

// WEEK 1 REPORT

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Environmental Protection

We have officially completed the first week of the 2020 Legislative Session. Boating is a popular issue this year and we are going to have a very busy year ahead of us defending off anchoring restrictions around the State of Florida.

Sente Bill 606, regarding Anchoring Limitations passed its first committee in the Senate on a 3-2 vote. The bill was amended to include Ortega River and Kings Bay. The bill has two more stops in the Senate before it hits the Senate floor. The House companion to this bill is House Bill 417. The House bill has not been heard as of the writing of this report.

We have been meeting with legislators and other stakeholders on a number of issues ranging from anchoring to marina evacuations. The Legislative Session just started and these issues are all very fluid.

We will keep you updated as we make solid progress on proposed language negotiations. Please remain vigilant as we might have to put out and "Alert" to contact your legislator on an issue.

Finally, if you have not made your reservation yet for "Marine Industries Association of Florida Days" in Tallahassee, please do so immediately as we have limited space. We look forward to seeing everyone January 27th and 28th in Tallahassee for educational briefings, meetings and networking.

Thank you again for allowing us to be your voice in Tallahassee!

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Margaret "Missy" Timmins President Timmins Consulting, LLC

// ANCHORING LIMITATION AREAS

Senate Bill 606 // Sen. Aaron Bean // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Rules

House Bill 417 // Rep. Wyman Duggan // Referred to: Agriculture & Natural Resources
Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee;
State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: IDENTICAL

CS/Senate Bill 606: SB 606 adds the Ortega and Cedar rivers to the list of designated anchoring limitation areas, which restricts the anchoring of a vessel in such areas at night with certain exceptions.

Most Recent Action: Favorable with CS by Environment and Natural Resources; 3 Yeas, 2 Nays

House Bill 417: HB 417 adds the Ortega and Cedar rivers to the list of designated anchoring limitation areas, which restricts the anchoring of a vessel in such areas at night with certain exceptions.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

Attached documents: CS/SB 606 + staff analysis; HB 417 (as filed)

// MARINA EVACUATIONS

Senate Bill 826 // Sen. Debbie Mayfield // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Infrastructure and Security; Rules

House Bill 475 // Rep. Rene Plasencia // Referred to: Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: IDENTICAL

Senate Bill 826: Prohibiting vessels under a specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane after the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning for the waters of the marina; providing for civil penalties, etc

Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Infrastructure and Security; Rules

House Bill 1329: Prohibits vessels under specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during hurricane after issuance of hurricane watch or warning for waters of marina; provides for civil penalties.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

Attached documents: SB 826 (as filed); HB 1329 (as filed)

// ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Senate Bill 1450 // Sen. Joe Gruters // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

House Bill 1091 // Rep. Randy Fine // Referred to: Agriculture & Natural Resources
Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee;
State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: IDENTICAL

Senate Bill 1450: Increasing the civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach and shore construction, the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, the state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating a terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act, the Clean Ocean Act, the pollution of surface and ground waters, the regulation of oil and gas resources, the Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs and expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, the abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, and coral reef protection, respectively, etc.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

House Bill 1091: Increases civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach & shore construction, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating terminal facility without discharge prevention & response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, Pollutant Discharge Prevention & Control



Act, Clean Ocean Act, pollution of surface & ground waters, regulation of oil & gas resources, Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs & expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, & coral reef protection; provides that certain conditions constitute separate offenses.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

Attached documents: SB 1450 (as filed); HB 1091 (as filed)

// VESSELS

Senate Bill 1378 // Sen. Darryl Rouson // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary; Rules

House Bill 1407 // Rep. Jennifer Webb // Referred to: Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Business & Professions Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: IDENTICAL

Senate Bill 1378: Specifying operation of a vessel at slow speed, minimum wake; prohibiting the operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in certain situations; prohibiting the anchoring or mooring of a vessel to, or within a specified distance of, a mangrove or to vegetation upon, or within a specified distance of, public lands; revising civil penalties relating to certain at-risk vessels and prohibited anchoring or mooring, etc.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary; Rules

House Bill 1407: Prohibits operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in hazardous situations; provides requirements for flags displayed from vessels & barges actively engaged in construction operations; prohibits anchoring or mooring of vessel to mangroves & vegetation on public lands; revises civil penalties.

Most Recent Action: Filed

Attached documents: SB 1378 (as filed); HB 1407 (as filed)

// FLORIDA ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES ACT

Senate Bill 1360 // Sen. Jose Javier Rodriguez // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

House Bill 1067 // Rep. Adam Hattersley // Referred to: Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: SIMILAR

Senate Bill 1360: Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act; directing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the commission and the Department of Environmental Protection from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; revising criteria for placement of species on the Regulated Plant Index by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directing the department, in consultation with the Endangered Plant Advisory Council, to protect certain declassified species, etc.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

House Bill 1067: Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act: Directs FWCC & DACS to protect certain declassified species; revises criteria for placement of species on Regulated Plant Index by DACS; prohibits FWCC & DACS from considering certain costs when designating species as endangered or threatened.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee

Attached documents: SB 1360 (as filed); HB 1067 (as filed)

// FISH AND WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES

Senate Bill 1414 // Sen. Debbie Mayfield // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture; Rules

House Bill 777 // Rep. Tommy Gregory // Referred to: Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee

HOUSE/SENATE BILL RELATIONSHIP: COMPARE

Senate Bill 1414: Prohibiting certain harassment of hunters, trappers, and fishers within or on public lands or publicly or privately owned wildlife and fish management areas, or in or on public waters; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to designate additional annual free freshwater and saltwater fishing days; prohibiting the keeping, possessing, importing, selling, bartering, trading, or breeding of certain species except for educational or research purposes, etc.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture; Rules

House Bill 777: Prohibits certain harassment of hunters, trappers, & fishers in or on specified lands, areas, & waters; authorizes FWCC to designate additional free fishing days; prohibits certain possession of specified reptiles; provides exemption from sales & use tax for retail sale of certain hunting, fishing, & camping supplies during specified period; authorizes certain dealers to opt out of exemption; authorizes DOR to adopt emergency rules; provides appropriation.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee

Attached documents: SB 1414 (as filed); HB 777 (as filed)

// BOATING-RESTRICTED AREAS

Senate Bill 1788 // Sen. Linda Stewart // Referred to: Community Affairs; Environment and Natural Resources; Rules

Senate Bill 1788: Authorizing municipalities and counties to establish certain boating-restricted areas by ordinance for areas within a specified distance of any shoreline, etc.

Most Recent Action: Referred to Community Affairs; Environment and Natural Resources; Rules

Attached documents: SB 1788 (as filed)

// ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Senate Bill 1878 // Sen. Rob Bradley // Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

Senate Bill 1878: Requiring a minimum annual appropriation for Everglades restoration and

the protection of water resources in this state beginning in a specified fiscal year; providing requirements for the allocation of such funding; providing for future repeal of the appropriation unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature, etc.

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Most Recent Action: Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

Attached documents: SB 1878 (as filed)

// BOATING-RELATED APPROPRIATIONS

Boating Appropriations Highlights

Below are several boating appropriation items included in the governor's proposed budget.

We will update you on the House and Senate proposed budgets once they are released.

2020-2021 Governor's Proposed Budget

Funds in Specific Appropriation 1641 are provided for a grant program to provide up to a 50 percent matching grant to local governmental agencies as defined in section 403.1835, Florida Statutes, for wastewater and stormwater improvements, including septic conversion and remediation. This program supports the efforts of the Blue-Green Algae Task Force consensus findings to address nutrient loads to impaired waterbodies affected by blue-green algae. The Department of Environmental Protection may contract with local governmental agencies to administer the program.

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 1641, \$15,000,000 is provided for projects in the St. Johns River, Suwannee River, and Apalachicola River watersheds, and \$10,000,000 is provided for coral reef ecosystem protection and restoration.

1737 SPECIAL CATEGORIES

FLORIDA RESILIENT COASTLINE INITIATIVE

FROM GENERAL REVENUE FUND 5,500,353

NONSTATE ENTITIES - FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

DERELICT VESSEL REMOVAL PROGRAM

Funds in Specific Appropriation 1737 are provided for the purpose of assisting local governments with sea level rise planning and coastal resilience projects. Funds may also be used for storm resiliency, including the placement of sand to mitigate erosion and ensure public safety, or for the protection of coral reef health, including restoration and monitoring.

1748 GRANTS AND AIDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND	
NONSTATE ENTITIES - FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY CLEAN MARINA	
FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND	1,000,000
1800 SPECIAL CATEGORIES	
BOAT RAMP MAINTENANCE CATEGORY	
FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND	359,466
FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND FROM STATE GAME TRUST FUND	67,048 143,750
1804 SPECIAL CATEGORIES	
BOATING AND WATERWAYS ACTIVITIES	
FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND	2,192,
1809 SPECIAL CATEGORIES	
BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM	
FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND	625,650
1810 FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY	
BOATING INFRASTRUCTURE	
FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND	3,900,000
1811 GRANTS AND AIDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND	

FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND	2,135,136
1813 GRANTS AND AIDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND	
NONSTATE ENTITIES - FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY	
FLORIDA BOATING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	
FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND	L,756,175
1882 GRANTS AND AIDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND	
NONSTATE ENTITIES - FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY ARTIFICIAL FISHING REEF CONSTRUCTION FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND 300,000	PROGRAM
FROM MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION TRUST FUND	300,000

Thank you again for the opportunity to represent you in Tallahassee. As you can see from the highlights above, we have a lot on our plate this Session. Please review the entire tracking list that is attached if you would like to see every bill we are tracking this Session... so far!

APPENDIX

// ANCHORING LIMITATION AREAS

CS/SB 606 + Staff Analysis HB 417 (as filed)

// MARINA EVACUATION

SB 826 (as filed) HB 1329 (as filed)

// ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

SB 1450 (as filed) HB 1091 (as filed)

// VESSELS

SB 1378 (as filed) HB 1407 (as filed)

// FLORIDA ENDANGERED & THREATENED SPECIES ACT

SB 1360 (as filed) HB 1067 (as filed)

// FISH AND WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES

SB 1414 (as filed) HB 777 (as filed)

// VESSEL SAFETY

SB 1786 (as filed)

// BOATING-RESTRICTED AREAS

SB 1788 (as filed)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SB 1878 (as filed)

// BOATING APPROPRIATIONS

// CURRENT BILL TRACKING LIST

By the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources; and Senator Bean

592-02236-20 2020606c1 A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to anchoring limitation areas; amending s. 327.4108, F.S.; designating specified waterways as anchoring limitation areas; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

- Section 1. Paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to subsection (1) of section 327.4108, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 327.4108 Anchoring of vessels in anchoring limitation areas.—
- (1) The following densely populated urban areas, which have narrow state waterways, residential docking facilities, and significant recreational boating traffic, are designated as anchoring limitation areas:
 - (d) The Ortega River and the Cedar River in Duval County.
- (e) Any portions of Kings Bay which are located within the municipal boundaries of Crystal River in Citrus County.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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.)

Pre	pared By: The	Profession	al Staff of the C	ommittee on Enviro	nment and Nat	tural Resources
BILL:	CS/SB 606					
INTRODUCER:	Environment and Natural Resources and Senator Bean					
SUBJECT:	Anchoring Limitation Areas					
DATE:	January 13,	2020	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Dyson		Rogers	;	EN	Fav/CS	
				CA		
				RC		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 606 adds the Ortega and Cedar rivers in Duval County, and Kings Bay within the municipal boundaries of Crystal River in Citrus County to the list of designated anchoring limitation areas, which restricts the anchoring of a vessel in such areas at night with certain exceptions.

II. Present Situation:

Ortega River

The Ortega River is located approximately 4.2 miles southwest of Jacksonville in Duval County, and branches off of the St. Johns River. The Ortega River is known for being the recreational boating center of northeast Florida. It is home to the "Marina Mile" which features several marinas, boat shops, yacht sales, and other marine type shops.

https://marinas.com/view/inlet/wjiwq_Ortega_River_Inlet_Jacksonville_FL_United_States (last visited Nov. 7, 2019).

https://www.metrojacksonville.com/article/2015-jun-the-forgotten-rivers-of-jacksonville/page/1 (last visited Nov. 7, 2019). *Id.*

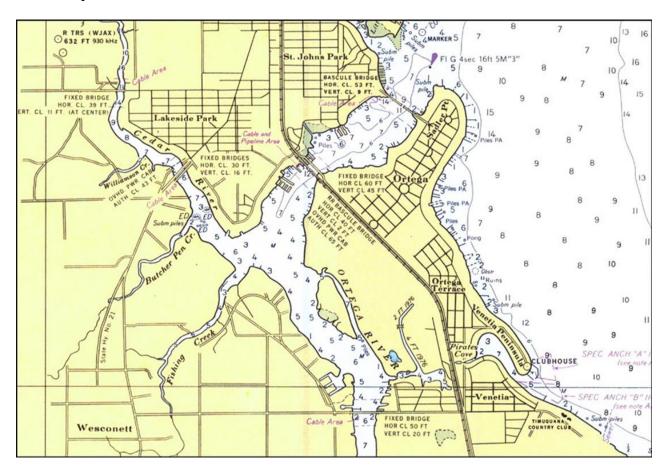
¹ Marinas.com, *Ortega River Inlet*,

² Metro Jacksonville, *The Forgotten Rivers of Jacksonville, Ortega River* (Jun. 18, 2015),

Cedar River

The Cedar River is located on the west side of Jacksonville, and runs into the Ortega River.⁴ The Cedar River area is well known for outstanding food, especially the Cedar River Restaurant which opened in 1976.⁵

A map of both rivers can be seen below:⁶



Kings Bay

Kings Bay is located on the west coast of Florida, and together with Crystal River makes up the second largest spring in Florida with more than 70 springs scattered within the 600 acre bay. The springs are the headwaters of Crystal River, which is a short, tidal river that flows seven miles from the headsprings to where it meets the Gulf of Mexico at Crystal Bay in Citrus County, Florida. Crystal River/Kings Bay is the largest natural winter refuge for Manatees on the Florida Gulf Coast.⁷

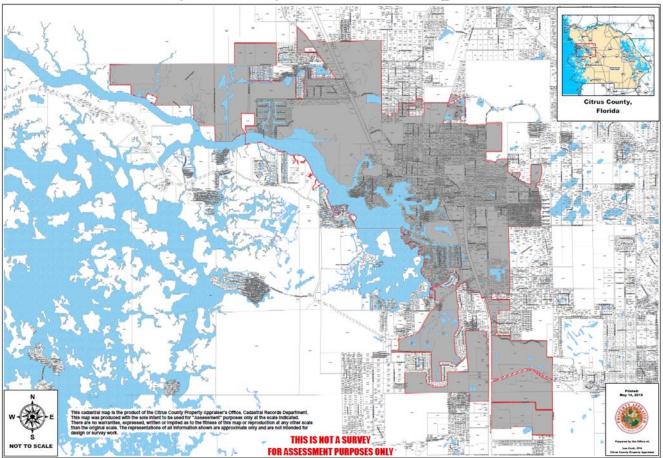
⁴ Metro Jacksonville, *The Forgotten Rivers of Jacksonville, Cedar River* (Jun. 18, 2015), https://www.metrojacksonville.com/article/2015-jun-the-forgotten-rivers-of-jacksonville/page/ (last visited Nov. 7, 2019). ⁵ *Id*.

