Conference Engrossed

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-fourth Legislature First Regular Session 1999

HOUSE BILL 2189

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 1-215, 28-5805, 41-796.01, 41-803, 41-1516, 41-2083 AND 41-2116, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; CHANGING THE DESIGNATION OF TITLE 41, CHAPTER 15, ARTICLE 6, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, TO "MOTOR FUEL"; AMENDING SECTIONS 41-2121 AND 41-2122, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 41-2123, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 217, SECTION 11; REPEALING SECTION 41-2123, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 146, SECTION 21; AMENDING SECTIONS 41-2124 41-2128, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 15, ARTICLE 6, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 41-2129; AMENDING SECTIONS 41-2132, 41-2133, 41-2134, 41-2501, 43-1026, 43-1086, 43-1086.01, 43-1128.01, 43-1174, 43-1174.01 AND 49-105, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 49, CHAPTER 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 1.1; AMENDING SECTIONS 49-281, 49-282, 49-282.03 AND 49-282.05, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 49-285, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 1997, CHAPTER 233, SECTION 43; AMENDING SECTIONS 49-287, 49-287.03, 49-287.06, 49-289.03, 49-289.04, 49-292.01, 49-292.02, 49-401.01, 49-402, 49-404, 49-454, 49-541, 49-516 AND 49-571, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 49-1091, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS ADDED BY LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 298, SECTION 15; AMENDING SECTION 49-1203, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING LAWS 1997, CHAPTER 287, SECTIONS 51 AND 52; AMENDING LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 217, SECTION 42; REPEALING SECTION 49-1052, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 181, SECTION 7; REPEALING SECTION 49-1091, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS ADDED BY LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 181, SECTION 9; REPEALING LAWS 1998, CHAPTER 181, SECTION 11; RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 1-215, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

1-215. Definitions

In the statutes and laws of the state, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Action" includes any matter or proceeding in a court, civil or criminal.
 - 2. "Adopted rule" means a final rule as defined in section 41-1001.
 - 3. "Adult" means a person who has attained the age of eighteen years.
 - 4. "Alternative fuel" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) A blend of hydrogen with liquefied petroleum or natural gas.
- (e) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
 - (g) Electricity.
 - (h) Solar energy.
- (i) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 5. "Bribe" signifies anything of value or advantage, present or prospective, asked, offered, given, accepted or promised with a corrupt

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intent to influence, unlawfully, the person to whom it is given in his action, vote or opinion, in any public or official capacity.

- 6. "Child" or "children" as used in reference to age of persons means persons under the age of eighteen years.
- 7. "Corruptly" imports a wrongful design to acquire or cause some pecuniary or other advantage to the person guilty of the act or omission referred to, or to some other person.
 - 8. "Daytime" means the period between sunrise and sunset.
- 9. "Depose" includes every manner of written statement under oath or affirmation.
- 10. "Grantee" includes every person to whom an estate or interest in real property passes, in or by a deed.
- 11. "Grantor" includes every person from or by whom an estate or interest in real property passes, in or by a deed.
- 12. "Includes" or "including" means not limited to and is not a term of exclusion.
- 13. "Inhabitant" means a resident of a city, town, village, district, county or precinct.
- 14. "Issue" as used in connection with descent of estates includes all lawful, lineal descendants of the ancestor.
- 15. "Knowingly" imports only a knowledge that the facts exist which bring the act or omission within the provisions of the statute using such word. It does not require any knowledge of the unlawfulness of the act or omission.
- 16. "Magistrate" means an officer having power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with a public offense and includes the chief justice and judges of the supreme court, judges of the superior court, justices of the peace and police magistrates in cities and towns.
- 17. "Majority" or "age of majority" as used in reference to age of persons means the age of eighteen years or more.
- 18. "Malice" and "maliciously" import a wish to vex, annoy or injure another person, or an intent to do a wrongful act, established either by proof or presumption of law.
- 19. "Mentally ill person" includes an idiot, an insane person, a lunatic or a person non compos.
 - 20. "Minor" means a person under the age of eighteen years.
 - 21. "Minor children" means persons under the age of eighteen years.
 - 22. "Month" means a calendar month unless otherwise expressed.
- 23. "Neglect," "negligence," "negligent" and "negligently" import a want of such attention to the nature or probable consequence of the act or omission as a prudent man ordinarily bestows in acting in his own concerns.
 - 24. "Nighttime" means the period between sunset and sunrise.
 - 25. "Oath" includes affirmation or declaration.

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- 26. "Peace officers" means sheriffs of counties, constables, marshals, policemen of cities and towns, commissioned personnel of the department of public safety, police officers appointed by community college district governing boards who have received a certificate from the Arizona peace officer standards and training board and police officers appointed by the Arizona board of regents who have received a certificate from the Arizona peace officer standards and training board.
- 27. "Person" includes a corporation, company, partnership, firm, association or society, as well as a natural person. When the word "person" is used to designate the party whose property may be the subject of a criminal or public offense, the term includes the United States, this state, or any territory, state or country, or any political subdivision of this state which may lawfully own any property, or a public or private corporation, or partnership or association. When the word "person" is used to designate the violator or offender of any law, it includes corporation, partnership or any association of persons.
- 28. "Personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, dogs, things in action and evidences of debt.
- 29. "POPULATION" MEANS THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT UNITED STATES DECENNIAL CENSUS.
- $\frac{29}{100}$. "Process" means a citation, writ or summons issued in the course of judicial proceedings.
 - 30. 31. "Property" includes both real and personal property.
- 31. 32. "Real property" is coextensive with lands, tenements and hereditaments.
 - 32. "Registered mail" includes certified mail.
- 33. 34. "Seal" as used in reference to a paper issuing from a court or public office to which the seal of such court or office is required to be affixed means the impression on such paper, as well as the impression of the seal affixed thereto by means of a wafer or wax.
- 34. 35. "Signature" or "subscription" includes mark, when a person cannot write, with his name written near it and witnessed by a person who writes his own name as witness.
- 35. 36. "State" as applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia, this state and the territories.
- 36. 37. "Testify" includes every manner of oral statement under oath or affirmation.
- 37. 38. "United States" includes the District of Columbia and the territories.
- 38. 39. "Vessel", as used in reference to shipping, includes ships of all kinds, steamboats, steamships, barges, canal boats and every structure adapted to navigation from place to place for the transportation of persons or property.

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- 39. 40. "Wilfully" means, with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, that a person is aware or believes that his or her conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists.
 - 40. 41. "Will" includes codicils.
- 41. 42. "Workers' compensation" means workmen's compensation as used in article XVIII, section 8, Constitution of Arizona.
- 42. 43. "Writ" signifies an order or precept in writing issued in the name of the state or by a court or judicial officer.
 - 43. 44. "Writing" includes printing.
 - Sec. 2. Section 28-5805, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 28-5805. Motor vehicle powered by alternative fuels:

classification: vehicle license tax: definitions

- A. A separate classification of motor vehicles is established for purposes of taxation pursuant to article IX, section 11, Constitution of Arizona, that consists of motor vehicles powered by alternative fuels.
- B. Notwithstanding section 28-5801, the registering officer shall collect at the time of application for and before registration of the motor vehicle classified under this section an annual license tax of four dollars for each one hundred dollars in value. During the first twelve months of the life of the vehicle as determined by its initial registration, the value is one per cent of the manufacturer's base retail price of the vehicle. During each succeeding twelve month period the value of the vehicle is fifteen per cent less than the value of the preceding twelve month period.
- C. The minimum amount of the license tax computed under this section is five dollars per year for each vehicle subject to the tax.
- D. Except as specifically provided in this section, the vehicle license tax on a vehicle classified under this section is governed by this article.
- E. The owner of a vehicle claiming the special annual license tax rate provided by this section shall provide proof at the time of application and before registration of the vehicle each year as follows:
- 1. The owner of a vehicle that is purchased new shall provide a certificate from the manufacturer indicating that the vehicle is powered by an alternative fuel.
- 2. The owner of a vehicle that is not purchased new, that is a converted vehicle or that is assembled by the owner shall provide either:
- (a) A certificate issued by the department of environmental quality indicating that the vehicle is powered by liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, hydrogen, a blend of hydrogen with liquefied petroleum or natural gas, or alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.

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- (b) A certificate issued by the department of transportation indicating that the vehicle is powered by either electricity or solar energy.
 - F. For purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Alternative fuels" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) A blend of hydrogen with liquefied petroleum or natural gas.
- (e) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
 - (g) Electricity.
 - (h) Solar energy.
- (i) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 2. "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle that meets the safety standards of the national highway traffic safety administration.
- Sec. 3. Section 41-796.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-796.01. Adjusted work hours

The director by rule shall require adjusted work hours for at least eighty-five per cent of state employees with offices located in an $\frac{1}{100}$ nonattainment area A OR AREA B as defined in section 49-541 each year

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- $1 \qquad \qquad \text{beginning October 1 and ending April 1 in order to reduce the level of carbon}$
- 2 monoxide concentrations caused by vehicular travel.

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Sec. 4. Section 41-803, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 41-803. Operation of state motor vehicle fleet; energy conservation; alternative fuels; definitions

- A. The director shall operate a motor vehicle fleet for all state owned motor vehicles for the purpose of providing transportation for state officers and employees, except those officers and employees of any agency or department excluded by subsection E of this section. The director shall make fleet motor vehicles available to state agencies and departments on the request of the chosen representative for that agency or department.
- B. The director may adopt rules necessary for the administration of the motor vehicle fleet.
- C. The director shall provide for detailed cost, operation, maintenance, mileage and custody records for each state owned vehicle. On or before August 1 of each year, all state agencies and departments, including those listed in subsection E of this section, shall make information available to the director regarding vehicle cost, operation, maintenance and mileage and other information as established by the director in policies and procedures for the purposes of the report prescribed in subsection P of this section.
- D. Each state department and agency shall pay from available monies the cost of motor vehicle services received from the state motor vehicle fleet at a rate determined by the director.
- E. The following departments and agencies are excluded from participation in the state motor vehicle fleet:
 - 1. Department of public safety.
 - 2. Department of transportation.
 - 3. Department of economic security.
 - 4. State department of corrections.
 - 5. Universities and community colleges.
 - 6. Arizona state schools for the deaf and the blind.
- F. The director shall appoint a person in the office of the director who is the state motor vehicle fleet alternative fuel coordinator. The coordinator shall develop, implement, document, monitor and modify as necessary a statewide alternative fuels plan in consultation with all state agencies and departments that are subject to the alternative fuel requirements prescribed in this section or any other law. The approval of the coordinator is required for all acquisitions of vehicles pursuant to this section.
- G. Purchases of all new motor vehicles that primarily operate in counties with a population of more than two hundred fifty thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and that have a gross vehicle weight of eight thousand five hundred pounds or less, including those agency motor vehicle fleets listed in subsection E of this section, shall meet the following minimum requirements for vehicles:

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- 1. For model year 1997, ten per cent of new motor vehicles purchased shall be capable of operating on alternative fuels.
- 2. For model year 1998, fifteen per cent of new motor vehicles purchased shall be capable of operating on alternative fuels.
- 3. For model year 1999, twenty-five per cent of new motor vehicles purchased shall be capable of operating on alternative fuels.
- 4. For model year 2000, fifty per cent of new motor vehicles purchased shall be capable of operating on alternative fuels.
- 5. For model year 2001 and all subsequent model years, seventy-five per cent of new motor vehicles purchased shall be capable of operating on alternative fuels.
- H. Purchases of new alternative fuel vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight of eight thousand five hundred pounds or less shall meet the following minimum requirements for vehicles that primarily operate in counties with a population of more than one million two hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census:
- 1. For model year 2000, forty per cent of new alternative fuel vehicles purchased shall comply with the United States environmental protection agency standards for low emission vehicles pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 88.104-95 88.104-94 and 88.105-94.
- 2. For model year 2001, fifty per cent of new alternative fuel vehicles purchased shall comply with the United States environmental protection agency standards for low emission vehicles pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 88.104-95 88.104-94 and 88.105-94.
- 3. For model year 2002, sixty per cent of new alternative fuel vehicles purchased shall comply with the United States environmental protection agency standards for low emission vehicles pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 88.104-95 88.104-94 and 88.105-94.
- 4. For model year 2003, seventy per cent of new alternative fuel vehicles purchased shall comply with the United States environmental protection agency standards for low emission vehicles pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 88.104-95 88.104-94 and 88.105-94.
- I. The coordinator may waive the requirements of subsection G of this section for any state agency on receipt of certification supported by evidence acceptable to the coordinator that:
- 1. The agency's vehicles will be operating primarily in an area in which neither the agency nor a supplier has established or can reasonably be expected to establish a central refueling station for alternative fuels.
- 2. The agency is unable to acquire or be provided equipment or refueling facilities necessary to operate vehicles using alternative fuels at a projected cost that is reasonably expected to result in net costs of no greater than thirty per cent more than the net costs associated with the continued use of traditional gasoline or diesel fuels measured over the

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expected useful life of the equipment or facilities supplied. Applications for waivers shall be filed with the department of commerce energy office pursuant to section 41-1516.01. An entity that receives a waiver pursuant to this section shall retrofit fleet heavy-duty diesel vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of eight thousand five hundred pounds or more that were manufactured in or before model year 1993 and that are the subject of the waiver with a technology that is effective at reducing particulate emissions at least twenty-five per cent or more and that has been approved by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to the urban bus engine retrofit/rebuild program. The entity shall comply with the implementation schedule pursuant to section 49-555.

- J. The department of administration, through the coordinator, may acquire or be provided equipment or refueling facilities necessary to operate such vehicles using alternative fuels:
 - 1. By purchase or lease as authorized by law.
 - 2. By gift or loan of the equipment or facilities.
- 3. By gift or loan of the equipment or facilities or any other arrangement pursuant to a service contract for the supply of alternative fuels.
- K. The coordinator and the department of commerce energy office shall develop and implement a vehicle fleet energy conservation plan for the purposes of reducing vehicle fuel consumption and to encourage and progressively increase the use of alternative fuels in state owned vehicles. The plans shall include:
- 1. A timetable by which fleet vehicles shall be replaced with vehicles that have demonstrated high fuel economy estimates within their vehicle class.
- 2. A timetable for increasing the use of alternative fuels in fleet vehicles either through purchase or conversion. The timetable shall reflect the following schedule and percentage of vehicles which operate on alternative fuels:
- (a) Not less than forty per cent of the total fleet by December 31, 1995.
- (b) Not less than ninety per cent of the total fleet operating primarily in counties with populations exceeding one million two hundred thousand persons according to the most recent federal decennial census by December 31. 1997.
- 3. Options for increasing, whenever possible, the use of vehicles that have the capability to use available alternative fuels, or vehicles that may be economically converted, if needed, for the use of alternative fuels.
- 4. Options for the use of demonstrated innovative technologies that promote energy conservation and reduced fuel consumption.
 - 5. Methods that promote efficient trip planning and state vehicle use.

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- 6. Car pooling and van pooling for agency employees for commuting and job related travel.
- L. The coordinator shall identify specific vehicle models within each vehicle class that would meet the demands of each state agency and that demonstrate a high degree of fuel economy. Vehicle classes and fuel economy comparisons shall be based on United States department of energy and United States environmental protection agency data pursuant to title 15, United States Code sections 2003 through 2006. For the use of an alcohol fueled vehicle, the state agency shall demonstrate to the director that the fuel for the vehicle is available within a ten mile radius of the primary home base of that vehicle.
- M. Subsections G, H, I, J, K, L and N of this section do not apply to the purchase or lease of the following:
 - 1. A vehicle to be used primarily for criminal law enforcement.
 - 2. A motorcycle.
 - 3. An all-terrain vehicle.
 - 4. An ambulance.
- 5. A fire truck, a fire engine or any other fire suppression apparatus.
- N. The departments and agencies excluded from participation in the state motor vehicle fleet pursuant to subsection E of this section shall develop and implement a program for alternative fuels and fuel economy for their motor vehicle fleets substantially similar to the standards set forth in this section, and the program shall be submitted to the coordinator for review.
- 0. All agencies, including those listed in subsection E of this section, shall comply with the plan developed and implemented by the director pursuant to subsection F of this section.
- P. On or before November 1 of each year, the director shall submit a report to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the governor's office of strategic planning and budgeting and the joint legislative budget committee concerning the use of alternative fuels in the state motor vehicle fleet. The report shall include at least the following:
 - 1. The number of state fleet vehicles.
- 2. The number of state fleet vehicles used primarily in Maricopa county.
- 3. The number of state fleet vehicles capable of using alternative fuels.
- 4. Progress on compliance with federal and state guidelines mandating the conversion of state fleet vehicles to alternatively fueled vehicles.
 - 5. Alternative fuels usage data.
- $\,$ 6. Information received from state agencies pursuant to subsection C of this section.

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- Information gathered from local offices of federal agencies regarding progress made toward implementing the federal mandates relating to the conversion of motor vehicle fleets to alternative fuels pursuant to subsection G of this section. For the purposes of this section : "Alternative fuels" means any of the following fuel types or power
 - sources:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen or a blend of hydrogen with liquefied petroleum or natural gas.
 - (d) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
 - (e) Electricity.
 - (f) Solar energy.
 - (g) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
 - (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
 - (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
 - (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
 - (h) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
 - 2. "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle not previously under the control of this state regardless of the year the vehicle was manufactured.
 - Sec. 5. Section 41-1516, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 41-1516. Arizona clean air fund; purposes; vehicle certification program; definition
 - A. The Arizona clean air fund is established consisting of the following:

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- 1. Monies appropriated by the legislature.
- 2. Monies from the air quality fund pursuant to section 49-551, subsection C, paragraph 2.
- 3. Any monies that are appropriated to state agencies for alternative fuel vehicles or conversion of conventional vehicles to operate on alternative fuels and that have not been spent by the state agency at the end of each fiscal year.
- 4. Any monies that are allocated from the emissions inspection fund established by section 49-544 to the vehicle repair grant program established pursuant to section 49-542 and that have not been spent at the end of each fiscal year.
 - 5. Monies collected pursuant to section 49-543, subsection B.
- 6. Monies from the state lottery fund pursuant to section 5-522, subsection A, paragraph 4.
 - 7. Any other monies received through gifts, grants and donations.
 - B. The director shall administer the fund.
 - C. Monies in the fund may be used for any of the following:
- 1. To promote public use of alternative fuels by providing individual grants that do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars each for alternative fuel systems that have had their equipment certified by the department of commerce energy office. A recipient of a grant for an alternative fuel delivery system pursuant to this paragraph is not eligible to claim a tax credit for that alternative fuel delivery system pursuant to section 43-1086 or 43-1174. Alternative fuel delivery systems that are established using grant monies shall be accessible to the general public.
- 2. Not more than one-half of the monies deposited into the fund shall be used by the department to establish a program that would provide a maximum of a two thousand dollar grant for each alternative fuel vehicle that is owned or leased by individuals or small businesses for the purchase and installation of an alternative fuel delivery system for use on the individual's or small business' property in this state. The department of commerce shall promptly notify the department of revenue of individuals and small businesses that have received a grant and the amount of the grant. For the purposes of this paragraph, "small business" has the same meaning prescribed in section 41-1001.
- 3. Grants to school districts to pay a portion of the cost incurred for the alternative fuels program prescribed in section 15-349.
- 4. Grants to cities and towns to pay a portion of the cost incurred for the alternative fuels vehicle program and for the incremental cost of alternative fuel buses pursuant to section 9-500.04.
- 5. To pay the costs of high occupancy vehicle lane sign markings required by section 28-2416.
- 6. Administrative costs incurred by the department in administering the programs prescribed in this subsection.

