

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

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

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Appropriations

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BILL: CS/CS/SB 1450

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Committee (Recommended by Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice); Environment and Natural Resources Committee; and Senator Gruters

SUBJECT: Environmental Accountability

DATE: March 2, 2020

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Schreiber</u>	<u>Rogers</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Dale</u>	<u>Jameson</u>	<u>ACJ</u>	<u>Recommend: Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>Dale</u>	<u>Kynoch</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

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**I. Summary:**

CS/CS/SB 1450 makes numerous changes to the penalties for violating Florida's environmental laws. The bill increases required or maximum environmental penalties in various sections of the Florida Statutes. Most of the changes increase a penalty by 50 percent.

The bill changes the duration that several penalties may run, so that each day during any portion of which certain violations occur constitutes a separate offense. For administrative penalties imposed under chapter 403, Florida Statutes, the bill provides that each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense. For civil penalties imposed under chapter 403, Florida Statutes, the bill provides that, if the violation is an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater, each day the cause of the violation is not addressed constitutes a separate offense until the violation is resolved by order or judgement.

The bill authorizes municipalities and counties to voluntarily establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals. The bill also requires a seller of real property to disclose to a prospective purchaser, before executing a contract for sale, any known defects in the property's sanitary sewer lateral.

The bill would have an indeterminate positive impact on the various revenue streams impacted by the bill. See Section V.

The bill is effective July 1, 2020.

## II. Present Situation:

### Environmental Violations

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is Florida's lead agency for environmental management and stewardship, implementing many programs to protect the state's air, water, and land.<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the state's numerous environmental laws, the DEP's responsibilities include the compliance and enforcement process.<sup>2</sup> Violations of Florida's environmental laws can result in damages and administrative, civil, and/or criminal penalties.

#### *Damages*

In environmental enforcement, damages should compensate the state for the value of the loss to natural resources caused by the violation.<sup>3</sup> The DEP may institute a civil action in court or an administrative proceeding in the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) to recover damages for any injury to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the state caused by any violation.<sup>4</sup> Damages can cover the cost of remediating the damage done to the environment, and/or costs incurred by the state in responding to the damage, such as tracing the source, controlling and abating the source, and restoring the environmental resources to their former condition.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Penalties*

In addition to damages, a violator can be liable for penalties. Penalties differ from damages in that they are designed to punish the wrongdoer rather than to address the harm caused by the violation.<sup>6</sup> In environmental enforcement, penalties should create incentives to bring immediate compliance and curb future violations.<sup>7</sup>

Administrative penalties can be levied directly by the agency or in a proceeding in DOAH.<sup>8</sup> The formal administrative enforcement process is typically initiated by serving a notice of violation, and is finalized through entry of a consent order or final order.<sup>9</sup> In most administrative

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<sup>1</sup> DEP, *About DEP*, <https://floridadep.gov/about-dep> (last visited February 10, 2020); s. 20.255, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> See DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter One: DEP Regulatory Enforcement Organization* (2017), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Chapter%201%20October%202017.pdf> (Last visited February 10, 2020).

<sup>3</sup> DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter 6: Judicial Process and Remedies, Collections, and Bankruptcies*, 89 (2014), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/chapter6.pdf> (Last visited February 10, 2020).

<sup>4</sup> See s. 403.121, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> See ss. 403.121 and 403.141, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> See BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 1247 (9th ed. 2009).

<sup>7</sup> DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter 6: Judicial Process and Remedies, Collections, and Bankruptcies*, 89 (2014), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/chapter6.pdf> (Last visited February 10, 2020).

<sup>8</sup> See ch. 120, F.S. The administrative process is formalized in the Administrative Procedure Act.

<sup>9</sup> DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter Five: The Administrative Process and Remedies*, 58 (2014), available at [https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/chapter5\\_0.pdf](https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/chapter5_0.pdf) (Last visited February 10, 2020).

proceedings, the DEP has the final decision.<sup>10</sup> An administrative law judge has the final decision for administrative proceedings involving the Environmental Litigation Reform Act, codified in s. 403.121, F.S., which is the primary statute addressing the DEP's administrative penalties.<sup>11</sup> Compared to the judicial process, the administrative process is generally considered less expensive, faster and less time consuming, and more conducive to negotiated settlement.<sup>12</sup> However, if the DEP is seeking immediate injunctive relief, which compels a party to act or stop acting, an order must be obtained from a court.<sup>13</sup>

The DEP must proceed administratively in cases in which the DEP seeks administrative penalties that do not exceed \$10,000 per assessment.<sup>14</sup> The DEP is prohibited from imposing administrative penalties in excess of \$10,000 in a notice of violation.<sup>15</sup> The DEP may not have more than one notice of violation pending against a party unless the violations occurred at a different site or the violations were discovered by the DEP subsequent to the filing of a previous notice of violation.<sup>16</sup>

Civil penalties are noncriminal fines that are generally levied by a court, and which agencies may be authorized to impose.<sup>17</sup> The DEP may pursue two forms of action in state court: a petition to enforce an order previously entered through the administrative process, or a complaint for violations of statutes or rules.<sup>18</sup> Under both forms, the DEP may seek injunctive relief, civil penalties, damages, and costs and expenses.<sup>19</sup> For judicially imposed civil penalties, the DEP is authorized to recover up to \$10,000 per offense, with each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constituting a separate offense.<sup>20</sup>

A court or an administrative law judge may receive evidence in mitigation, which may result in the decrease or elimination of penalties.<sup>21</sup>

Criminal penalties can include jail/prison time, a criminal fine, or both. Florida law imposes criminal penalties for certain violations of environmental law.<sup>22</sup> Punishments for such violations may vary based on standards of intent, such as willful, reckless indifference, or gross careless disregard.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 58-59, 66-70; Ch. 2001-258, Laws of Fla.