⁶ Maps Etc., St. Johns River: Ortega, 1977, http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/pages/3800/f3853/f3853.htm (last visited Nov. 7, 2019).

⁷ Southwest Florida Water Management District, *Crystal River/Kings Bay, Citrus County*, https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/projects/springs/kings-bay (last visited Jan. 9, 2020).

A map of the water body can be seen below:⁸

City of Crystal Municipal Limits



Anchoring and Mooring

Anchoring or mooring refers to a boater's practice of seeking and using a safe harbor on the public waterway system for an undefined duration. Anchoring is accomplished using an anchor carried on the vessel. Mooring is accomplished through the utilization of moorings permanently affixed to the bottom of the water body. Anchorages are areas that boaters regularly use for anchoring or mooring, whether designated or managed for that purpose or not. Mooring fields are areas designated and used for a system of properly spaced moorings. ¹⁰

⁸ Crystal River Florida, City of Crustal Municipal Limits,

http://crystalriverfl.org/page/open/106/0/Cr Municipal%20Limits Map 04 14 2019.pdf (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

⁹ Section 327.02, F.S., defines the term "vessel" to include every description of watercraft, barge, and airboat, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

¹⁰ Ankersen, Hamann, & Flagg, *Anchoring Away: Government Regulation and the Rights of Navigation in Florida*, 2 (Rev. May 2012), *available at https://www.law.ufl.edu/_pdf/academics/centers-clinics/conservation/resources/anchaway.pdf* (last visited Nov. 7, 2019).

The anchoring of vessels has created issues in some areas of the state related to the use and enjoyment of the waters. These issues include, but are not limited to:

- The locations where anchored vessels accumulate;
- Unattended vessels;
- Anchored vessels that are dragging anchor or not showing proper lighting;
- Vessels that are not maintained properly;
- Vessels that become derelict;¹¹
- Interpretation of state laws leading to inconsistent regulation of anchoring on state waters and confusion among the boating community; and
- Questions about local governmental authority to regulate anchoring. 12

State Regulation of the Anchoring or Mooring of Vessels

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board), which consists of the Governor and the Cabinet, is responsible for administering, controlling, and managing sovereignty submerged lands.¹³ The board is authorized to adopt rules governing all uses of sovereignty submerged lands including rules for anchoring, mooring, or otherwise attaching to the bottom, the establishment of anchorages, the discharge of sewage, pump-out requirements, and facilities associated with anchorages. Such rules must control the use of sovereignty submerged lands as a place of business or residence but are prohibited from interfering with commerce or the transitory operation of vessels through navigable water.¹⁴

Section 327.44, F.S., prohibits a person from anchoring a vessel, except in case of emergency, in a manner which unreasonably or unnecessarily constitutes a navigational hazard or interferes with another vessel. Anchoring under bridges or in or adjacent to heavily traveled channels constitutes interference, if unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances. ¹⁵ Interference with navigation is a noncriminal infraction and punishable by a fine of \$50. ¹⁶

The FWC and other law enforcement agencies are authorized to relocate or remove a vessel that unreasonably or unnecessarily constitutes a navigational hazard or interferes with another vessel. The FWC or any law enforcement agency the relocates or removes a vessel under these circumstances must be held harmless for all damages to the vessel resulting from the relocation

¹¹ Section 823.11(1)(b), F.S. A derelict vessel is a vessel that is left, stored, or abandoned in a wrecked, junked, or substantially dismantled condition upon any public waters of this state; at a port in the state without the consent of the agency that has jurisdiction of the port; or docked, grounded, or beached upon the property of another without the consent of the owner of the property; Citizens that live along the Ortega River have expressed concerns about derelict vessels that have sunk. Vessels that have sunk create a significant danger because the mast can reach close to the surface but cannot be seen by incoming boats. See First Coast News, Ortega River Homeowners Looking Forward to Removal of 'Abandoned' Boats From River (Oct. 9, 2019), https://www.firstcoastnews.com/article/news/local/ortega-river-homeowners-looking-forward-to-removal-of-abandoned-boats-from-river/77-b2c3bcc6-ac86-4570-b449-49ddc1c51a5c (last visited Dec. 19, 2019).

¹² Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), *Anchoring and Mooring Pilot Program Report of Findings and Recommendations*, 6 (Dec. 31, 2016), *available at* http://www.boatus.com/gov/assets/pdf/fwc-2016-anchoring-and-mooring-report.pdf.

¹³ Section 253.03(7), F.S.

¹⁴ See Fla. Admin. Code Ch. 18-21.

¹⁵ Section 327.44(2), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 327.73, F.S.

or removal unless the damage results from gross negligence or willful misconduct.¹⁷ The costs to relocate or remove a vessel under these circumstances are recoverable against the vessel owner.¹⁸

The owner or operator of a vessel or floating structure may not anchor or moor such that the nearest approach of the anchored or moored vessel or floating structure is:

- Within 150 feet of any marina, boat ramp, boatyard, or vessel launching or loading facility;
- Within 300 feet of a superyacht repair facility (a facility that services or repairs a yacht with a water line of 120 feet or more in length); or
- Within 100 feet outward from the marked boundary of a public mooring field or a lesser distance if approved by the local government within which the mooring field is located.¹⁹

Exceptions from these restrictions apply for:

- A vessel owned or operated by a governmental entity.
- A construction or dredging vessel on an active job site.
- A commercial fishing vessel actively engaged in commercial fishing.
- A vessel actively engaged in recreational fishing if the persons onboard are actively tending hook and line fishing gear or nets.²⁰

An owner or operator of a vessel may anchor or moor within 150 feet of any marina, boat ramp, boatyard, or other vessel launching or loading facility; within 300 feet of a superyacht repair facility; or within 100 feet outward from the marked boundary of a public mooring field if:

- The vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard such vessel. The owner or operator of the vessel may anchor or moor for 5 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first.
- Imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard such vessel. The owner or operator of the vessel may anchor or moor until weather conditions no longer pose such risk.²¹

The owner or operator of a vessel or floating structure may not anchor or moor within the marked boundary of a public mooring field unless the owner or operator has a lawful right to do so by contractual agreement or other business arrangement.²²

A vessel or floating structure may not be anchored, moored, or affixed to an unpermitted, unauthorized, or otherwise unlawful object that is on or affixed to the bottom of the waters of this state. This does not apply to a private mooring owned by the owner of privately owned submerged lands.²³

An anchoring or mooring violation of is a noncriminal infraction, punishable as follows:

• For a first offense, up to a maximum of \$50.

¹⁷ Section 327.44(3), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 327.44(5), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 327.4109(1)(a), F.S.

²⁰ Section 327.4109(1)(b), F.S.

²¹ Section 327.4109(2), F.S.

²² Section 327.4109(3), F.S.

²³ Section 327.4019(4), F.S.

- For a second offense, up to a maximum of \$100.
- For a third or subsequent offense, up to a maximum of \$250.²⁴

In 2019 the Legislature directed the Fish and Wildlife Commission (FWC) to conduct a study that will:

- Investigate whether, and to what extent, long term stored vessels and vessels anchored or moored outside of public mooring fields for more than 30 days contribute to the number of derelict and abandoned vessels on the waters of the state;
- Investigate the impacts of long-term stored vessels, vessels anchored or moored outside of
 public mooring fields for more than 30 days, and vessels moored within public mooring
 fields on the local and state economies; public safety; public boat ramps, staging docks, and
 public marinas; and the environment during and after significant tropical storm and hurricane
 events; and
- Provide recommendations for appropriate management options for long-term stored vessels and vessels anchored or moored outside public mooring fields for more than 30 days to mitigate any identified negative impacts to local communities and this state.²⁵

The study should not take more than 2 years and must be submitted to the Governor and Legislature within 6 months after completion. The requirement for the study was contingent on an appropriation and funds have not been appropriated at this time.²⁶

Anchoring Limitation Areas

Section 327.4108 F.S., designates three "anchoring limitation areas" that are characterized as "densely populated urban areas, which have narrow state waterways, residential docking facilities, and significant recreational boating traffic." These anchoring limitation areas include:

- The section of Middle River lying between Northeast 21st Court and the Intracoastal Waterway in Broward County;
- Sunset Lake in Miami Dade County; and
- The sections of Biscayne Bay in Miami-Dade County lying between:
 - o River Alto Island and Di Lido Island;
 - o San Marino Island and San Marco Island; and
 - o San Marco Island and Biscayne Island.²⁷

Within these anchoring limitation areas, a person may not anchor a vessel at any time during the period between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.²⁸ A person may anchor a vessel in an anchoring limitation area:

• If the vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor for 3 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first;

²⁴ Section 327.4109(5), F.S.

²⁵ Section 327.4109(6), F.S.

²⁶ *Id*.

²⁷ Section 327.4108(1), F.S.

²⁸ Section 327.4108(2), F.S.

• If imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor until weather conditions no longer pose such risk. During a hurricane or tropical storm, weather conditions are deemed to no longer pose an unreasonable risk of harm when the hurricane or tropical storm warning affecting the area has expired; or

• During a regatta, race, marine parade, tournament, exhibition, ²⁹ or other special events, including, but not limited to, public music performances, local government waterfront activities, or fireworks display. A vessel may anchor for the lesser of the duration of the special event or three days. ³⁰

These limitations do not apply to:

- Vessels owned or operated by a governmental entity or law enforcement, firefighting, military, or rescue purposes;
- Construction or dredging vessels on an active job site;
- Vessels actively engaged in commercial fishing; or
- Vessels engaged in recreational fishing if the persons onboard are actively tending hook and line fishing gear or nets.³¹

Local Regulation of the Anchoring or Mooring of Vessels

Local governments are authorized by general permit to construct, operate, and maintain public mooring fields, each for up to 100 vessels.³² Mooring fields are required to be located where navigational access already exists between the mooring field and the nearest customarily used access channel or navigable waters for which the mooring field is designed to serve. Each mooring field must be associated with a land-based support facility that provides amenities and conveniences, such as parking, bathrooms, showers, and laundry facilities. Major boat repairs and maintenance, fueling activities other than from the land-based support facility, and boat hull scrapping and painting are not authorized within such mooring fields.³³

Local governments are authorized to enact and enforce ordinances that prohibit or restrict the mooring or anchoring of floating structures or live-aboard vessels within their jurisdictions and vessels that are within the marked boundaries of permitted mooring fields.³⁴ However, local governments are prohibited from enacting, continuing in effect, or enforcing any ordinance or

²⁹ Section 327.48, F.S.

³⁰ Section 327.4108(3), F.S.

³¹ Section 327.4108(4), F.S.

³² Section 373.118, F.S., and Rule 62-330.420(1), F.A.C.

³³ See Rule 62-330.420, F.A.C.

³⁴ Section 327.60(3), F.S.; *See* s. 327.02, F.S., which defines the term "floating structure" as a floating entity, with or without accommodations built thereon, which is not primarily used as a means of transportation on water but which serves purposes or provides services typically associated with a structure or other improvement to real property. The term includes an entity used as a residence, place of business, or office with public access; a hotel or motel; a restaurant or lounge; a clubhouse; a meeting facility; a storage or parking facility; or a mining platform, dredge, dragline, or similar facility or entity represented as such.

local regulation that regulates the anchoring of vessels other than live-aboard vessels outside the marked boundaries of permitted mooring fields.³⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 327.4108, F.S., adding the Ortega and Cedar rivers in Duval County, and any portions of Kings Bay located within the municipal boundaries of Crystal River in Citrus County to the list of anchoring limitation areas. This means that a person may not anchor their vessel in such areas during the period between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, with certain exceptions.

