

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

<u>ANALYST</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. Ross	Voigt	1. NRC	FAV/CS
2. Smith	Liepshutz	2. JCR	Favorable
3. _____	_____	3. AP	_____
4. _____	_____	4. _____	_____

SUBJECT:

Environmental Regulation

BILL NO. AND SPONSOR:

CS/SB 284 by
Committee on NRC and
Senator Brown

I. SUMMARY:

A. Present Situation:

The Department of Legal Affairs asserts that, currently, the state's ability to enforce environmental regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes, is limited. In addition, it is difficult to prove a case where the offender is not actually discharging into waters of the state, but is engaged in activities that threaten pollution, or is allowing a pollution situation to persist without taking any corrective action.

It is purported that the statutory definition of "pollution", is too restrictive. To alleviate this problem it is contended that the term "earth" should be included in the definition of "pollution" in order to facilitate criminal actions against contamination of the earth, and not to limit enforcement only to cases where it is proved that noxious chemicals have leached into the water supply.

The Department of Environmental Regulation states that except for major littering or hazardous waste violations, which are felonies, all other environmental criminal violations are misdemeanors. It is alleged that the civil and criminal penalties are insufficient and inconsistent with other sections of the Florida Statutes. Also, it is believed that the Statute of Limitations for environmental crimes, is too short to detect and investigate the environmental damage prior to initiating prosecution.

Furthermore, courts have strictly interpreted section 403.161, F.S., to require proof of the actual affirmative act causing pollution, while rejecting negligence as an unconstitutional standard of proof for criminal liability. It is stated by the courts that a standard of "willful or culpable negligence" would be constitutional.

In addition, section 403.727, F.S., requires the state to prove that a hazardous waste generator, transporter, or facility owner or operator "knowingly" violated the hazardous waste regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes. It is contended that this standard should be broadened. It is also suggested that biological wastes, as well as biohazardous wastes, should be covered under regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

The Department of Legal Affairs asserts that, currently, the authority of the Attorney General to bring civil actions for violations of pollution statutes is arguably subject to challenge, despite certain existing case law support. Furthermore, the Department of Legal Affairs can now only seek injunctive relief for civil violations of chapter 403 after first giving 30 days notice to the Department to give it the opportunity to take appropriate action, as provided in s.

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403.412, F.S. Legal Affairs cannot itself pursue other relief available to the DER, such as damages, cost recovery and penalties.

Currently, RICO remedies cannot be applied to environmental crimes, in chapter 403, F.S., and the statewide prosecutor does not have the authority to prosecute environmental criminals engaging in multi-jurisdictional crimes. It is also alleged that current civil and criminal sanctions for environmental criminals are not equal to the threat presented to human life and the environment.

B. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1

The bill amends the definition of "pollution" in ch. 403, F.S., to also include any man-induced or manmade impairment of the air or waters of the state that are potentially injurious to human health and welfare, to plant and animal life, or property, unless authorized by applicable law.

Section 2

Subsection 403.161(3), F.S., is amended to prohibit the willfull violation of subsection (1)(a), prohibiting harmful or injurious pollution. Such actions will be punishable for a felony of the third degree, by a fine of no more than \$50,000 and/or by imprisonment of no more than 5 years for each offense.

Existing subsection (4) of s. 403.161, F.S., which is renumbered as (5) by the bill, is amended to provide that any person who willingly violates subsection (1)(b), relating to unpermitted activities, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 1st degree. The "willingly" standard will also be applicable to actions which violate subsection (1)(c), relating to the knowing misrepresentation of false statement of facts to the department.

A new subsection (4) in s. 403.161, F.S., is created to provide that a violation of subsection (1)(a), relating to pollution which harms or injures human health, animal, plant or aquatic life or property, resulting from reckless indifference or gross careless disregard is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Such violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and/or by less than 60 days imprisonment.

Section 3

The bill makes biohazardous waste generators, transporters, and facility owners or operators subject to the existing hazardous waste provisions in subsections (1), (3)(b), (5), (6), and (7), of section 403.727, F.S.