<sup>12</sup> DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter Five: The Administrative Process and Remedies*, 59 (2014).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 59-60.

<sup>14</sup> Section 403.121(2)(b), F.S.; DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter Five: The Administrative Process and Remedies*, 66-67 (2014). This requirement does not apply to underground injection, hazardous waste, or asbestos programs.

<sup>15</sup> Section 403.121(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> The Environmental Litigation Reform Act allows DEP to seek civil penalties of up to \$10,000 through the administrative process for most environmental violations. The Act may not be used if penalties exceed \$10,000.

<sup>18</sup> DEP, *Enforcement Manual, Chapter Six: Judicial Process and Remedies, Collections, and Bankruptcies*, 86 (2014), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/chapter6.pdf> (Last visited February 10, 2020).

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> Section 403.121(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 403.121, F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 403.161, F.S.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

This present situation describes the DEP's general authority to levy penalties, largely pursuant to ch. 403, F.S. the DEP derives enforcement authority from several different chapters of Florida law based on subject matter, so the DEP has additional enforcement authority for programs not covered in ch. 403, F.S. Additionally, the Department of Legal Affairs, any political subdivision or municipality of the state, or a citizen of the state may maintain an action for injunctive relief against the government entity charged with enforcing environmental laws or the violator of the laws.<sup>24</sup>

### **Dredge and Fill Permitting Program**

In 2018, the Legislature authorized the DEP to assume responsibility for the federal dredge and fill permitting program under the Clean Water Act, to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into Florida's navigable waters.<sup>25</sup> Currently, in Florida, the program is jointly implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).<sup>26</sup> Assumption of the dredge and fill permitting program requires EPA approval. The DEP may adopt any federal requirements, criteria, or regulations necessary to obtain assumption.<sup>27</sup> Prior to assuming the program, the DEP must submit various materials to the EPA, including a complete program description, a memorandum of understanding between the state and EPA, a memorandum of understanding between the state and USACE, copies of all applicable statutes and regulations, and more.<sup>28</sup> The DEP is still in the process of developing the elements of the program for submission to the EPA.

Regarding enforcement authority, federal regulations require the state to have authority to carry out certain enforcement actions. For example, to assume the program, the DEP must have authority to seek criminal fines of at least \$5,000 per violation against any person who:

- Knowingly makes false statements or representation in any document required under the Clean Water Act, federal regulations, or the state program; or
- Falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under a permit.<sup>29</sup>

The approved maximum criminal fine must be assessable for each violation and, if the violation is continuous, must be assessable in that maximum amount for each day of violation.<sup>30</sup> The burden of proof and degree of knowledge or intent required under state law for establishing violations may not be greater than the burden of proof or degree of knowledge or intent EPA must bear when it brings an action under the Clean Water Act.<sup>31</sup>

Florida law provides that it is a violation of part IV of ch. 373, F.S., and ch. 403, F.S., to:

- Knowingly make any false statement or representation in documents required by state law; or

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<sup>24</sup> Section 403.412, F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Chapter 2018-88, Laws of Fla.; s. 373.4146, F.S.; 33 U.S.C. s. 1344(g).

<sup>26</sup> 33 U.S.C. s. 1344(a) and (b).

<sup>27</sup> Section 373.4146(2) and (5), F.S.

<sup>28</sup> 40 C.F.R. ss. 233.10-233.16.

<sup>29</sup> 40 C.F.R. s. 233.41(a)(3)(iii).

<sup>30</sup> 40 C.F.R. s. 233.41(b)(1).

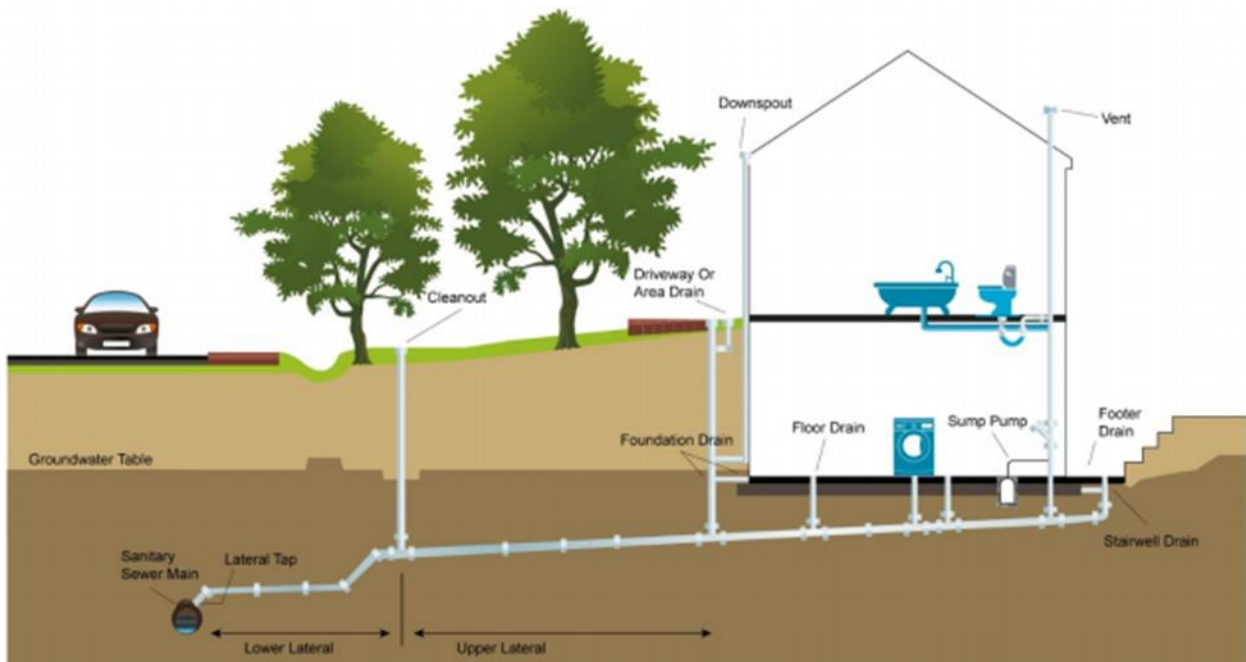
<sup>31</sup> 40 C.F.R. s. 233.41(b)(2).

- Falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required by state law, rule, or permit.<sup>32</sup>

The criminal penalties for these violations are fines of up to \$10,000, 6 months in jail, or both.<sup>33</sup> However, the penalty provisions in Florida law apply to “[a]ny person who willfully” commits the violations.<sup>34</sup> This application of the “willfully” standard of intent in the state penalties is inconsistent with the requirements in the federal regulations, which do not contain such a standard.

### Sanitary Sewer Laterals

A sanitary sewer lateral is the portion of the sewer network connecting individual and private properties to the public sewer system.<sup>35</sup> The diagram below shows an example of a sanitary sewer lateral configuration.<sup>36</sup>



Sanitary sewer laterals are often in poor condition and defects can occur due to aging systems, structural failure, lack of maintenance, or poor construction and design practices.<sup>37</sup> Problems in sanitary sewer laterals can have a significant impact on the performance of the sewer system and

<sup>32</sup> Sections 373.430(1)(c) and (5) and 403.161(1)(c) and (5), F.S.

<sup>33</sup> Sections 373.403(5) and 403.161(5), F.S.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*

<sup>35</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals* (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> Water Environment Federation, *Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation*, 2 (2016), available at <https://www.wef.org/globalassets/assets-wef/direct-download-library/public/03---resources/wsec-2017-fs-009---csc---sewer-rehabilitation---final---9.27.17.pdf>.

<sup>37</sup> *Id.* at 1-2.

treatment plan. Private laterals are estimated to contribute to about 40 percent of a system's infiltration and inflow to sanitary sewers.<sup>38</sup> Cracked or broken laterals can allow groundwater and infiltrating rainwater to enter into the sewer system, which, at high levels, can cause problems at the treatment facility or overload the sewers and cause sanitary sewer overflows.<sup>39</sup>

The Florida Building Code requires that every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed and premises having drainage piping be connected to a publicly owned or investor-owned sewage system, when available, or an approved onsite sewage treatment and disposal system in accordance with the standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems found in Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code.<sup>40</sup> A building that has plumbing fixtures installed and is intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use on premises abutting on a street, alley, or easement in which there is a public sewer is required to have a separate connection with the sewer.<sup>41</sup>

State law is silent on who is responsible for maintaining or replacing defective sanitary sewer laterals. However, certain municipalities, such as Orlando and Tarpon Springs, require that property owners be responsible for the maintenance, operation, or repair of sanitary sewer laterals in their city ordinances.<sup>42</sup>

Most homeowners lack knowledge and awareness of potential structural issues with their sanitary sewer laterals.<sup>43</sup> Sanitary sewer lateral maintenance issues are the leading cause of backups and overflows into municipality-owned collection systems.<sup>44</sup> Some municipalities have enacted policies to address the matter. For example, the City of Gulfport has implemented rebate or replacement incentives to their citizens. The City of Gulfport's rebate program offers citizens 50 percent of the costs of the replacement up to \$3,500.<sup>45</sup> The City of St. Petersburg is also looking into a rebate program within a potential city ordinance addressing sanitary sewer laterals in response to the 2015-2016 sewage crisis that released up to one billion gallons of sewage, 200 million gallons of which ended up in Tampa Bay.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals*, 2 (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> *Id.* at 4.

<sup>40</sup> Ch. 7, s. 701.2 Florida Building Code – Plumbing, 6<sup>th</sup> edition (Jul. 2017).

<sup>41</sup> Ch. 7, s. 701.3, Florida Building Code – Plumbing, 6<sup>th</sup> edition (Jul. 2017).

<sup>42</sup> Ch. 30.02, s. 4.2(k), City of Orlando Code of Ordinances; Chapter 20, article IX, s. 20-110(d), City of Tarpon Springs Code of Ordinances.

<sup>43</sup> See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals* (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Do You Know the Condition of Your Sewer System* (Oct. 2013) available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/EPAConditionFactSheetOct2013.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> City of Gulfport, *Private Sewer Lateral Replacement Rebate Program* (Apr. 2018), <https://mygulfport.us/lateralrebate/> (last visited Feb. 19, 2020).

<sup>46</sup> The Tampa Bay Times, *St. Petersburg to Homeowners: Fix Your Broken Sewer Pipes* (Oct. 2019), <https://www.tampabay.com/news/st-petersburg/2019/10/08/st-petersburg-to-homeowners-fix-your-broken-sewer-pipes/> (last visited Oct. 8, 2019).

### Required Disclosures for a Contract for Sale in Florida

Florida law requires sellers to disclose certain information as part of a sale to a prospective buyer before closing, including:

- A sinkhole claim;<sup>47</sup>
- The potential for coastal erosion;<sup>48</sup>
- Mandatory membership in a homeowner’s association;<sup>49</sup>
- Radon gas having been found in buildings in Florida;<sup>50</sup>
- That the buyer should not rely on the seller’s current property taxes;<sup>51</sup> and
- Whether subsurface rights have been or will be severed or retained.<sup>52</sup>

The Florida Statutes do not expressly require sellers of real property to disclose sewer lateral defects, although Florida tort law requires sellers to disclose to buyers known latent material defects that materially affect the property value.<sup>53</sup> Notably, sellers must only disclose defects actually known, but not those constructively known, i.e. those that could have been discovered through reasonable inspection.<sup>54</sup>

In Florida, sellers can use the “Seller’s Property Disclosure Form”<sup>55</sup> created by the Florida Association of Realtors, but there is no statutory obligation requiring that the form be completed. In addition, a seller is not required to retain a home inspector to discover problems that the seller may not be aware of.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

**Sections 1 through 21** amend sections of the Florida Statutes containing various penalties for violations of environmental laws. In general, the bill increases the required or maximum penalties in the provisions listed below. In most cases, the penalties are increased by 50 percent.