Section 2 of the bill provides an effective date of 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:

Art. III, s. 10 of the Florida Constitution prohibits the Legislature from enacting any special law unless notice is first published or a referendum is conducted. A special law or "local law" relates to or operates upon a particular person, thing, or part of the state; it does not apply with geographic uniformity across the state and bears no reasonable relationship to differences in population or other legitimate criteria. ³⁶ On the other hand, a general law of local application relates to a class of persons or things or subdivisions of the state, based upon distinctions or differences that are inherent or particular to the class or location. The Legislature is granted wide discretion in making such classifications. ³⁷ If a particular condition exists in only a portion of the state, enactments that reference the

³⁵ Section 327.60(2)(f), F.S.; *See* s. 327.02, F.S., which defines the term "live-aboard vessel" as a vessel used solely as a residence and not for navigation; a vessel represented as a place of business or a professional or other commercial enterprise; or a vessel for which a declaration of domicile has been filed. The definition expressly excludes commercial fishing boats. ³⁶ *See State ex rel. Landis v. Harris*, 163 So. 237, 240 (Fla. 1934); *Lawnwood Medical Center, Inc. v. Seeger*, 990 So.2d 503 (Fla. 2008).

³⁷ Shelton v. Reeder, 121 So. 2d 145, 151 (Fla. 1960). See also Art. X, s. 11 of the Florida Constitution.

limited geographic area may be general laws.³⁸ "[I]f a law utilizes a classification that is geographical in its terms but the purpose of the statue is one of statewide importance and impact, and the classification is reasonably related to the law's purpose, it is a valid general law."³⁹

V. Fiscal II	າpact S	tatement:
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A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends s. 327.4108 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Environment and Natural Resources Committee on January 13, 2020:

- Adds any portions of Kings Bay which are located within the municipal boundaries of Crystal River in Citrus County to the list of anchoring limitation areas.
- B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

³⁸ Schrader v. Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority, 840 So.2d 1050, 1055 (Fla. 2003).

³⁹ *Id*. at 1056.

HB 417 2020

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to anchoring limitation areas; 3 amending s. 327.4108, F.S.; designating specified 4 waterways as anchoring limitation areas; providing an 5 effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 Section 1. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of 9 section 327.4108, Florida Statutes, to read: 10 327.4108 Anchoring of vessels in anchoring limitation 11 12 areas.-The following densely populated urban areas, which 13 (1)14 have narrow state waterways, residential docking facilities, and 15 significant recreational boating traffic, are designated as 16 anchoring limitation areas: 17 The Ortega River and the Cedar River in Duval County. 18

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Page 1 of 1

By Senator Mayfield

17-00936A-20 2020826

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to marina evacuations; amending s. 327.59, F.S.; prohibiting vessels under a specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane after the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning for the waters of the marina; providing for civil penalties; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 327.59, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

327.59 Marina evacuations.-

(1) Except as provided in this section After June 1, 1994, marinas may not adopt, maintain, or enforce policies pertaining to evacuation of vessels which require vessels to be removed from marinas following the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning, in order to ensure that protecting the lives and safety of vessel owners is placed before interests of protecting property.

(5) Upon the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning affecting the waters of marinas located in a deepwater seaport, vessels under 500 gross tons may not remain in the waters of such marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane. After the hurricane watch or warning has been issued, the owner or operator of any vessel that has not been removed, pursuant to an order from the seaport, from the

2020826___ 17-00936A-20 30 waters of the marina may be subject to the penalties under s. 313.22(3). 31 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020. 32

HB 1329 2020

1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to marina evacuations; amending s. 327.59, F.S.; prohibiting vessels under a specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane after the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning for the waters of the marina; providing for civil penalties; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 327.59, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

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327.59 Marina evacuations.-

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(1) Except as provided in this section After June 1, 1994, marinas may not adopt, maintain, or enforce policies pertaining to evacuation of vessels which require vessels to be removed from marinas following the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning, in order to ensure that protecting the lives and safety of vessel owners is placed before interests of protecting property.

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(5) Upon the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning affecting the waters of marinas located in a deepwater seaport, vessels under 500 gross tons may not remain in the waters of

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Page 1 of 2

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

HB 1329 2020

such marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane. After the hurricane watch or warning has been issued, the owner or operator of any vessel that has not been removed, pursuant to an order from the seaport, from the waters of the marina may be subject to the penalties under s. 313.22(3).

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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Page 2 of 2

By Senator Gruters

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23-01448A-20 20201450

A bill to be entitled An act relating to environmental enforcement; amending ss. 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, F.S.; increasing the civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach and shore construction, the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, the state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating a terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act, the Clean Ocean Act, the pollution of surface and ground waters, the regulation of oil and gas resources, the Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs and expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, the abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, and coral reef protection, respectively; providing that each day that certain violations are not remediated constitutes a separate offense; making technical changes; reenacting s. 823.11(5), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 376.16, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 403.077(5), 403.131(2), 403.4154(3)(d), and

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403.860(5), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 403.121, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 403.708(10), 403.7191(7), and 403.811, F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 403.141, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting s. 403.7255(2), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 403.161, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting s. 403.7186(8), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to ss. 403.141 and 403.161, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 161.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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161.054 Administrative fines; liability for damage; liens.-

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161.052, 161.053, and 161.121, any person, firm, corporation, or governmental agency, or agent thereof, refusing to comply with or willfully violating any of the provisions of s. 161.041, s. 161.052, or s. 161.053, or any rule or order prescribed by the department thereunder, shall incur a fine for each offense in an

(1) In addition to the penalties provided for in ss.

52 53 amount up to $\frac{$15,000}{$10,000}$ to be fixed, imposed, and collected by the department. Until a violation is resolved by order or

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judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation

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Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 258.397, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

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258.397 Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve.-

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(7) ENFORCEMENT.—The provisions of This section may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of s. 403.412. In addition, the Department of Legal Affairs may is authorized to bring an action for civil penalties of \$7,500 \$5,000 per day against any person, natural or corporate, who violates the provisions of this section or any rule or regulation issued hereunder. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. Enforcement of applicable state regulations shall be supplemented by the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management through the creation of a full-time enforcement presence along the Miami River.

Section 3. Section 258.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

258.46 Enforcement; violations; penalty.—The provisions of This act may be enforced by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or in accordance with the provisions of s. 403.412. However, any violation by any person, natural or corporate, of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation issued hereunder is shall be further punishable by a civil penalty of not less than \$750 \$500 per day or more than \$7,500 \$5,000 per day of such violation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

Section 4. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 373.129, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.129 Maintenance of actions.—The department, the

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governing board of any water management district, any local board, or a local government to which authority has been delegated pursuant to s. 373.103(8), is authorized to commence and maintain proper and necessary actions and proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for any of the following purposes:

- (5) To recover a civil penalty for each offense in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 \$10,000 per offense. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each date during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
- (a) A civil penalty recovered by a water management district pursuant to this subsection shall be retained and used exclusively by the water management district that collected the money. A civil penalty recovered by the department pursuant to this subsection must be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund established under s. 376.307.
- (b) A local government that is delegated authority pursuant to s. 373.103(8) may deposit a civil penalty recovered pursuant to this subsection into a local water pollution control program trust fund, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a). However, civil penalties that are deposited in a local water pollution control program trust fund and that are recovered for violations of state water quality standards may be used only to restore water quality in the area that was the subject of the action, and civil penalties that are deposited in a local water pollution control program trust fund and that are recovered for violation of requirements relating to water quantity may be used only to purchase lands and make capital improvements associated

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with surface water management, or other purposes consistent with the requirements of this chapter for the management and storage of surface water.

- (7) $\underline{\text{To}}$ enforce the provisions of part IV of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in ss.
- 122 373.430, 403.121(1) and (2), 403.131, 403.141, and 403.161. 123 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 373.209, Florida
 - Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 373.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.209 Artesian wells; penalties for violation.-
 - (3) Any person who violates any provision of this section is shall be subject to either:
 - (a) The remedial measures provided for in s. 373.436; or
 - (b) A civil penalty of \$150 \$100 a day for each and every day of such violation and for each and every act of violation. The civil penalty may be recovered by the water management board of the water management district in which the well is located or by the department in a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the defendant resides, in the county of residence of any defendant if there is more than one defendant, or in the county where the violation took place. The place of suit shall be selected by the board or department, and the suit, by direction of the board or department, shall be instituted and conducted in the name of the board or department by appropriate counsel. The payment of any such damages does not impair or abridge any cause of action which any person may have against the person violating any provision of this section.
 - Section 6. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 373.430, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 373.430 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.

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(2) A person who Whoever commits a violation specified in subsection (1) is liable for any damage caused and for civil penalties as provided in s. 373.129.

- (3) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) A Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(b) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 \$5,000 or 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both, for each offense.

Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 376.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.065 Operation of terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificate prohibited; penalty.—

(5)(a) A person who violates this section or the terms and requirements of such certification commits a noncriminal

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infraction. The civil penalty for any such infraction shall be \$750 + 500, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(e) A person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to so appear waives the limitations of the civil penalty specified in paragraph (a). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of the infraction is proved, the court shall impose a civil penalty of \$750 \$500.

Section 8. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (2) of section 376.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 376.071 Discharge contingency plan for vessels.-
- (2) (a) A master of a vessel that violates subsection (1) commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited for such infraction. The civil penalty for such an infraction shall be \$7,500 \$5,000, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.
- (e) A person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalty specified in paragraph (a). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of the infraction is proved, the court shall impose a civil penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000.

Section 9. Section 376.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 376.16 Enforcement and penalties.-
- (1) It is unlawful for any person to violate any provision of ss. 376.011-376.21 or any rule or order of the department made pursuant to this act. A violation is shall be punishable by a civil penalty of up to $\frac{575,000}{1000}$ per violation per day to be assessed by the department. Until a violation is resolved

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by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which the violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. The penalty provisions of this subsection do shall not apply to any discharge promptly reported and removed by a person responsible, in accordance with the rules and orders of the department, or to any discharge of pollutants equal to or less than 5 gallons.

- (2) In addition to the penalty provisions which may apply under subsection (1), a person responsible for two or more discharges of any pollutant reported pursuant to s. 376.12 within a 12-month period at the same facility commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited by the department for such infraction.
- (a) For discharges of gasoline or diesel over 5 gallons, the civil penalty for the second discharge shall be $\frac{$750}{$500}$ and the civil penalty for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period shall be $\frac{$1,500}{$1,000}$, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (b) For discharges of any pollutant other than gasoline or diesel, the civil penalty for a second discharge shall be $\frac{$3,750}{$2,500}$ and the civil penalty for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period shall be $\frac{$7,500}{$5,000}$, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (3) A person responsible for two or more discharges of any pollutant reported pursuant to s. 376.12 within a 12-month period at the same facility commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited by the department for such infraction.
- (a) For discharges of gasoline or diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons, the civil penalty shall be \$75 \$50 for each

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discharge subsequent to the first.

- (b) For discharges of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons, the civil penalty shall be \$150 for each discharge subsequent to the first.
- (4) A person charged with a noncriminal infraction pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) may:
 - (a) Pay the civil penalty;
- (b) Post a bond equal to the amount of the applicable civil penalty; or
- (c) Sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to appear before the county court.

The department employee authorized to issue these citations may indicate on the citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and shall indicate the applicable civil penalty.

- (5) Any person who willfully refuses to post bond or accept and sign a citation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) After compliance with paragraph (4) (b) or paragraph(4) (c), any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under subsection (2) or subsection (3) may:
- (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person, within 30 days after the date of receiving the citation; or
- (b) If the person has posted bond, forfeit the bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

A person cited for an infraction under this section who pays the civil penalty or forfeits the bond has admitted the infraction and waives the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of

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the infraction. Such admission may not be used as evidence in any other proceeding.

- (7) Any person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalties specified in subsection (2). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction is proved, the court may impose a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, $\frac{\$750}{\$500}$ for the second discharge of gasoline or diesel and a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ for each subsequent discharge of gasoline or diesel within a 12-month period.
- (8) Any person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalties specified in subsection (2) or subsection (3). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction is proved, the court may impose a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, $\frac{\$7,500}{\$5,000}$ for the second discharge of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel and a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, $\frac{\$15,000}{\$10,000}$ for each subsequent discharge of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel within a 12-month period.
- (9) At a hearing under this section, the commission of a charged offense must be proved by the greater weight of the evidence.
- (10) A person who is found by a hearing official to have committed an infraction may appeal that finding to the circuit court.

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(11) Any person who has not posted bond and who neither pays the applicable civil penalty, as specified in subsection (2) or subsection (3) within 30 days of receipt of the citation nor appears before the court commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(12) Any person who makes or causes to be made a false statement that which the person does not believe to be true in response to requirements of the provisions of ss. 376.011-376.21 commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 376.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.25 Gambling vessels; registration; required and prohibited releases.—

- (6) PENALTIES.-
- (a) A person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 \$50,000 for each violation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 377.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.37 Penalties.-

(1) (a) Any person who violates any provision of this law or any rule, regulation, or order of the division made under this chapter or who violates the terms of any permit to drill for or produce oil, gas, or other petroleum products referred to in s. 377.242(1) or to store gas in a natural gas storage facility, or any lessee, permitholder, or operator of equipment or facilities

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used in the exploration for, drilling for, or production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products, or storage of gas in a natural gas storage facility, who refuses inspection by the division as provided in this chapter, is liable to the state for any damage caused to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the state. Furthermore, such person, lessee, permitholder, or operator is subject to the judicial imposition of a civil penalty in an amount of not more than \$15,000 \$10,000 for each offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. This section does not Nothing herein shall give the department the right to bring an action on behalf of any private person.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 378.211, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.211 Violations; damages; penalties.-

- (2) The department may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to impose and recover a civil penalty for violation of this part or of any rule adopted or order issued pursuant to this part. The penalty <u>may shall</u> not exceed the following amounts, and the court shall consider evidence in mitigation:
- (a) For violations of a minor or technical nature, $\frac{$150}{}$ per violation.

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(b) For major violations by an operator on which a penalty has not been imposed under this paragraph during the previous 5 years, $$1,500 $\frac{$1,000}{$1,000}$ per violation.

(c) For major violations not covered by paragraph (b), \$7,500 \$5,000 per violation.

Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day or any portion thereof in which the violation continues or is not remediated shall constitute a separate violation.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 403.086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.—

(2) Any facilities for sanitary sewage disposal shall provide for secondary waste treatment and, in addition thereto, advanced waste treatment as deemed necessary and ordered by the Department of Environmental Protection. Failure to conform shall be punishable by a civil penalty of \$750 \$500 for each 24-hour day or fraction thereof that such failure is allowed to continue thereafter.

Section 14. Section 403.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.121 Enforcement; procedure; remedies.—The department shall have the following judicial and administrative remedies available to it for violations of this chapter, as specified in s. 403.161(1).
 - (1) Judicial remedies:
 - (a) The department may institute a civil action in a court

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of competent jurisdiction to establish liability and 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.

- (b) The department may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to impose and to recover a civil penalty for each violation in an amount of not more than \$15,000 \$10,000 per offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(c), it <u>is</u> shall not be a defense to, or ground for dismissal of, these judicial remedies for damages and civil penalties that the department has failed to exhaust its administrative remedies, has failed to serve a notice of violation, or has failed to hold an administrative hearing prior to the institution of a civil action.
 - (2) Administrative remedies:
- (a) The department may institute an administrative proceeding to establish liability and to recover damages for any injury to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state caused by any violation. The department may order that the violator pay a specified sum as damages to the state. Judgment for the amount of damages determined by the department may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof and may be enforced as any other judgment.
- (b) If the department has reason to believe a violation has occurred, it may institute an administrative proceeding to order

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the prevention, abatement, or control of the conditions creating the violation or other appropriate corrective action. Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, the department shall proceed administratively in all cases in which the department seeks administrative penalties that do not exceed \$50,000 $\frac{$10,000}{}$ per assessment as calculated in accordance with subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 300g-2, the administrative penalty assessed pursuant to subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) against a public water system serving a population of more than 10,000 shall be not less than \$1,000 per day per violation. The department may shall not impose administrative penalties in excess of \$50,000 \$10,000 in a notice of violation. The department may shall not have more than one notice of violation seeking administrative penalties pending against the same party at the same time unless the violations occurred at a different site or the violations were discovered by the department subsequent to the filing of a previous notice of violation.

(c) An administrative proceeding shall be instituted by the department's serving of a written notice of violation upon the alleged violator by certified mail. If the department is unable to effect service by certified mail, the notice of violation may be hand delivered or personally served in accordance with chapter 48. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, rule, regulation, permit, certification, or order of the department alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof. An order for corrective action, penalty assessment, or damages may be included with the notice.

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When the department is seeking to impose an administrative penalty for any violation by issuing a notice of violation, any corrective action needed to correct the violation or damages caused by the violation must be pursued in the notice of violation or they are waived. However, an no order is not shall become effective until after service and an administrative hearing, if requested within 20 days after service. Failure to request an administrative hearing within this time period constitutes shall constitute a waiver thereof, unless the respondent files a written notice with the department within this time period opting out of the administrative process initiated by the department to impose administrative penalties. Any respondent choosing to opt out of the administrative process initiated by the department in an action that seeks the imposition of administrative penalties must file a written notice with the department within 20 days after service of the notice of violation opting out of the administrative process. A respondent's decision to opt out of the administrative process does not preclude the department from initiating a state court action seeking injunctive relief, damages, and the judicial imposition of civil penalties.

(d) If a person timely files a petition challenging a notice of violation, that person will thereafter be referred to as the respondent. The hearing requested by the respondent shall be held within 180 days after the department has referred the initial petition to the Division of Administrative Hearings unless the parties agree to a later date. The department has the burden of proving with the preponderance of the evidence that the respondent is responsible for the violation. No

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Administrative penalties should <u>not</u> be imposed unless the department satisfies that burden. Following the close of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order on all matters, including the imposition of an administrative penalty. When the department seeks to enforce that portion of a final order imposing administrative penalties pursuant to s. 120.69, the respondent <u>may shall</u> not assert as a defense the inappropriateness of the administrative remedy. The department retains its final-order authority in all administrative actions that do not request the imposition of administrative penalties.

(e) After filing a petition requesting a formal hearing in response to a notice of violation in which the department imposes an administrative penalty, a respondent may request that a private mediator be appointed to mediate the dispute by contacting the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium within 10 days after receipt of the initial order from the administrative law judge. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall pay all of the costs of the mediator and for up to 8 hours of the mediator's time per case at \$150 per hour. Upon notice from the respondent, the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall provide to the respondent a panel of possible mediators from the area in which the hearing on the petition would be heard. The respondent shall select the mediator and notify the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium of the selection within 15 days of receipt of the proposed panel of mediators. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall provide all of the administrative support for the mediation process. The mediation must be completed at least 15 days before the final hearing date set by the administrative law judge.

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(f) In any administrative proceeding brought by the department, the prevailing party shall recover all costs as provided in ss. 57.041 and 57.071. The costs must be included in the final order. The respondent is the prevailing party when an order is entered awarding no penalties to the department and such order has not been reversed on appeal or the time for seeking judicial review has expired. The respondent is shall be entitled to an award of attorney's fees if the administrative law judge determines that the notice of violation issued by the department seeking the imposition of administrative penalties was not substantially justified as defined in s. 57.111(3)(e). An No award of attorney's fees as provided by this subsection may not shall exceed \$15,000.

(q) Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing any other legal or administrative action in accordance with law. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the department's authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief. When the department exercises its authority to judicially pursue injunctive relief, penalties in any amount up to the statutory maximum sought by the department must be pursued as part of the state court action and not by initiating a separate administrative proceeding. The department retains the authority to judicially pursue penalties in excess of \$50,000 \$10,000 for violations not specifically included in the administrative penalty schedule, or for multiple or multiday violations alleged to exceed a total of \$50,000 \$10,000. The department also retains the authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief and damages, if a notice of violation seeking

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the imposition of administrative penalties has not been issued. The department has the authority to enter into a settlement, either before or after initiating a notice of violation, and the settlement may include a penalty amount different from the administrative penalty schedule. Any case filed in state court because it is alleged to exceed a total of \$50,000 \$10,000 in penalties may be settled in the court action for less than \$50,000 \$10,000.

- (h) Chapter 120 <u>applies</u> shall apply to any administrative action taken by the department or any delegated program pursuing administrative penalties in accordance with this section.
- (3) Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, administrative penalties must be calculated according to the following schedule:
- (a) For a drinking water contamination violation, the department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{\$3,000}{\$2,000}$ for a Maximum Containment Level (MCL) violation; plus $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ if the violation is for a primary inorganic, organic, or radiological Maximum Contaminant Level or it is a fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ if the violation occurs at a community water system; and plus $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ if any Maximum Contaminant Level is exceeded by more than 100 percent. For failure to obtain a clearance letter prior to placing a drinking water system into service when the system would not have been eligible for clearance, the department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{\$4,500}{\$3,000}$.
- (b) For failure to obtain a required wastewater permit, other than a permit required for surface water discharge, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000. For a

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domestic or industrial wastewater violation not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance. For an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance that resulted in a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000.

(c) For a dredge and fill or stormwater violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000 for unpermitted or unauthorized dredging or filling or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system against the person or persons responsible for the illegal dredging or filling, or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system plus \$3,000 \$2,000 if the dredging or filling occurs in an aquatic preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water, a conservation easement, or a Class I or Class II surface water, plus $$1,500 \frac{$1,000}{}$ if the area dredged or filled is greater than one-quarter acre but less than or equal to one-half acre, and plus $$1,500 \frac{$1,000}{}$ if the area dredged or filled is greater than one-half acre but less than or equal to one acre. The administrative penalty schedule does shall not apply to a dredge and fill violation if the area dredged or filled exceeds one acre. The department retains the authority to seek the judicial imposition of civil penalties for all dredge and fill violations involving more than one acre. The department shall assess a penalty of $$4,500 \frac{$3,000}{}$ for the failure to complete required mitigation, failure to record a required conservation easement, or for a water quality violation resulting from dredging or

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filling activities, stormwater construction activities or failure of a stormwater treatment facility. For stormwater management systems serving less than 5 acres, the department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$3,000}{$2,000}$ for the failure to properly or timely construct a stormwater management system. In addition to the penalties authorized in this subsection, the department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$7,500}{$5,000}$ per violation against the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts unpermitted or unauthorized dredging or filling. For purposes of this paragraph, the preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter 471 to practice as a professional engineer does shall not make that person an agent of the owner or tenant.

- (d) For mangrove trimming or alteration violations, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000 per violation against the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts mangrove trimming or alteration without a permit as required by s. 403.9328. For purposes of this paragraph, the preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter 471 to practice as a professional engineer <u>does shall</u> not make that person an agent of the owner or tenant.
- (e) For solid waste violations, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000\$ \$2,000 for the unpermitted or unauthorized disposal or storage of solid waste; plus \$1,000 if the solid waste is Class I or Class III (excluding yard trash) or if the solid waste is construction and demolition debris in excess of 20 cubic yards, plus \$1,500\$ \$1,000 if the waste is disposed of or stored in any natural or artificial body of water or within

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500 feet of a potable water well, plus $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ if the waste contains PCB at a concentration of 50 parts per million or greater; untreated biomedical waste; friable asbestos greater than 1 cubic meter which is not wetted, bagged, and covered; used oil greater than 25 gallons; or 10 or more lead acid batteries. The department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{\$4,500}{\$3,000}$ for failure to properly maintain leachate control; unauthorized burning; failure to have a trained spotter on duty at the working face when accepting waste; or failure to provide access control for three consecutive inspections. The department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{\$3,000}{\$2,000}$ for failure to construct or maintain a required stormwater management system.

- (f) For an air emission violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized air emission or an air-emission-permit exceedance, plus \$1,000 if the emission results in an air quality violation, plus \$4,500 \$3,000 if the emission was from a major source and the source was major for the pollutant in violation; plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the emission was more than 150 percent of the allowable level.
- (g) For storage tank system and petroleum contamination violations, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000 for failure to empty a damaged storage system as necessary to ensure that a release does not occur until repairs to the storage system are completed; when a release has occurred from that storage tank system; for failure to timely recover free product; or for failure to conduct remediation or monitoring activities until a no-further-action or siterehabilitation completion order has been issued. The department

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shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$4,500}{$3,000}$ for failure to timely upgrade a storage tank system. The department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$3,000}{$2,000}$ for failure to conduct or maintain required release detection; failure to timely investigate a suspected release from a storage system; 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. The department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$1,500}{$1,000}$ for failure to properly operate, maintain, or close a storage tank system.

- (4) In an administrative proceeding, in addition to the penalties that may be assessed under subsection (3), the department shall assess administrative penalties according to the following schedule:
- (a) For failure to satisfy financial responsibility requirements or for violation of s. 377.371(1), \$7,500 \$5,000.
- (b) For failure to install, maintain, or use a required pollution control system or device, $\frac{$6,000}{$4,000}$.
- (c) For failure to obtain a required permit before construction or modification, \$4,500 \$3,000.
- (d) For failure to conduct required monitoring or testing; failure to conduct required release detection; or failure to construct in compliance with a permit, \$3,000 \$2,000.
- (e) 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 department, \$1,500 \$1,000.

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(f) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000, for failure to prepare, submit, maintain, or use required reports or other required documentation, \$750 \\$500.

- (5) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000, for failure to comply with any other departmental regulatory statute or rule requirement not otherwise identified in this section, the department may assess a penalty of \$1,000 \$500.
- (6) For each additional day during which a violation occurs, the administrative penalties in <u>subsections</u> subsection
 (3), <u>subsection</u> (4), and <u>subsection</u> (5) may be assessed per day per violation.
- (7) The history of noncompliance of the violator for any previous violation resulting in an executed consent order, but not including a consent order entered into without a finding of violation, or resulting in a final order or judgment after the effective date of this law involving the imposition of $\frac{$3,000}{$2,000}$ or more in penalties shall be taken into consideration in the following manner:
- (a) One previous such violation within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a 25-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative penalty.
- (b) Two previous such violations within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a 50-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative penalty.
- (c) Three or more previous such violations within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a

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100-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative penalty.

- (8) The direct economic benefit gained by the violator from the violation, where consideration of economic benefit is provided by Florida law or required by federal law as part of a federally delegated or approved program, shall be added to the scheduled administrative penalty. The total administrative penalty, including any economic benefit added to the scheduled administrative penalty, may shall not exceed \$15,000 \$10,000.
- (9) The administrative penalties assessed for any particular violation $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not exceed $\underline{\$7,500}$ $\underline{\$5,000}$ against any one violator, unless the violator has a history of noncompliance, the economic benefit of the violation as described in subsection (8) exceeds $\underline{\$7,500}$ $\underline{\$5,000}$, or there are multiday violations. The total administrative penalties $\underline{\text{may}}$ $\underline{\$\text{shall}}$ not exceed $\underline{\$50,000}$ $\underline{\$10,000}$ per assessment for all violations attributable to a specific person in the notice of violation.
- (10) The administrative law judge may receive evidence in mitigation. The penalties identified in <u>subsections</u> subsection (3), <u>subsection</u> (4), and <u>subsection</u> (5) may be reduced up to 50 percent by the administrative law judge for mitigating circumstances, including good faith efforts to comply prior to or after discovery of the violations by the department. Upon an affirmative finding that the violation was caused by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the respondent and could not have been prevented by respondent's due diligence, the administrative law judge may further reduce the penalty.
 - (11) Penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be

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deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund or other trust fund designated by statute and shall be used to fund the restoration of ecosystems, or polluted areas of the state, as defined by the department, to their condition before pollution occurred. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium may use a portion of the fund to administer the mediation process provided in paragraph (2) (e) and to contract with private mediators for administrative penalty cases.