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- 7. To conduct public awareness programs for alternative fuels.
- 8. To provide for training for persons involved in alternative fuel activities with automobiles.
- 9. To allocate resources to reduce the cost of converting or acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and equipment as prescribed by sections 43-1026, 43-1086. 43-1128.01 and 43-1174.
- 10. To allocate resources to reduce the cost of an alternative fuel as prescribed by sections 43-1026, 43-1086, 43-1128.01 and 43-1174.
- D. The department may provide certification of alternative fuel vehicles and equipment converted or purchased in previous tax years if the taxpayer provides appropriate documentation to the department and if the department deems the documentation and certification acceptable.
- E. Tax credits or subtractions for alternative fuel vehicles authorized pursuant to state law shall only be allowed if the vehicle meets one of the following:
- 1. The vehicle ENGINE is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- 2. The vehicle ENGINE meets the requirements of the addendum to memorandum 1-A, issued by the United States environmental protection agency, as printed in the federal register, volume 62, number 207, October 27, 1997, pages 55635 through 55637.
- 3. The vehicle ENGINE is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department.
- F. The director shall report annually to the legislature on the status of the Arizona clean air fund including a report on expenditures from the fund pursuant to subsection C of this section. The report shall include a summary of alternative fuel delivery systems for which funding was provided during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall be submitted to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives no later than September 1 of each year.
- G. Monies in the Arizona clean air fund are exempt from the provisions of section 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriations. The state treasurer shall invest and divest monies in the fund pursuant to section 35-313.
- H. For the purposes of this section, "alternative fuel delivery system" means any facility that provides for the fueling of an alternative fuel vehicle.
 - Sec. 6. Section 41-2083, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 41-2083. <u>Standards for motor fuel: exceptions</u>
- A. Except as provided in subsections C, D, E, F and G of this section, a retail seller or fleet owner shall not store, sell or expose or offer for

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sale any motor fuel, kerosene, oil or other liquid or gaseous fuel or lubricating oil, lubricant, mixtures of lubricants or other similar products if the product fails to meet the standards specified in this section and in the rules adopted by the director.

- B. A person shall not misrepresent the nature, origination, quality, grade or identity of any product specified in subsection A of this section or represent the nature, origination, quality, grade or identity of such product in any manner calculated or tending to mislead or in any way deceive.
- C. After consultation with the director of the department of environmental quality, the standards and test methods for motor fuels shall be established by the director of the department of weights and measures by rule.
- D. Maximum vapor pressure for gasoline that is supplied or sold by any person and that is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles in a vehicle emissions control area as defined by section 49-541 COUNTY with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census AND ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED IN AREA A AS DEFINED IN SECTION 49-541 shall be 9.0 pounds per square inch from and after September 30 through March 31 of each year. Fuel used in motor vehicles at a manufacturer's proving ground or a motor vehicle racing event as defined by section 41-2121 is exempt from this subsection.
- E. From and after September 30 through March 31 of each year a person shall not supply or sell gasoline that exceeds the ASTM D4814 class A vapor pressure/distillation class ten volume per cent evaporated distillation temperature.
- F. Maximum vapor pressure for gasoline that is supplied or sold by any person and that is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles in a vehicle emissions control area as defined by section 49-541 A COUNTY with a population of one million two hundred thousand persons or more according to the most recent United States decennial census AND ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED IN AREA A AS DEFINED IN SECTION 49-541 shall be 7.0 pounds per square inch from and after May 31 through September 30 of each year. Fuel used in motor vehicles at a manufacturer's proving ground or a motor vehicle racing event as defined by section 41-2121 is exempt from this subsection.
- G. Exclusively for the purposes of transportation conformity and only if the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency fails to approve the applicable plan required pursuant to section 49-406, maximum vapor pressure for gasoline that is supplied or sold by any person and that is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles in area B as defined in section 49-541 shall be ten pounds per square inch from and after September 30, 1999 through March 31, 2000 and from and after

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September 30 through March 31 of each year thereafter. Fuel used in motor vehicles at a manufacturer's proving ground or a motor vehicle racing event as defined by section 41-2121 is exempt from this subsection.

- H. Notwithstanding subsections D, F and G of this section, the director of the department of weights and measures in consultation with the director of the department of environmental quality shall approve alternate fuel control measures that are submitted by manufacturers or suppliers of gasoline and that the directors determine will result in either of the following:
- 1. Motor vehicle carbon monoxide emissions that are equal to or less than emissions that result under compliance with subsection D of this section and section 41-2123. In making this determination, the director of the department of weights and measures and the director of the department of environmental quality shall compare the emissions of the alternate fuel control measure with the emissions of a fuel with a maximum vapor pressure standard as prescribed by this section and with the minimum oxygen content or percentage by volume of ethanol as prescribed by section 41-2123.
- 2. Motor vehicle non-methane hydrocarbon emissions that are equal to or less than the emissions that result under compliance with subsection F of this section. In making this determination, the director of the department of weights and measures and the director of the department of environmental quality shall compare the motor vehicle non-methane hydrocarbon emissions of the alternate fuel control measure with the motor vehicle non-methane hydrocarbon emissions of a fuel that complies with the maximum vapor pressure standard as prescribed by subsection F of this section.
- I. Any alternate fuel control measures that are approved shall not increase emissions of non-methane hydrocarbons, particulates, carbon monoxide or oxides of nitrogen. Alternate fuel control measures approved pursuant to subsection H of this section and this subsection may be used by any manufacturer or supplier of gasoline unless the approval is rescinded more than one hundred eighty days before the first day of a gasoline control period. Manufacturers and suppliers who use an approved alternate fuel control measure shall annually submit a compliance plan to the director of the department of weights and measures no later than sixty days before the first day of a gasoline control period.
- J. A person shall not sell or offer or expose for sale diesel fuel grade 1, 2 or 4 as defined in ASTM D975 that contains sulfur in excess of five hundred parts per million for use in area A as defined in section 49-541.
 - Sec. 7. Section 41-2116, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 41-2116. <u>Delinquent civil penalties and fees</u>

In addition to any other penalty, if a civil penalty or any fee due pursuant to this chapter has not been paid thirty days after the due date, the civil penalty or fee is delinquent and the department may refuse to issue

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a license OR MAY REVOKE A LICENSE pursuant to this chapter until the civil penalty or fee is paid in full.

Sec. 8. Heading change

The article heading of title 41, chapter 15, article 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, is changed from "OXYGENATED FUEL" to "MOTOR FUEL".

Sec. 9. Section 41-2121, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 41-2121. <u>Definitions</u>

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Area A" has the same meaning prescribed in section 49-541.
- 2. "Area B" means a carbon monoxide vehicle emissions control area in a county with a population in excess of four hundred thousand but fewer than one million two hundred thousand persons HAS THE SAME MEANING PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 49-541.
- 3. "Fleet owner" means a registered owner or lessee of at least twenty-five vehicles.
- 4. "Gasoline" means a volatile, highly flammable liquid mixture of hydrocarbons that does not contain more than five one-hundredths grams of lead for each United States gallon, that is produced, refined, manufactured, blended, distilled or compounded from petroleum, natural gas, oil, shale oils or coal and other flammable liquids free from undissolved water, sediment or suspended matter, with or without additives, and that is commonly used as a fuel for spark ignition internal combustion engines. Gasoline does not include diesel fuel.
- 5. "Manufacturer's proving ground" means a facility whose sole purpose is to develop complete advanced vehicles for an automotive manufacturer.
- 6. "Motor vehicle racing event" means a race that uses unlicensed vehicles that are designed and manufactured specifically for racing purposes and that is conducted on a public or private racecourse for the entertainment of the general public. A motor vehicle racing event includes practice, qualifying and demonstration laps conducted as part of the activities related to a motor vehicle race.
- 7. "Oxygenate" means any oxygen-containing ashless, organic compound, including aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers, that may be used as a fuel or as a gasoline blending component and that is approved as a blending agent under the provisions of a waiver issued by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7545(f).
- 8. "Oxygenated fuel" means an unleaded motor fuel blend that consists primarily of gasoline and at least one and one-half per cent by weight of one or more oxygenates and that has been blended consistent with the provisions of a waiver issued by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7545(f).
- 9. "Product transport TRANSFER document" means any bill of lading, loading ticket, manifest, delivery receipt, invoice or other documentation

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used on any occasion when a person transfers custody or title of motor fuel other than when motor fuel is sold or dispensed at a service station or fleet vehicle fueling facility.

- 10. "Supplier" means any person who imports gasoline into a carbon monoxide vehicle emissions control area by means of a pipeline or in truckload quantities for the person's own use within the vehicle emissions control area or any person who sells gasoline intended for ultimate consumption within a vehicle emissions control area, except that supplier does not mean a person with respect to gasoline supplied or sold by the person to another for resale to a retailer within a vehicle emissions control area or to a fleet owner for consumption within a vehicle emissions control area.
- 11. "Vehicle emissions control area" has the same meaning prescribed in section 49-541, except that such an area does not include a manufacturer's proving ground that is located in the vehicle emissions control area.
- Sec. 10. Section 41-2122, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2122. Standards for oxygenated fuel; volatility exceptions

- A. From and after September 30 through March 31 of each year, IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS AND IN ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED in area A, blends of gasoline with ethanol shall not exceed the volatility requirements prescribed by section 41-2083 and rules adopted by the director under that section. From and after September 30, 1999 through March 31, 2000 and from and after September 30 through March 31 of each year thereafter, in area B, blends of gasoline with ethanol may exceed the volatility requirements prescribed by section 41-2083 and rules adopted by the director under that section by up to one pound per square inch if the base fuel meets the requirements of ASTM D4814 and the final gasoline-ethanol blend contains at least six per cent ethanol by volume but does not exceed United States environmental protection agency waivers. For any other locations and period of time, blends of gasoline with ethanol shall meet the volatility requirements as determined by department rule.
- B. Notwithstanding subsection D of this section, the director of the department of weights and measures in consultation with the director of the department of environmental quality shall approve alternate fuel control measures that are submitted by manufacturers or suppliers of gasoline and that the directors determine will result in motor vehicle carbon monoxide emission reductions that will equal or exceed the reductions that result under subsection D of this section. In making those determinations, the directors shall compare the alternative measure against the emission reduction that would be obtained from a fuel with the maximum vapor pressure standard prescribed by subsection D of this section and the minimum oxygen standard prescribed by section 41-2123 or 41-2125. Alternative fuel control

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measures approved by the director of the department of weights and measures in consultation with the director of the department of environmental quality may be used by any manufacturer or supplier of gasoline unless the approval is rescinded by the director of the department of weights and measures at least one hundred eighty days before the beginning of any oxygenate period in the future. Manufacturers and suppliers who choose to use an approved alternate fuel control measure shall annually submit a compliance plan to the director of the department of weights and measures not later than sixty days prior to the start of the oxygenate period.

- C. From and after September 30 through March 31 of each year, all blends of gasoline with alcohol other than ethanol shall satisfy all of the requirements prescribed by section 41-2083 and rules adopted by the director under that section and the provisions of a waiver issued by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7545(f).
- Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, if the director of the department of environmental quality has previously raised the minimum oxygen content to the maximum percentage of oxygen allowed for each oxygenate as provided by section 41-2125, the designated air quality planning agency for area B has considered, analyzed and reviewed the costs and benefits of all other reasonable and available control measures in lieu of reducing volatility requirements to nine pounds per square inch and the director of the department of environmental quality finds that area B has failed to maintain the carbon monoxide national ambient air quality standards by violating the standard, beginning with the oxygenate period beginning on the following September 30 and for each oxygenate period thereafter in area B, the volatility requirements described by section 41-2083, subsection G may be reduced to nine pounds per square inch. If a violation of the carbon monoxide national ambient air quality standards is recorded after the volatility requirements have been reduced to nine pounds per square inch, the director of the department of environmental quality shall remove the one pound per square inch waiver for gasoline-ethanol blends.
- Sec. 11. Section 41-2123, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 217, section 11, is amended to read:

41-2123. Area A; sale of gasoline; oxygen content

A. From and after November 1 through March 31 of each year:

1. All leaded gasoline which is supplied or sold by any person and which is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles within a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A or which is consumed in a motor vehicle within a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A by a fleet owner shall

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contain not less than 2.7 per cent by weight of oxygen nor more than 3.7 per cent by weight of oxygen.

- 2. 1. All unleaded gasoline which THAT is supplied or sold by any person and which THAT is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles within a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A or which THAT is consumed in a motor vehicle in a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A by a fleet owner shall, for a gasoline-ethanol blend, contain not less than ten per cent by volume of ethanol nor more than the maximum percentage of oxygen allowed by provisions of a waiver issued or other limits established by the United States environmental protection agency.
- 3. 2. All unleaded gasoline which THAT is supplied or sold by any person and which THAT is intended as a final product for the fueling of motor vehicles within a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A or which THAT is consumed in a motor vehicle within a county with a population of one million two hundred thousand or more persons according to the most recent United States decennial census and any portion of a county contained in area A by a fleet owner shall, for a blend other than a gasoline-ethanol blend, contain not less than 2.7 per cent by weight of oxygen nor more than the maximum percentage of oxygen allowed by provisions of a waiver issued or other limits established by the United States environmental protection agency.
- B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, the director of the department of weights and measures in consultation with the director of the department of environmental quality shall approve alternate fuel control measures that are submitted by manufacturers or suppliers of gasoline and that the directors determine will result in motor vehicle carbon monoxide emissions that are equal to or less than emissions that result under compliance with subsection A of this section and section 41-2083. In making this determination, the director of the department of weights and measures and the director of the department of environmental quality shall compare the emissions of the alternate fuel control measure with the emissions of a fuel with a maximum vapor pressure standard as prescribed by section 41-2083 and with the minimum oxygen content or percentage by volume of ethanol as prescribed by this section.
- C. Any alternate fuel control measures that are approved shall not increase emissions of non-methane hydrocarbons, particulates, carbon monoxide or oxides of nitrogen. Alternate fuel control measures approved pursuant to subsection B of this section and this subsection may be used by any

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manufacturer or supplier of gasoline unless the approval is rescinded more than one hundred eighty days before the first day of a gasoline control period. Manufacturers and suppliers who use an approved alternate fuel control measure shall annually submit a compliance plan to the director of the department of weights and measures no later than sixty days before the first day of a gasoline control period.

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Sec. 12. Repeal

Section 41-2123, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 146, section 21, is repealed.

Sec. 13. Section 41-2124, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2124. Area A; fuel reformulation; rules

- A. From and after May 1, 1999 all gasoline produced and shipped to Maricopa county OR WITHIN THIS STATE and sold or offered for sale for use in motor vehicles IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS AND ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED in area A, subject to an appropriate waiver granted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to section 211(c)(4) of the clean air act as defined pursuant to IN section 49-401.01, shall comply with either of the following fuel reformulation options:
- 1. A gasoline that meets standards for federal phase II reformulated gasoline, as provided in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 80.41, paragraphs (a) through (h), in effect on January 1, $\frac{1997}{1999}$, and THAT meets the maximum vapor pressure requirements in section 41-2083, subsections D and F.
- 2. California phase 2 reformulated gasoline, including alternative formulations allowed by the predictive model, as adopted by the California air resources board pursuant to the California code of regulations,— title 13, sections 2261 through 2262.7 and 2265, in effect on January 1, 1997,— that meets the maximum vapor pressure requirements in section 41-2083, subsections D and F.
- B. From and after November 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001 and from the period beginning November 1 through March 31 of each subsequent year, all gasoline produced and shipped to Maricopa county OR WITHIN THIS STATE and sold or offered for sale for use in motor vehicles IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS AND ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED in area A, subject to an appropriate waiver granted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to section 211(c)(4) of the clean air act as defined pursuant to IN section 49–401.01, shall comply with standards for California phase 2 reformulated gasoline, including alternative formulations allowed by the predictive model, as adopted by the California air resources board pursuant to the California code of regulations, title 13, sections 2261 through 2262.7 and 2265, in effect on January 1, 1997, and shall meet the maximum vapor pressure requirements in section 41-2083, subsections D and F. fuel described in this subsection shall meet the requirements of section 41-2123, subsection A, paragraph $\frac{2}{3}$ 1.
- C. From November 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, and for each winter season of November through March thereafter, the director of the department

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 of weights and measures shall determine the average levels of the constituents in the gasoline sold or offered for sale in area A and shall provide the results of this determination to the director of environmental The director of environmental quality shall analyze the data provided by the director of the department of weights and measures and, no later than July 1, 2001 and each July thereafter, shall determine the average daily carbon monoxide reductions resulting from the use of the gasoline specified in subsection B of this section during the preceding winter season. If the average daily carbon monoxide reductions resulting from the use of the gasoline specified in subsection B of this section during the preceding winter season are less than ninety per cent of the goal of thirty-two tons per day in 2001, thirty-one tons per day in 2003, thirty tons per day in 2005, twenty-nine tons per day in 2007, or twenty-eight tons per day in 2009, then the DIRECTOR OF THE department of environmental quality shall immediately notify the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives.

- D. Any registered supplier or oxygenate blender, as defined in department rules, may petition the director to request that all registered suppliers or oxygenate blenders be allowed to comply with any provision of section 41-2123, subsection A, provided the petitioner can demonstrate that ethanol supply shortages are imminent.
 - E. The petition shall:
- 1. Identify specific supply conditions that will result in a shortage of ethanol.
- 2. Identify which oxygenate or oxygenates will be blended into gasoline for sale or use in area A.
- 3. Demonstrate that the alternative oxygenate blend comes closest to meeting a three and one-half per cent by weight oxygen content at reasonable cost.
- 4. Specify a time period for compliance with any provision of section 41-2123, subsection A, not to exceed sixty days.
- F. The director shall either grant or deny the petition in writing within seven days of its receipt. Any decision by the director to grant the petition shall be equally applicable to all registered suppliers or oxygenate blenders and shall not be selectively applied to any single registered supplier or oxygenate blender. The petition may be granted only if the director verifies that the basis for requesting the petition is factual.
- G. The director may reauthorize a petition if the petitioner can demonstrate that the conditions have continued. The reauthorization of a petition shall not exceed thirty days.
- H. The director OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES shall consult with the director of the department of environmental quality prior to granting, reauthorizing or denying any such petition.