Several places in existing law impose a penalty for each offense, with each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constituting a separate offense. The bill adds this standard to certain sections, as shown below.

The table below summarizes existing penalties and the penalties as revised by the bill. All penalties are levied by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) unless otherwise specified.

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<sup>47</sup> Section 627.7073(2)(c), F.S.

<sup>48</sup> Section 161.57(2), F.S.

<sup>49</sup> Section 720.401(1), F.S.

<sup>50</sup> Section 404.056(5), F.S.

<sup>51</sup> Section 689.261, F.S.

<sup>52</sup> Section 689.29, F.S.

<sup>53</sup> *Johnson v. Davis*, 480 So. 2d 625, 629 (Fla. 1985).

<sup>54</sup> *See id.*; *see also Jensen v. Bailey*, 76 So. 3d 980, 983-984 (Fla. 2d DCA 2011).

<sup>55</sup> Florida Realtors, *Seller’s Property Disclosure- Residential* (2016), available at <http://www.unlimitedmls.com/forms/Property-Disclosure-Form.pdf> (last visited Sept. 13, 2019).

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
161.054 (1), F.S.	Violating statutes, rules or orders regarding coastal construction or activities	An administrative fine for each offense of up to \$10,000.	An administrative fine for each offense of up to \$15,000.
258.397 (7), F.S.	Violating a statute or rules regarding Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve	Authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to bring an action for civil penalties of \$5,000 per day.	Authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to bring an action for civil penalties of \$7,500 per day.  Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
258.46, F.S.	Violating the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act or related rules	A civil penalty of not less than \$500 per day and not more than \$5,000 per day of a violation.	A civil penalty of not less than \$750 per day and not more than \$7,500 per day of a violation.  Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
373.129 (5), F.S.	Violating ch. 373, F.S., relating to water resources	Authorizes the DEP, any water management district, any local board, or certain local governments <sup>56</sup> to recover a civil penalty for each offense, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per offense.	Authorizes the DEP, any water management district, any local board, or certain local governments to recover a civil penalty for each offense, in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 per offense.
373.209 (3)(b), F.S.	Violating a statute regarding artesian wells	A civil penalty of \$100 per day for each day of a violation and each act of a violation.	A civil penalty of \$150 per day for each day of a violation and each act of a violation.
373.430 (4) and (5), F.S.	Violating statutes regarding surface waters by causing pollution due to reckless indifference or	A fine of not more than \$5,000 or 60 days in jail, or both, for each offense: causing certain pollution.	A fine of not more than \$10,000 or 60 days in jail, or both, for each offense: causing certain pollution; failing to obtain any permit; or violating or failing to comply with any rule, regulation, order, or permit.

<sup>56</sup> Section 373.103(8), F.S. Under certain circumstances, the DEP may authorize a water management district to delegate to a local government, by rule or agreement, the power and duty to administer and enforce any of the statutes, rules, or regulations relating to stormwater permitting or surface water management that the district is authorized or required to administer.



Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
	gross careless disregard	A fine of not more than \$10,000, 6 months in jail, or both for willfully committing the following violation: knowingly falsifying required documentation or falsifying, tampering with, or rendering inaccurate required monitoring devices or methods.	A fine of not more than \$10,000, 6 months in jail, or both for committing the following violation: knowingly falsifying required documentation or falsifying, tampering with, or rendering inaccurate required monitoring devices or methods.
376.065 (5)(a) and (e), F.S.	Violating a statute regarding terminal facility certifications	A civil penalty of \$500 for any violation of the section or a certification.  A civil penalty of \$500 imposed by a county court if commission of the infraction is proved.	A civil penalty of \$750 for any violation of the section or a certification.  A civil penalty of \$750 imposed by a county court if commission of the infraction is proved.
376.071 (2)(a) and (e), F.S.	Violations regarding discharge contingency plans for vessels	A civil penalty of \$5,000 for each infraction.  A civil penalty of \$5,000 imposed by a county court if commission of the infraction is proved.	A civil penalty of \$7,500 for each infraction.  A civil penalty of \$7,500 imposed by a county court if commission of the infraction is proved.
376.16 (1), F.S.	Violating the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act or the DEP rules or orders	A civil penalty of up to \$50,000 per violation per day.	A civil penalty of up to \$75,000 per violation per day.
376.16 (2), (3), (7), and (8), F.S.	Violating the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act or the DEP rules or orders	In addition to the penalty in subsection (1), for persons responsible for two or more discharges within a 12-month period at the same facility, the statute provides the following penalties:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gasoline/diesel over 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$500 for the second discharge and \$1,000 for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</li> <li>• Other pollutants - a civil penalty of \$2,500 for the second discharge and \$5,000 for each</li> </ul>	In addition to the penalty in subsection (1), for persons responsible for two or more discharges within a 12-month period at the same facility, the statute provides the following penalties:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gasoline/diesel over 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$750 for the second discharge and \$1,500 for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</li> <li>• Other pollutants - a civil penalty of \$3,750 for the second discharge and \$7,500 for each</li> </ul>