In addition, the standard to prove a violation of subsection (3)(b) of section 403.727, F.S., relating to biohazardous and hazardous wastes, is broadened to include actions exhibiting reckless indifference or gross careless disregard for human health. The transportation of all biohazardous and hazardous wastes listed under section 403.703, F.S., to an unpermitted facility required to have a permit pursuant to s. 403.707 or s. 403.722, F.S., would be prohibited by s. 403.727, F.S. The bill adds that a person who with the requisite intent disposes, treats, or stores biohazardous waste in a place other than a facility with an updated and valid permit for those purposes is violating the statute. Violations of subsection (3)(b)2.a. and b. of section 403.727, F.S., occur if a person knowingly violates material conditions in permits, rules, and standards in a way which has a substantial likelihood of endangering human health, animal or plant life, or property.

Section 4

The bill provides a five year Statute of Limitation period from the date of discovery of a violation in which to commence an action pursuant to ch. 403, F.S.

Section 5

The bill makes "racketeering activities" involving a violation of section 403.727(3)(b), F.S., which are chargeable by indictment or information from the Attorney General, subject to the provisions in the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

Section 6

The bill reenacts certain sections of the Florida Statutes which refer to enforcement provisions in s. 403.161, F.S., in order to incorporate the amendment to that section. These sections relate to enforcement of the Florida Industrial Siting Act, enforcement of regulations pertaining to pollution of surface and ground waters, enforcement of local pollution control programs, enforcement of provisions in the Henderson Wetlands Act, and enforcement provisions relating to mangroves.

Section 7

The act takes effect on October 1, 1989.

II. ECONOMIC IMPACT AND FISCAL NOTE:

A. Public:

The Department of Environmental Regulation reports that the bill will benefit the public in general, but could increase costs to those liable under the extended environmental protection, increased associated penalties, and permitting costs provided by the bill in ch. 403, F.S. The Department of Corrections states that the bill is not likely to produce a noticeable impact to the offender population.

Those accused of organized environmental criminal activity will also be subject to additional defense costs.

B. Government:

The DER foresees the need to acquire additional personnel for compliance evaluation, and subsequent prosecution of violators. For the biohazardous waste section only, required personnel will include four solid waste and air quality professionals at an approximate cost of \$144,000 each year for the next three years. Representatives of the State Attorneys and Public Defenders indicate the impact on their programs is insignificant.

DER reports that increased civil penalties may be collected and used for incident response and environmental restoration and that increased penalties could result in increased funds going into the Pollution Recovery Fund. Additional revenues to be derived from RICO provisions is unknown.

III. COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS:

None.

STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
Senate Bill 284

- 1) Deletes references to "earth" in the definition of "pollution." Clarifies that the definition of pollution does not apply to injurious or harmful effects on human safety and the environment would not be classified as pollution. Clarifies that activities authorized by applicable law are exempt from this definition.
- 2) Deletes references in subsection (1) of s. 403.161, F.S., which make actions that allow or permit pollution or threaten to harm or injure human, animal, and plant life, a violation of that section. Deletes from the bill the references to the protection of human safety and the environment.
- 3) Deletes the standard of "culpable negligence" to be used in determining violations of subsections (1)(a)-(c) of s. 403.161, F.S., relating to injurious or harmful actions and unpermitted activities. Provides that a person acting in violation of subsection (1)(a) of s. 403.161, F.S., prohibiting injurious or harmful activities committed with reckless indifference or gross careless disregard will be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. A person who willfully violates subsection (1)(a) will be guilty of a felony of the third degree. Penalties are also provided. The reference to penalties for subsequent convictions in subsection (3) of s. 403.161, F.S., is deleted.
- 4) A person who willfully violates subsections (1)(b)-(c), relating to unpermitted activities and misrepresentations to the Department of Environmental Regulation, will be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- 5) Deletes Section 3 of SB 284 from the bill which relates to the Department of Legal Affairs' authority to prosecute pursuant to s. 403.231, F.S.
- 6) Deletes the word "biological" in s. 403.727, F.S., relating to biohazardous and hazardous waste transporters, generators, handlers, and facility owners or operators. Deletes from the bill the words "biological" and "biohazardous" from subsection (5) of s. 403.727, F.S. (subsection (4) of s. 403.727, F.S. in CS/SB 284) relating to liability for damages to natural resources.
- 7) Deletes the "culpable negligence" standard for violations of subsection (3)(b) of s. 403.727, F.S., pertaining to the transportation, storage, and disposal of biohazardous and hazardous wastes. Eliminates the provision which would require wastes listed pursuant to federal law to be regulated under subsection (3)(b). Creates a standard of "reckless indifference or gross careless disregard for human health" to be applied to violations of subsection (3)(b) of s. 403.727, F.S.
- 8) Restores the standard in subsections (3)(b)2b. and (3)(b)2c. of s. 403.727, F.S., which prohibit the knowing violation of any material condition of a permit, rule or standard. Adds that such an action is a violation if it produces a substantial likelihood of endangering human health, animal or plant life, or property.