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- I. From and after November 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000 $\frac{\text{of each}}{\text{year}}$, the fuels described in subsection A of this section shall meet the requirements of section 41-2123.
- J. The director of environmental quality in consultation with the director of the department of weights and measures shall adopt by rule:
 - 1. Requirements to implement subsections A through E of this section.
- 2. Requirements for record keeping, reporting and analytical methods for fuel providers to demonstrate compliance with subsections A through E of this section.
- K. This section does not apply to fuel sold for use at a motor vehicle manufacturer proving ground or at a motor vehicle racing event.
- Sec. 14. Section 41-2128, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2128. <u>Inspections</u>

- A. On request, AN INTERSTATE PIPELINE TERMINAL OR a motor fuel storage or dispensing site shall provide a product transfer document to the department. Product transfer documents may be stored off site as provided by department rule.
- B. On request, a motor fuel storage or dispensing site shall provide access to motor fuel dispensing cabinets to the department for inspection of fuel dispensing meters and blending valves.
- Sec. 15. Title 41, chapter 15, article 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 41-2129, to read:

41-2129. Diesel fuel sampling and reporting

- A. BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2000 AND ENDING ON JULY 1, 2000, AND FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JULY 1 OF EACH SUBSEQUENT YEAR, GASOLINE REFINERS AND OTHER SUPPLIERS OF DIESEL FUEL THAT IS SUPPLIED OR SOLD AND INTENDED AS A FINAL PRODUCT FOR THE FUELING OF DIESEL VEHICLES IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS AND ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED IN AREA A SHALL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BY THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF EACH MONTH THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF DIESEL FUEL SHIPPED TO OR PRODUCED IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS AND TO ANY PORTION OF A COUNTY CONTAINED IN AREA A DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH. REFINERS AND OTHER SUPPLIERS OF DIESEL FUEL SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL REPORT BY BATCH AS FOLLOWS:
 - SULFUR CONTENT.
 - 2. AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONTENT.
 - 3. CETANE NUMBER.
 - 4. SPECIFIC GRAVITY.
 - 5. AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE GRAVITY.
- 6. THE TEMPERATURES AT WHICH TEN PER CENT, FIFTY PER CENT AND NINETY PER CENT OF THE DIESEL FUEL BOILED OFF DURING DISTILLATION.

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- B. THE REPORT PRESCRIBED BY THIS SECTION SHALL BE ON A FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE DIRECTOR AND SHALL CONTAIN A CERTIFICATION OF TRUTHFULNESS AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA SUBMITTED. THE REPORT SHALL BE SIGNED BY A CORPORATE OFFICER WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OPERATIONS AT THE FACILITY THAT PRODUCES OR SUPPLIES THE DIESEL FUEL.
- C. THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SHALL REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE SIX MONTH SAMPLING AND REPORTING PERIOD PRESCRIBED BY SUBSECTION A TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BY OCTOBER 1 OF EACH YEAR FOLLOWING THE REPORTING PERIOD.
- Sec. 16. Section 41-2132, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2132. Stage I and stage II vapor recovery systems

- A. A person shall not offer for sale, sell, install or use a new or rebuilt gasoline vapor recovery system, or any of its component parts, unless the system has been certified by the California air resources board pursuant to California health and safety code sections 41950 through 41962 in effect on January 1, 1998,— and is clearly identified by a permanent identification of the certified manufacturer or rebuilder. The department of weights and measures shall maintain and keep current a list of those design and performance standards for stage I and stage II vapor recovery systems certified by the California air resources board. Only those systems so certified shall be used in this state.
- B. For gasoline dispensing sites with a throughput of over ten thousand gallons per month in area A or area B as defined in section 49-541, AND BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2001 FOR GASOLINE DISPENSING SITES WITH A THROUGHPUT OF OVER TEN THOUSAND GALLONS PER MONTH IN AREA A BUT OUTSIDE OF THE PHOENIX AREA MARICOPA COUNTY OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA AS PRESCRIBED IN 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS SECTION 81.303, a person shall not transfer or allow the transfer of gasoline into storage tanks at gasoline dispensing sites unless the storage tank is equipped with either of the following:
- 1. A stage I vapor collection system consisting of a vapor-tight return line from the storage tank or its vent to the gasoline transport vehicle.
- 2. A properly installed on-site vapor control system connected to a vapor collection system.
- C. In an ozone nonattainment area designated as moderate, serious, severe or extreme by the United States environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act, area A or other geographical area as provided in subsection I, an owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing site shall not transfer or allow the transfer of gasoline into a motor vehicle fuel tank at a gasoline dispensing site unless the gasoline dispensing site is equipped with a stage II vapor collection system. This subsection does not apply to gasoline dispensing sites with a throughput of less than ten

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thousand gallons per month, or to a gasoline dispensing site with a throughput of less than fifty thousand gallons per month in the case of an independent small business marketer of gasoline as defined in section 324 of the clean air act or to a gasoline dispensing site that is located on a manufacturer's proving ground. BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2001, THIS SUBSECTION APPLIES TO GASOLINE DISPENSING SITES THAT ARE LOCATED WITHIN AREA A BUT OUTSIDE THE PHOENIX AREA MARICOPA COUNTY OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA AS DEFINED IN 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS SECTION 81.303.

- D. An owner or operator of a gasoline storage tank, gasoline transport vehicle or gasoline dispensing site subject to stage I or stage II vapor collection requirements shall comply with the following:
- 1. Install all necessary stage I and stage II vapor collection and control systems and make any modifications necessary to comply with the requirements.
- 2. Provide adequate training and written instructions to the operator of the affected gasoline dispensing site and the gasoline transport vehicle.
- 3. Replace, repair or modify any worn or ineffective component or design element to ensure the vapor-tight integrity and efficiency of the stage I and stage II vapor collection systems.
- 4. Connect and ensure proper operation of the stage I and stage II vapor collection systems whenever gasoline is being loaded, unloaded or dispensed.
- E. Before the initial installation or modification of any stage I or stage II recovery system, the owner or operator of a gasoline storage tank, gasoline transport vehicle or gasoline dispensing site shall obtain a plan review and approval from the department. Application for the plan review and approval shall be on forms prescribed and provided by the department.
- F. The operator or each gasoline dispensing site using a stage II vapor recovery system shall conspicuously post operating instructions for the system in the gasoline or oxygenated fuel dispensing area. The instructions shall clearly describe how to fuel vehicles correctly with the vapor recovery nozzles used at the station and shall include a warning that topping off may result in spillage or recirculation of gasoline or oxygenated fuel and is prohibited.
- G. The department of weights and measures in consultation with the department of environmental quality and the state fire marshal shall establish by rule standards for the installation and operation of stage I and stage II vapor recovery systems. The department of weights and measures shall establish by rule plan review and approval fees. In establishing those rules and standards, the director shall consider requirements in other states to assure that only state of the art technology is used.
- H. Approval of a stage I or stage II vapor collection system by the department does not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to

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comply with other applicable statutes, codes and rules pertaining to fire prevention, environmental quality and safety matters.

- I. Any county, city or town outside an ozone nonattainment area designated as moderate, serious or severe by the environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act or outside of area A as defined in section 49-541 may require gasoline dispensing sites with a throughput greater than ten thousand gallons per month or fifty thousand gallons per month in the case of an independent small business marketer of gasoline as defined in section 324 of the clean air act to install, operate and maintain stage II vapor collection systems in accordance with this section. For a county, city or town considering the adoption of a resolution to require stage II vapor collection systems within its jurisdiction and on request, the department of environmental quality shall provide technical assistance in evaluating the air quality in that county, city or town and shall provide final review and approval of an adopted resolution.
- J. A county board of supervisors or governing body of a city or town shall submit a resolution approved by the department of environmental quality to the director of the department of weights and measures requesting the imposition of the requirements for stage II vapor collection systems within its jurisdiction.
- K. The director shall adopt, by rule, compliance schedules for gasoline dispensing sites located within the jurisdiction requesting stage II vapor collection system requirements no later than twelve months after receipt of the resolution from the county board of supervisors or governing board of a city or town. All gasoline dispensing sites other than those that are exempt pursuant to subsection C shall be required to comply with stage II vapor collection system rules within twenty-four months after the rules have been filed with the secretary of state.
- L. A county board of supervisors or governing body of a city or town that adopts the requirements for stage II vapor collection systems may repeal those requirements by adopting a resolution to remove the imposition of those requirements within its jurisdiction unless the county, city or town is in an ozone nonattainment area that has since been designated as moderate, serious or severe by the United States environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act. On receipt of the resolution, the director of the department of weights and measures shall consult with the director of the department of environmental quality to verify that a county, city or town is outside of an ozone nonattainment area designated as moderate, serious or severe by the United States environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act. After consultation with the department of environmental quality, the director of the department of weights and measures shall revise the rules to repeal the requirements for stage II vapor collection systems within that jurisdiction as soon as practicable.

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Sec. 17. Section 41-2133, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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41-2133. <u>Compliance schedules</u>

Notwithstanding section 41-2132, subsection K relating to schedules of compliance:

- 1. Gasoline dispensing facilities located in an ozone nonattainment area designated as moderate, SERIOUS OR SEVERE by the United States environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act, IN AREA A or IN ANY other geographical area as provided in section 41-2132, subsection I, for which construction began after the certification of rules adopted pursuant to section 41-2132 shall be constructed to include stage I and stage II systems that meet the minimum standards set forth in this chapter and department rules.
- 2. All gasoline dispensing sites located in an ozone nonattainment area designated as moderate, SERIOUS OR SEVERE by the United States environmental protection agency under section 107(d) of the clean air act, IN AREA A or IN ANY other geographical area as provided in section 41-2132, subsection I, that begin underground storage tank replacement and that apply for a permit pursuant to title 49, chapter 3, article 3 or 5 on or after September 30, 1992 shall be in compliance within six months after the effective date of the rules adopted pursuant to section 41-2132. Compliance with this article is a condition of the permit.
- Sec. 18. Section 41-2134, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2134. <u>Stage II rule effectiveness; enhanced enforcement</u>

The director shall adopt rules to:

- 1. Enhance enforcement of the department's stage II vapor recovery program. The enforcement shall be enhanced through programs that may include increased frequency of or targeting of inspections, increased sampling frequency, use of portable analyzers or any other technique.
- 2. ESTABLISH STANDARDS AND FEES FOR REQUIRED INSPECTIONS OF VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS.
- Sec. 19. Section 41-2501, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-2501. Applicability

- A. This chapter applies only to procurements initiated after January 1, 1985 unless the parties agree to its application to procurements initiated before that date.
- B. This chapter applies to every expenditure of public monies, including federal assistance monies except as otherwise specified in section 41-2637, by this state, acting through a state governmental unit as defined in this chapter, under any contract, except that this chapter does not apply to either grants or contracts between this state and its political subdivisions or other governments, except as provided in article 10 of this chapter. This chapter also applies to the disposal of state materials.

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Nothing in this chapter or in rules adopted under this chapter shall prevent any state governmental unit or political subdivision from complying with the terms and conditions of any grant, gift, bequest or cooperative agreement.

- C. All political subdivisions and other local public agencies of this state may adopt all or any part of this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- D. The Arizona board of regents, the legislative and judicial branches of state government and the state compensation fund are not subject to the provisions of this chapter except as prescribed in subsection E of this section.
- E. The Arizona board of regents and the judicial branch shall adopt rules prescribing procurement policies and procedures for themselves and institutions under their jurisdiction. The rules must be substantially equivalent to the policies and procedures prescribed in this chapter.
- F. The Arizona state lottery commission is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for procurement relating to the design and operation of the lottery or purchase of lottery equipment, tickets and related materials. The executive director of the Arizona state lottery commission shall adopt rules substantially equivalent to the policies and procedures in this chapter for procurement relating to the design and operation of the lottery or purchase of lottery equipment, tickets or related materials. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- G. The Arizona health care cost containment system administration is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for provider contracts pursuant to section 36-2904, subsection A and contracts for goods and services including program contractor contracts pursuant to title 36, chapter 29, articles 2 and 3. All other procurement, including contracts for the statewide administrator of the program pursuant to section 36-2903, subsection C, shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- H. Arizona industries for the blind is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for purchases of finished goods from members of national industries for the blind and for purchases of raw materials for use in the manufacture of products for sale pursuant to section 41-1972. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- I. Arizona correctional industries is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for purchases of raw materials, components and supplies that are used in the manufacture or production of goods or services for sale entered into pursuant to section 41-1622. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- J. The state transportation board and the director of the department of transportation are exempt from the provisions of this chapter other than section 41-2586 for the procurement of construction or reconstruction, including engineering services, of transportation facilities or highway facilities.

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- K. The Arizona highways magazine is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for contracts for the production, promotion, distribution and sale of the magazine and related products and for contracts for sole source creative works entered into pursuant to section 28-7314, subsection A, paragraph 5. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- L. The secretary of state is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for contracts entered into pursuant to section 41-1012 to publish and sell the administrative code. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- M. The provisions of this chapter are not applicable to contracts for professional witnesses if the purpose of such contracts is to provide for professional services or testimony relating to an existing or probable judicial proceeding in which this state is or may become a party or to contract for special investigative services for law enforcement purposes.
- N. The head of any state governmental unit, in relation to any contract exempted by this section from the provisions of this chapter, has the same authority to adopt rules, procedures or policies as is delegated to the director pursuant to this chapter.
- 0. Agreements negotiated by legal counsel representing this state in settlement of litigation or threatened litigation are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- P. The provisions of this chapter are not applicable to contracts entered into by the department of economic security with a provider licensed or certified by an agency of this state to provide child day care services or with a provider of family foster care pursuant to section 8-503 or 36-554, to contracts entered into with area agencies on aging created pursuant to the older Americans act of 1965 (P.L. 89-73; 79 Stat. 218; 42 United States Code section 3001 through 3058ee) or to contracts for services pursuant to title 36, chapter 29, article 2.
- Q. The department of health services may not require that persons with whom it contracts follow the provisions of this chapter for the purposes of subcontracts entered into for the provision of the following:
 - 1. Mental health services pursuant to section 36-189, subsection B.
- 2. Services for the seriously mentally ill pursuant to title 36, chapter 5, article 10.
 - 3. Drug and alcohol services pursuant to section 36-141.
- 4. Domestic violence services pursuant to title 36, chapter 30, article 1.
- R. The department of health services is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for contracts for services of physicians at the Arizona state hospital.
- S. Contracts for goods and services approved by the fund manager of the public safety personnel retirement system are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

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- T. The Arizona department of agriculture is exempt from this chapter with respect to contracts for private labor and equipment to effect cotton or cotton stubble plow-up pursuant to rules adopted under title 3, chapter 2, article 1. On or before September 1 each year the director of the Arizona department of agriculture shall establish and announce costs for each acre of cotton or cotton stubble to be abated by private contractors.
- U. The state parks board is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for purchases of guest supplies and items for resale such as food, linens, gift items, sundries, furniture, china, glassware and utensils for the facilities located in the Tonto natural bridge state park.
- V. The Arizona state parks board is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for the purchase, production, promotion, distribution and sale of publications, souvenirs and sundry items obtained and produced for resale.
- W. The Arizona state schools for the deaf and the blind are exempt from the provisions of this chapter when purchasing products through a cooperative that is organized and operates in accordance with state law if such products are not available on a statewide contract and are related to the operation of the schools or are products for which special discounts are offered for educational institutions.
- X. Expenditures of monies in the morale, welfare and recreational fund established by section 26-153 are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- Y. The state department of corrections is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for purchases of food commodities to be used in the preparation of meals for inmates. All other procurement shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- Z. The department of environmental quality is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for contracting for services relating to the implementation of the water quality assurance revolving fund program established pursuant to title 49, chapter 2, article 5 INCLUDING GOODS AND SERVICES. TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE, THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SHALL FOLLOW PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTING THAT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT TO THE PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THIS CHAPTER INCLUDING COMPETITIVE BIDDING. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR DISPUTES OR CLAIMS RELATING TO CONTRACTING PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION IS AS PRESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 9 OF THIS CHAPTER AND THE RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THAT ARTICLE. All other procurement by the department shall be as prescribed by this chapter.
- AA. The motor vehicle division of the department of transportation is exempt from the provisions of this chapter for third party authorizations pursuant to title 28, chapter 13, only if all of the following conditions exist:
- 1. The division does not pay any public monies to an authorized third party.
 - 2. Exclusivity is not granted to an authorized third party.

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- 3. The director has complied with the requirements prescribed in title 28, chapter 13 in selecting an authorized third party.
- BB. This section does not exempt third party authorizations pursuant to title 28, chapter 13 from any other applicable law.
- Sec. 20. Section 43-1026, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1026. <u>Subtraction for alternative fuel vehicles and</u> equipment; computing amount; definitions

- A. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 1993, in computing Arizona adjusted gross income a taxpayer may subtract an amount equal to the sum of the following:
- 1. Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price paid for one or more new alternative fuel vehicles purchased for use in this state, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than ten thousand dollars with respect to each vehicle. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the vehicle is purchased, except that if title to the vehicle is conveyed to another person as defined in section 43-104, the subtraction is not allowed for any subsequent taxable year. The subtraction under this paragraph is not allowed with respect to purchasing a used alternative fuel vehicle.
- 2. The cost of converting one or more conventional vehicles for use in this state to operate on an alternative fuel, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than five thousand dollars with respect to each vehicle. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the vehicle is converted, except that if title to the vehicle is conveyed to another person as defined in section 43-104, the subtraction is not allowed for any subsequent taxable year.
- 3. The purchase price of refueling equipment, including storage tanks, for installation on the taxpayer's property in this state for the taxpayer's use, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than five thousand dollars. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the equipment is installed.
- 4. Fifty per cent of the interest paid or accrued during the taxable year on indebtedness incurred by the individual to purchase for private noncommercial use one or more new alternative fuel vehicles, to convert for private noncommercial use one or more conventional vehicles to operate on an alternative fuel or to both purchase and convert such vehicles for private noncommercial use.
- B. The subtraction allowed by this section is not considered to be a double deduction for any purpose under this title.

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- C. A subtraction under this section is in addition to a credit under section 43-1086. The total amount of a subtraction, a credit and any grant made pursuant to section 41-1516 for a single vehicle is limited to the amount of the incremental cost of the alternative fuel vehicle compared to the same vehicle using conventional fuel.
 - D. For purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Alternative fuel" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) Electricity.
 - (e) Solar energy.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
- (g) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (h) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 2. "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle that is registered and titled in this state for operation on the highways and that is primarily propelled by an alternative fuel but does not include such vehicles as a golf cart or implement of husbandry, as defined in section 28-101, a motorized wheelchair as defined in section 28-601 or a vehicle, such as a forklift, that is not designed primarily for operation on highways.

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An alternative fuel vehicle that is powered by electricity may include an on board auxiliary motor that is designed and used to recharge batteries.

Sec. 21. Section 43-1086, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1086. <u>Credit for alternative fuel vehicles and equipment:</u> <u>definitions</u>

- A. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, and before January 1, 2002, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or enters into a lease, for a duration of at least three years, one or more new alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, who incurs expenses during the taxable year for converting one or more conventional vehicles for use in this state to operate on an alternative fuel or who purchases an alternative fuel delivery system, including storage tanks, for installation on one or more properties located in this state for the taxpayer's use.
 - B. The amount of the credit is equal to the following:
- 1. If purchased, leased as bi-fuel or converted to bi-fuel operation in taxable years 1998 through 2001, one thousand dollars per purchase, lease or conversion.
- 2. If purchased, leased as dedicated or converted to dedicated operation in taxable years 1998 through 2001, two thousand dollars per purchase, lease as dedicated or conversion.
- C. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997 and before January 1, 2002, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who incurs expenses during the tax year for constructing or operating a fueling station in this state that is capable of dispensing an alternative fuel to an alternative fuel vehicle. The amount of the credit is equal to the following:
- 1. If for a station that is accessible to the general public or if for a station that is dispensing a renewable fuel, fifty per cent of the costs incurred, up to a maximum of four hundred thousand dollars.
- 2. If for a station that does not comply with paragraph 1 of this subsection, twenty-five per cent of the costs incurred, up to a maximum of two hundred thousand dollars.
- D. A credit under this section is in addition to a subtraction under section 43-1026.
- E. If the allowable credit exceeds the taxes otherwise due under this title on the claimant's income, or if there are no taxes due under this title, the amount of the credit not used to offset taxes under this title may be carried forward to the next five consecutive taxable years as a credit against subsequent years' income tax liability.
- F. Co-owners of a business, including partners in a partnership and shareholders of an S corporation as defined in section 1361 of the internal revenue code, may each claim only the pro rata share of the credit allowed

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under this section based on the ownership interest. The total of the credits allowed all such owners may not exceed the amount that would have been allowed for a sole owner of the business.