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
		<p>subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</p> <p>For persons responsible for two or more discharges within a 12-month period at the same facility, the statute provides the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gasoline/diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$50 for each discharge subsequent to the first.</li> <li>• Other pollutants equal to or less than 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$100 for each discharge subsequent to the first.</li> </ul> <p>Authorizes the county court to impose the following civil penalties if the commission of an infraction is proved: up to \$500 for the second discharge of gasoline/diesel and up to \$1,000 for each subsequent discharge of gasoline/diesel within a 12-month period; up to \$5,000 for the second discharge of other pollutants and up to \$10,000 for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</p>	<p>subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</p> <p>For persons responsible for two or more discharges within a 12-month period at the same facility, the statute provides the following penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gasoline/diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$75 for each discharge subsequent to the first;</li> <li>• Other pollutants equal to or less than 5 gallons - a civil penalty of \$150 for each discharge subsequent to the first.</li> </ul> <p>Authorizes the county court to impose the following civil penalties if the commission of an infraction is proved: up to \$750 for the second discharge of gasoline/diesel and up to \$1,500 for each subsequent discharge of gasoline/diesel within a 12-month period; up to \$7,500 for the second discharge of other pollutants and up to \$15,000 for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period.</p>
<p>376.25 (6)(a), F.S.</p>	<p>Violating a statute regarding gambling vessels</p>	<p>A civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation.</p>	<p>A civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 for each violation.</p> <p>Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.</p>
<p>377.37 (1)(a), F.S.</p>	<p>Violating statutory provisions, rules, orders or permits regarding oil and gas resources</p>	<p>A civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each offense.</p>	<p>A civil penalty of not more than \$15,000 for each offense.</p>

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
378.211 (2), F.S.	Violating statutes, rules, or orders regarding land reclamation	A civil penalty of \$100 per violation of a minor or technical nature; \$1,000 per major violation by an operator on which a penalty has not been imposed during the 5 previous years; and \$5,000 per major violation not otherwise covered.	A civil penalty of \$150 per violation of a minor or technical nature; \$1,500 per major violation by an operator on which a penalty has not been imposed during the 5 previous years; and \$7,500 per major violation not otherwise covered.
403.086 (2), F.S.	Violating orders regarding sanitary sewage disposal	A civil penalty of \$500 for each 24-hour day or fraction thereof that the failure is allowed to continue.	A civil penalty of \$750 for each 24-hour day or fraction thereof that the failure is allowed to continue.
403.121 (1)(b), F.S.	Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control	For judicial remedies - authorizes the DEP to judicially pursue and recover a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 per offense.	For judicial remedies - authorizes the DEP to judicially pursue and recover a civil penalty of not more than \$15,000 per offense.
403.121 (2)(b) and (g) F.S.	Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control	<p>For administrative remedies - (except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection) the DEP must proceed administratively when seeking administrative penalties not exceeding \$10,000 per assessment.</p> <p>The DEP may not impose penalties in excess of \$10,000 in a notice of violation.</p> <p>The DEP retains the authority to judicially pursue penalties in excess of \$10,000 for violations not included in the penalty schedule, or for multiple or multiday violations alleged to exceed a total of \$10,000.</p> <p>Any case filed in state court because it is alleged to exceed a total of \$10,000 in penalties may be settled in the court action for less than \$10,000.</p>	<p>For administrative remedies - (except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection) the DEP must proceed administratively when seeking administrative penalties not exceeding \$50,000 per assessment.</p> <p>The DEP may not impose penalties in excess of \$50,000 in a notice of violation.</p> <p>The DEP retains the authority to judicially pursue penalties in excess of \$50,000 for violations not included in the penalty schedule, or for multiple or multiday violations alleged to exceed a total of \$50,000.</p> <p>Any case filed in state court because it is alleged to exceed a total of \$50,000 in penalties may be settled in the court action for less than \$50,000.</p>

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
403.121 (3)(a), F.S. <sup>57</sup>	Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding drinking water contamination	<p>\$2,000 for a Maximum Containment Level violation; plus \$1,000 for a primary, inorganic, organic, or radiological Maximum Contaminant Level or fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus \$1,000 if the violation occurs at a community water system; plus \$1,000 if any Maximum Contaminant Level is exceeded by more than 100 percent.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to obtain a clearance letter before placing an ineligible drinking water system into service.</p>	<p>\$3,000 for a Maximum Containment Level violation; plus \$1,500 for a primary, inorganic, organic, or radiological Maximum Contaminant Level or fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus \$1,500 if the violation occurs at a community water system; plus \$1,500 if any Maximum Contaminant Level is exceeded by more than 100 percent.</p> <p>\$4,500 for failure to obtain a clearance letter before placing an ineligible drinking water system into service.</p>
403.121 (3)(b), F.S.	Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding wastewater	<p>\$1,000 for failure to obtain a required wastewater permit (other than a permit for surface water discharge).</p> <p>\$2,000 for an unlawful discharge or exceedance resulting in a domestic or industrial wastewater violation (not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation).</p> <p>\$5,000 for an unlawful discharge or exceedance resulting in a surface water or groundwater quality violation.</p>	<p>\$2,000 for failure to obtain a required wastewater permit (other than a permit for surface water discharge).</p> <p>\$4,000 for an unlawful discharge or exceedance resulting in a domestic or industrial wastewater violation (not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation).</p> <p>\$10,000 for an unlawful discharge or exceedance resulting in a surface water or groundwater quality violation.</p> <p>Each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense.</p>
403.121 (3)(c), F.S.	Administrative penalty schedule:	\$1,000 for an unlawful dredging, filling, or construction of a stormwater management system; plus \$2,000 if the dredging or	\$1,500 for an unlawful dredging, filling, or construction of a stormwater management system; plus \$3,000 if the dredging or

<sup>57</sup> Section 403.121(3), F.S. The administrative penalties in subsection (3) do not apply to hazardous waste, asbestos, or underground injection.