9) Reestablishes the "knowingly" standard for false statements or representations in subsection (3)(b)3. of s. 403.727, F.S., relating to material information in any biohazardous or hazardous waste label, manifest, record, etc. Reestablishes the standard of "knowingly" in subsection (3)(b)4. of s. 403.727, F.S., for destroying, altering, concealing or failing to file a required document.

10) Deletes the provision dictating that each day, any portion of which a violation occurs, constitutes a separate offense in subsection (3) of 403.727, F.S.

11) Deletes the provision permitting the forfeiture of conveyances in violation of s. 403.727, F.S., pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

12) Limits the application of the RICO laws to violations of section 403.727(3)(b), F.S., rather than any violation of chapter 403.

13) Reenacts certain sections of the Florida Statutes which refer to enforcement provisions in s. 403.161, F.S., in order to incorporate the amendment to that section. These sections relate to enforcement of the Florida Industrial Siting Act, enforcement of regulations pertaining to pollution of surface and ground waters, enforcement of local pollution control programs, enforcement of provisions in the Henderson Wetlands Act, and enforcement provisions relating to mangroves.

Committee on Natural Resources

Wayne Voigt
Staff Director

(FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE)

BILL VOTE SHEET

(VS-88: File with Secretary of Senate)

BILL NO. SB 284

COMMITTEE ON: Natural Resources and Conservation

DATE: May 1, 1989

ACTION: Favorably with amendments

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

Favorably with Committee Substitute

PLACE: Room 2C

Unfavorably

OTHER COMMITTEE REFERENCES:
(in order shown)

Submitted as a Committee Bill

JCR

Temporarily Passed

AP

Reconsidered

Not Considered

THE VOTE WAS:

FINAL BILL VOTE		SENATORS										
Aye	Nay		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay
X		Brown										
X		W.D. Childers										
		Crenshaw										
		Kirkpatrick										
X		Souto										
		Thurman										
		MAJORITY LEADER Gordon										
X		VICE-CHAIRMAN Grizzle										
X		CHAIRMAN McPherson										
5 *	0	TOTAL										
Aye	Nay		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay

* Present at the table without objection

Please Complete: The Key sponsor appeared (X)
 A Senator appeared ()
 Sponsor's aide appeared ()
 Other appearance (X)

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

<u>ANALYST</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. Ross <u>CR</u>	Voigt <u>WV</u>	1. <u>NRC</u>	_____
2. _____	_____	2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____	4. _____	_____

SUBJECT:

Environmental Regulation

BILL NO. AND SPONSOR:

SB 284 by
Senator Brown

I. SUMMARY:

A. Present Situation:

The Department of Legal Affairs asserts that, currently, the state's ability to enforce environmental regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes, is limited. In addition, it is difficult to prove a case where the offender is not actually discharging into waters of the state, but is engaged in activities that threaten pollution, or is allowing a pollution situation to persist without taking any corrective action.