- G. A person who receives a grant pursuant to section 41-1516 is not eligible to claim a credit pursuant to this section for the amount of the grant. If the cost of the alternative fuel delivery system exceeds the amount of the grant, a person may claim a credit for the amount in excess of the amount of the grant not to exceed the limits imposed by this section.
 - H. For purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Alternative fuel" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) Electricity.
 - (e) Solar energy.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
- (g) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (h) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 2. "Alternative fuel delivery system" means any facility that provides for the fueling of an alternative fuel vehicle.

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- 3. "Bi-fuel" or "bi-fuel vehicle" means a vehicle that is capable of operating on both gasoline or an alternative fuel but does not include a vehicle that is capable of operating on a mixture of two or more fuel types.
- 4. "Dedicated vehicle" means a vehicle that is capable of operating only on a single alternative fuel.
- Sec. 22. Section 43-1086.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1086.01. <u>Credit for alternative fuel vehicles based on emissions levels; definition</u>

- A. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 1998 and before January 1, 2012, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or leases, for a period of at least three years, one or more original equipment manufactured alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, in an amount equal to the following:
- 1. Fifty per cent of the incremental cost of a low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 2. Seventy-five per cent of the incremental cost of an ultralow or inherently low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 3. Ninety per cent of the incremental cost of a zero emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- B. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2020, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or leases, for a period of at least three years, one or more original equipment manufactured alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, in an amount equal to the following:
- 1. Twenty-five per cent of the incremental cost of a low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 2. Fifty per cent of the incremental cost of an ultralow or inherently low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 3. Seventy-five per cent of the incremental cost of a zero emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- C. The tax credit taken pursuant to this section is allowed only if the vehicle is certified to meet the United States environmental protection agency emission standards for the particular type of vehicle for which the credit is claimed as prescribed by 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- D. The taxpayer is responsible for maintaining the factory or dealer invoice stating the incremental cost difference of the alternative fuel low, inherently low, zero or ultralow emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled low emission vehicle. For a vehicle that is leased, the lessor may claim the credit and the lessee is not eligible to claim the

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credit if the credit amount is fully deducted from the manufacturer's base retail price for the life of the vehicle.

- E. If the allowable credit exceeds the taxes otherwise due under this title on the claimant's income, or if there are no taxes due under this title, the amount of the credit not used to offset taxes under this title may be carried forward to the next five consecutive taxable years as a credit against subsequent years' income tax liability.
- F. Co-owners of a business, including partners in a partnership and shareholders of an S corporation as defined in section 1361 of the internal revenue code may each claim only the pro rata share of the credit allowed under this section based on the ownership interest. The total of the credits allowed all such owners may not exceed the amount that would have been allowed for a sole owner of the business.
- G. For purposes of this section "alternative fuel delivery system" has the same meaning prescribed in section 43-1086.
- Sec. 23. Section 43-1128.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1128.01. <u>Subtraction for alternative fuel vehicles and equipment; computing amount; definitions</u>

- A. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 1993, in computing Arizona taxable income a taxpayer may subtract an amount equal to the sum of the following:
- 1. Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price paid for one or more new alternative fuel vehicles purchased for use in this state, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than ten thousand dollars with respect to each vehicle. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the vehicle is purchased, except that if title to the vehicle is conveyed to another person as defined in section 43-104, the subtraction is not allowed for any subsequent taxable year. The subtraction under this paragraph is not allowed with respect to purchasing a used alternative fuel vehicle.
- 2. The cost of converting one or more conventional vehicles for use in this state to operate on an alternative fuel, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than five thousand dollars with respect to each vehicle. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the vehicle is converted, except that if title to the vehicle is conveyed to another person as defined in section 43-104, the subtraction is not allowed for any subsequent taxable year.
- 3. The purchase price of refueling equipment, including storage tanks, for installation on the taxpayer's property in this state for the taxpayer's use, exclusive of taxes, interest and other finance charges, but not more than five thousand dollars. One-third of the subtraction shall be allocated

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and applied to each of three consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the equipment is installed.

- B. The subtraction allowed by this section is not considered to be a double deduction for any purpose under this title.
- C. A subtraction under this section is in addition to a credit under section 43-1174. The total amount of a subtraction, a credit and any grant made pursuant to section 41-1516 for a single vehicle is limited to the amount of the incremental cost of the alternative fuel vehicle compared to the same vehicle using conventional fuel.
 - D. For purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Alternative fuel" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) Electricity.
 - (e) Solar energy.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
- (g) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (h) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 2. "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle that is registered and titled in this state for operation on the highways and that is primarily propelled by an alternative fuel but does not include such

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vehicles as a golf cart or implement of husbandry, as defined in section 28-101, a motorized wheelchair as defined in section 28-601 or a vehicle, such as a forklift, that is not designed primarily for operation on highways. An alternative fuel vehicle that is powered by electricity may include an on board auxiliary motor that is designed and used to recharge batteries.

Sec. 24. Section 43-1174, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1174. <u>Credit for alternative fuel vehicles and equipment;</u> definitions

- A. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997 and before January 1, 2002, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or enters into a lease, for a duration of at least three years, one or more new alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, who incurs expenses during the tax year for converting one or more conventional vehicles for use in this state to operate on an alternative fuel or who purchases an alternative fuel delivery system, including storage tanks, for installation on one or more properties located in this state for the taxpayer's use.
 - B. The amount of the credit is equal to the following:
- 1. If purchased, leased as bi-fuel or converted to bi-fuel operation in taxable years 1998 through 2001, one thousand dollars per purchase, lease or conversion.
- 2. If purchased, leased as dedicated or converted to dedicated operation in taxable years 1998 through 2001, two thousand dollars per purchase, lease as dedicated or conversion.
- C. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997 and before January 1, 2002, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who incurs expenses during the tax year for constructing or operating a fueling station in this state that is capable of dispensing an alternative fuel to an alternative fuel vehicle. The amount of the credit is equal to the following:
- 1. If for a station that is accessible to the general public or if for a station that is dispensing a renewable fuel, fifty per cent of the costs incurred, up to a maximum of four hundred thousand dollars.
- 2. If for a station that does not comply with paragraph 1 of this subsection, twenty-five per cent of the costs incurred, up to a maximum of two hundred thousand dollars.
- D. A credit under this section is in addition to a subtraction under section 43-1128.01.
- E. If the allowable credit exceeds the taxes otherwise due under this title on the claimant's income, or if there are no taxes due under this title, the amount of the credit not used to offset taxes under this title may be carried forward to the next five consecutive taxable years as a credit against subsequent years' income tax liability.

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- F. Co-owners of a business, including corporate partners in a partnership, may each claim only the pro rata share of the credit allowed under this section based on the ownership interest. The total of the credits allowed all such owners may not exceed the amount that would have been allowed for a sole owner of the business.
 - G. For purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Alternative fuel" means:
 - (a) Liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (b) Natural gas.
 - (c) Hydrogen.
 - (d) Electricity.
 - (e) Solar energy.
- (f) Only for vehicles that use alcohol fuels before the effective date of this amendment to this section, alcohol fuels that contain not less than eighty-five per cent alcohol by volume.
- (g) An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (i) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (ii) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (iii) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- (h) A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.
- 2. "Alternative fuel delivery system" means any facility that provides for the fueling of an alternative fuel vehicle.
- 3. "Bi-fuel" or "bi-fuel vehicle" means a vehicle that is capable of operating on both gasoline or an alternative fuel but does not include a vehicle that is capable of operating on a mixture of two or more fuel types.
- 4. "Dedicated vehicle" means a vehicle that is capable of operating only on a single alternative fuel.

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Sec. 25. Section 43-1174.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1174.01. <u>Credit for alternative fuel vehicles based on emissions levels; definition</u>

- A. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 1998 and before January 1, 2012, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or leases, for a period of at least three years, one or more original equipment manufactured alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, in an amount equal to the following:
- 1. Fifty per cent of the incremental cost of a low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 2. Seventy-five per cent of the incremental cost of an ultralow or inherently low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 3. Ninety per cent of the incremental cost of a zero emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- B. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2020, a credit against the taxes imposed by this title is allowed to each taxpayer who purchases or leases, for a period of at least three years, one or more original equipment manufactured alternative fuel vehicles for use in this state, in an amount equal to the following:
- 1. Twenty-five per cent of the incremental cost of a low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 2. Fifty per cent of the incremental cost of an ultralow or inherently low emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- 3. Seventy-five per cent of the incremental cost of a zero emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled vehicle.
- C. The tax credit taken pursuant to this section is allowed only if the vehicle is certified to meet the United States environmental protection agency emission standards for the particular type of vehicle for which the credit is claimed as prescribed by 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- D. The taxpayer is responsible for maintaining the factory or dealer invoice stating the incremental cost difference of the alternative fuel low or ultralow emission vehicle over and above the cost of a conventionally fueled low emission vehicle. For a vehicle that is leased, the lessor may claim the credit and the lessee is not eligible to claim the credit if the credit amount is fully deducted from the manufacturer's base retail price for the life of the vehicle.
- E. If the allowable credit exceeds the taxes otherwise due under this title on the claimant's income, or if there are no taxes due under this title, the amount of the credit not used to offset taxes under this title may

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 be carried forward to the next five consecutive taxable years as a credit against subsequent years' income tax liability.

- F. Co-owners of a business, including partners in a partnership and shareholders of an S corporation as defined in section 1361 of the internal revenue code, may each claim only the pro rata share of the credit allowed under this section based on the ownership interest. The total of the credits allowed all such owners may not exceed the amount that would have been allowed for a sole owner of the business.
- G. For purposes of this section "alternative fuel delivery system" has the same meaning prescribed in section 43-1086.
 - Sec. 26. Section 49-105, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-105. Annual report on violations and enforcement

Not later than December 1 of each year the director shall submit to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate a report listing the following information for the preceding fiscal year ending June 30:

- 1. The number of site or facility inspections conducted pursuant to chapters 2 and 5 of this title, including information on the reasons for and nature of such inspections.
- 2. The number of permits or approvals issued pursuant to chapters 2 and 5 of this title.
- 3. The names of all persons who were found THE SUBJECT OF AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION by THE department inspectors to be in AS A RESULT OF A violation of any provision of chapter 2 or 5 of this title, including any rules, permits, orders or conditions of approval issued under those chapters.
- 4. A brief description of the number and nature of violations committed by each person named under paragraph 3 and a description of any enforcement action taken in response to the violations.
- 5. A summary of all administrative penalties assessed pursuant to enforcement of the federal safe drinking water act and the violations of that act.
- Sec. 27. Title 49, chapter 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding article 1.1, to read:

ARTICLE 1.1. BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM

49-211. <u>Definitions</u>

IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

1. "CERCLA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM" MEANS THE PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE BROWNFIELDS ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE TO PROVIDE LOAN ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS TO REMEDIATE CONTAMINATION AT ELIGIBLE SITES AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 104(d)(1) OF CERCLA, 40 CFR PARTS 31, 35 AND 300 AND APPLICABLE

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 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM.

- 2. "ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES" MEANS NON-TIME CRITICAL REMOVALS AS DEFINED BY SECTION 101(23) OF CERCLA AND INCLUDE REQUIRED ENGINEERING EVALUATIONS, COST ANALYSIS OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS AND REASONABLE AND NECESSARY SITE MONITORING ACTIVITIES DURING THE REMEDIATION.
- 3. "ELIGIBLE BORROWER" MEANS A PERSON ACCEPTED INTO THE DEPARTMENT'S VOLUNTARY REMEDIATION PROGRAM EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SECTION 49-212.
- 4. "ELIGIBLE SITE" MEANS A SITE THAT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED INTO THE DEPARTMENT'S VOLUNTARY REMEDIATION PROGRAM AND THAT IS WITHIN AN AREA DESIGNATED IN A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THAT IS EITHER:
- (a) A SITE THAT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE AN ACTUAL RELEASE OR SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A RELEASE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
- (b) A SITE THAT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE AN ACTUAL RELEASE OR SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A RELEASE OF A POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT THAT MAY PRESENT AN IMMINENT AND SUBSTANTIAL DANGER TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR WELFARE.

49-212. <u>Brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund program;</u> eligibility; program termination

- A. SUBJECT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE DIRECTOR, THE DEPARTMENT MAY IMPLEMENT A BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM. IF IMPLEMENTED PURSUANT TO A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE DIRECTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT THE BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CERCLA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM.
 - B. THE DIRECTOR MAY:
- 1. ENTER INTO LOAN AGREEMENTS, AS DEEMED APPROPRIATE, WITH ELIGIBLE BORROWERS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES AT ELIGIBLE SITES.
- 2. APPLY FOR, ACCEPT AND ADMINISTER GRANTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FROM OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES FOR THE BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM.
 - 3. ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM.
- 4. ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 49-1203 TO PERFORM ANY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FUND MANAGER PURSUANT TO THE CERCLA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM.
- 5. ASSESS FEES TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM CONSISTENT WITH ANY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.
- C. LOAN RECIPIENTS SHALL PERFORM REMOVAL ACTIONS THAT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE VOLUNTARY REMEDIATION PROGRAM, THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN, THE CERCLA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM AND THIS

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ARTICLE. TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ELIMINATE DUPLICATIVE REQUIREMENTS AMONG THE PROGRAMS.

- D. THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROGRAM:
- 1. A SITE LISTED OR PROPOSED FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.
- 2. A SITE AT WHICH A REMOVAL ACTION MUST BE TAKEN WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF RECEIPT OF THE LOAN APPLICATION.
- 3. A SITE WHERE A FEDERAL OR STATE AGENCY IS PLANNING OR CONDUCTING A RESPONSE OR ENFORCEMENT ACTION.
- 4. A SITE WHICH HAS BEEN TERMINATED FROM OR HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPTED INTO THE DEPARTMENT'S VOLUNTARY REMEDIATION PROGRAM.
- E. BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND MONIES MAY BE LOANED TO A PERSON WHO IS AN OWNER OR OPERATOR OF AN ELIGIBLE SITE TO BE REMEDIATED ONLY IF THE DEPARTMENT CAN DETERMINE THAT THE OWNER OR OPERATOR WOULD FALL UNDER A STATUTORY EXEMPTION FROM CERCLA LIABILITY OR THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WOULD USE ITS ENFORCEMENT DISCRETION AND NOT PURSUE THE OWNER OR OPERATOR UNDER CERCLA AS ALLOWED UNDER THE APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GUIDANCE. THE INITIAL FINDINGS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT DO NOT LIMIT THE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR THE DEPARTMENT.
- F. BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND MONIES SHALL NOT BE LOANED TO A PERSON WHO IS A GENERATOR OR TRANSPORTER OF CONTAMINATION AT THE SITE SUBJECT TO THE LOAN REQUEST.
- G. THE DIRECTOR, THROUGH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MAY TAKE ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ENFORCE THE LOAN CONTRACT AND ACHIEVE REPAYMENT OF LOANS PROVIDED UNDER THIS ARTICLE.
- H. THE PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY THIS ARTICLE ENDS ON JULY 1, 2009 PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-3102.
 - 49-213. Brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund
- A. THE BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND IS ESTABLISHED TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE DIRECTOR. THE FUND CONSISTS OF MONIES FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:
 - 1. MONIES APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
 - 2. MONIES RECEIVED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- 3. MONIES RECEIVED FROM LOAN RECIPIENTS AND LOAN REPAYMENTS, INTEREST AND PENALTIES.
- 4. INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME RECEIVED FROM INVESTING MONIES IN THE FUND.
- 5. GIFTS, GRANTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SOURCE.
- B. MONIES IN THE FUND MAY BE USED FOR THE PURPOSES PROVIDED IN SECTION 49-212, EXCEPT THAT MONIES SHALL NOT BE USED FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

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- 1. TO CONDUCT ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES PRELIMINARY TO REMEDIATION INCLUDING SITE ASSESSMENT, SITE IDENTIFICATION AND SITE CHARACTERIZATION.
 - 2. TO CLEAN UP PRODUCTS THAT ARE PART OF A BUILDING STRUCTURE.
- 3. TO CLEAN UP SITES CONTAMINATED WITH PETROLEUM PRODUCTS UNLESS THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE CO-MINGLED WITH A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT.
- 4. TO PERFORM DEVELOPMENT OR OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT ARE NOT REMOVAL ACTIONS.
- C. THE DEPARTMENT MAY USE MONIES IN THE FUND FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S COSTS IN ADMINISTERING THIS PROGRAM.
- D. DISBURSEMENT OF MONIES FROM THE FUND PURSUANT TO A LOAN AGREEMENT UNDER THIS ARTICLE IS NOT SUBJECT TO TITLE 41, CHAPTER 23.
- E. MONIES IN THE FUND ARE CONTINUOUSLY APPROPRIATED AND ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35-190, RELATING TO LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS.
 - Sec. 28. Section 49-281, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-281. <u>Definitions</u>

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Applicant" means any individual, employee, officer, managing body, trust, firm, joint stock company, consortium, public or private corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, OR association, this state, a political subdivision of this state, or a commission or OF the United States government or a federal facility, an interstate body or any other entity that applies for a settlement under either section 49-292.01 or 49-292.02.
- 2. "Community" means the broad spectrum of persons determined by the director to be within an existing or proposed site placed on the registry pursuant to section 49-287.01.
- 3. "Community involvement area" means the geographical area that is within a site placed on the registry pursuant to section 49-287.01 and additional geographic areas as found appropriate in the director's discretion.
- 4. "Dispose" means the deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any pollutant into or on any land or water so that the pollutant or any constituent of the pollutant may enter the environment or be discharged into any waters, including aguifers.
- 5. "Eligible party" means a person who enters into a written agreement with the director to implement and complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study with respect to a site or portion of a site that was on the annual priority list on May 1, 1997.
- 6. "Facility" means any land, building, installation, structure, equipment, device, conveyance, area, source, activity or practice.