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
	violations regarding dredge and fill or stormwater	<p>filling occurs in an aquatic preserve, an Outstanding Florida water, a conservation easement, or a Class I or Class II surface water; plus \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled is greater than .25 acres but less than or equal to .5 acres; plus \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled is greater than .5 acres but less than or equal to 1 acre.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to complete required mitigation, record a required conservation easement, or for a water quality violation resulting from dredging and filling activities, stormwater construction activities or failure of a stormwater treatment facility.</p> <p>\$2,000 (stormwater systems serving less than 5 acres) for failure to properly or timely construct a stormwater management system.</p> <p>\$5,000 per violation, in addition to the above penalties, for conducting unlawful dredging or filling.</p>	<p>filling occurs in an aquatic preserve, an Outstanding Florida water, a conservation easement, or a Class I or Class II surface water; plus \$1,500 if the area dredged or filled is greater than .25 acres but less than or equal to .5 acres; plus \$1,500 if the area dredged or filled is greater than .5 acres but less than or equal to 1 acre.</p> <p>\$4,500 for failure to complete required mitigation, record a required conservation easement, or for a water quality violation resulting from dredging and filling activities, stormwater construction activities or failure of a stormwater treatment facility.</p> <p>\$3,000 (stormwater systems serving less than 5 acres) for failure to properly or timely construct a stormwater management system.</p> <p>\$7,500 per violation, in addition to the above penalties, for conducting unlawful dredging or filling.</p>
403.121 (3)(d), F.S.	Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding mangrove trimming	\$5,000 per violation for conducting mangrove trimming or alterations without a permit.	\$7,500 per violation for conducting mangrove trimming or alterations without a permit.
403.121 (3)(e), F.S.	Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding solid waste	\$2,000 for unlawful disposal or storage of solid waste; plus \$1,000 for Class I or III or construction and demolition debris in excess of 20 cubic yards; plus \$1,000 if the waste is disposed of or stored in a waterbody or within 500 feet of a	\$3,000 for unlawful disposal or storage of solid waste; plus \$1,000 for Class I or III or construction and demolition debris in excess of 20 cubic yards; plus \$1,500 if the waste is disposed of or stored in a waterbody or within 500 feet of a

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
		<p>potable water well; plus \$1,000 if the waste contains certain amounts of PCB, untreated biomedical waste, friable asbestos, used oil, or lead acid batteries.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to maintain leachate control, unauthorized burning, failure to have a trained spotter on duty, or failure to provide access control for three consecutive inspections.</p> <p>\$2,000 for failure to construct or maintain a required stormwater management system.</p>	<p>potable water well; plus \$1,500 if the waste contains certain amounts of PCB, untreated biomedical waste, friable asbestos, used oil, or lead acid batteries.</p> <p>\$4,500 for failure to maintain leachate control, unauthorized burning, failure to have a trained spotter on duty, or failure to provide access control for three consecutive inspections.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to construct or maintain a required stormwater management system.</p>
<p>403.121 (3)(f), F.S.</p>	<p>Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding air emissions</p>	<p>\$1,000 for an unlawful air emission or exceedance; plus \$1,000 if the emission results in an air quality violation; plus \$3,000 for emissions from the major source of the violating pollutant; plus \$1,000 if over 150% of the allowable level.</p>	<p>\$1,500 for an unlawful air emission or exceedance; plus \$4,500 for emissions from the major source of the violating pollutant; plus \$1,500 if over 150% of the allowable level.</p>
<p>403.121 (3)(g), F.S.</p>	<p>Administrative penalty schedule: violations regarding storage tank system and petroleum contamination</p>	<p>\$5,000 for failure to empty a damaged storage system as necessary to ensure a release does not occur until repairs are completed, when a release has occurred, failure to timely recover free product, or failure to conduct remediation or monitoring activities until a no-further-action or site-rehabilitation completion order has been issued.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to timely upgrade a storage tank system.</p> <p>\$2,000 for failure to conduct or maintain required release detection, failure to timely</p>	<p>\$7,500 for failure to empty a damaged storage system as necessary to ensure a release does not occur until repairs are completed, when a release has occurred, failure to timely recover free product, or failure to conduct remediation or monitoring activities until a no-further-action or site-rehabilitation completion order has been issued.</p> <p>\$4,500 for failure to timely upgrade a storage tank system.</p> <p>\$3,000 for failure to conduct or maintain required release detection, failure to timely</p>

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
		<p>investigate a suspected release, depositing motor fuel into an unregistered storage tank system, failure to timely assess or remediate petroleum contamination, or failure to properly install a storage tank system.</p> <p>\$1,000 for failure to properly operate, maintain, or close a storage tank system.</p>	<p>investigate a suspected release, depositing motor fuel into an unregistered storage tank system, failure to timely assess or remediate petroleum contamination, or failure to properly install a storage tank system.</p> <p>\$1,500 for failure to properly operate, maintain, or close a storage tank system.</p>
<p>403.121 (4), F.S.</p>	<p>Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control</p>	<p>In administrative proceedings, in addition to penalties assessed under subsection (3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$5,000 for failure to satisfy financial responsibility requirements or for oil and gas pollution violations.</li> <li>• \$4,000 for failure to install, maintain, or use a required pollution control system or device.</li> <li>• \$3,000 for failure to obtain a required permit before construction or modification.</li> <li>• \$2,000 for failure to conduct required monitoring or testing, conduct required release detection, or construct in compliance with a permit.</li> <li>• \$1,000 for failure to maintain required staff to respond to emergencies, failure to conduct required training, failure to prepare, maintain, or update required contingency plans, failure to adequately respond to emergencies to bring an emergency situation under control, or failure to submit required notification to the DEP.</li> </ul>	<p>In administrative proceedings, in addition to penalties assessed under subsection (3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$7,500 for failure to satisfy financial responsibility requirements or for oil and gas pollution violations.</li> <li>• \$6,000 for failure to install, maintain, or use a required pollution control system or device.</li> <li>• \$4,500 for failure to obtain a required permit before construction or modification.</li> <li>• \$3,000 for failure to conduct required monitoring or testing, conduct required release detection, or construct in compliance with a permit.</li> <li>• \$1,500 for failure to maintain required staff to respond to emergencies, failure to conduct required training, failure to prepare, maintain, or update required contingency plans, failure to adequately respond to emergencies to bring an emergency situation under control, or failure to submit required notification to the DEP.</li> </ul>