It is purported that the statutory definition of "pollution", is too restrictive. To alleviate this problem it is contended that the term "earth" should be included in the definition of "pollution" in order to facilitate criminal actions against contamination of the earth, and not to limit enforcement only to cases where it is proved that noxious chemicals have leached into the water supply.

The Department of Environmental Regulation states that except for major littering or hazardous waste violations, which are felonies, all other environmental criminal violations are misdemeanors. It is alleged that the civil and criminal penalties are insufficient and inconsistent with other sections of the Florida Statutes. Also, it is believed that the Statute of Limitations for environmental crimes, is too short to detect and investigate the environmental damage prior to initiating prosecution.

Furthermore, courts have strictly interpreted section 403.161, F.S., to require proof of the actual affirmative act causing pollution, while rejecting negligence as an unconstitutional standard of proof for criminal liability. It is stated by the courts that a standard of "willful or culpable negligence" would be constitutional.

In addition, section 403.727, F.S., requires the state to prove that a hazardous waste generator, transporter, or facility owner or operator "knowingly" violated the hazardous waste regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes. It is contended that this standard should be broadened. It is also suggested that biological wastes, as well as biohazardous wastes, should be covered under regulations in chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

The Department of Legal Affairs asserts that, currently, the authority of the Attorney General to bring civil actions for violations of pollution statutes is arguably subject to challenge, despite certain existing case law support. Furthermore, the Department of Legal Affairs can now only seek injunctive relief for civil violations of chapter 403 after first giving 30 days notice to the Department to give it the

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opportunity to take appropriate action, as provided in s. 403.412, F.S. Legal Affairs cannot itself pursue other relief available to the DER, such as damages, cost recovery and penalties.

Currently, RICO remedies cannot be applied to environmental crimes, in chapter 403, F.S., and the statewide prosecutor does not have the authority to prosecute environmental criminals engaging in multi-jurisdictional crimes. It is also alleged that current civil and criminal sanctions for environmental criminals are not equal to the threat presented to human life and the environment.

B. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1

The bill amends the definition of "pollution" in ch. 403, F.S., to also include contamination or certain alterations of the integrity of the earth and any impairment of the air, earth, or waters of the state that are potentially injurious to human health and welfare, as well as safety, and to plant and animal life, property, and the environment.

Section 2

The bill amends section 403.161, F.S., to prohibit any person from allowing or permitting pollution which results in injury or harm or threatens to harm, or injure human health, safety or welfare, along with plants, animals, and property, and the environment.

Subsection 403.161(3), F.S., is amended to cover actions of culpable negligence which result in a violation of subsection (1)(a)-(c), prohibiting harmful or injurious, or potentially harmful or injurious pollution, and unpermitted activities which will be punishable by a fine of no more than \$50,000 and/or by imprisonment of no more than 5 years for each offense. A subsequent conviction is punishable by a fine no more than \$100,000 and/or by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years. Subsection (4) of s. 403.161, F.S., is deleted to remove the existing misdemeanor status of violations of subsection (1)(c), relating to the misrepresentation of information given to the Department of Environmental Regulation.

Section 3

The bill authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to prosecute any civil action pursuant to chapter 403, Florida Statutes, in conjunction with, or in lieu of, the Department of Environmental Regulation. It is provided that this authorization in no way abridges or alters any right of action or remedy permitted by common law or civil or criminal statutory law, which is otherwise vested in the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Attorney General, or the Department of Legal Affairs. The Department of Legal Affairs would no longer have the statutory mandate to be the legal advisor for the state and state agencies.