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- 7. "Fund" means the water quality assurance revolving fund established by section 49-282.
- 8. "Hazardous substance" has the same meaning as prescribed in section 49-201,— but does not include petroleum as defined in section 49-1001, except to the extent that a constituent of petroleum is subject to the provisions of section 49-283.02.
- 9. "Nonrecoverable costs" means any costs incurred by the director after June 30, 1997:
- (a) That consist of salaries and benefits paid to state employees, including direct and indirect costs, except as specifically provided in sections SECTION 49-282.05, SECTION 49-285, subsection B, SECTION 49-285.01, SECTION 49-287.06, SUBSECTION H and SECTION 49-287.07 and for epidemiological studies conducted by the department of health services.
 - (b) For activities conducted pursuant to section 49-287.02.
- (c) For water monitoring activities conducted pursuant to section 49-225.
- (d) For well inspections, but not other remedial actions, to determine whether vertical cross-contamination is resulting from a well pursuant to section 45-605 or section 49-282.04.
 - (e) For the advisory board established by section 49-289.04.
 - (f) For rule making.
- 10. "Orphan shares" means the shares of the cost of a remedial action that are allocated to an identified person who is determined to be a responsible party and that are not paid or otherwise satisfied by that responsible party due to any of the following:
 - (a) The party cannot be located or no longer exists.
- (b) The party has entered into a qualified business settlement pursuant to this article.
- (c) The party has entered into a settlement pursuant to this article for an amount that is less than its allocated share.
- (d) The director has determined that the share allocated to the party is uncollectible.
- 11. "Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment, but excludes:
- (a) Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons.
- (b) Emissions from the engine exhaust of $\frac{a}{a}$ ANY motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine.
- (c) Release of source, by-product or special nuclear material, as those terms are defined in section 30-651, resulting from the operation of a production or utilization facility as defined in the atomic energy act of

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1954, as amended (68 Stat. 919; 42 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 2011 THROUGH 2297), which is subject to the regulatory authority of the United States nuclear regulatory commission as specified in that act, and the agreement, dated March 30, 1967, entered into between the governor of this state and the United States atomic energy commission pursuant to section 30-656 and section 274 of the atomic energy act of 1954, as amended.

- (d) The normal application of fertilizer.
- 12. "Remedial actions" means those actions that are reasonable, necessary, cost-effective and technically feasible in the event of the release or threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to investigate, monitor, assess and evaluate such release or threat of release, actions of remediation, removal or disposal of hazardous substances or taking such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance. Remedial actions include the use of biostimulation with indigenous microbes and bioaugmentation using microbes that are nonpathogenic, that are nonopportunistic and that are naturally occurring. Remedial actions may include community information and participation costs and providing an alternative drinking water supply.
- 13. "Remedy" means a remedial action selected in a record of decision issued pursuant to section 49-287.04.
 - 14. "Site" means the geographical areal extent of contamination.
- 15. "Vertical cross-contamination" means the vertical migration of released hazardous substances in groundwater through a well from an aquifer or aquifer layer to another aquifer or aquifer layer.
 - Sec. 29. Section 49-282, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-282. Water quality assurance revolving fund
- A. A water quality assurance revolving fund is established to be administered by the director. The fund consists of monies from the following sources:
 - 1. Monies appropriated by the legislature.
- 2. Fertilizer license fees allocated under section 3-272, subsection B, paragraph 2.
- 3. Pesticide registration fees allocated under section 3-351, subsection D, paragraph 2.
 - 4. The tax on water use pursuant to section 42-5302.
 - 5. Water quality assurance fees collected under section 45-616.
- 6. Industrial discharge registration fees collected under section 49-209.
 - 7. Manifest resubmittal fees collected under section 49-922.01.
- 8. Hazardous waste facility registration fees collected under section 49-929.

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- 9. Hazardous waste resource recovery facility registration fees collected under section 49-930.
 - 10. Monies recovered from responsible parties as remedial action costs.
- 11. Monies received as costs for a review of remedial actions at the request of a person other than the state.
- 12. Monies received from the collection of corporate income taxes under title 43, chapter 11, article 2 as prescribed by subsection B of this section.
- 13. Prospective purchaser agreement fees collected under section 49-285.01.
- B. The water quality assurance revolving fund shall be assured of an annual funding amount of eighteen million dollars. Beginning July 1, 1999, as soon as practicable at the beginning of each fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer the sum of fifteen million dollars to the water quality assurance revolving fund from the corporate income tax as collected pursuant to title 43, chapter 11, article 2. As custodian of the fund, the director shall certify to the governor, the state treasurer, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives at the end of that fiscal year the amount of monies deposited in the water quality assurance revolving fund pursuant to subsection A, paragraphs 1 through 9. At the end of the fiscal year the state treasurer shall adjust the fifteen million dollar transfer of corporate income tax so that, when combined with monies deposited in the fund during that fiscal year pursuant to subsection A, paragraphs 1 through 9, the fund receives eighteen million dollars each This adjustment shall occur as part of the year-end book closing process for that fiscal year. If sufficient monies from the corporate income tax are not available to make any necessary upward adjustments as part of the year-end book closing, the state treasurer shall transfer the monies necessary to achieve the eighteen million dollar funding level from the transaction privilege and severance tax clearing account pursuant to section 42-5029, subsection D, to the water quality assurance revolving fund. Any transfers prescribed by this subsection shall not be deducted from the net proceeds distributed pursuant to section 43-206.
- C. At the beginning of each fiscal year the director shall transfer the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars from the water quality assurance revolving fund to the Arizona water quality fund established by section 45-618.
- D. Monies in the fund are exempt from lapsing under section 35-190. Interest earned on monies in the fund shall be credited to the fund.
- E. Monies from the water quality assurance revolving fund shall be used for the following purposes:
- 1. To provide state matching monies or to meet such other obligations as are prescribed by section 104 of CERCLA.

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- 2. For all reasonable and necessary costs to implement this article, including:
 - (a) Taking remedial actions.
- (b) Conducting investigations of an area to determine if a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance exists.
- (c) Conducting remedial investigations, feasibility studies, health effect studies and risk assessments.
- (d) Identifying and investigating potentially responsible parties and allocating liability among the responsible parties.
 - (e) Funding orphan shares.
- (f) Participating in the allocation process, administrative appeals and court actions.
- (g) Funding the community advisory boards and other community involvement activities and the water quality assurance revolving fund advisory board.
- (h) Remediating pollutants if necessary to remediate a hazardous substance.
- 3. For the reasonable and necessary costs of monitoring, assessing, identifying, locating and evaluating the degradation, destruction, loss of or threat to the waters of the state resulting from a release of a hazardous substance to the environment.
 - 4. For the reasonable and necessary costs of administering the fund.
- 5. For the reasonable and necessary costs of administering the industrial discharge registration program under section 49-209.
- 6. For the costs of the water quality monitoring program described in section 49-225.
- 7. For compliance monitoring, investigation and enforcement activities pertaining to generating, transporting, treating, storing and disposing of hazardous waste. The amount to be used pursuant to chapter 5 of this title is limited to the amount received in the prior fiscal year from the hazardous waste facility registration fee.
 - 8. For emergency response use as prescribed in section 49-282.02.
- 9. For all reasonable and necessary costs of the preparation and execution of prospective purchaser agreements.
- 10. For all reasonable and necessary costs of the voluntary remediation program.
- 11. To reimburse a political subdivision of this state for its reasonable, necessary and cost-effective remedial action costs incurred in response to a release or threat of a release of a hazardous substance OR POLLUTANTS that presents an immediate and substantial endangerment to the public health or the environment. The political subdivision is not eligible for reimbursement until it has taken all reasonable efforts to obtain reimbursement from the responsible party and the federal government. No more

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than two hundred fifty thousand dollars may be spent from the fund for this purpose in any fiscal year.

- 12. For all reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the department pursuant to section 49-282.04 and the department of water resources pursuant to section 45-605 for well inspections, remedial actions and review and approval of well construction necessary to prevent vertical cross-contamination. The director of environmental quality and the director of water resources shall enter into an agreement for the transfer of these costs.
- 13. For actions that are taken pursuant to section 49-282.03 before the selection of a remedy.
- 14. For the reasonable and necessary costs of the conveyance, use or discharge of water remediated as part of a remedy under this article.
- 15. For the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the department of health services at the request of the director of environmental quality to assess and evaluate the effect of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances to the public health or welfare and the environment. The director of environmental quality and the director of the department of health services shall enter into an agreement for the transfer of these costs. The assessment and evaluation by the department of health services may include:
 - (a) Performing health effect studies and risk assessments.
 - (b) Evaluating and calculating cleanup standards.
 - (c) Assisting in communicating health and risk issues to the public.
- 16. For the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the department of law to provide legal services at the request of the director of environmental quality.
- 17. For the reasonable and necessary costs of contracting for the goods and services to enable the director to implement this article.
- 18. For remediation demonstration projects that use bioremediation or other alternative technologies. The department may not use more than five hundred thousand dollars in a fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph.
- F. Any political subdivision of this state which uses, used or may use waters of the state for drinking water purposes or any state agency, regardless of whether the political subdivision or state agency is a responsible party, may apply to the director for monies from the fund to be used for remedial action. An application to the fund for remedial action costs shall not be treated as an admission that a political subdivision or an agency of the state is a responsible party, but a political subdivision or a state agency that is a responsible party is liable for remedial action costs in the same manner, including reimbursement of the fund, as any other responsible party. The political subdivision shall commit a local matching amount at least equal to the amount sought from the fund.

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- G. The director shall prepare and submit a written report to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate in December of each year. The report shall describe:
- 1. The accomplishments from expenditures from the fund during the preceding fiscal year in terms of the reduction of contamination in the environment and actions taken to determine the nature and extent of contamination.
- 2. The status of all sites on the registry, including the site locations, the basis for establishing site boundaries and whether remedial actions taken to date would support a modification of the boundaries of the site.
- 3. The number of settlements made with responsible parties and the terms of each settlement.
- 4. The number and types of settlements applied for and made pursuant to sections 49-292.01 and 49-292.02, including:
 - (a) The number of applications submitted under each section.
 - (b) The number of applications denied under each section.
- (c) The number of applicants who settled based on the formula in section 49-292.01, subsection C, paragraph 1 and the total amount of the settlements.
- (d) The number of settlements pursuant to section 49-292.02 and the total amount of the settlements.
- (e) The number of persons who met the definition of qualified business under section 49-292.01, subsection G J but who settled pursuant to section 49-292.02, for each such person, the amount of the settlement as a percentage of the person's average annual gross income for the two years preceding the request for settlement, and for all such persons, the total of the difference between the settlement amounts and the amounts that would have been paid based on the formula in section 49-292.01, subsection C, paragraph 1.
- H. The water quality assurance revolving fund program shall be reviewed pursuant to the program authorization review prescribed in section 35-114 in 2002 and every five years thereafter.
- I. In addition to the report prescribed by subsection H of this section, the director of environmental quality shall prepare and submit a budget for the water quality assurance revolving fund program and the director of water resources shall prepare and submit a budget for the Arizona water quality fund with the departments' budgets that are required pursuant to section 35-111. The committees on appropriations of the house of representatives and the senate shall review the water quality assurance revolving fund budget and the Arizona water quality fund budget and the reports made pursuant to subsection G of this section to ensure that the departments' expenditures are made in accordance with the legislature's

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intent and that the departments are making adequate progress toward accomplishing that intent.

Sec. 30. Section 49-282.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-282.03. <u>Interim remedial actions; reimbursement of the fund;</u> rules

- A. On the request of any person, the director may take interim remedial actions to address the loss or reduction of available water from a well before the selection of a remedy, including making grants from the water quality assurance revolving fund to provide alternative water supplies, well replacement or water treatment if the director determines that both of the following apply:
- 1. The well currently supplies water for municipal, domestic, industrial, irrigation or agricultural uses or is currently part of a public water system.
- 2. The well produces water or, in the reasonably foreseeable future, will produce water that is not fit for its current or reasonably foreseeable end use without treatment due to the release of hazardous substances at or from a site on the registry established pursuant to section 49-287.01, subsection D.
- B. The interim remedial action taken by the director pursuant to subsection A of this section shall be the minimum necessary to address the loss or reduction of available water until a remedy is selected. The director, to the extent possible, shall consider potential remedies when selecting the interim remedial action pursuant to subsection A of this section. The interim remedial action shall not include the costs of reimbursement for costs already incurred. The director may choose not to take interim remedial action pursuant to subsection A of this section if the director has sufficient information to reasonably establish that the person requesting the remedial action may be responsible under this article for the release of hazardous substances contaminating the well. Notwithstanding this section, the director shall select remedies pursuant to section 49-287.04.
- C. NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION, if the director, in the record of decision, determines that the remedial action taken pursuant to subsection A of this section was not necessary, based on the criteria in section 49-282 49-282.06 and the rules adopted pursuant to that section, or if the person requesting the remedial action pursuant to subsection A of this section is later determined to be responsible under this article for the release of hazardous substances which contaminated or threatened to contaminate the well, that person shall reimburse the water quality assurance revolving fund for the costs incurred in taking the remedial action. The person requesting the interim remedial action shall make arrangements for financial assurance for the obligation to the satisfaction of the director.

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The attorney general shall file an action for reimbursement of costs pursuant to this section if requested by the director, and may file an action on his own initiative.

D. The director shall adopt rules governing when interim remedial action may be taken pursuant to subsection A of this section.

Sec. 31. Section 49-282.05, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-282.05. Voluntary remediation program

- A. Any person may apply to the director to undertake a voluntary remedial action at a site or a portion of a site. A person applying to undertake a voluntary remedial action shall reimburse the fund for the reasonable costs incurred by the director to review the proposed voluntary action. Any person voluntarily conducting a remedial action pursuant to this section may obtain approval for all or any portion of its remedial action under the provisions of section 49-285, subsection B by providing a work plan for the remedial action to the director for review before conducting the remedial action.
- B. The application under subsection A of this section shall contain all of the following:
- 1. The name and address of the person filing the application and the nature of the relationship of the person to the site, if any.
- 2. The boundaries of the site or portion of the site and the nature and extent of the hazardous substance contamination, if known.
- 3. A description of the remedial action the person is proposing to conduct and a schedule for performance of the remedial action.
- 4. A proposal for public notice and comment appropriate to the schedule and scope of work being proposed. The proposal shall include a list of the persons the volunteer believes may be responsible for the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the site or that have migrated to the site and a summary of the basis for that belief.
- 5. A list of the actions of the director that the volunteer proposes to be suspended by the voluntary remedial action and the procedural requirements the volunteer proposes to be waived under the voluntary remedial action.
- C. The director shall review the application for voluntary remedial action within ninety days after its receipt and may approve it if it is in substantial compliance with section 49-282.06, may request changes to the proposal APPLICATION or may deny the proposal APPLICATION. If the director approves the application for voluntary remedial action, the person conducting the voluntary remedial action shall reimburse the director for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred in reviewing the remedial action and shall conduct the remedial action as proposed including, if necessary, providing

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notice to other potentially responsible parties and notice to the public for comment.

- D. If approved, the voluntary remedial action shall suspend any remedial action by the director at the site to the extent determined by the director to be appropriate. The suspension shall be specifically stated in the director's approval of the remedial action and shall continue as long as the volunteer complies with the approved remedial action and its schedules.
- E. If the volunteer does not comply with the approved remedial action or its schedules, the director may withdraw the approval to conduct the voluntary remedial action. If the director denies the application to conduct the voluntary remedial action, or if the director withdraws the approval to conduct the voluntary remedial action, the director may continue the remedial action, may conduct other remedial action or may delay conducting any remedial action based on the rules adopted by the director to establish priorities for the use of the fund.
- F. A person who conducts a voluntary remedial action pursuant to this section may recover the costs incurred for the remedial action pursuant to section 49-285, subsection H.
- G. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to abridge or alter any right a person might have to voluntarily engage in remedial action under this title or any other provisions of common or statutory law.

Sec. 32. Repeal

Section 49-285, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 1997, chapter 233, section 43, is repealed.

Sec. 33. Section 49-287, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-287. Enforcement: use of fund: inspections and information gathering; civil penalties

- A. Except as provided in section 49-286, the provisions of this article are independent of and are not subject to the enforcement remedies of article 4 of this chapter and section 49-264.
- B. This section does not preclude the director from initiating actions pursuant to section 505 of the clean water act and section 1449 of the safe drinking water act. The director shall not initiate any action under sections SECTION 107(a) or 107(f) of CERCLA or section 7002 of the resource conservation and recovery act to the extent that the action is inconsistent with this article, except under any of the following circumstances:
- 1. In an action initiated by the director filing a complaint contemporaneously with a consent decree or ANY other agreement to provide contribution protection or a covenant not to sue under CERCLA.
- 2. In an action involving a facility at a site listed on the national priorities list on the effective date of this amendment to this section APRIL 29, 1997. In an action involving a facility at a site on the national priorities list that is listed after the effective date of this amendment to

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this section APRIL 29, 1997, the director may initiate an action if the facility is not being remediated pursuant to this article or any other provision of THIS title 49.

- 3. In a counterclaim action when the state is sued under section 107 (a) of CERCLA, but only against the party asserting the claim. For purposes of this paragraph, "state" does not include political subdivisions of the state.
- C. The director may initiate an action to recover natural resource damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA, but may recover only the proportionate share of these damages from a defendant who is also a responsible party under this article.
- D. Judicial actions initiated pursuant to this section have precedence over all other civil proceedings.
- E. If there is a release or the threat of a release of a hazardous substance which may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment:
- 1. The director may take such remedial action as he deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.
- 2. The attorney general may request a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction or any other relief necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from the release.
- 3. The director may issue an order requiring abatement of such release or threat of a release and appropriate remedial action if the action is consistent with the criteria listed in and rules adopted pursuant to section 49-282.06 and before taking such action the director provides written notice to the responsible party, if known, and the owner of the real property where the facility is located if the owner is not a responsible party. The notice shall include:
 - (a) The reasons for the remedial action.
- (b) A reasonable time for beginning and completing the actions, taking into account the urgency of the actions for protecting public health or welfare or the environment.
- (c) The steps taken to comply with the criteria listed in and rules adopted pursuant to section 49-282.06.
- (d) The intention of this state or a political subdivision to take remedial action and the possible liability of the responsible party for the costs of such actions if that action is not taken by the responsible party.
- 4. The director may take action pursuant to sections 49-287.01 through 49-287.07, or enter into a settlement under section 49-292 or any other applicable provision of this article. ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 49-287.01 THROUGH 49-287.07 MAY SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE LIABLE UNDER THIS ARTICLE FOR THE RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AT A SITE OR PORTION

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OF A SITE FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING INSURANCE COVERAGE. ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 49-287.01 THROUGH 49-287.07 IS NOT APPEALABLE UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS ARTICLE.