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$500 for failure to prepare, submit, maintain, or use required reports or documentation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$750 for failure to prepare, submit, maintain, or use required reports or documentation.</li> </ul>
<p>403.121 (5), (7), (8), and (9), F.S.</p>	<p>Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control</p>	<p>A penalty of \$500 for failure to comply with any other department regulatory statute or rule.</p> <p>A violator’s history of noncompliance for any previous violation found in an executed consent order finding violation, or resulting in a final order or judgment involving the imposition of \$2,000 or more must be taken into consideration in a manner specified in statute.</p> <p>The total administrative penalty, including direct economic benefit gained by the violator that is added to the scheduled administrative penalty, may not exceed \$10,000.</p> <p>The administrative penalties for a particular violation that are assessed against any one violator may not exceed \$5,000, unless there is a history of noncompliance, the economic benefit exceeds \$5,000, or there are multiday violations. Total administrative penalties may not exceed \$10,000 per assessment for all violations attributable to a specific person in a notice of violation.</p>	<p>A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to comply with any other department regulatory statute or rule.</p> <p>A violator’s history of noncompliance for any previous violation found in an executed consent order finding violation, or resulting in a final order or judgment involving the imposition of \$3,000 or more must be taken into consideration in a manner specified in statute.</p> <p>The total administrative penalty, including direct economic benefit gained by the violator that is added to the scheduled administrative penalty, may not exceed \$15,000.</p> <p>The administrative penalties for a particular violation that are assessed against any one violator may not exceed \$10,000, unless there is a history of noncompliance, the economic benefit exceeds \$10,000, or there are multiday violations. Total administrative penalties may not exceed \$50,000 per assessment for all violations attributable to a specific person in a notice of violation.</p>
<p>403.141 (1), F.S.</p>	<p>Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control, by committing prohibited acts</p>	<p>A civil penalty for each offense in an amount not to exceed \$10,000.</p>	<p>A civil penalty for each offense in an amount not to exceed \$15,000.</p> <p>If a violation is an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater, each day the cause of the violation is not addressed constitutes a</p>



Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
			separate offense until the violation is resolved by order or judgement.
403.161 (4), F.S.	Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control, by committing prohibited acts specified in the statute	A violation causing pollution due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, 60 days in jail, or both, for each offense.	A violation causing pollution; failure to obtain a permit required under Ch. 403, F.S., or rules; or violating any rule, order, permit or certification adopted or issued by the DEP due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, 60 days in jail, or both, for each offense.
403.161 (5), F.S.	Violating ch. 403, F.S., regarding environmental control, by willfully causing pollution	A fine of not more than \$10,000, 6 months in jail, or both for willfully committing the following violation: knowingly falsifying required documentation or falsifying, tampering with, or rendering inaccurate required monitoring devices or methods.	A fine of not more than \$10,000, 6 months in jail, or both for committing the following violation: knowingly falsifying required documentation or falsifying, tampering with, or rendering inaccurate required monitoring devices or methods.
403.413 (6)(a), F.S.	Dumping litter	A civil penalty of \$100 for dumping litter (not for commercial purposes) not exceeding 15 pounds or 27 cubic feet.	A civil penalty of \$150 for dumping litter (not for commercial purposes) not exceeding 15 pounds or 27 cubic feet.
403.7234 (5), F.S.	Violations involving small quantity generators	A fine of between \$50 and \$100 per day for a maximum of 100 days for a noncompliant small quantity generator.	A fine of between \$75 and \$150 per day for a maximum of 100 days for a noncompliant small quantity generator.
403.726 (3), F.S.	Violations regarding hazardous waste creating an imminent hazard	Authorizes the DEP to institute action to abate an imminent hazard and may recover a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each day of continued violation.	Authorizes the DEP to institute action to abate an imminent hazard and may recover a civil penalty of not more than \$37,500 for each day of continued violation.
403.727 (3)(a), F.S.	Violations regarding hazardous waste	A civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each day of continued violation.	A civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 for each day of continued violation.
403.93345 (8)(a)-(c) and (g), F.S.	Civil penalty schedule: violating the Florida Coral	Damage to a coral reef less than or equal to 1 square meter: \$150; additional \$150 with aggravating circumstances; additional \$150 if occurring	Damage to a coral reef less than or equal to 1 square meter: \$225; additional \$225 with aggravating circumstances; additional \$225 if occurring

Florida Statutes	Violations	Existing Penalties	Changes in PCS/CS/SB 1450
	Reef Protection Act	<p>within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>Damage to a coral reef of more than 1 square meter but less than or equal to 10 square meters: \$300 per square meter; additional \$300 per square meter with aggravating circumstances; additional \$300 per square meter if occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>Damage exceeding an area of 10 square meters: \$1,000 per square meter; additional \$1,000 per square meter with aggravating circumstances; additional \$1,000 per square meter if occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>The total penalties levied may not exceed \$250,000 per occurrence.</p>	<p>within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>Damage to a coral reef of more than 1 square meter but less than or equal to 10 square meters: \$450 per square meter; additional \$450 per square meter with aggravating circumstances; additional \$450 per square meter if occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>Damage exceeding an area of 10 square meters: \$1,500 per square meter; additional \$1,500 per square meter with aggravating circumstances; additional \$1,500 per square meter if occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve.</p> <p>The total penalties levied may not exceed \$375,000 per occurrence.</p>

**Section 22** creates s. 125.569, F.S., titled “Sanitary sewer lateral inspection program.”

The bill defines the term “sanitary sewer lateral,” as used in s. 125.569, F.S., to mean “a privately owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line which is maintained and repaired by the property owner.”