(12) The purpose of the administrative penalty schedule and process is to provide a more predictable and efficient manner for individuals and businesses to resolve relatively minor environmental disputes. Subsections (3)-(7) may Subsection (3), subsection (4), subsection (5), subsection (6), or subsection (7) shall not be construed as limiting a state court in the assessment of damages. The administrative penalty schedule does not apply to the judicial imposition of civil penalties in state court as provided in this section.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 403.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.141 Civil liability; joint and several liability.-

(1) A person who Whoever commits a violation specified in s. 403.161(1) is liable to the state for any damage caused to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the state to their former condition, and furthermore is subject to the judicial imposition of a civil

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\$10,000 per offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. Nothing herein gives shall give the department the right to bring an action on behalf of any private person.

Section 16. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 403.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.161 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-

- (2) A person who Whoever commits a violation specified in subsection (1) is liable to the state for any damage caused and for civil penalties as provided in s. 403.141.
- (3) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1) (a) commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) A Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(b) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than $\frac{$10,000}{$60,000}$ or by 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
 - (5) A Any person who willfully commits a violation

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specified in paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.

Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 403.413, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.413 Florida Litter Law.-
- (6) PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT.-
- (a) Any person who dumps litter in violation of subsection (4) in an amount not exceeding 15 pounds in weight or 27 cubic feet in volume and not for commercial purposes commits is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a civil penalty of \$150 \$100, from which \$50 shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund to be used for the solid waste management grant program pursuant to s. 403.7095. In addition, the court may require the violator to pick up litter or perform other labor commensurate with the offense committed.

Section 18. Subsection (5) of section 403.7234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.7234 Small quantity generator notification and verification program.—
- (5) Any small quantity generator who does not comply with the requirements of subsection (4) and who has received a notification and survey in person or through one certified letter from the county is subject to a fine of between $\frac{575}{50}$ and $\frac{5100}{100}$ per day for a maximum of 100 days. The county may collect such fines and deposit them in its general revenue fund. Fines collected by the county shall be used to carry out the

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notification and verification procedure established in this section. If there are excess funds after the notification and verification procedures have been completed, such funds shall be used for hazardous and solid waste management purposes only.

Section 19. Subsection (3) of section 403.726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.726 Abatement of imminent hazard caused by hazardous substance.—

(3) An imminent hazard exists if any hazardous substance creates an immediate and substantial danger to human health, safety, or welfare or to the environment. The department may institute action in its own name, using the procedures and remedies of s. 403.121 or s. 403.131, to abate an imminent hazard. However, the department is authorized to recover a civil penalty of not more than \$37,500 \$25,000 for each day until a of continued violation is resolved by order or judgment. Whenever serious harm to human health, safety, and welfare; the environment; or private or public property may occur prior to completion of an administrative hearing or other formal proceeding that which might be initiated to abate the risk of serious harm, the department may obtain, ex parte, an injunction without paying filing and service fees prior to the filing and service of process.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 403.727, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.727 Violations; defenses, penalties, and remedies.-
- (3) Violations of the provisions of this act are punishable as follows:
 - (a) Any person who violates the provisions of this act, the

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rules or orders of the department, or the conditions of a permit is liable to the state for any damages specified in s. 403.141 and for a civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 \$50,000 for each day of continued violation or until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, except as otherwise provided herein. The department may revoke any permit issued to the violator. In any action by the department against a small hazardous waste generator for the improper disposal of hazardous wastes, a rebuttable presumption of improper disposal shall be created if the generator was notified pursuant to s. 403.7234; the generator shall then have the burden of proving that the disposal was proper. If the generator was not so notified, the burden of proving improper disposal shall be placed upon the department.

Section 21. Subsection (8) of section 403.93345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.93345 Coral reef protection.-

- (8) In addition to the compensation described in subsection (5), the department may assess, per occurrence, civil penalties according to the following schedule:
- (a) For any anchoring of a vessel on a coral reef or for any other damage to a coral reef totaling less than or equal to an area of 1 square meter, $\frac{$225}{150}$, provided that a responsible party who has anchored a recreational vessel as defined in s. 327.02 which is lawfully registered or exempt from registration pursuant to chapter 328 is issued, at least once, a warning letter in lieu of penalty; with aggravating circumstances, an additional $\frac{$225}{150}$; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional $\frac{$225}{150}$.

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(b) For damage totaling more than an area of 1 square meter but less than or equal to an area of 10 square meters, \$450 \$300 per square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an additional \$450 \$300 per square meter; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional \$450 \$300 per square meter.

- (c) For damage exceeding an area of 10 square meters, $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an additional $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter.
- (d) For a second violation, the total penalty may be doubled.
- (e) For a third violation, the total penalty may be tripled.
- (f) For any violation after a third violation, the total penalty may be quadrupled.
- (g) The total of penalties levied may not exceed $\frac{$375,000}{$250,000}$ per occurrence.

Section 22. <u>Subsection (5) of s. 823.11, Florida Statutes,</u> is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to s. 376.16, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto.

Section 23. Subsection (5) of s. 403.077, subsection (2) of s. 403.131, paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of s. 403.4154, and subsection (5) of s. 403.860, Florida Statutes, are reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to s. 403.121, Florida Statutes, in references thereto.

Section 24. <u>Subsection (10) of s. 403.708, subsection (7)</u> of s. 403.7191, and s. 403.811, Florida Statutes, are reenacted

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20201450 900 for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act 901 to s. 403.141, Florida Statutes, in references thereto. Section 25. Subsection (2) of s. 403.7255, Florida 902 903 Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the 904 amendment made by this act to s. 403.161, Florida Statutes, in a 905 reference thereto. 906 Section 26. Subsection (8) of s. 403.7186, Florida 907 Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the 908 amendments made by this act to ss. 403.141 and 403.161, Florida 909 Statutes, in references thereto. 910 Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to environmental enforcement; amending ss. 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, F.S.; increasing the civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach and shore construction, the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, the state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating a terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act, the Clean Ocean Act, the pollution of surface and ground waters, the regulation of oil and gas resources, the Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs and expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, the abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, and coral reef protection, respectively; providing that each day that certain violations are not remediated constitutes a separate

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         offense; making technical changes; reenacting s.
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         823.11(5), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to
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         s. 376.16, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting
         ss. 403.077(5), 403.131(2), 403.4154(3)(d), and
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         403.860(5), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to
         s. 403.121, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting
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         ss. 403.708(10), 403.7191(7), and 403.811, F.S., to
         incorporate the amendment made to s. 403.141, F.S., in
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         a reference thereto; reenacting s. 403.7255(2), F.S.,
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         to incorporate the amendment made to s. 403.161, F.S.,
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         in a reference thereto; reenacting s. 403.7186(8),
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         F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to ss. 403.141
         and 403.161, F.S., in references thereto; providing an
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         effective date.
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    Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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         Section 1.
                     Subsection (1) of section 161.054, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
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         161.054 Administrative fines; liability for damage;
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    liens.-
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          (1)
               In addition to the penalties provided for in ss.
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    161.052, 161.053, and 161.121, any person, firm, corporation, or
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    governmental agency, or agent thereof, refusing to comply with
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    or willfully violating any of the provisions of s. 161.041, s.
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161.052, or s. 161.053, or any rule or order prescribed by the department thereunder, shall incur a fine for each offense in an amount up to \$15,000 \$10,000 to be fixed, imposed, and collected by the department. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 258.397, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

258.397 Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve.-

enforced in accordance with the provisions of s. 403.412. In addition, the Department of Legal Affairs may is authorized to bring an action for civil penalties of \$7,500 \$5,000 per day against any person, natural or corporate, who violates the provisions of this section or any rule or regulation issued hereunder. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. Enforcement of applicable state regulations shall be supplemented by the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management through the creation of a full-time enforcement presence along the Miami River.

Section 3. Section 258.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

258.46 Enforcement; violations; penalty. The provisions of

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This act may be enforced by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or in accordance with the provisions of s. 403.412. However, any violation by any person, natural or corporate, of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation issued hereunder is shall be further punishable by a civil penalty of not less than \$750 \$500 per day or more than \$7,500 \$5,000 per day of such violation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

Section 4. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 373.129, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

373.129 Maintenance of actions.—The department, the governing board of any water management district, any local board, or a local government to which authority has been delegated pursuant to s. 373.103(8), is authorized to commence and maintain proper and necessary actions and proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for any of the following purposes:

- (5) To recover a civil penalty for each offense in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 \$10,000 per offense. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each date during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
 - (a) A civil penalty recovered by a water management

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district pursuant to this subsection shall be retained and used exclusively by the water management district that collected the money. A civil penalty recovered by the department pursuant to this subsection must be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund established under s. 376.307.

- (b) A local government that is delegated authority pursuant to s. 373.103(8) may deposit a civil penalty recovered pursuant to this subsection into a local water pollution control program trust fund, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a). However, civil penalties that are deposited in a local water pollution control program trust fund and that are recovered for violations of state water quality standards may be used only to restore water quality in the area that was the subject of the action, and civil penalties that are deposited in a local water pollution control program trust fund and that are recovered for violation of requirements relating to water quantity may be used only to purchase lands and make capital improvements associated with surface water management, or other purposes consistent with the requirements of this chapter for the management and storage of surface water.
- (7) To enforce the provisions of part IV of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in ss. 373.430, 403.121(1) and (2), 403.131, 403.141, and 403.161. Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 373.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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373.209 Artesian wells; penalties for violation.-

- (3) Any person who violates any provision of this section is shall be subject to either:
 - (a) The remedial measures provided for in s. 373.436; or
- (b) A civil penalty of \$150 \$100 a day for each and every day of such violation and for each and every act of violation. The civil penalty may be recovered by the water management board of the water management district in which the well is located or by the department in a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the defendant resides, in the county of residence of any defendant if there is more than one defendant, or in the county where the violation took place. The place of suit shall be selected by the board or department, and the suit, by direction of the board or department, shall be instituted and conducted in the name of the board or department by appropriate counsel. The payment of any such damages does not impair or abridge any cause of action which any person may have against the person violating any provision of this section.
- Section 6. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 373.430, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 373.430 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.
- (2) <u>A person who</u> Whoever commits a violation specified in subsection (1) is liable for any damage caused and for civil penalties as provided in s. 373.129.
 - (3) A Any person who willfully commits a violation

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specified in paragraph (1) (a) <u>commits</u> <u>is guilty of</u> a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. <u>Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment</u>, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs <u>or is not remediated</u> constitutes a separate offense.

- (4) A Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(b) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 \$5,000 or 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both, for each offense.

Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 376.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.065 Operation of terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificate prohibited; penalty.—

(5)(a) A person who violates this section or the terms and requirements of such certification commits a noncriminal

infraction. The civil penalty for any such infraction shall be \$750 \$900, except as otherwise provided in this section.

- (e) A person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to so appear waives the limitations of the civil penalty specified in paragraph (a). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of the infraction is proved, the court shall impose a civil penalty of \$750 \$500.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (2) of section 376.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 376.071 Discharge contingency plan for vessels.-
- (2)(a) A master of a vessel that violates subsection (1) commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited for such infraction. The civil penalty for such an infraction shall be \$7,500 \$5,000, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.
- (e) A person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalty specified in paragraph (a). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of the infraction is proved, the court shall impose a civil penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000.
- Section 9. Section 376.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 376.16 Enforcement and penalties.-
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to violate any provision

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of ss. 376.011-376.21 or any rule or order of the department made pursuant to this act. A violation is shall be punishable by a civil penalty of up to \$75,000 \$50,000 per violation per day to be assessed by the department. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which the violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. The penalty provisions of this subsection do shall not apply to any discharge promptly reported and removed by a person responsible, in accordance with the rules and orders of the department, or to any discharge of pollutants equal to or less than 5 gallons.

- (2) In addition to the penalty provisions which may apply under subsection (1), a person responsible for two or more discharges of any pollutant reported pursuant to s. 376.12 within a 12-month period at the same facility commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited by the department for such infraction.
- (a) For discharges of gasoline or diesel over 5 gallons, the civil penalty for the second discharge shall be $\frac{$750}{$500}$ and the civil penalty for each subsequent discharge within a 12-month period shall be $\frac{$1,500}{$1,000}$, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (b) For discharges of any pollutant other than gasoline or diesel, the civil penalty for a second discharge shall be $\frac{$3,750}{$2,500}$ and the civil penalty for each subsequent discharge

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within a 12-month period shall be $\frac{\$7,500}{\$5,000}$, except as otherwise provided in this section.

- (3) A person responsible for two or more discharges of any pollutant reported pursuant to s. 376.12 within a 12-month period at the same facility commits a noncriminal infraction and shall be cited by the department for such infraction.
- (a) For discharges of gasoline or diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons, the civil penalty shall be $\frac{575}{50}$ for each discharge subsequent to the first.
- (b) For discharges of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel equal to or less than 5 gallons, the civil penalty shall be \$150 for each discharge subsequent to the first.
- (4) A person charged with a noncriminal infraction pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) may:
 - (a) Pay the civil penalty;

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- (b) Post a bond equal to the amount of the applicable civil penalty; or
- (c) Sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to appear before the county court.

The department employee authorized to issue these citations may indicate on the citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and shall indicate the applicable civil penalty.

(5) Any person who willfully refuses to post bond or accept and sign a citation commits a misdemeanor of the second

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degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (6) After compliance with paragraph (4) (b) or paragraph(4) (c), any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under subsection (2) or subsection (3) may:
- (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person, within 30 days after the date of receiving the citation; or
- (b) If the person has posted bond, forfeit the bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

A person cited for an infraction under this section who pays the civil penalty or forfeits the bond has admitted the infraction and waives the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission may not be used as evidence in any other proceeding.