Section 4

The bill makes biological and biohazardous waste generators, transporters, and facility owners or operators subject to the existing hazardous waste provisions in section 403.727, F.S. In addition, the standard to prove a violation of subsection (3)(b) of section 403.727, F.S., relating to biological, biohazardous, and hazardous wastes, is broadened to include culpable negligence. The transportation of all biological, biohazardous, and hazardous wastes listed under federal law or section 403.703, F.S., to an unpermitted facility required to

have a permit pursuant to s. 403.707 or s. 403.722, F.S., would be regulated by s. 403.727, F.S. The bill adds that a person who knowingly or with culpable negligence disposes, treats or stores biological or biohazardous waste in a place other than a facility with an updated and valid permit for those purposes is violating the statute. The bill also provides, in subsection (3)(b) of section 403.727, F.S., that for purposes of determining penalties for subsequent convictions, each day in which a portion of the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

In addition, all conveyances used or intended for use in violation of s. 403.727, F.S., are subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

Section 5

The bill provides a five year Statute of Limitation period from the date of discovery of a violation in which to commence an action pursuant to ch. 403, F.S.

Section 6

The bill makes "racketeering activities" involving a violation of ch. 403, F.S., which are chargeable by indictment or information from the Attorney General, subject to the provisions in the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

Section 7

The act takes effect on October 1, 1989.

II. ECONOMIC IMPACT AND FISCAL NOTE:

A. Public:

The Department of Environmental Regulation reports that the bill will benefit the public in general, but could increase costs to those liable under the extended environmental protection, increased associated penalties, and permitting costs provided by the bill in ch. 403, F.S. The Department of Corrections states that the bill is not likely to produce a noticeable impact to the offender population, however, the DER reports that increased defense costs will result due to possible prosecution by both the Department of Legal Affairs and the DER, pursuant to s. 403.231, F.S. Those accused of organized environmental criminal activity will also be subject to additional defense costs.

B. Government:

The DER indicates that the bill may increase workload due to permitting requirements and increased staff time supporting a potentially duplicative litigation process, especially if DER staff is needed to support prosecution by the Department of Legal Affairs. The fiscal impact of such increases is not available at this time.

In addition, the DER foresees the need to acquire additional personnel for compliance evaluation, and subsequent prosecution of violators. For the biohazardous waste section only, required personnel will include four solid waste and air quality professionals at an approximate cost of \$144,000 each year for the next three years.

The Department of Legal Affairs foresees the need to acquire three senior attorneys, one financial investigator and one administrative secretary at an expense of approximately \$690,000 over the next three years. It is reported that HRS will also need additional positions to administer the bill

effectively. Representatives of the State Attorneys and Public Defenders indicate the impact on their programs is insignificant.

Increased penalties could result in increased funds going into the Pollution Recovery Fund, however, the DER states that whether or not increased money would go into the Pollution Recovery Fund is unclear because of the uncertainty of the potential impact of duplicative litigation. DER reports that increased civil penalties may be collected and used for incident response and environmental restoration. The DER estimates that if one-sixth of the RCRA fines are collected, an estimated \$80,000 may be collectable in the subject program. This amount should increase slightly and then decrease over the three year period. Additional revenues to be derived from civil enforcement actions under the Attorney General's Office and for RICO provisions is unknown.

III. COMMENTS:

The DER reports there could be a potential benefit if the RICO Act provisions have a deterrent effect on environmental violations, particularly in complex state-wide cases. Criminal violations of ch. 403, F.S., which would come under the purview of the RICO Act include those involving: s. 403.087, F.S., permits for stationary sources of air and water pollution; s. 403.161, F.S., prohibitions against pollution; s. 403.182, F.S., local pollution control programs; s. 403.411, weather modification operator licenses; s. 403.413, F.S., Florida Litter Law; s. 403.514, Power Plant Siting Act enforcement provisions; s. 403.533, Transmission Line Siting Act enforcement provisions; s. 403.727, F.S., violations of biological, biohazardous, and hazardous waste provisions; 403.722, F.S., disclosure of certain confidential information submitted to DER; s. 403.924, F.S., Henderson Wetlands Act provisions; and, s. 403.936, F.S., provisions relating to mangrove preservation.

In addition, by making environmental crimes predicate crimes under the RICO Act, the Statewide Prosecutor will have statutory authority to prosecute environmental criminals when they engage in multi-jurisdictional crimes.