- F. A remedial action order issued under subsection E of this section becomes final and enforceable in the superior court for purposes of subsections I and J of this section unless, within thirty days after the receipt of the order, the recipient moves to quash or modify the order in the superior court. If the motion to quash or modify the order raises issues of fact, the recipient of the order and the state are entitled to conduct expedited discovery on application to the court and are entitled to a priority for trial. A party who undertakes the actions prescribed in a remedial action order issued pursuant to this section may obtain a court order to recover from the fund the reasonable and necessary costs of the actions if the party demonstrates to the court that the actions required by the order were arbitrary and capricious or otherwise were not in accordance with law, that the party is not a responsible party as prescribed by section 49-283 or for the amount of costs incurred that exceeded the party's share of liability pursuant to section 49-285.
- G. If there is a release or the threat of a release of any pollutant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, the director may take such remedial action as he deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.
- H. Any remedial action costs, other than nonrecoverable costs, incurred by the director pursuant to the procedures in subsection E of this section may be recovered in a civil action brought by the attorney general against any responsible party pursuant to section 49-287.07.
- I. A responsible party who wilfully violates or fails or refuses to comply with any order of the director under subsection E, paragraph 3 of this section may, in an action brought in the superior court in the appropriate county to enforce such order, be assessed a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each day in which the violation occurs or the failure to comply continues. All civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund.
- J. A responsible party who fails, without sufficient cause, to properly provide remedial action on order of the director pursuant to subsection E, paragraph 3 of this section may be liable to this state for punitive damages in an amount up to three times the amount of any costs incurred by the director as a result of the failure to take proper action. The attorney general may commence a civil action against the responsible party to recover the remedial action costs and the punitive damages. Any punitive damages received by this state pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the state general fund. The director's failure to comply with the requirements of section 49-282.06 or the director's order to take a

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remedial action that causes the responsible party to incur costs that exceed the responsible party's proportionate share of liability pursuant to section 49-285 is a defense to an action for punitive damages and the amount of the punitive damages requested may be reduced, in full or in part.

K. If the director may act pursuant to this section, he may undertake such investigations, monitoring, surveys, testing and other information gathering as he may deem necessary or appropriate to identify the existence and extent of the release or threat of a release, the source and nature of the hazardous substances and the extent of danger to the public health or welfare or to the environment. In addition, the director may undertake such planning, legal, fiscal, economic, engineering, architectural and other studies or investigations as he may deem necessary or appropriate to plan and direct remedial actions, to recover the costs of remedial actions, other than nonrecoverable costs, and to enforce this article.

Sec. 34. Section 49-287.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-287.03. Remedial investigation and feasibility study

- A. The department may conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study of a scored site or portion of the site to assess conditions on the site or portion of the site and to evaluate alternative potential remedies to the extent necessary to select a final remedy in a manner consistent with the rules and procedures adopted pursuant to section 49-282.06.
- B. Unless the director determines that the necessary remedial action can be completed within one hundred eighty days, before the department begins a remedial investigation and feasibility study for a site or a portion of a site, the department shall prepare a scope of work, a fact sheet and an outline of a community involvement plan. The scope of work shall generally describe the proposed scope of the remedial investigation and feasibility study. The outline of the community involvement plan shall address all of the elements of the community involvement plan requirements of section 49-289.03.
- C. The department shall provide written notice to each person for whom WHO, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO the department has information, may be liable under this article of the availability of THAT the scope of work IS AVAILABLE for inspection and that any person by agreement with the department may volunteer to develop and implement a work plan for the remedial investigation and the feasibility study. The department shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the site is located a notice of the availability of the scope of work, fact sheet and outline of a community involvement plan for public comment. The notice shall provide an opportunity for a public meeting.
- D. The department shall prepare a responsiveness summary before implementing the scope of work. Before the director implements a remedial

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investigation, unless the director determines that the necessary remedial action can be completed within one hundred eighty days, the department shall prepare and implement the community involvement plan based upon the outline and after considering the public comments, consistent with the requirements of section 49-289.03. The department shall annually update the community involvement plan.

- E. The remedial investigation shall collect the data necessary to adequately characterize the site or the portion of the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating effective remediation alternatives pursuant to the feasibility study requirements prescribed by subsection F of this section.
- F. The feasibility study shall be fully integrated with the results of the remedial investigation and shall include an alternative screening step to select a reasonable number of alternatives in a manner consistent with the rules and procedures adopted pursuant to section 49-282.06.
- Sec. 35. Section 49-287.06, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-287.06. Allocation hearing

- A. Ninety days after the issuance of notice pursuant to section 49-287.05, subsection A, the director shall issue a notice to each person who has not settled its liability with the department of the start of an allocation proceeding. The director shall propose the names of at least three allocators taken from a list maintained by the director. The director shall be entitled to be represented in the allocation proceeding but may waive this right. If all parties have settled, the director's notice shall advise all persons notified pursuant to section 49-287.05 that no allocation hearing will be held pursuant to this section.
- B. Within fifteen days of receipt, each person receiving the notice of allocation proceeding shall respond to the director regarding the acceptability of any of the allocators on the director's list. If all of the parties cannot agree on one of the allocators proposed by the director, each party may provide the names of up to three other proposed allocators. If the director and all of the parties cannot agree on a proposed allocator within thirty days after the issuance of the director's notice pursuant to this section, the director shall request the presiding civil judge of the superior court in the county where the site is located to select an allocator. Within thirty days after the request, the presiding civil judge shall select an allocator and advise the director of the selection.
- C. The director shall give all parties written notice of the selection of the allocator. The allocator shall set the date for hearing at least sixty and not more than one hundred twenty days after the date of the notice of selection of the allocator pursuant to this section. The allocator may continue the date of the hearing for good cause. Ex parte contact with the

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allocator regarding any of the evidence or issues in the allocation is prohibited.

- D. The allocator shall conduct an allocation hearing and, on request of one or more of the parties, may conduct a mediation or settlement conference before the allocation hearing. The allocator has the power to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses. In conducting the allocation hearing, the allocator has discretion to determine the procedures to be followed, except that:
- 1. Each party shall provide the allocator, the director and all parties with a disclosure statement at least thirty days before the date of the first scheduled hearing. The disclosure statement shall comply with rule 26.1, Arizona rules of civil procedure, and shall include a statement of the method of allocation proposed, a description of evidence supporting the factors listed in section 49-285, subsections E and F intended to be presented at the hearing and a description of any other relevant evidence known to the party, including information regarding the responsibility of any other person. Copies of any documentary evidence shall be included with the disclosure statement unless already in the department's public file on the site or a disclosure statement previously filed pursuant to this paragraph. Evidence that is not disclosed in a party's disclosure statement is inadmissible by that party at the hearing. Evidence that a party failed to provide the director pursuant to a request under section 49-288 is inadmissible by that party at the hearing. The liability allocation notice issued by the director pursuant to section 49-287.05, subsection A and the public record on file at the department may serve as the disclosure statement of the director and any persons who have settled their liability with the director. The director may supplement the liability allocation notice up to thirty days prior to the first scheduled hearing date. The allocator shall resolve disputes regarding the adequacy of disclosure statements.
- 2. The director has the burden of proving that all other parties are responsible parties under this article. The allocator shall allow each party to present evidence relevant to the liability and proportionate share of liability of any person, except as provided in paragraphs 8 and 9 of this subsection. There is no burden of proof as to the proportionate share of any person. The allocator shall hear all of the evidence and assign the proportionate shares in accordance with the considerations as specified in section 49-285, subsections E and F.
- 3. The allocator shall allow each party to cross-examine any other party's witnesses, except that the allocator may limit cross-examination to avoid needless delay or a needless presentation of cumulative evidence or to expedite the hearing.
- 4. The allocator may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. The subpoenas shall be served and, on application to the superior court, enforced in the manner provided

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by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in civil actions. Service of the subpoena is the responsibility of the person requesting the subpoena. Discovery shall not be permitted except on a showing of good cause and due diligence as determined by the allocator.

- 5. The allocator may request any additional information from any party if the allocator believes that this information is necessary to assist in making a determination regarding liability or the share of any person.
- 6. If, during the hearing or at its conclusion, the allocator believes that additional information is necessary to issue a report, the allocator may order the parties to exchange additional information and submit posthearing evidence for a period of not more than sixty days.
- 7. The allocator shall use the Arizona rules of civil procedure as guidance for hearing procedures, but may depart from these rules as prompt and fair resolution of the issues demand, and shall honor all privileges recognized under Arizona law. The allocator may allow any relevant evidence, including hearsay evidence, to be admitted and shall give appropriate weight to all of the evidence. The allocator may impose time limits on individual presentations and may require the consolidation of presentations or cross-examination if this consolidation can be justified by commonality of interests. The disclosure statements and the liability allocation notice sent by the director pursuant to section 49-287.05 shall be admitted as evidence. The proceeding shall be recorded by a court reporter upon request by any party who agrees to pay the costs.
- 8. Except on a showing of good cause and due diligence as determined by the allocator, a party may not allege that a person is responsible for a share of liability unless that person was named in the director's list of liable persons issued pursuant to section 49-287.05 or was identified as a potentially liable person pursuant to section 49-287.04.
- 9. A party may not introduce evidence at the hearing regarding the liability or share of liability of any person under this article unless the director was notified of the existence of the information pursuant to section 49-287.04. The allocator may allow the introduction of that evidence if the party acquired the information after that time and if the party shows good cause and due diligence as determined by the allocator, if the party provided the evidence to the director promptly after it was acquired.
- E. Within sixty days after the hearing or, if applicable, the end of the period for submitting posthearing evidence, the allocator shall issue a written allocation report identifying the persons who are liable and the proportionate share of liability of each person in accordance with section 49-285, subsections E and F in percentages adding up to one hundred per cent. The allocator shall send a copy of the report to each party.
- F. All parties to the allocation shall bear an equal share of the allocator's fees and costs, which shall be specified in the allocator's report.

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- G. The director shall serve notice of the issuance of the allocator's report on all persons notified pursuant to subsection A of this section and on the persons who filed an appeal of the record of decision pursuant to section 49-287.04. The notice shall state that there shall be a period of ninety days after service of the notice for settlement discussions, that the allocator's findings are final unless a challenge is filed pursuant to section 49-287.07 and the period for challenging the allocator's findings as provided in section 49-287.07, subsection B.
- H. The findings regarding liability and the proportionate share of liability for each person as set forth in the allocator's report are final unless a timely challenge regarding a person's liability or proportionate share is filed as provided in section 49-287.07, subsection B. The director or any other person with a claim for recovery of remedial action costs against a responsible party whose proportionate share as found by the allocator has become final pursuant to this subsection may obtain a judgment based on the proportionate share determined in the allocator's report. In any action to obtain such a judgment, the responsible party whose allocated share has become final may not dispute its proportionate share of liability as determined by the allocator, and the plaintiff may recover its costs and attorney fees incurred in obtaining and enforcing the judgment. The liability of any person that has become final pursuant to this subsection is not affected by any subsequent determination by a court in any action.
- I. If all parties settle during a proceeding pursuant to this section or, THE DIRECTOR SHALL TERMINATE THE PROCEEDINGS. If all parties, not including the director, fail or refuse to participate, THE DIRECTOR MAY PROCEED WITH THE ALLOCATION HEARING OR MAY TERMINATE THE PROCEEDINGS. IF THE DIRECTOR TERMINATES THE PROCEEDINGS, the director shall provide written notice within thirty days of termination of proceedings pursuant to this section to all persons who received notice pursuant to section 49-287.05.

Sec. 36. Section 49-289.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-289.03. <u>Community involvement plan; community advisory boards; rules</u>

- A. The public shall receive notice and be provided an opportunity to comment to the director regarding the following actions taken by the director:
- 1. The placement of a site on the registry as provided in section 49-287.01.
 - 2. The selection of a remedy as provided in section 49-287.04.
- 3. Entering into a prospective purchaser agreement with a person pursuant to section 49-285.01.
- 4. Entering into a settlement with a responsible party pursuant to section 49-292, 49-292.01 or 49-292.02.

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- B. The director shall adopt rules to implement this section and to govern the provision of information to communities and community involvement areas that include how to disseminate information, the location of public information repositories and notice requirements.
- C. Before it implements a remedial investigation as provided in section 49-287.03, subsection D the department shall develop a community involvement plan for each site that does all of the following:
 - 1. Establishes a community advisory board.
- 2. Designates a spokesperson to inform the public and to act as a liaison between the department, the local government and the responsible party.
- 3. Provides for newsletters with current information about the status of remedial action at the site and other pertinent information to be distributed to residents within the site.
- 4. Schedules community advisory board meetings and participates in the scheduling of public meetings pursuant to section 49-287.01, subsection E.
- D. A selection committee shall be established for each site that is required to have a community involvement plan pursuant to section 49-287.03, subsection D. The selection committee shall consist of the following members:
 - 1. One representative of the department.
- 2. One REPRESENTATIVE OF A POTENTIALLY responsible party representative, AN OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A FACILITY WITHIN THE SITE OR AN AFFECTED BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY.
 - 3. One local elected official.
- 4. Two community members who are not employees of any responsible party, the department or the local government.
- E. Each community advisory board shall advise the department, the public and the responsible parties of issues, concerns and opportunities related to the expeditious cleanup of the site. Each community advisory board shall be composed of at least five but not more than twenty members. The members of the community advisory board shall be chosen to represent a diversified cross section of the community with an appropriate balance of interested parties and affected groups. Applications for membership on the community advisory board and the names of the applicants shall be publicly available. Community advisory board members may serve on more than one community advisory board and multiple sites may share a community advisory board to avoid unnecessary multiple boards.
 - F. Each community advisory board shall:
- 1. Within ninety days after appointment of members by the selection committee, the members shall elect cochairpersons and other officers if needed and shall develop a charter defining at a minimum operating procedures, membership terms and obligations, goals for developing issues,

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 concerns and opportunities related to expeditious cleanup of the site, and any other anticipated activities of the board for identifying and improving the public's access and understanding of information regarding the remediation processes at the site.

- 2. Meet at least four times each year with the department and any identified responsible parties to receive site briefings, progress reports and other pertinent information.
- 3. Coordinate with the department to establish local repositories for the dissemination of information about the site.
 - G. Each community advisory board may:
- 1. Make site visits and participate in public meetings related to cleanup opportunities and remedy selection decisions.
- 2. Participate in an annual meeting held by the department in each county that has a site undergoing a remedial investigation and feasibility study under section 49-287.03 or in the process of selecting or implementing a remedy for the purpose of facilitating public involvement and identifying funding priorities for site cleanups.
- Sec. 37. Section 49-289.04, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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49-289.04. <u>Water quality assurance revolving fund advisory</u> board; definitions

- A. The water quality assurance revolving fund advisory board is established to provide recommendations to improve the functioning of the program established pursuant to this article.
 - B. The board consists of the following members:
- 1. A representative from a qualified business as defined in section 49-292.01.
 - 2. A representative of a water provider.
 - 3. A representative of an agricultural improvement district.
- 4. One representative of a municipal government of a municipality with a population of two hundred fifty thousand persons or more and one representative of a municipal government of a municipality with a population of less than two hundred fifty thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census.
- 5. Two persons residing within the boundaries of a site located in a city or town with a population of one hundred thousand persons or more according to the most recent United States decennial census. These individuals may be members of a community advisory board formed pursuant to section 49-289.03.
- 6. One person residing within or in close proximity to the boundaries of a site located in a city or town with a population of less than one hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census or an unincorporated area. This person may be a member of a community advisory board formed pursuant to section 49-289.03.
 - 7. Two representatives of businesses.
- 8. A person with an academic appointment at a college or university AND who has technical expertise in groundwater remediation.
 - 9. A representative of a mining entity.
 - 10. A representative of the agricultural industry.
 - 11. A representative of the governor's office.
 - 12. The director of environmental quality or the director's designee.
 - 13. The director of water resources or the director's designee.
- 14. The director of the department of health services or the director's designee.
 - 15. The attorney general or the attorney general's designee.
- C. Members prescribed by subsection A— B, paragraphs 1 through 11 of this section shall be appointed by the governor for three year terms pursuant to section 38-211 and shall have technical expertise related to or personal knowledge of or experience in remedial actions conducted pursuant to this article or CERCLA.
 - D. The board shall:
 - 1. Select a chairperson and vice-chairperson from among its members.

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- 2. Meet at least quarterly, pursuant to subsection F of this section.
- 3. Evaluate the overall effectiveness of the program established pursuant to this article, including:
 - (a) The prioritization of sites.
 - (b) The selection of remedies and their effectiveness.
 - (c) The allocation process.
 - (d) The pace of remedial actions.
- (e) The adequacy of funding provided for remedial actions and agency responsibilities at current and future sites, including the need for additional funding to account for inflation.
 - (f) The criteria and processes for settlements.
 - (g) The effectiveness of early settlement incentives.
- (h) The effectiveness of disincentives for parties not willing to participate in the allocation process.
- (i) The level of coordination between the department of environmental quality and the department of water resources.
- (j) The effectiveness of incentives to encourage beneficial use of remediated water.
 - (k) The well inspection and cross-contamination prevention program.
- (1) The pace of rule making by the department of environmental quality.
- (m) The participation of the department of water resources and other state agencies.
 - (n) Any other aspects of the program deemed relevant by the board.
- 4. At least once every five years, submit a comprehensive report to the director, the legislature and the governor summarizing the board's evaluation of the effectiveness of the program established pursuant to this article and containing any recommendations for improving the effectiveness of that program.
 - E. The board may:
 - 1. Meet more often than quarterly to conduct its business.
 - 2. Form subcommittees to consider specific issues.
- 3. Transmit specific recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the program established pursuant to this article to the director, the legislature and the governor at any time.
- 4. Solicit or accept comments from any person on any topic within the scope of the board's authority pursuant to this subsection and subsection D of this section.
- F. Meetings of the board or any subcommittee shall be open to the public. An opportunity for public comments shall be provided. Meetings of the board or a subcommittee may be held in any county in which a site is located. In addition MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND ANY SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE BOARD ARE SUBJECT to the requirements of title 38, chapter 3, article 3.1,...

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Public notice of all meetings of the board shall MAY be provided by notice in the Arizona administrative register BY EXISTING AVAILABLE ELECTRONIC MEDIA MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT, BY RECORDED INCLUSION IN TOLL-FREE TELEPHONIC RECORDINGS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL PERSONS AND BY OTHER APPROPRIATE MEANS, if feasible, and in all cases by notice in a newspaper of statewide circulation. Notice also may be provided through the community advisory boards established pursuant to section 49-289.03. Meetings of the board or a subcommittee may be coordinated with meetings of a community advisory board established pursuant to section 49-289.03.

- G. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but are eligible for reimbursement for travel and expenses as provided in title 38, chapter 4, article 2.
- H. State agencies shall cooperate in providing information and other assistance to the board. The director of environmental quality and the director of water resources shall consider the recommendations of the board in administering the requirements of this article.
- I. Members of the board are subject to title 38, chapter 3, article 8. NOTWITHSTANDING TITLE 38, CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 8, UNLESS A MEMBER HAS A DIRECT PECUNIARY OR PROPRIETARY INTEREST, A MEMBER'S DISCUSSION OR VOTE ON AN ISSUE OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO THE PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE IS NOT AN INDIRECT CONFLICT OF INTEREST. A member of the board shall not vote on or otherwise participate in any manner on a specific recommendation of the board relating to a particular site if the member is identified as a responsible party in a notice of liability allocation issued by the department of environmental quality pursuant to section 49-287.05 relating to that site, or if the member receives a significant portion of income directly or indirectly from a person identified as a responsible party.
 - J. For purposes of this subsection. SECTION:
- 1. "AN ISSUE OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY" MEANS AN ISSUE THAT AFFECTS A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY THIS ARTICLE AND THEREFORE QUALIFIES AS A REMOTE INTEREST AS DEFINED IN SECTION 38-502 AND APPLIED IN SECTION 38-503.
- 2. "Significant portion of income" has the same meaning prescribed in section 49-322, subsection B.
- Sec. 38. Section 49-292.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-292.01. Qualified business settlements; definition

A. The director shall enter into a settlement under this article and section 107 of CERCLA with a person that qualifies pursuant to this section without regard to the extent of its liability except for a person whose liability under this article arose from criminal acts.