- (7) Any person who elects to appear before the county court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalties specified in subsection (2). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction is proved, the court may impose a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, \$750 \$500 for the second discharge of gasoline or diesel and a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, \$1,500 \$1,000 for each subsequent discharge of gasoline or diesel within a 12-month period.
 - (8) Any person who elects to appear before the county

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court or who is required to appear waives the limitations of the civil penalties specified in subsection (2) or subsection (3). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction is proved, the court may impose a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, \$7,500 \$5,000 for the second discharge of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel and a civil penalty up to, but not exceeding, \$15,000 \$10,000 for each subsequent discharge of pollutants other than gasoline or diesel within a 12-month period.

- (9) At a hearing under this section, the commission of a charged offense must be proved by the greater weight of the evidence.
- (10) A person who is found by a hearing official to have committed an infraction may appeal that finding to the circuit court.
- (11) Any person who has not posted bond and who neither pays the applicable civil penalty, as specified in subsection (2) or subsection (3) within 30 days of receipt of the citation nor appears before the court commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (12) Any person who makes or causes to be made a false statement that which the person does not believe to be true in response to requirements of the provisions of ss. 376.011-376.21 commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in

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301 s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 302 Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 376.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.25 Gambling vessels; registration; required and prohibited releases.—

(6) PENALTIES.-

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(a) A person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 \$50,000 for each violation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 377.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.37 Penalties.-

(1) (a) Any person who violates any provision of this law or any rule, regulation, or order of the division made under this chapter or who violates the terms of any permit to drill for or produce oil, gas, or other petroleum products referred to in s. 377.242(1) or to store gas in a natural gas storage facility, or any lessee, permitholder, or operator of equipment or facilities used in the exploration for, drilling for, or production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products, or storage of gas in a natural gas storage facility, who refuses inspection by the division as provided in this chapter, is liable to the state for any damage caused to the air, waters, or property,

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including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the state. Furthermore, such person, lessee, permitholder, or operator is subject to the judicial imposition of a civil penalty in an amount of not more than \$15,000 \$10,000 for each offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. This section does not Nothing herein shall give the department the right to bring an action on behalf of any private person.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 378.211, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.211 Violations; damages; penalties.-

- (2) The department may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to impose and recover a civil penalty for violation of this part or of any rule adopted or order issued pursuant to this part. The penalty <u>may shall</u> not exceed the following amounts, and the court shall consider evidence in mitigation:
- (a) For violations of a minor or technical nature, $\frac{$150}{}$ per violation.

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	(b)	For	major	violat	ions	bу	an	opera	ator	on	whic	ch a	pena	lty
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(c) For major violations not covered by paragraph (b), \$7,500 \$5,000 per violation.

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- Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day or any portion thereof in which the violation continues or is not remediated shall constitute a separate violation.
- Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 403.086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.—
- (2) Any facilities for sanitary sewage disposal shall provide for secondary waste treatment and, in addition thereto, advanced waste treatment as deemed necessary and ordered by the Department of Environmental Protection. Failure to conform shall be punishable by a civil penalty of \$750\$ for each 24-hour day or fraction thereof that such failure is allowed to continue thereafter.
- 372 Section 14. Section 403.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 374 403.121 Enforcement; procedure; remedies.—The department 375 shall have the following judicial and administrative remedies

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376 available to it for violations of this chapter, as specified in s. 403.161(1).

> (1)Judicial remedies:

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- The department may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish liability and 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.
- The department may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to impose and to recover a civil penalty for each violation in an amount of not more than \$15,000 \$10,000 per offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.
- Except as provided in paragraph (2)(c), it is shall not be a defense to, or ground for dismissal of, these judicial remedies for damages and civil penalties that the department has failed to exhaust its administrative remedies, has failed to serve a notice of violation, or has failed to hold an administrative hearing prior to the institution of a civil action.
 - Administrative remedies: (2)
- The department may institute an administrative proceeding to establish liability and to recover damages for any

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injury to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state caused by any violation. The department may order that the violator pay a specified sum as damages to the state. Judgment for the amount of damages determined by the department may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof and may be enforced as any other judgment.

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If the department has reason to believe a violation has occurred, it may institute an administrative proceeding to order the prevention, abatement, or control of the conditions creating the violation or other appropriate corrective action. Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, the department shall proceed administratively in all cases in which the department seeks administrative penalties that do not exceed \$50,000 \$10,000 per assessment as calculated in accordance with subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 300q-2, the administrative penalty assessed pursuant to subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) against a public water system serving a population of more than 10,000 shall be not less than \$1,000 per day per violation. The department may shall not impose administrative penalties in excess of \$50,000 \$10,000 in a notice of violation. The department may shall not have more than one notice of violation seeking administrative penalties pending against the same party at the same time unless the violations occurred at a different site or the violations were

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discovered by the department subsequent to the filing of a previous notice of violation.

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An administrative proceeding shall be instituted by the department's serving of a written notice of violation upon the alleged violator by certified mail. If the department is unable to effect service by certified mail, the notice of violation may be hand delivered or personally served in accordance with chapter 48. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, rule, regulation, permit, certification, or order of the department alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof. An order for corrective action, penalty assessment, or damages may be included with the notice. When the department is seeking to impose an administrative penalty for any violation by issuing a notice of violation, any corrective action needed to correct the violation or damages caused by the violation must be pursued in the notice of violation or they are waived. However, an no order is not shall become effective until after service and an administrative hearing, if requested within 20 days after service. Failure to request an administrative hearing within this time period constitutes shall constitute a waiver thereof, unless the respondent files a written notice with the department within this time period opting out of the administrative process initiated by the department to impose administrative penalties. Any respondent choosing to opt out of the administrative process

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initiated by the department in an action that seeks the imposition of administrative penalties must file a written notice with the department within 20 days after service of the notice of violation opting out of the administrative process. A respondent's decision to opt out of the administrative process does not preclude the department from initiating a state court action seeking injunctive relief, damages, and the judicial imposition of civil penalties.

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If a person timely files a petition challenging a notice of violation, that person will thereafter be referred to as the respondent. The hearing requested by the respondent shall be held within 180 days after the department has referred the initial petition to the Division of Administrative Hearings unless the parties agree to a later date. The department has the burden of proving with the preponderance of the evidence that the respondent is responsible for the violation. No Administrative penalties should not be imposed unless the department satisfies that burden. Following the close of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order on all matters, including the imposition of an administrative penalty. When the department seeks to enforce that portion of a final order imposing administrative penalties pursuant to s. 120.69, the respondent may shall not assert as a defense the inappropriateness of the administrative remedy. The department retains its final-order authority in all administrative actions

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that do not request the imposition of administrative penalties.

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- After filing a petition requesting a formal hearing in response to a notice of violation in which the department imposes an administrative penalty, a respondent may request that a private mediator be appointed to mediate the dispute by contacting the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium within 10 days after receipt of the initial order from the administrative law judge. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall pay all of the costs of the mediator and for up to 8 hours of the mediator's time per case at \$150 per hour. Upon notice from the respondent, the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall provide to the respondent a panel of possible mediators from the area in which the hearing on the petition would be heard. The respondent shall select the mediator and notify the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium of the selection within 15 days of receipt of the proposed panel of mediators. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium shall provide all of the administrative support for the mediation process. The mediation must be completed at least 15 days before the final hearing date set by the administrative law judge.
- (f) In any administrative proceeding brought by the department, the prevailing party shall recover all costs as provided in ss. 57.041 and 57.071. The costs must be included in the final order. The respondent is the prevailing party when an order is entered awarding no penalties to the department and

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such order has not been reversed on appeal or the time for seeking judicial review has expired. The respondent <u>is shall be</u> entitled to an award of attorney's fees if the administrative law judge determines that the notice of violation issued by the department seeking the imposition of administrative penalties was not substantially justified as defined in s. 57.111(3)(e). An No award of attorney's fees as provided by this subsection may not shall exceed \$15,000.

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Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing any other legal or administrative action in accordance with law. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the department's authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief. When the department exercises its authority to judicially pursue injunctive relief, penalties in any amount up to the statutory maximum sought by the department must be pursued as part of the state court action and not by initiating a separate administrative proceeding. The department retains the authority to judicially pursue penalties in excess of \$50,000 $\frac{$10,000}{}$ for violations not specifically included in the administrative penalty schedule, or for multiple or multiday violations alleged to exceed a total of \$50,000 \$10,000. The department also retains the authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief and damages, if a notice of violation seeking the imposition of administrative penalties has not been issued.

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The department has the authority to enter into a settlement, either before or after initiating a notice of violation, and the settlement may include a penalty amount different from the administrative penalty schedule. Any case filed in state court because it is alleged to exceed a total of $\frac{$50,000}{$10,000}$ in penalties may be settled in the court action for less than $$50,000 \ $10,000$.

- (h) Chapter 120 <u>applies</u> shall apply to any administrative action taken by the department or any delegated program pursuing administrative penalties in accordance with this section.
- (3) Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, administrative penalties must be calculated according to the following schedule:
- (a) For a drinking water contamination violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for a Maximum Containment Level (MCL) violation; plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the violation is for a primary inorganic, organic, or radiological Maximum Contaminant Level or it is a fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the violation occurs at a community water system; and plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if any Maximum Contaminant Level is exceeded by more than 100 percent. For failure to obtain a clearance letter prior to placing a drinking water system into service when the system would not have been eligible for clearance, the department shall assess a penalty of \$4,500 \$3,000.

- (b) For failure to obtain a required wastewater permit, other than a permit required for surface water discharge, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000. For a domestic or industrial wastewater violation not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance. For an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance that resulted in a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000.
- (c) For a dredge and fill or stormwater violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000 for unpermitted or unauthorized dredging or filling or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system against the person or persons responsible for the illegal dredging or filling, or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system plus \$3,000 \$2,000 if the dredging or 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 \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled is greater than one-quarter acre but less than or equal to one-half acre, and plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled is greater than one-half acre but less than or equal to one acre. The administrative penalty schedule does shall not apply to a dredge

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and fill violation if the area dredged or filled exceeds one acre. The department retains the authority to seek the judicial imposition of civil penalties for all dredge and fill violations involving more than one acre. The department shall assess a penalty of $$4,500 ext{ } ext{$\frac{4}{3},000}$ for the failure to complete required mitigation, failure to record a required conservation easement, or for a water quality violation resulting from dredging or filling activities, stormwater construction activities or failure of a stormwater treatment facility. For stormwater management systems serving less than 5 acres, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for the failure to properly or timely construct a stormwater management system. In addition to the penalties authorized in this subsection, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000 per violation against the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts unpermitted or unauthorized dredging or filling. For purposes of this paragraph, the preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter 471 to practice as a professional engineer does shall not make that person an agent of the owner or tenant.

(d) For mangrove trimming or alteration violations, the department shall assess a penalty of $\frac{$7,500}{$5,000}$ per violation against the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts mangrove trimming or alteration without a permit as required by s. 403.9328. For purposes of this paragraph, the

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preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter 471 to practice as a professional engineer <u>does</u> shall not make that person an agent of the owner or tenant.

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- (e) For solid waste violations, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for the unpermitted or unauthorized disposal or storage of solid waste; plus \$1,000 if the solid waste is Class I or Class III (excluding yard trash) or if the solid waste is construction and demolition debris in excess of 20 cubic yards, plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the waste is disposed of or stored in any natural or artificial body of water or within 500 feet of a potable water well, plus \$1,500 \$1,000if the waste contains PCB at a concentration of 50 parts per million or greater; untreated biomedical waste; friable asbestos greater than 1 cubic meter which is not wetted, bagged, and covered; used oil greater than 25 gallons; or 10 or more lead acid batteries. The department shall assess a penalty of \$4,500 \$3,000 for failure to properly maintain leachate control; unauthorized burning; failure to have a trained spotter on duty at the working face when accepting waste; or failure to provide access control for three consecutive inspections. The department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000 \$2,000 for failure to construct or maintain a required stormwater management system.
- (f) For an air emission violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 \$1,000 for an unpermitted or

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unauthorized air emission or an air-emission-permit exceedance, plus \$1,000 if the emission results in an air quality violation, plus \$4,500 \$3,000 if the emission was from a major source and the source was major for the pollutant in violation; plus \$1,500 \$1,000 if the emission was more than 150 percent of the allowable level.

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(g) For storage tank system and petroleum contamination violations, the department shall assess a penalty of \$7,500 \$5,000 for failure to empty a damaged storage system as necessary to ensure that a release does not occur until repairs to the storage system are completed; when a release has occurred from that storage tank system; for failure to timely recover free product; or for failure to conduct remediation or monitoring activities until a no-further-action or siterehabilitation completion order has been issued. The department shall assess a penalty of \$4,500 \$3,000 for failure to timely upgrade a storage tank system. The department shall assess a penalty of $$3,000 ext{ } ext{$\frac{42,000}{900}$ }$ for failure to conduct or maintain required release detection; failure to timely investigate a suspected release from a storage system; 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. The department shall assess a penalty of \$1,500 $\frac{$1,000}{}$ for failure to properly operate, maintain, or close a storage tank system.

(4) In an administrative proceeding, in addition to the penalties that may be assessed under subsection (3), the department shall assess administrative penalties according to the following schedule:

- (a) For failure to satisfy financial responsibility requirements or for violation of s. 377.371(1), \$7,500 \$5,000.
- (b) For failure to install, maintain, or use a required pollution control system or device, \$6,000 \$4,000.
- (c) For failure to obtain a required permit before construction or modification, \$4,500 \$ \$3,000.
- (d) For failure to conduct required monitoring or testing; failure to conduct required release detection; or failure to construct in compliance with a permit, $\frac{$3,000}{$2,000}$.
- (e) 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 department, \$1,500 \$1,000.
- (f) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000, for failure to prepare, submit, maintain, or use required reports or other required documentation, \$750 \$500.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000,

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for failure to comply with any other departmental regulatory statute or rule requirement not otherwise identified in this section, the department may assess a penalty of \$1,000 \$500.