In addition, the DER reports that section 4 of the bill could create some confusion over how the new law would interact with existing law and recently approved rules on biological and biohazardous waste. An extensive rewriting of Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-712, would be required to make it consistent with these changes.

IV. AMENDMENTS:

None.

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

<u>ANALYST</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. <u>Ross</u> <i>CR</i>	<u>Voiqt</u> <i>WV</i>	1. <u>NRC</u>	<u>CS</u>
2. _____	_____	2. _____	_____
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Existing subsection (4) of s. 403.161, F.S., which is renumbered as (5) by the bill, is amended to provide that any person who willingly violates subsection (1)(b), relating to unpermitted activities, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 1st degree. The "willingly" standard will also be applicable to actions which violate subsection (1)(c), relating to the knowing misrepresentation of false statement of facts to the department.

A new subsection (4) in s. 403.161, F.S., is created to provide that a violation of subsection (1)(a), relating to pollution which harms or injures human health, animal, plant or aquatic life or property, resulting from reckless indifference or gross careless disregard is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. Such violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and/or by less than 60 days imprisonment.

Section 3

The bill makes biohazardous waste generators, transporters, and facility owners or operators subject to the existing hazardous waste provisions in subsections (1), (3)(b), (5), (6), and (7), of section 403.727, F.S.

In addition, the standard to prove a violation of subsection (3)(b) of section 403.727, F.S., relating to biohazardous and hazardous wastes, is broadened to include actions exhibiting reckless indifference or gross careless disregard for human health. The transportation of all biohazardous and hazardous wastes listed under section 403.703, F.S., to an unpermitted facility required to have a permit pursuant to s. 403.707 or s. 403.722, F.S., would be prohibited by s. 403.727, F.S. The bill adds that a person who with the requisite intent disposes, treats, or stores biohazardous waste in a place other than a facility with an updated and valid permit for those purposes is violating the statute. Violations of subsection (3)(b)2.a. and b. of section 403.727, F.S., occur if a person knowingly violates material conditions in permits, rules, and standards

in a way which has a substantial likelihood of endangering human health, animal or plant life, or property.

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Those accused of organized environmental criminal activity will also be subject to additional defense costs.

B. Government:

The DER foresees the need to acquire additional personnel for compliance evaluation, and subsequent prosecution of violators. For the biohazardous waste section only, required personnel will include four solid waste and air quality professionals at an approximate cost of \$144,000 each year for the next three years. Representatives of the State Attorneys and Public Defenders indicate the impact on their programs is insignificant.

DER reports that increased civil penalties may be collected and used for incident response and environmental restoration and that increased penalties could result in increased funds going into the Pollution Recovery Fund. Additional revenues to be derived from RICO provisions is unknown.

III. COMMENTS:

None

IV. AMENDMENTS:

REVISED: _____

BILL NO. CS/SB 284

DATE: April 26, 1989

Page 4

None.

BILL VOTE SHEET

RS-88: File with Secretary of Senate)

BILL NO. CS/SB 284

COMMITTEE ON: Judiciary-Criminal

DATE: 5/08/89

ACTION:

TIME: 3:15 - 5:00 p.m.

Favorably with _____ amendments

PLACE: Room 2-C

Favorably with Committee Substitute

OTHER COMMITTEE REFERENCES:
(in order shown)

Unfavorably

Submitted as a Committee Bill

AP _____

Temporarily Passed

Reconsidered

Not Considered

THE VOTE WAS:

FINAL BILL VOTE		SENATORS										
Aye	Nay		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay
X		Beard										
X		Johnson										
X		Peterson										
X		Stuart										
		MAJORITY LEADER Gordon										
X		VICE-CHAIRMAN Girardeau										
X		CHAIRMAN Grant										
6	0	TOTAL										
Aye	Nay		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay

Please Complete: The Key sponsor appeared ()
 A Senator appeared ()
 Sponsor's aide appeared ()
 Other appearance ()