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- B. An applicant seeking settlement under this section shall HAVE IDENTIFIABLE GROSS INCOME AS DEFINED IN SECTION 61 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE GREATER THAN ONE DOLLAR IN EACH OF THE TWO YEARS PRIOR TO THE APPLICATION AND IN EACH OF THE TWO YEARS PRECEDING THE YEAR THAT AN INVESTIGATION OF THE APPLICANT'S SHARE WAS INITIATED BY EITHER THE DEPARTMENT OR THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. THE APPLICANT SHALL submit a letter to the director requesting a qualified business settlement on a form provided by the director. The request letter shall include the applicant's tax returns for the time periods provided in subsection G J of this section. The director may require additional information to verify the applicant's eligibility for a settlement under this section. Financial information submitted by the applicant pursuant to this section and marked "confidential" shall be kept confidential by the director.
- C. If the director verifies that the applicant meets the definition of a qualified business, the director shall enter into a settlement within ninety days after receipt of the request letter and other information required under this section. The settlement shall meet the requirements of section 49-292, but without regard to the extent of its liability, and shall require that:
- 1. The QUALIFIED business pay ten per cent of its average annual gross income for the two years preceding the year that a request was submitted by the applicant INCLUDING THE INCOME FROM MONEY OR ASSETS TRANSFERRED BY THE APPLICANT WITHIN THE TWO YEARS PRECEDING THE APPLICATION. The director shall allow the settlement amount to be paid over time, up to a maximum of ten years, subject to payment of interest at the rate of six per cent per year. If the settlement amount is paid in full within the first five years, the payments shall not be subject to the payment of interest. An applicant may file a petition with the director to modify the payment schedule.
- 2. The qualified business shall cooperate with the director in providing reasonable access and information necessary for the director to carry out the requirements of this article.
- D. Notice of the settlement shall be published as provided in section 49-292. The notice shall provide a general description of the contents of the agreement. Any interested person may comment on whether the applicant is a qualified business in writing to the director. The director may withdraw from a settlement after considering the comments.
- E. If the director determines that the business does not qualify for the qualified business settlement pursuant to this section, the director shall notify the applicant in writing within ninety days of the receipt of all information required under subsection B of this section stating the reasons for denial. If the director does not notify the applicant within ninety days, the application is deemed denied. A denial of a settlement under this section may be appealed to the office of administrative hearings

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pursuant to section 49-298. In any appeal made pursuant to section 49-298, the documents submitted by the applicant under subsection B of this section are not confidential.

- F. In reviewing a proposed settlement, the United States district court or superior court shall give deference to the department's determination that the settlement is in the public interest and meets applicable legal standards for court approval. Any person who challenges a proposed settlement bears the burden of proving that the proposed settlement does not meet applicable legal standards for court approval. If a settlement is reached with an applicant, the confidential information supplied to the director under this section may be submitted under seal to the court for in camera review.
- G. In determining the applicant's gross income FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION J OF THIS SECTION, the income of all concerns in which the applicant maintains ownership, control or management may be considered by the director. ANY TRANSFER OF MONEY OR ASSETS BY THE APPLICANT WITHIN THE TWO YEARS PRECEDING THE APPLICATION SHALL BE PRESUMED VOID FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY UNDER THIS SECTION. THIS PRESUMPTION MAY BE REBUTTED BY THE APPLICANT IF THE APPLICANT SUBMITS A WRITTEN PRESUMPTION REBUTTAL STATEMENT THAT INCLUDES THE REASONS WHY THE TRANSFER OF MONEY OR ASSETS WITHIN THIS TIME PERIOD SHOULD NOT BE PRESUMED VOID FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL CONSIDER THIS STATEMENT AND PROVIDE A WRITTEN RECORD OF DECISION TO THE APPLICANT THAT EITHER AFFIRMS OR DENIES THE APPLICANT'S REASONS PROVIDED IN THE PRESUMPTION REBUTTAL STATEMENT.
- H. The director may adopt rules to implement this section. A settlement under this section applies only to the applicant and does not release or affect in any way the liability of any other person.
- H. I. If a settlement is made pursuant to this section, the director shall not file a lien pursuant to section 49-295 for an amount greater than the settlement.
- J. For purposes of this section, "qualified business" means an applicant whose gross income as defined by section 61 of the internal revenue service code is less than two million dollars per year AND GREATER THAN ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. An applicant under this section is required to comply with the definition for the average of the two years preceding the year that an investigation of the applicant's share was initiated by either the department or the United States environmental protection agency, and for each of the two years preceding the year that a request was submitted by the applicant pursuant to subsection B of this section. If a person does not qualify as a qualified business under this section, the person is eligible to settle its liability under this article and section 107 of CERCLA for less than its

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proportionate share under section 49-285 on a demonstration of financial hardship under section 49-292.02.

Sec. 39. Section 49-292.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-292.02. Financial hardship settlement

- A. The director shall consider any offer by a person who is potentially liable for remedial action costs under this article or section 107(a) of CERCLA without regard to the extent of that person's liability, if the person is unable to pay the allocated share proposed by the director under section 49-287.05 or the share allocated under section 49-287.06. If the person participated in the allocation process, a person whose liability under this article arose from criminal acts is not eligible to request a settlement under this section. In considering a person's ability to pay, the director shall consider all of the following:
- 1. The financial resources of the person, including available insurance.
- 2. The person's ability to continue in business after payment of the allocated amount.
- 3. Whether liability for the allocated amount would require the person to seek protection under federal bankruptcy law.
- B. An applicant seeking settlement under this section shall submit a letter to the director requesting a financial hardship settlement on a form provided by the director. The request letter shall include the applicant's tax returns and all schedules, financial statements, balance statements and other information concerning the person's gross income and net worth for the five years preceding the date of the application on a form provided by the director. Within ninety days of the application, the director may require additional information to verify the applicant's eligibility for settlement under this section. The applicant may provide any additional information the applicant believes to be relevant. Financial information submitted by the applicant pursuant to this section and marked "confidential" shall be kept confidential by the director. If the director or the attorney general disputes a claim of confidentiality, written notice shall be provided to the person claiming the confidentiality that the claim is disputed. person claiming the confidentiality does not file an action for declaratory relief in superior court within thirty days after receiving this notice, the information shall be made available to the public.
- C. If the director verifies that the applicant is unable to pay the allocated share, the director shall enter into a settlement within ninety days after receipt of the request letter and other information required under this section. The settlement shall meet the requirements of section 49-292, but without regard to the extent of the person's liability, and shall be made pursuant to subsection A of this section. The director shall allow the

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settlement amount to be paid over time, up to a maximum of ten years, subject to payment of interest at the rate of six per cent per year. If the settlement amount is paid in full within the first five years, the payments shall not be subject to the payment of interest. Failure to make two consecutive timely payments shall be a breach of the settlement agreement. An applicant may file a petition with the director to modify the payment schedule.

- D. The applicant shall cooperate with the director in providing reasonable access and information necessary for the director to carry out the requirements of this article.
- E. Notice of the settlement shall be published as provided in section 49-292. The notice shall provide a general description of the contents of the agreement. Any interested person may comment on whether the applicant qualifies for a settlement pursuant to this section in writing to the director. The director may withdraw from a settlement after considering the comments.
- F. If the director determines that the applicant does not qualify for a settlement pursuant to this section, the director shall notify the applicant in writing within ninety days of the receipt of all information required under subsection B of this section stating the reasons. If the director does not notify the applicant within ninety days, the application is deemed denied. A denial of settlement under this section may be appealed to the office of administrative hearings pursuant to section 49-298. In any appeal made pursuant to section 49-298, the documents submitted by the applicant under subsection B of this section are not confidential. If an applicant agrees not to contest the allocated share assigned by the director under section 49-287.05, the appeal shall include a determination of the amount the applicant is able to pay. All other appeals shall include only a determination of the applicant's ability to pay its allocated share.
- G. In reviewing a proposed settlement, the federal district court or superior court shall give deference to the director's determination that the settlement is in the public interest and meets applicable legal standards for court approval. Any person challenging a proposed settlement shall bear the burden of proving that the proposed settlement does not meet the applicable legal standards for court approval. If a settlement is reached with an applicant, the confidential information supplied to the director under this section may be submitted under seal to the court for in camera review.
- H. In determining the applicant's financial resources, the financial resources of all concerns in which the applicant maintains ownership, control or management may be considered by the director. A settlement under this section applies only to the applicant and does not release or affect in any way the liability of any other person. The director may adopt rules to implement this section.

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I. If a settlement is made pursuant to this section, the director shall not file a lien pursuant to section 49-295 for an amount greater than the settlement.

Sec. 40. Section 49-401.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-401.01. <u>Definitions</u>

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Administrator" means the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency.
- 2. "Adverse effects to human health" means those effects that result in or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, including adverse effects that are known to be or may reasonably be anticipated to be caused by substances that are acutely toxic, chronically toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic or causative of reproductive dysfunction.
- 3. "Adverse environmental effect" means any significant and widespread adverse effect which may reasonably be anticipated on wildlife, aquatic life, or other natural resources, including adverse impacts on populations of endangered or threatened species or significant degradation of environmental quality over broad areas.
- 4. "Attainment area" means any area in this state that has been identified in regulations promulgated by the administrator as being in compliance with national ambient air quality standards.
- 5. "Begin actual construction" means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit that are of a permanent nature. For purposes of title I, parts C and D and section 112 of the clean air act, these activities include installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures. For purposes other than title I, parts C and D and section 112 of the clean air act, these activities do not include installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures.
- 6. "Building", "structure", "facility" or "installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group which has the same two digit code, as described in the standard industrial classification manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 supplement.
- 7. "Clean air act" means the clean air act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206; 42 United States Code sections 7401 through 7671) as amended by the clean air act amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-549).
 - 8. "Commence" means, as applied to construction of a source:

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- (a) For purposes other than title IV of the clean air act, that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approval or permits required by federal law and this chapter and has done either of the following:
- (i) Begun or caused to begin a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.
- (ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.
- (b) For purposes of title IV of the clean air act, that the owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time a continuous program of construction.
- 9. "Construction" means any physical change in a source or change in the method of operation of a source including fabrication, erection, installation or demolition of a source that would result in a change in actual emissions.
- 10. "Conventional air pollutant" means any pollutant for which the administrator has promulgated a primary or secondary national ambient air quality standard.
- 11. "Federally listed hazardous air pollutant" means any air pollutant adopted pursuant to section 49-426.03, subsection A and not deleted pursuant to that subsection.
- 12. "Hazardous air pollutant" means any federally listed hazardous air pollutant and any air pollutant that the director has designated as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to section 49-426.04, subsection A and has not deleted pursuant to section 49-426.04, subsection B.
- 13. "Hazardous air pollutant reasonably available control technology" means an emissions standard for hazardous air pollutants which the director, acting pursuant to section 49-426.06, subsection C, or the control officer, acting pursuant to section 49-480.04, subsection C, determines is reasonably available for a source. In making the foregoing determination the director or control officer shall take into consideration the estimated actual air quality impact of the standard, the cost of complying with the standard, the demonstrated reliability and widespread use of the technology required to meet the standard and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements. For purposes of this definition an emissions standard may be expressed as a numeric emissions limitation or as a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard.
- 14. "Maintenance area" means any nonattainment area that has been redesignated by the administrator to attainment status.
- 15. "Major source" means a stationary source or a group of stationary sources that is located within a contiguous area, that is under common

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control and that is defined as a major source in section 501(2) of the clean air act or that is a major emitting facility as defined in title 1, part C of the clean air act or that is defined in department rules as a major source consistent with the clean air act.

- 16. "Maximum achievable control technology" means an emission standard that requires the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants subject to this chapter, including a prohibition on such emissions where achievable, and that the director, after considering the cost of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines to be achievable by an affected source to which such standard applies, through application of measures, processes, methods, systems or techniques including measures which:
- (a) Reduce the volume of, or eliminate emissions of, such pollutants through process changes, substitution of materials or other modifications.
 - (b) Enclose systems or processes to eliminate emissions.
- (c) Collect, capture or treat such pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage or fugitive emissions point.
- (d) Are design, equipment, work practice, or operational standards, including requirements for operator training or certification.
 - (e) Are a combination of the above.
- 17. "Minor source" means any stationary or portable source that is not a major source.
- 18. "Mobile source" means any combustion engine, device, machine or equipment that operates during transport and that emits or generates air contaminants whether in motion or at rest.
- 19. "Modification" or "modify" means a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a source which increases the actual emissions of any regulated air pollutant emitted by such source by more than any relevant de minimis amount or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted by more than such de minimis amount.
- 20. "National ambient air quality standard" means the ambient air pollutant concentration limits established by the administrator pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7409.
- 21. "Nonattainment area" means any area in this state that is designated as prescribed by section 49-405 and where violations of national ambient air quality standards have been measured.
- 22. "Nonattainment area plan" means an air pollution control plan developed in accordance with 42 United States Code sections 7501 through 7515.
- 23. "Permitting authority" means the department or a county department or agency that is charged with enforcing a permit program adopted pursuant to section 49-480, subsection A.

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- 24. "Planning agency" means the AN organization designated by the governor pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7504 as having the authority and responsibility of preparing nonattainment area plans.
- 25. "Portable source" means any stationary source that is capable of being transported and operated in more than one county of this state.
 - 26. "Potential to emit" means...:
- (a) For purposes of section 112 of the clean air act, the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant, excluding secondary emissions, taking into account controls that are enforceable under any federal law or regulation or that are inherent in the design of the source.
- (b) For purposes other than section 112 of the clean air act, "potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant, excluding secondary emissions, taking into account controls that are enforceable under any federal, state or local law, rule or regulation or that are inherent in the design of the source.
- 27. "Primary standard attainment date" means the date defined within a nonattainment area plan in accordance with 42 United States Code sections 7401 through 7515 OR APPLICABLE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BY JANUARY 1, 1999 and after which date primary national ambient air quality standards may not be violated.
- 28. "Reasonable further progress" means the schedule of emission reductions defined within a nonattainment area plan as being necessary to come into compliance with a national ambient air quality standard by the primary standard attainment date.
- 29. "Source" means any building, structure, facility or installation that may cause or contribute to air pollution or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the emission of air pollution.
- 30. "State implementation plan" means the accumulated record of enforceable air pollution control measures, programs and plans adopted by the director and submitted to the administrator pursuant to 42 United States Code section 7410.
- 31. "Stationary source" means any facility, building, equipment, device or machine that operates at a fixed location and that emits or generates air contaminants.
- 32. "Unclassifiable area" means all areas of this state for which inadequate ambient air quality data exist to determine compliance with the national ambient air quality standards.
 - Sec. 41. Section 49-402, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-402. State and county control
- A. The department shall have original jurisdiction over such sources, permits and violations that pertain to:

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- 1. Major sources in any county that has not received approval from the administrator for new source review under the clean air act and prevention of significant deterioration under the clean air act.
 - 2. Smelting of metal ore.
 - 3. Petroleum refineries.
 - 4. Coal fired electrical generating stations.
 - 5. Portland cement plants.
 - 6. Air pollution by portable sources.
- 7. Air pollution by mobile sources for the purpose of regulating those sources as prescribed by article 5 of this chapter and consistent with the clean air act.
- 8. After November 15, 1993, Sources that are located in either a county that has not submitted a permit program as required under title V of the clean air act or in a county for which the administrator has disapproved that permit program.
- B. Except as specified in subsection A of this section, the review, issuance, administration and enforcement of permits issued pursuant to this chapter shall be by the county or multi-county air quality control region pursuant to the provisions of article 3 of this chapter. After the director has provided prior written notice to the control officer describing the reason for asserting jurisdiction and HAS provided an opportunity to confer, the county or multi-county air quality control region shall relinquish jurisdiction, control and enforcement over such permits as the director designates and at such times as he asserts jurisdiction at the state level. The order of the director which asserts state jurisdiction shall specify the matters, geographical area, or sources over which the department shall exercise jurisdiction and control. Such state authority shall then be the sole and exclusive jurisdiction and control to the extent asserted, and the provisions of this chapter shall govern, except as provided in this chapter, until jurisdiction is surrendered by the department to such county or region.
- C. Portable sources under jurisdiction of the department under subsection A, paragraph 6 of this section may be required to file notice with the director and the control officer who has jurisdiction over the geographic area that includes the new location before beginning operations at that new location.
- D. Notwithstanding any other law, a permit issued to a state regulated source shall include the emission standard or standard of performance adopted pursuant to section 49-479, if such standards are more stringent than those adopted by the director and if such standards are specifically identified as applicable to the permitted source or a component of the permitted source. Such standards shall be applied to sources identified in subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this section only if the standard is formally proposed for adoption as part of the state implementation plan.

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- E. The regional planning agency for each county which contains a vehicle emissions control area shall develop plan revisions containing transportation related air quality control measures designed to attain and maintain primary and secondary ambient air quality standards as prescribed by and within the time frames specified in the clean air act. In developing the plan revisions, the regional planning agency shall consider all of the following:
 - 1. Mandatory employee parking fees.
 - 2. Park and ride programs.
 - 3. Removal of on-street parking.
 - 4. Ride share programs.
 - 5. Mass transit alternatives.
 - 6. Expansion of public transportation systems.
 - 7. Optimizing freeway ramp metering.
 - 8. Coordinating traffic signal systems.
 - 9. Reduction of traffic congestion at major intersections.
 - 10. Site specific transportation control measures.
 - 11. Reversible lanes.
 - 12. Fixed lanes for buses and car pools CARPOOLS.
 - 13. Encouragement of pedestrian travel.
 - 14. Encouragement of bicycle travel.
 - 15. Development of bicycle travel facilities.
 - 16. Employer incentives regarding ride share programs.
 - 17. Modification of work schedules.
- 18. Strategies for controlling the generation of air pollution by nonresidents of nonattainment OR MAINTENANCE areas.
 - 19. Use of alternative fuels.
 - 20. Use of emission control devices on public diesel powered vehicles.
 - 21. Paving of roads.
 - 22. Restricting off-road vehicle travel.
 - 23. Construction site air pollution control.
 - 24. Other air quality control measures.
- F. Each regional planning agency shall consult with the department of transportation to coordinate the plans developed pursuant to subsection E of this section with transportation plans developed by the department of transportation pursuant to any other law.
 - Sec. 42. Section 49-404, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-404. State implementation plan
- A. The director shall maintain a state implementation plan that provides for implementation, maintenance and enforcement of national ambient air quality standards and protection of visibility as required by the clean air act.