- (6) For each additional day during which a violation occurs, the administrative penalties in <u>subsections</u> subsection
 (3), <u>subsection</u> (4), and <u>subsection</u> (5) may be assessed per day per violation.
- (7) The history of noncompliance of the violator for any previous violation resulting in an executed consent order, but not including a consent order entered into without a finding of violation, or resulting in a final order or judgment after the effective date of this law involving the imposition of $\frac{$3,000}{$2,000}$ or more in penalties shall be taken into consideration in the following manner:
- (a) One previous such violation within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a 25-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative penalty.
- (b) Two previous such violations within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a 50-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative penalty.
- (c) Three or more previous such violations within 5 years prior to the filing of the notice of violation will result in a 100-percent per day increase in the scheduled administrative

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701 penalty.

- (8) The direct economic benefit gained by the violator from the violation, where consideration of economic benefit is provided by Florida law or required by federal law as part of a federally delegated or approved program, shall be added to the scheduled administrative penalty. The total administrative penalty, including any economic benefit added to the scheduled administrative penalty, may shall not exceed \$15,000 \$10,000.
- (9) The administrative penalties assessed for any particular violation $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not exceed $\underline{\$7,500}$ $\underline{\$5,000}$ against any one violator, unless the violator has a history of noncompliance, the economic benefit of the violation as described in subsection (8) exceeds $\underline{\$7,500}$ $\underline{\$5,000}$, or there are multiday violations. The total administrative penalties $\underline{\text{may}}$ $\underline{\$hall}$ not exceed $\underline{\$50,000}$ $\underline{\$10,000}$ per assessment for all violations attributable to a specific person in the notice of violation.
- (10) The administrative law judge may receive evidence in mitigation. The penalties identified in <u>subsections</u> subsection (3), <u>subsection</u> (4), and <u>subsection</u> (5) may be reduced up to 50 percent by the administrative law judge for mitigating circumstances, including good faith efforts to comply prior to or after discovery of the violations by the department. Upon an affirmative finding that the violation was caused by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the respondent

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and could not have been prevented by respondent's due diligence, the administrative law judge may further reduce the penalty.

- (11) Penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund or other trust fund designated by statute and shall be used to fund the restoration of ecosystems, or polluted areas of the state, as defined by the department, to their condition before pollution occurred. The Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium may use a portion of the fund to administer the mediation process provided in paragraph (2)(e) and to contract with private mediators for administrative penalty cases.
- (12) The purpose of the administrative penalty schedule and process is to provide a more predictable and efficient manner for individuals and businesses to resolve relatively minor environmental disputes. Subsections (3)-(7) may Subsection (3), subsection (4), subsection (5), subsection (6), or subsection (7) shall not be construed as limiting a state court in the assessment of damages. The administrative penalty schedule does not apply to the judicial imposition of civil penalties in state court as provided in this section.
- Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 403.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 403.141 Civil liability; joint and several liability.-
- (1) A person who Whoever commits a violation specified in s. 403.161(1) is liable to the state for any damage caused to

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the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the state to their former condition, and furthermore is subject to the judicial imposition of a civil penalty for each offense in an amount of not more than \$15,000 \$10,000 per offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense. Nothing herein gives shall give the department the right to bring an action on behalf of any private person.

Section 16. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 403.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 403.161 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.
- (2) A person who Wheever commits a violation specified in subsection (1) is liable to the state for any damage caused and for civil penalties as provided in s. 403.141.
- (3) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Until a

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violation is resolved by order or judgment, each day during any portion of which such violation occurs or is not remediated constitutes a separate offense.

- (4) A Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(b) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 \$5,000 or by 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.

Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 403.413, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.413 Florida Litter Law.-

- (6) PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT.-
- (a) Any person who dumps litter in violation of subsection (4) in an amount not exceeding 15 pounds in weight or 27 cubic feet in volume and not for commercial purposes commits is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a civil penalty of \$150 \$100, from which \$50 shall be deposited into the Solid

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Waste Management Trust Fund to be used for the solid waste management grant program pursuant to s. 403.7095. In addition, the court may require the violator to pick up litter or perform other labor commensurate with the offense committed.

Section 18. Subsection (5) of section 403.7234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.7234 Small quantity generator notification and verification program.—

- (5) Any small quantity generator who does not comply with the requirements of subsection (4) and who has received a notification and survey in person or through one certified letter from the county is subject to a fine of between \$75 \$50 and \$150 \$100 per day for a maximum of 100 days. The county may collect such fines and deposit them in its general revenue fund. Fines collected by the county shall be used to carry out the notification and verification procedure established in this section. If there are excess funds after the notification and verification procedures have been completed, such funds shall be used for hazardous and solid waste management purposes only.
- Section 19. Subsection (3) of section 403.726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 403.726 Abatement of imminent hazard caused by hazardous substance.—
- (3) An imminent hazard exists if any hazardous substance creates an immediate and substantial danger to human health,

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 safety, or welfare or to the environment. The department may institute action in its own name, using the procedures and remedies of s. 403.121 or s. 403.131, to abate an imminent hazard. However, the department is authorized to recover a civil penalty of not more than \$37,500 \$25,000 for each day until a of continued violation is resolved by order or judgment. Whenever serious harm to human health, safety, and welfare; the environment; or private or public property may occur prior to completion of an administrative hearing or other formal proceeding that which might be initiated to abate the risk of serious harm, the department may obtain, ex parte, an injunction without paying filing and service fees prior to the filing and service of process.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 403.727, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.727 Violations; defenses, penalties, and remedies.-
- (3) Violations of the provisions of this act are punishable as follows:
- (a) Any person who violates the provisions of this act, the rules or orders of the department, or the conditions of a permit is liable to the state for any damages specified in s. 403.141 and for a civil penalty of not more than \$75,000 \$50,000 for each day of continued violation or until a violation is resolved by order or judgment, except as otherwise provided herein. The department may revoke any permit issued to the

Page 34 of 37

violator. In any action by the department against a small hazardous waste generator for the improper disposal of hazardous wastes, a rebuttable presumption of improper disposal shall be created if the generator was notified pursuant to s. 403.7234; the generator shall then have the burden of proving that the disposal was proper. If the generator was not so notified, the burden of proving improper disposal shall be placed upon the department.

Section 21. Subsection (8) of section 403.93345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.93345 Coral reef protection.

- (8) In addition to the compensation described in subsection (5), the department may assess, per occurrence, civil penalties according to the following schedule:
- (a) For any anchoring of a vessel on a coral reef or for any other damage to a coral reef totaling less than or equal to an area of 1 square meter, $\frac{$225}{150}$, provided that a responsible party who has anchored a recreational vessel as defined in s. 327.02 which is lawfully registered or exempt from registration pursuant to chapter 328 is issued, at least once, a warning letter in lieu of penalty; with aggravating circumstances, an additional $\frac{$225}{150}$; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional $\frac{$225}{150}$.
- (b) For damage totaling more than an area of 1 square meter but less than or equal to an area of 10 square meters,

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\$450 \$300 per square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an additional \$450 \$300 per square meter; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional \$450 \$300 per square meter.

- (c) For damage exceeding an area of 10 square meters, $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an additional $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter; occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional $\frac{\$1,500}{\$1,000}$ per square meter.
- (d) For a second violation, the total penalty may be doubled.
- (e) For a third violation, the total penalty may be tripled.
- (f) For any violation after a third violation, the total penalty may be quadrupled.
- (g) The total of penalties levied may not exceed $\frac{$375,000}{$250,000}$ per occurrence.
- Section 22. Subsection (5) of s. 823.11, Florida Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to s. 376.16, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto.
- Section 23. Subsection (5) of s. 403.077, subsection (2) of s. 403.131, paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of s. 403.4154, and subsection (5) of s. 403.860, Florida Statutes, are reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by

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\mathcal{I}	this act to s. 403.121, Florida Statutes, in Telefences thereto.
902	Section 24. Subsection (10) of s. 403.708, subsection (7)
903	of s. 403.7191, and s. 403.811, Florida Statutes, are reenacted
904	for the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act
905	to s. 403.141, Florida Statutes, in references thereto.
906	Section 25. Subsection (2) of s. 403.7255, Florida
907	Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the
908	amendment made by this act to s. 403.161, Florida Statutes, in a
909	reference thereto.
910	Section 26. Subsection (8) of s. 403.7186, Florida
911	Statutes, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the
912	amendments made by this act to ss. 403.141 and 403.161, Florida
913	Statutes, in references thereto.
914	Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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By Senator Rouson

19-01886-20 20201378

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to vessels; creating s. 327.332, F.S.; specifying operation of a vessel at slow speed, minimum wake; prohibiting the operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in certain situations; providing requirements for flags displayed from vessels and barges actively engaged in construction operations; providing noncriminal penalties; amending s. 327.4109, F.S.; prohibiting the anchoring or mooring of a vessel to, or within a specified distance of, a mangrove or to vegetation upon, or within a specified distance of, public lands; providing exceptions; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; revising civil penalties relating to certain at-risk vessels and prohibited anchoring or mooring; providing civil penalties relating to vessels that fail to reduce speed for special hazards and the display of specified flags by construction vessels or barges not actively engaged in construction operations; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 327.332, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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327.332 Special hazards.-

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(1) For purposes of this section, a vessel is operating at slow speed, minimum wake only if it is fully off plane and

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completely settled into the water.

(2) A person may not operate a vessel faster than slow speed, minimum wake upon approaching within 300 feet of any emergency vessel, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement vessel, United States Coast Guard vessel or auxiliary vessel, fire vessel, or tow vessel, with its emergency lights activated.

- (3) (a) A person may not operate a vessel faster than slow speed, minimum wake upon approaching within 300 feet of any construction vessel or barge when the vessel or barge is displaying an orange flag from a pole extending:
- 1. At least 10 feet above the tallest portion of the vessel or barge, indicating the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations; or
- 2. At least 5 feet above any superstructure permanently installed upon the vessel or barge, indicating that the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations.
 - (b) A flag displayed pursuant to this subsection must:
 - 1. Be at least 2 feet by 3 feet in size.
- 2. Have a wire or other stiffener or be otherwise constructed to ensure that the flag remains fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.
- 3. Displayed so that the visibility of the flag is not obscured in any direction.
- (c) In periods of low visibility, including 1 hour before sunset and 1 hour after sunrise, a person may not be cited for a violation of this subsection unless the orange flag is illuminated and visible from a distance of at least 2 nautical miles.

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(4) (a) A person operating a vessel in violation of this section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.

(b) The owner of, or party responsible for, a construction vessel or barge who displays an orange flag on the vessel or barge when it is not actively engaged in operations commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.

Section 2. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 327.4109, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

327.4109 Anchoring or mooring prohibited; exceptions; penalties.—

(5) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the owner or operator of a vessel may not anchor or moor a vessel to, or within 20 feet of, a mangrove as defined in s. 403.9325 or to vegetation upon, or within 20 feet of, public lands. Such distance must be measured in a straight line from the point of the vessel closest to the outermost branches of the mangrove or from the outermost line of vegetation upon the public lands.

(b) The owner or operator of a vessel may anchor or moor to, or within 20 feet of, a mangrove as defined in s. 403.9325 or to vegetation upon, or within 20 feet of, public lands under the following conditions:

- 1. The vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor for 3 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first.
 - 2. Imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity

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of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor until weather conditions no longer pose such risk. During a hurricane or tropical storm, weather conditions are deemed to no longer pose an unreasonable risk of harm when the hurricane or tropical storm warning affecting the area has expired.

3. The vessel is within a state or locally permitted or designated dockage, mooring, or other <u>anchorage area.</u>

Section 3. Paragraphs (aa) and (bb) of subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (cc) and (dd) are added to that subsection, to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (aa) Section 327.4107, relating to vessels at risk of becoming derelict on waters of this state, for which the civil penalty is:
 - 1. For a first offense, \$100 \$50.
- 2. For a second offense occurring 30 days or more after a first offense, \$250 \$100.
- 3. For a third or subsequent offense occurring 30 days or more after a previous offense, \$500 \$250. A vessel which is the subject of more than three violations within 12 months which resulted in dispositions other than acquittal or dismissal shall be declared to be a public nuisance and subject to the provisions of ss. 705.103 and 823.11.
- (bb) Section 327.4109, relating to anchoring or mooring in a prohibited area, for which the penalty is:
 - 1. For a first offense, up to a maximum of \$100 \$50.

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2. For a second offense, up to a maximum of \$250 \$100.

- 3. For a third or subsequent offense, up to a maximum of \$500 \$250. A vessel which is the subject of more than three violations within 12 months which resulted in dispositions other than acquittal or dismissal shall be declared to be a public nuisance and subject to the provisions of ss. 705.103 and 823.11.
- (cc) Section 327.332(2) and (3), relating to vessels
 creating special hazards, for which the penalty is:
 - 1. For a first offense, \$50.
- 2. For a second offense occurring within 12 months after a prior offense, \$250.
- 3. For a third offense occurring within 36 months after a prior offense, \$500.
- (dd) Section 327.332(4), relating to the display of an orange flag on a vessel or barge when the vessel or barge is not actively engaged in construction operations.

