credit application December 31. 584 585 The tax credit applicant must provide all pertinent information requested on the tax credit application form, including, at a 586 587 minimum, the name and address of the tax credit applicant and the address and tracking identification number of the eligible 588 589 site. Along with the tax credit application form, the tax credit 590 applicant must 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 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

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599 related to site rehabilitation, as that term is defined in ss. 600 376.301 and 376.79;

601 (c) Proof that the documentation submitted pursuant to 602 paragraph (b) has been reviewed and verified by an independent 603 certified public accountant in accordance with standards 604 established by the American Institute of Certified Public 605 Accountants. Specifically, the certified public accountant must 606 attest to the accuracy and validity of the costs incurred and 607 paid by conducting an independent review of the data presented 608 by the tax credit applicant. Accuracy and validity of costs 609 incurred and paid would be determined once the level of effort was certified by an appropriate professional registered in this 610 611 state in each contributing technical discipline. The certified 612 public accountant's report would also attest that the costs 613 included in the application form are not duplicated within the 614 application. A copy of the accountant's report shall be 615 submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection with the tax credit application; and 616

(d) A certification form stating that site rehabilitation 617 618 activities associated with the documentation submitted pursuant 619 to paragraph (b) have been conducted under the observation of, 620 and related technical documents have been signed and sealed by, 621 an appropriate professional registered in this state in each 622 contributing technical discipline. The certification form shall 623 be signed and sealed by the appropriate registered professionals 624 stating that the costs incurred were integral, necessary, and 625 required for site rehabilitation, as that term is defined in ss. 376.301 and 376.79. 626

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627 (6) The certified public accountant and appropriate
628 registered professionals submitting forms as part of a tax
629 credit application must verify such forms. Verification must be
630 accomplished as provided in s. 92.525(1)(b) and subject to the
631 provisions of s. 92.525(3).

632 The Department of Environmental Protection shall (7) 633 review the tax credit application and any supplemental 634 documentation that the tax credit applicant may submit prior to 635 the annual application deadline in order to have the application 636 considered complete submitted by each applicant, for the purpose 637 of verifying that the tax credit applicant has met the qualifying criteria in subsections (2) and (4) and has submitted 638 639 all required documentation listed in subsection (5). Upon 640 verification that the tax credit applicant has met these 641 requirements, the department shall issue a written decision 642 granting eligibility for partial tax credits (a tax credit certificate) in the amount of 35 percent of the total costs 643 claimed, subject to the \$250,000 limitation, for the calendar 644 645 tax year for in which the tax credit application is submitted 646 based on the report of the certified public accountant and the 647 certifications from the appropriate registered technical 648 professionals.

649 (8) On or before March 1, the Department of Environmental 650 Protection shall inform each eligible <u>tax credit</u> applicant of 651 the amount of its partial tax credit and provide each eligible 652 <u>tax credit</u> applicant with a tax credit certificate that must be 653 submitted with its tax return to the Department of Revenue to 654 claim the tax credit <u>or be transferred pursuant to s.</u>

655 <u>199.1055(1)(g) or s. 220.1845(1)(h)</u>. Credits will not result in 204669

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656 the payment of refunds if total credits exceed the amount of tax657 owed.

(9) If <u>a tax credit</u> an 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.

(10) The Department of Environmental Protection may adopt
rules to prescribe the necessary forms required to claim tax
credits under this section and to provide the administrative
guidelines and procedures required to administer this section.
Prior to the adoption of rules regulating the tax credit
application, the department shall, by September 1, 1998,
establish reasonable interim application requirements and forms.

671 (11) The Department of Environmental Protection may revoke or modify any written decision granting eligibility for partial 672 673 tax credits under this section if it is discovered that the tax 674 credit applicant submitted any false statement, representation, 675 or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or 676 other document filed in an attempt to receive partial tax 677 credits under this section. The Department of Environmental 678 Protection shall immediately notify the Department of Revenue of 679 any revoked or modified orders affecting previously granted 680 partial tax credits. Additionally, the tax credit applicant 681 taxpayer must notify the Department of Revenue of any change in 682 its tax credit claimed.

683 (12) <u>A tax credit applicant</u> An owner, operator, or real
 684 property owner who receives state-funded site rehabilitation

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685	under s. 376.3078(3) for rehabilitation of a drycleaning-
686	solvent-contaminated site is ineligible to receive a tax credit
687	under s. 199.1055 or s. 220.1845 for costs incurred by the <u>tax</u>
688	credit applicant taxpayer in conjunction with the rehabilitation
689	of that site during the same time period that state-administered
690	site rehabilitation was underway.
691	Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
692	
693	======================================
694	Remove the entire title, and insert:
695	A bill to be entitled
696	An act relating to site rehabilitation of contaminated
697	sites; creating s. 376.30701, F.S.; extending application
698	of risk-based corrective action principles to all
699	contaminated sites resulting from a discharge of
700	pollutants or hazardous substances; providing for
701	contamination cleanup criteria that incorporate risk-based
702	corrective action principles to be adopted by rule;
703	providing clarification that cleanup criteria do not apply
704	to offsite relocation or treatment; providing the
705	conditions under which further rehabilitation may be
706	required; amending s. 199.1055, F.S.; clarifying who may
707	apply for tax credits; clarifying time period for use of
708	tax credits; amending s. 220.1845, F.S.; clarifying who
709	may apply for tax credits; clarifying time period for use
710	of tax credits; allowing taxpayers to claim credit on a
711	consolidated return up to the amount of the consolidated
712	group's tax liability; amending s. 376.30781, F.S.;
713	clarifying who may apply for tax credits; converting tax
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714 credit application time period to calendar year; moving 715 application deadline to January 15; clarifying that 716 placeholder applications are prohibited; conforming 717 references governing transferability of tax credits; 718 eliminating outdated language; providing an effective 719 date.