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- B. The director may adopt rules that describe procedures for adoption of revisions to the state implementation plan.
- C. The state implementation plan and all revisions adopted before the effective date of this section SEPTEMBER 30, 1992 remain in effect according to their terms, except to the extent otherwise provided by the clean air act, inconsistent with any provision of the clean air act, or revised by the administrator. No control requirement in effect, or required to be adopted by an order, settlement agreement, or plan in effect, before the enactment of the clean air act in any area which is a nonattainment OR MAINTENANCE area for any air pollutant may be modified after enactment in any manner unless the modification insures equivalent or greater emission reductions of the air pollutant. The director shall evaluate and adopt revisions to the plan in conformity with federal regulations and guidelines promulgated by the administrator for those purposes until the rules required by subsection B are effective.
 - Sec. 43. Section 49-454, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-454. Adjusted work hours
- A. A business which has five hundred or more employees at one site in a nonattainment area A OR AREA B as defined in section 49-541 shall submit a schedule prior to October 1 of each year to the director which shows an adjusted work hour proposal that will reduce the level of carbon monoxide concentrations caused by vehicular travel.
- B. A business which has one hundred or more employees at one site working in a nonattainment area A OR AREA B as defined in section 49-541 may implement an adjusted work hour schedule in order to reduce the level of carbon monoxide concentrations caused by vehicular travel.
- C. The director shall transmit the reports received pursuant to subsection A of this section to the ADVISORY committee on air quality compliance on or before December 1 of each year.
 - Sec. 44. Section 49-541, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-541. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Area A" means the area delineated as follows:
- (a) In Maricopa county:

Township 8 north, range 2 east and range 3 east

Township 7 north, range 2 west through range 5 east

Township 6 north, range 2 west through range 6 east

Township 5 north, range 2 west through range 7 east

Township 4 north, range 2 west through range 8 east

Township 3 north, range 2 west through range 8 east

Township 2 north, range 2 west through range 8 east

Township 1 north, range 2 west through range 7 east

Township 1 south, range 2 west through range 7 east

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1 Township 2 south, range 2 west through range 7 east 2 3 4 Township 1 south, range 8 east and range 9 east 5

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(b) In Pinal county:

Township 1 north, range 8 east and range 9 east

Township 2 south, range 8 east and range 9 east

Township 3 south, range 7 east through range 9 east

(c) In Yavapai county:

Township 7 north, range 1 east and range 1 west through range 2 west.

- 2. "Area B" means a carbon monoxide nonattainment area in a county with a population in excess of four hundred thousand but fewer than one million two hundred thousand persons as determined by the most recent United States decennial census THE AREA DELINEATED IN PIMA COUNTY AS TOWNSHIP 11 AND 12 SOUTH, RANGE 12 THROUGH 14 EAST; TOWNSHIP 13 THROUGH 15 SOUTH, RANGE 11 THROUGH 16 EAST; TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 12 THROUGH 16 EAST, EXCLUDING ANY PORTION OF THE CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST AND THE SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK.
- 3. "Certificate of inspection" means a serially numbered device or symbol, as may be prescribed by the director, indicating that a vehicle has been inspected pursuant to the provisions of section 49-546 and has passed inspection.
- 4. "Certificate of waiver" means a serially numbered device or symbol, as may be prescribed by the director, indicating that the requirement of passing reinspection has been waived for a vehicle pursuant to the provisions of this article.
- 5. "Conditioning mode" means either a fast idle test condition or a loaded test condition.
- 6. "Curb idle test condition" means an exhaust emissions test conducted with the engine of a vehicle running at the manufacturer's specified idle speed plus or minus one hundred revolutions per minute but without pressure exerted on the accelerator.
- 7. "Emissions inspection station permit" means a certificate issued by the director authorizing the holder to perform vehicular inspections pursuant to this article.
- 8. "Fast idle test condition" means an exhaust emissions test conducted with the engine of the vehicle running under an accelerated condition to an extent prescribed by the director.
- 9. "Fleet emissions inspection station" means any inspection facility operated under a permit issued to a qualified fleet owner or lessee as determined by the director.
- "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle which has not less than three wheels in contact with the ground, has an unladen weight of less than thirteen hundred pounds, is designed to be and is operated at not more than fifteen miles an hour and is designed to carry golf equipment and persons.
 - 11. "Gross weight" has the meaning prescribed in section 28-5431.

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- 12. "Independent contractor" means any person, business, firm, partnership or corporation with which the director may enter into an agreement providing for the construction, equipment, maintenance, personnel, management and operation of official emissions inspection stations pursuant to section 49-545.
- 13. "Loaded test condition" means an exhaust emissions test conducted at cruise or transient conditions as prescribed by the director.
- 14. "Official emissions inspection station" means an inspection facility, other than a fleet emissions inspection station, whether placed in a permanent structure or in a mobile unit for conveyance among various locations within this state, for the purpose of conducting emissions inspections of all vehicles required to be inspected pursuant to this article.
- 15. "Tampering" means removing, defeating or altering an emissions control device which was installed at the time a vehicle was manufactured.
- 16. "Vehicle" means any automobile, truck, truck tractor, motor bus or self-propelled or motor-driven vehicle registered or to be registered in this state and used upon the public highways of this state for the purpose of transporting persons or property, except implements of husbandry, road rollers or road machinery temporarily operated upon the highway.
- 17. "Vehicle emissions control area" means an area which has been designated by the administrator of the environmental protection agency, acting pursuant to section 107 of the clean air act (42 United States Code section 7401 et seq.) as exceeding national primary or secondary ambient air standards for the pollutant of carbon monoxide or ozone and designated as such in the state implementation plan submitted to the environmental protection agency, except that vehicle emissions control area does not include the one thousand two hundred eighty-eight square mile area which the environmental protection agency determined should be redesignated as an attainment area as printed in the federal register, volume 48, number 216, Monday, November 7, 1983, page 51161 AREA A OR AREA B.

Sec. 45. Section 49-516, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 49-516. Preservation of rights

It is the purpose of this article to provide additional and cumulative remedies to prevent, abate, and control air pollution in the state. EXCEPT AS PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 49-402, SUBSECTION C, nothing contained in this article shall be construed to abridge or alter rights of action or remedies in equity under the common law or statutory law, criminal or civil, nor shall any provisions of this article, or any act done by virtue thereof, be construed as estopping the state or any municipality, or owners of land from the exercise of their rights in equity or under the common law or statutory law to suppress nuisances or to abate pollution.

Sec. 46. Section 49-571. Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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49-571. <u>Clean burning alternative fuel requirements for new buses; definition</u>

- A. A city, town or county which purchases buses for use in a county with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census shall only purchase buses which operate on clean burning alternative fuel.
- B. If a city, town or county is unable to purchase a sufficient number of buses which operate on clean burning alternative fuel to meet the requirements of subsection A due to the unavailability of those types of buses, the city, town or county shall convert a sufficient number of buses in their present fleet which operate on any fuel listed in subsection C so that the number of the converted buses along with the buses operating on clean burning alternative fuel equals or exceeds the amount required pursuant to subsection A.
 - C. In this section, "clean burning alternative fuel" means:
 - 1. Natural gas.
 - 2. Liquefied petroleum gas.
- 3. A blend of unleaded gasoline that contains at minimum eighty-five per cent ethanol by volume or eighty-five per cent methanol by volume.
 - 4. Neat methanol.
 - 5. Neat ethanol.
- 6. Diesel fuel if combined with compressed natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas or alcohol.
 - 7. Hydrogen.
 - 8. Electricity.
 - 9. Solar energy.
 - 10. Liquefied natural gas.
- 11. An emulsion of water-phased hydrocarbon fuel that contains not less than twenty per cent water by volume and that complies with any of the following:
- (a) Is used in an engine that is certified to meet at a minimum the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94.
- (b) Is used in an engine that is certified by the engine modifier to meet the addendum to memorandum 1-A of the United States environmental protection agency.
- (c) Is used in an engine that is the subject of a waiver for that specific engine application from the United States environmental protection agency's memorandum 1-A addendum requirements and that waiver is documented to the reasonable satisfaction of the department of commerce energy office.
- 12. A combination of at least seventy per cent alternative fuel and no more than thirty per cent petroleum based fuel and that operates in an engine

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that meets the United States environmental protection agency low emission vehicle standard pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 88.104-95 88.104-94 or 88.105-94 and is certified by the engine manufacturer to consume at least seventy per cent alternative fuel during normal vehicle operations.

- D. Any fuels or combination of fuels listed in subsection C shall qualify as clean burning in new or converted buses by demonstrating levels of emission requirements pursuant to title II of the clean air act.
- Sec. 47. Section 49-1091, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by Laws 1998, chapter 298, section 15, is amended to read:

49-1091. <u>Underground storage tank informal appeals</u>

- A. A person who undertakes corrective action pursuant to section 49-1052, subsection I or an owner or operator may informally appeal the following decisions or determinations pursuant to this section:
- 2. A written interim determination from the department on matters relating to owner or operator status.
- 3. A written interim determination from the department on matters relating to preapproval, direct payment or reimbursement from the underground storage tank assurance account.
- B. The department's failure to respond with a written interim decision to the owner's or operator's submission to the department of any documents identified in subsection G of this section within one hundred twenty days of receipt is a basis for an informal appeal.
- C. A person who undertakes corrective action pursuant to section 49-1052, subsection I or an owner or operator who is subject to an interim decision or determination described in subsections A and B of this section, and who disagrees with the interim decision or determination, may file a written notice of disagreement with the department within thirty days of receiving the department's interim decision or determination. The notice shall include a description of the specific portions of the interim decision or determination with which the person, owner or operator disagree DISAGREES and may include a request to meet with the department to resolve the disagreement. The department shall schedule a meeting within thirty days after receiving the request.
- D. A person who requests a meeting pursuant to subsection C of this section or an authorized representative of the person designated in writing may attend the meeting with any individuals who may be helpful in discussing the matter with the department.
- E. The department shall issue a final written decision or determination within forty-five days of receiving the notice of disagreement or within fifteen days of a meeting pursuant to subsection D C of this section, whichever is later. If the department fails to issue a final

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written decision or determination within the time specified in this subsection, the department's written interim decision or determination becomes the final written decision or determination. The final written decision or determination shall address the notice of disagreement received pursuant to subsection C of this section. The final written decision or determination is the only decision or determination that is appealable as an appealable agency action as defined in section 41-1092 or a contested case AS defined in section 41-1001.

- F. The period of time for compliance with corrective actions associated with the subject matter of a notice of disagreement is tolled from the date that a person who undertakes corrective action pursuant to section 49-1052, subsection I or an owner or operator files a written notice of disagreement with the department until the date the final decision or determination is rendered by the department and any appeals are completed.
- G. A written interim decision addresses SHALL ADDRESS one of the following technical issues:
- 1. The department's approval, disapproval or notice of deficiency of site characterization reports.
- 2. The department's approval, disapproval or notice of deficiency of corrective action plans for soil, OR groundwater, or both.
- 3. The department's approval, disapproval or notice of deficiency of a work plan.
 - 4. The department's determination or confirmation of a release.
- 5. The department's approval, disapproval or notice of deficiency of requests for closing a case file corresponding to a release from a leaking underground storage tank.
- Sec. 48. Section 49-1203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

49-1203. <u>Powers and duties of authority; definition</u>

- A. The authority is a corporate and politic body and shall have an official seal that shall be judicially noticed. The authority may sue and be sued, contract and acquire, hold, operate and dispose of property.
 - B. The authority, through its board, may:
- 1. Issue negotiable water quality bonds pursuant to section 49-1261 for the following purposes:
- (a) To generate the state match required by the clean water act for the clean water revolving fund and to generate the match required by the safe drinking water act for the drinking water revolving fund.
- (b) To provide financial assistance to political subdivisions, Indian tribes and eligible drinking water facilities for constructing, acquiring or improving wastewater treatment facilities, drinking water facilities, nonpoint source projects and other related water quality facilities and projects.

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- 2. Provide financial assistance to political subdivisions and Indian tribes from monies in the clean water revolving fund to finance wastewater treatment projects.
- 3. Provide financial assistance to drinking water facilities from monies in the drinking water revolving fund to finance these facilities.
- 4. Guarantee debt obligations of, and provide linked deposit guarantees through third party lenders to:
- (a) Political subdivisions that are issued to finance wastewater treatment projects.
- (b) Drinking water facilities that are issued to finance these facilities.
- 5. Provide linked deposit guarantees through third party lenders to political subdivisions and drinking water facilities.
- $\,$ 6. Apply for, accept and administer grants and other financial assistance from the United States government and from other public and private sources.
- 7. Enter into capitalization grant agreements with the United States environmental protection agency.
- 8. Adopt rules pursuant to title 41, chapter 6 governing the application for and awarding of wastewater treatment facility, drinking water facility and nonpoint source project financial assistance under this article, the administration of the clean water revolving fund and the drinking water revolving fund and the issuance of water quality bonds.
- 9. Contract for the services of outside advisors, attorneys, consultants and aides reasonably necessary or desirable to allow the authority to adequately perform its duties.
- 10. Contract and incur obligations as reasonably necessary or desirable within the general scope of authority activities and operations to allow the authority to adequately perform its duties.
- 11. Assess financial assistance origination fees and annual fees to cover the reasonable costs of administering the authority and the monies administered by the authority. Any fees collected pursuant to this paragraph constitute governmental revenue and may be used for any purpose consistent with the mission and objectives of the authority.
- 12. PERFORM ANY FUNCTION OF A FUND MANAGER UNDER THE CERCLA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM AS REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT. THE BOARD SHALL PERFORM ANY ACTION AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS ARTICLE ON BEHALF OF THE BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 1.1 OF THIS TITLE AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT. IN ORDER TO PERFORM THESE FUNCTIONS, THE BOARD SHALL ENTER INTO A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT.
- C. The board shall transmit any monies received pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 6 of this section to the state treasurer for deposit in the

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 appropriate fund as prescribed by the grant or other financial assistance agreement.

- D. Disbursements of monies by the water infrastructure finance authority pursuant to a financial assistance agreement are not subject to title 41, chapter 23.
- E. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "CERCLA" HAS THE SAME MEANING PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 49-201.
 - Sec. 49. Laws 1997, chapter 287, section 51 is amended to read:
 - Sec. 51. Encouraging beneficial use of groundwater withdrawn and used pursuant to CERCLA or the water quality assurance revolving fund program; definition
- A. The department of water resources shall include in its management plans developed pursuant to sections 45-565, 45-566, 45-567 and 45-568, Arizona Revised Statutes, provisions to encourage the beneficial use of groundwater that is withdrawn pursuant to approved remedial action projects under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- B. In determining compliance with applicable conservation requirements adopted pursuant to sections 45-565, 45-566, 45-567 and 45-568, Arizona Revised Statutes, the department of water resources shall account for groundwater withdrawn pursuant to approved remedial action projects under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, EXCEPT FOR GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWN TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY PURSUANT TO SECTION 49-282.03, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, consistent with the accounting for surface water.
- C. For purposes of this section, "CERCLA" has the same meaning prescribed in section 49-201, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - Sec. 50. Laws 1997, chapter 287, section 52 is amended to read:
 - Sec. 52. Amendment of assured water supply rules; definition
- A. For each calendar year until 2025, the use of up to an aggregate of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater withdrawn within all active management areas pursuant to approved remedial action projects under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, EXCEPT FOR GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWN TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY PURSUANT TO SECTION 49-282.03, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, shall be considered consistent with the management goal of the active management area as prescribed in section 45-576, subsection I, paragraph 2, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- B. The use of an amount of groundwater withdrawn pursuant to approved remedial action projects under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, EXCEPT FOR GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWN TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY PURSUANT TO SECTION 49-282.03, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section shall be considered consistent with the management goal of the active management area as prescribed in section

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45-576, subsection I, paragraph 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, in the following amounts:

- 1. If the groundwater is withdrawn in the second management period, seventy-five per cent of the total volume withdrawn in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section.
- 2. If the groundwater is withdrawn in the third management period, fifty per cent of the total volume withdrawn in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section.
- 3. If the groundwater is withdrawn in the fourth management period, twenty-five per cent of the total volume withdrawn in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section.
- 4. If the groundwater is withdrawn in the fifth management period, ten per cent of the total volume withdrawn in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section.
- 5. If the groundwater is withdrawn after 2025, zero per cent of the total volume withdrawn in excess of the aggregate volume of sixty-five thousand acre-feet of groundwater authorized in subsections A and C of this section.
- C. A municipal water provider who proposes to use groundwater withdrawn pursuant to an approved remedial action project under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, and who wishes to have the director of water resources determine that the use of some or all of the municipal provider's projected groundwater withdrawals are consistent with the management goal pursuant to subsection A or B of this section shall apply for this determination prior to January 1, 2010. The amount of groundwater for which the use is determined to be consistent with the management goal pursuant to this section shall not exceed the amount that the municipal provider is legally obligated to withdraw or use and shall not extend beyond 2025. The aggregate volume authorized by the director pursuant to subsection A of this section shall not exceed sixty-five thousand acre-feet in any calendar year.
- D. Not later than January 1, 2001, the director of water resources shall amend the rules adopted pursuant to section 45-576, subsection H, Arizona Revised Statutes, to carry out the purpose of this section. Prior to the amendment of these rules, the director of water resources shall treat any groundwater withdrawn pursuant to an approved remedial action project under CERCLA or title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, as consistent with the management goal as provided in subsections A, B and C of this section.
- E. For annual remediated groundwater withdrawals of 250 acre-feet or less that are withdrawn pursuant to an approved remedial action under CERCLA,

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the water quality assurance revolving fund program or other applicable federal or state law, EXCEPT FOR GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWN TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY PURSUANT TO SECTION 49-282.03, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, the amount OF GROUNDWATER withdrawn shall not be debited against the water provider's assured water supply mined groundwater account and shall not be subject to a replenishment obligation. An annual user of 250 acre-feet or less of remediated groundwater shall notify the department of water resources of compliance with the exemption and these uses shall not apply in calculating the 65,000 acre-feet per year total prescribed by paragraph 1 SUBSECTION A of this section.

F. For purposes of this section, "CERCLA" has the same meaning prescribed in section 49-201, Arizona Revised Statutes.

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Sec. 51. Laws 1998, chapter 217, section 42 is amended to read:

Sec. 42. Area A expansion; compliance dates; air quality

programs; Pinal county

- A. Notwithstanding section 41 as added by this act, and section 49-541, paragraph 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, relating to the geographical definition of area A, all air quality measures and programs added or modified by this act which are not listed in subsection B of this section, shall be effective from and after December 31, 2000 in the portion of area A which includes Pinal county.
- B. Cities, counties and school districts which THAT ARE LOCATED IN PINAL COUNTY AND THAT have been included within the boundaries of area A shall comply with the provisions of section 9-500.04, subsections C through G, section 15-349 and section 49-474.01, subsections C through E, Arizona Revised Statutes, relating to the conversions of fleet vehicles to alternative fuels according to the following schedule:
 - 1. At least eighteen per cent of the total fleet by December 31, 2000.
- 2. At least twenty-five per cent of the total fleet by December 31, 2001.
 - 3. At least fifty per cent of the total fleet by December 31, 2003.
- 4. At least seventy-five per cent of the total fleet by December 31, 2005.

Sec. 52. Repeal

- A. Section 49-1052, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 181, section 7, is repealed.
- B. Section 49-1091, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by Laws 1998, chapter 181, section 9, is repealed.
 - C. Laws 1998, chapter 181, section 11 is repealed.

Sec. 53. Retroactivity

- A. Section 12 of this act is effective retroactively to August 21, 1998.
- B. Section 32 of this act is effective retroactively to from and after July 31, 1997.
 - C. Section 52 of this act is effective retroactively to May 27, 1998. Sec. 54. <u>Brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund program</u>

On the effective date of this act, the department of environmental quality is authorized to immediately implement the brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund program established in title 49, chapter 2, article 1.1, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act.

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