By the Committee on Natural Resources; and Senator Jones

312-1897-03

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to liability under the 3 drycleaning solvent cleanup program; amending 4 s. 376.301, F.S.; defining the term "nearby 5 real property owner" with respect to protection 6 and restoration of lands and surface and ground 7 waters; amending s. 376.3078, F.S.; exempting certain property owners from liability for 8 9 damages arising from contamination by drycleaning solvents in certain circumstances; 10 providing for retroactive application; amending 11 12 s. 376.313, F.S.; revising provisions that provide nonexclusiveness of remedies and 13 individual causes of action; providing an 14 effective date. 15 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 Section 1. Subsection (47) is added to section 376.301, Florida Statutes, to read: 20 376.301 Definitions of terms used in ss. 21 22 376.30-376.319, 376.70, and 376.75.--When used in ss. 376.30-376.319, 376.70, and 376.75, unless the context clearly 23 requires otherwise, the term: 24 25 (47) "Nearby real property owner" means the individual 26 or entity that is vested with ownership, dominion, or legal or rightful title to real property, or that has a ground lease in 27 28 real property, onto which drycleaning solvent has migrated 29 through soil or groundwater from a drycleaning facility or 30 wholesale supply facility eligible for site rehabilitation under s. 376.3078(3) or from a drycleaning facility or

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wholesale supply facility that is approved by the department for voluntary cleanup under s. 376.3078(11). 2 3 Section 2. Subsection (14) is added to section 376.3078, Florida Statutes, to read: 4 5 376.3078 Drycleaning facility restoration; funds; 6 uses; liability; recovery of expenditures. --7 (14) PROPERTY DAMAGES TO A NEARBY REAL PROPERTY 8 OWNER. --9 (a) In accordance with the eligibility and voluntary cleanup provisions of this section, no person, who may be 10 11 liable for drycleaning solvent contamination, including any real property owner, shall be liable for property damage 12 claims of any kind from any person unless that person sells, 13 transfers, or changes the land use of the contaminated 14 property and demonstrates that an actual economic damage has 15 occurred as a result of the contamination. 16 17 (b) At a minimum, any such claim shall be based on a 18 bona fide valid appraisal that supports the claim and 19 demonstrates the loss in fair market value to the contaminated 20 property. 21 (c) Damages awarded for any such claim shall be the actual damage and shall not exceed the difference between the 22 present value of the land and the value of the land if the 23 24 pollution did not exist. Any actual or potential costs for 25 site rehabilitation shall not be included in the damage award, 26 if any. 27 (d) No person may be compensated more than once for 28 the same loss.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this

chapter, this subsection applies to causes of action accruing

on or after the effective date of this act and applies

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30 31 retroactively to causes of action accruing before the effective date of this act for which a lawsuit has not been filed before the effective date of this act.

Section 3. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 376.313, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.313 Nonexclusiveness of remedies and individual cause of action for damages under ss. 376.30-376.319.--

(3) Except as provided in s. 376.3078(14) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing contained in ss. 376.30-376.319 prohibits any person from bringing a cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction for all damages resulting from a discharge or other condition of pollution covered by ss. 376.30-376.319. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit or diminish a party's right to contribution from other parties jointly or severally liable for a prohibited discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances or other pollution conditions. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) or subsection (5), in any such suit, it is not necessary for such person to plead or prove negligence in any form or manner. Such person need only plead and prove the fact of the prohibited discharge or other pollutive condition and that it has occurred. The only defenses to such cause of action shall be those specified in s. 376.308.

(5)(a) In any civil action against the owner or operator of a drycleaning facility or a wholesale supply facility, or the owner of the real property on which such facility is located, if such facility is not eligible under s. 376.3078(3) and is not involved in voluntary cleanup under s. 376.3078(11), for damages arising from the discharge of

drycleaning solvents from a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility, the provisions of subsection (3) shall not apply if it can be proven that, at the time of the discharge the alleged damages resulted solely from a discharge from a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility that was in compliance with department rules regulating drycleaning facilities or wholesale supply facilities. Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 956 The committee substitute substantially changes the civil liability immunity provisions. The original bill provided for immunity from all property damage claims. The committee substitute permits property damage claims provided an actual economic loss can be proven.