The bill encourages counties, by July 1, 2022, to establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within the county’s jurisdiction to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals. At a minimum, the program may do all of the following:

- Establish a system to identify defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within the jurisdiction of the county.
- Consider economical methods for a property owner to repair or replace a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral.
- Establish and maintain a publicly accessible database to store information concerning properties where a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral has been identified. For each property, the database must include, but is not limited to, the address of the property, the names of any persons the county notified concerning the faulty sanitary sewer lateral, and the date and method of such notification.

**Section 23** creates s. 166.0481, F.S., titled “Sanitary sewer lateral inspection program.”

The bill defines the term “sanitary sewer lateral,” as used in s. 166.0481, F.S., to mean “a privately owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line which is maintained and repaired by the property owner.”

The bill encourages municipalities, by July 1, 2022, to establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within the municipality’s jurisdiction to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals. At a minimum, the program may do all of the following:

- Establish a system to identify defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within the jurisdiction of the municipality.
- Consider economical methods for a property owner to repair or replace a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral.
- Establish and maintain a publicly accessible database to store information concerning properties where a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral has been identified. For each property, the database must include, but is not limited to, the address of the property, the names of any persons the municipality notified concerning the faulty sanitary sewer lateral, and the date and method of such notification.

**Section 24** creates s. 689.301, F.S., titled “Disclosure of known defects in sanitary sewer laterals to prospective purchaser.”

The bill defines the term “sanitary sewer lateral,” as used in s. 689.301, F.S., to mean “the privately owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line.”

The bill requires a seller of real property, before executing a contract for sale, to disclose to a prospective purchaser any defects in the property’s sanitary sewer lateral which are known to the seller.

**Sections 25 through 29** reenact ss. 823.11(5); 403.077(5); 403.131(2); 403.4154(3)(d); 403.860(5); 403.708(10); 403.7191(7); 403.811; 403.7255(2); and 403.7186(8), F.S. This reenactment is done for the purpose of incorporating certain amendments made by the bill, as the reenacted provisions reference sections of law that are amended by the bill.

**Section 30** states that the bill takes effect July 1, 2020.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

##### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

##### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill increases numerous penalties for violations of environmental laws. In some instances, the bill also expands the potential time period when each passing day may constitute a separate offense. Overall, the bill increases the penalties that the private sector must pay for violations of environmental laws.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill increases the amounts of numerous penalties. Such penalties may apply to government entities, such as local governments. The bill may cause government entities to be responsible for increased costs when they are required to pay such penalties.

The bill increases the amounts of numerous penalties. If imposed, the funds from such penalties would increase revenue to the state. Therefore, the bill may have a positive, indeterminate impact on the government sector.

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on local governments that own and operate wastewater treatment facilities because the bill increases a number of penalties associated with the violation of environmental laws, including permit violations for wastewater treatment facilities.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 161.054, 258.397, 258.46, 373.129, 373.209, 373.430, 376.065, 376.071, 376.16, 376.25, 377.37, 378.211, 403.086, 403.121, 403.141, 403.161, 403.413, 403.7234, 403.726, 403.727, and 403.93345.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 125.569, 166.0481, and 689.301.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 403.077, 403.131, 403.4154, 403.708, 403.7186, 403.7191, 403.7255, 403.811, 403.86, and 823.11.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS/CS by Appropriations on February 27, 2020:**

The committee substitute:

- Removes the following language, or substantially similar language, from anywhere it appears in the bill: “[u]ntil a violation is resolved by order or judgement, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.”
- Returns what constitutes a separate offense to the existing “[e]ach during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense” in several sections, including those on the following topics: coastal construction and activities, water resources, regulation of oil and gas resources, phosphate land reclamation, hazardous waste, criminal penalties for discharges of pollutants, and civil and criminal penalties in ch. 403, F.S.
- Adds the standard “[e]ach day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense” to sections on the following topics: Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, and gambling vessels.
- Adds to the administrative penalties in s. 403.121, F.S., that each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense.
- Adds to the civil penalties in s. 403.141, F.S., that each day the cause of an unauthorized discharge of domestic wastewater is not addressed constitutes a separate offense until the violation is resolved by order or judgement.
- Amends the relating to clause in the title of the bill to an act relating to environmental accountability.
- Authorizes municipalities and counties to voluntarily establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals.
- Provides requirements for the programs for sanitary sewer laterals.
- Requires a seller of real property to disclose to a prospective purchaser, before executing a contract for sale, any known defects in the property’s sanitary sewer lateral.

- Revises the increases to five administrative penalties in s. 403.121 F.S., so that the penalties are doubled instead of increased by 50 percent.

**CS by Environment and Natural Resources on January 27, 2020:**

- Removes the “willfully” standard of intent from applying to criminal penalties in two sections of Florida’s environmental statutes. The penalties apply to violations of knowingly falsifying documents or tampering with required monitoring. The DEP’s authority to seek criminal fines for such falsification or tampering is required by the federal regulations for state assumption of the 404 dredge and fill program. Applying a “willfully” standard to the penalties is not consistent with the federal regulations, so the bill removes the standard.
- Revises the title of the bill to more accurately describe the contents of the bill.

**B. Amendments:**

None.