Any person cited for a violation of any provision of this subsection shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

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775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

Section 4. Beginning in fiscal year 2020-2021 and each year thereafter through fiscal year 2023-2024, the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for the purpose of conducting a study of the impacts of long-term stored vessels on local communities and the state pursuant to s. 327.4109, Florida Statutes.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to vessels; creating s. 327.332, F.S.; specifying operation of a vessel at slow speed, minimum wake; prohibiting the operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in hazardous situations; providing requirements for flags displayed from vessels and barges actively engaged in construction operations; providing penalties; providing applicability; amending s. 327.4109, F.S.; prohibiting within certain waterbodies the anchoring or mooring of a vessel to, or within a specified distance of, a mangrove or to vegetation upon, or within a specified distance of, public lands; providing exceptions; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; revising civil penalties relating to certain at-risk vessels and prohibited anchoring or mooring; providing civil penalties relating to vessels that fail to reduce speed for special hazards and the display of specified flags by construction vessels or barges not actively engaged in construction operations; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 327.332, Florida Statutes, is created

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26 to read:

- 327.332 Special hazards.—
- (1) For purposes of this section, a vessel is operating at slow speed, minimum wake only if it is fully off plane and completely settled into the water.
- (2) A person may not operate a vessel faster than slow speed, minimum wake upon approaching within 300 feet of any emergency vessel, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement vessel, United States Coast Guard vessel, or firefighting vessel, with its emergency lights activated.
- (3) (a) A person may not operate a vessel faster than slow speed, minimum wake upon approaching within 300 feet of any construction vessel or barge when the vessel or barge is displaying an orange flag from a pole extending:
- 1. At least 10 feet above the tallest portion of the vessel or barge, indicating the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations; or
- 2. At least 5 feet above any superstructure permanently installed upon the vessel or barge, indicating that the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations.
 - (b) A flag displayed pursuant to this subsection must be:
 - 1. At least 2 feet by 3 feet in size.
- 2. Have a wire or other stiffener or be otherwise constructed to ensure that the flag remains fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.

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3.	Dis	splayed	so	that	the	visibility	of	the	flag	is	not
obscured	in	any di	rect	tion.							

- (c) In periods of low visibility, including any time between the hours from one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, a person may not be cited for a violation of this subsection unless the orange flag is illuminated and visible from a distance of at least 2 nautical miles.
- (4) (a) A person operating a vessel in violation of this section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.
- (b) The owner of, or party responsible for, a construction vessel or barge who displays an orange flag on the vessel or barge when it is not actively engaged in operations commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.
- (5) This section does not apply to a law enforcement, firefighting, or rescue vessel owned or operated by a governmental entity.
- Section 2. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 327.4109, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
- 327.4109 Anchoring or mooring prohibited; exceptions; penalties.—
- (5) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the owner or operator of a vessel may not anchor or moor by any means:

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1. To a mangrove as defined in s. 403.9325;

2. To upland vegetation upon public lands;

- 3. Within 20 feet of a mangrove as defined in s. 403.9325, as measured in a straight line from the point of the vessel closest to the outermost branches of the mangrove; or
- 4. Within 20 feet of public lands as measured from the point of the vessel closest to the outermost line of vegetation upon the public lands.
- (b) The owner or operator of a vessel may anchor or moor to, or within 20 feet of, a mangrove as defined in s. 403.9325 or to upland vegetation upon, or within 20 feet of, public lands under the following conditions:
- 1. The vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors or moors. The vessel may anchor or moor for 5 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first.
- 2. Imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors or moors. The vessel may anchor or moor until weather conditions no longer pose such risk. During a hurricane or tropical storm, weather conditions are deemed to no longer pose an unreasonable risk of harm when the hurricane or tropical storm warning affecting the area has expired.

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101	3. The vessel is within a state or locally-permitted or
102	designated dockage, mooring, or other anchorage area.
103	4. The vessel is owned or operated by a governmental
104	entity.
105	5. The vessel is a construction or dredging vessel on an
106	active job site.
107	6. The vessel is a commercial fishing vessel actively
108	engaged in commercial fishing.
109	7. The vessel is actively engaged in lawful recreational
110	fishing or hunting and the persons onboard are actively tending
111	hook and line fishing gear, nets, or hunting gear.
112	Section 3. Paragraphs (aa) and (bb) of subsection (1) of
113	section 327.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs
114	(cc) and (dd) are added to that subsection, to read:
115	327.73 Noncriminal infractions
116	(1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel
117	laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
118	(aa) Section 327.4107, relating to vessels at risk of
119	becoming derelict on waters of this state, for which the civil
120	penalty is:
121	1. For a first offense, \$50.
122	2. For a second offense occurring 30 days or more after a
123	first offense, $$250$ $$100$.
124	3. For a third or subsequent offense occurring 30 days or

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more after a previous offense, $\frac{$500}{$250}$. A vessel which is the

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subject of three or more violations within 12 months which	
resulted in dispositions other than acquittal or dismissal sha	111
be declared to be a public nuisance and subject to the	
provisions of ss. 705.103 and 823.11.	
(bb) Section 327.4109, relating to anchoring or mooring	in
a prohibited area, for which the penalty is:	
132 1. For a first offense, up to a maximum of \$50.	
2. For a second offense, up to a maximum of $\frac{$250}{}$	
3. For a third or subsequent offense, up to a maximum of	:
\$500 \$250. A vessel which is the subject of three or more	
violations within 12 months which resulted in dispositions oth	<u>ier</u>
than acquittal or dismissal shall be declared to be a public	
nuisance and subject to the provisions of ss. 705.103 and	
139 <u>823.11.</u>	
(cc) Section 327.332, relating to vessels creating speci	<u>.al</u>
hazards, for which the penalty is:	
142 <u>1. For a first offense, \$50.</u>	
2. For a second offense occurring within 12 months after	<u>` a</u>
prior offense, \$250.	
3. For a third offense occurring within 36 months after	a
prior offense, \$500.	
(dd) Section 327.332, relating to the display of an oran	ıge
flag on a vessel or barge when the vessel or barge is not	
140 activaly angued in construction apprations	

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Any person cited for a violation of any provision of this subsection shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

By Senator Rodriguez

37-01306-20 20201360

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act; amending s. 379.2291, F.S.; revising legislative intent; revising definitions; directing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the commission and the Department of Environmental Protection from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; amending s. 581.185, F.S.; revising criteria for placement of species on the Regulated Plant Index by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directing the department, in consultation with the Endangered Plant Advisory Council, to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the department from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 379.2291, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

379.2291 Endangered and Threatened Species Act.-

(2) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—The Legislature recognizes that the State of Florida harbors a wide diversity of fish and wildlife and that it is the policy of this state to conserve and wisely manage these resources, with particular attention to those species <u>designated</u> defined by the Fish and Wildlife

37-01306-20 20201360

Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the United States Department of Interior, or successor agencies, as being endangered or threatened. As Florida has more endangered and threatened species than any other continental state, it is the intent of the Legislature to provide for research and management to conserve and protect these species as a natural resource.

- (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
- (a) "Fish and wildlife" means any member of the animal kingdom, including, but not limited to, any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate.
- (b) "Endangered species" means any species of fish and wildlife naturally occurring in Florida, whose prospects of survival are in jeopardy due to modification or loss of habitat; overuse overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease; predation; inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms; or other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence, including climate change.
- (c) "Threatened species" means any species of fish and wildlife naturally occurring in Florida which may not be in immediate danger of extinction, but which exists in such small populations as to become endangered if it is subjected to increased stress as a result of further modification of its environment, including climate change.
 - (4) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.-
- (a) The commission shall be responsible for research and management of freshwater and upland species and for research and management of marine species.

37-01306-20 20201360

(b) Recognizing that citizen awareness is a key element in the success of this plan, the commission and the Department of Education are encouraged to work together to develop a public education program with emphasis on, but not limited to, both public and private schools.

- (c) The commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Economic Opportunity, or the Department of Transportation, may establish reduced speed zones along roads, streets, and highways to protect endangered and threatened species or threatened species.
- (d) Notwithstanding declassification under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the commission shall continue to protect species that meet the definition of endangered or threatened under subsection (3), as determined by the commission.
- (e) The commission and the Department of Environmental

 Protection may not consider the economic cost of protecting a

 species as a factor in designating the species as endangered or threatened.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 581.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

581.185 Preservation of native flora of Florida.-

- (5) REVIEW.-
- (a) Beginning in 1984, and every 4 years thereafter, the department and the Endangered Plant Advisory Council shall conduct a comprehensive review of this section and of the Regulated Plant Index, as provided in rules of the department, shall be made by the department and the Endangered Plant Advisory Council at 4-year intervals.

37-01306-20 20201360

(b) The department shall consider any species of plant that should be placed on the Regulated Plant Index which is in danger of disappearing from its native habitat within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of the range of the species because of:

- 1. Present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of the range of the species.
- 2. <u>Overuse</u> Overutilization of the species for commercial, scientific, or educational purposes.
 - 3. Disease or predation.
- 4. Any other natural or manmade factor affecting the continued existence of the species, including climate change.
- (c) In carrying out reviews and arriving at recommendations under paragraphs (a) and (b), the department and the advisory council shall use the best scientific and commercial data available and shall consult with interested persons and organizations.
- (d) Notwithstanding declassification under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the department shall continue to protect species that meet the definition of endangered or threatened under subsection (2), as determined by the department in consultation with the advisory council.
- (e) The department may not consider the economic cost of protecting a species as a factor in designating the species as endangered or threatened.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act; amending s. 379.2291, F.S.; revising legislative intent; revising definitions; directing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the commission from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; amending s. 581.185, F.S.; revising criteria for placement of species on the Regulated Plant Index by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directing the department, in consultation with the Endangered Plant Advisory Council, to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the department from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section Section 1. 379.2291, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 379.2291 Endangered and Threatened Species Act.-DECLARATION OF POLICY.—The Legislature recognizes that

Page 1 of 5

the State of Florida harbors a wide diversity of fish and

wildlife and that it is the policy of this state to conserve and wisely manage these resources, with particular attention to those species designated defined by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the United States Department of Interior, or successor agencies, as being endangered or threatened. As Florida has more endangered and threatened species than any other continental state, it is the intent of the Legislature to provide for research and management to conserve and protect these species as a natural resource.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

- (a) "Fish and wildlife" means any member of the animal kingdom, including, but not limited to, any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate.
- (b) "Endangered species" means any species of fish and wildlife naturally occurring in Florida, whose prospects of survival are in jeopardy due to modification or loss of habitat; overuse overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease; predation; inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms; or other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence, including climate change.
- (c) "Threatened species" means any species of fish and wildlife naturally occurring in Florida which may not be in immediate danger of extinction, but which exists in such small

populations as to become endangered if it is subjected to increased stress as a result of further modification of its environment, including climate change.

(4) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION. -

- (a) The commission shall be responsible for research and management of freshwater and upland species and for research and management of marine species.
- (b) Recognizing that citizen awareness is a key element in the success of this plan, the commission and the Department of Education are encouraged to work together to develop a public education program with emphasis on, but not limited to, both public and private schools.
- (c) The commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Economic Opportunity, or the Department of Transportation, may establish reduced speed zones along roads, streets, and highways to protect endangered and threatened species or threatened species.
- (d) Notwithstanding declassification under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the commission shall continue to protect species that meet the definition of endangered or threatened under subsection (3), as determined by the commission.
- (e) The commission may not consider the economic cost of protecting a species as a factor in designating the species as endangered or threatened.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 581.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

581.185 Preservation of native flora of Florida.-

(5) REVIEW.—

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- (a) Beginning in 1984, and every 4 years thereafter, the department and the Endangered Plant Advisory Council shall conduct a comprehensive review of this section and of the Regulated Plant Index, as provided in rules of the department, shall be made by the department and the Endangered Plant Advisory Council at 4-year intervals.
- (b) The department shall consider any species of plant that should be placed on the Regulated Plant Index which is in danger of disappearing from its native habitat within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of the range of the species because of:
- 1. Present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of the range of the species.
- 2. <u>Overuse</u> Overutilization of the species for commercial, scientific, or educational purposes.
 - 3. Disease or predation.
- 4. Any other natural or manmade factor affecting the continued existence of the species, including climate change.
- (c) In carrying out reviews and arriving at recommendations under paragraphs (a) and (b), the department and the advisory council shall use the best scientific and

Page 4 of 5

commercial		data	available	and	shall	consult	with	interested
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- (d) Notwithstanding declassification under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the department shall continue to protect species that meet the definition of endangered or threatened under subsection (2), as determined by the department in consultation with the advisory council.
- (e) The department may not consider the economic cost of protecting a species as a factor in designating the species as endangered or threatened.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

By Senator Mayfield

17-01106B-20 20201414

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to fish and wildlife activities; amending s. 379.105, F.S.; prohibiting certain harassment of hunters, trappers, and fishers within or on public lands or publicly or privately owned wildlife and fish management areas, or in or on public waters; amending s. 379.354, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to designate additional annual free freshwater and saltwater fishing days; amending s. 379.372, F.S.; prohibiting the keeping, possessing, importing, selling, bartering, trading, or breeding of certain species except for educational or research purposes; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 379.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.105 Harassment of hunters, trappers, or fishers.-

- (1) A person may not intentionally, within <u>or on any public</u> <u>lands or a publicly or privately owned wildlife management and or fish management areas, area or in or on any public waters state-owned water body:</u>
- (a) Interfere with or attempt to prevent the lawful taking of fish, game, or nongame animals by another $\underline{\text{within or on such}}$ lands or areas, or in or on such waters.
- (b) Attempt to disturb fish, game, or nongame animals or attempt to affect their behavior with the intent to prevent

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their lawful taking by another $\underline{\text{within or on such lands or areas,}}$ or in or on such waters.

Section 2. Subsection (15) of section 379.354, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.354 Recreational licenses, permits, and authorization numbers; fees established.—

(15) FREE FISHING DAYS.—The commission may designate by rule no more than 6 4 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free freshwater fishing days and no more than 6 $\frac{4}{}$ consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free saltwater fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free freshwater fishing day and may take saltwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free saltwater fishing day, without obtaining or possessing a license or permit or paying a license or permit fee as set forth prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater or saltwater fish on a free fishing day must comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing the holders of a fishing license or permit and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of freshwater or saltwater fish as are imposed by law or rule.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 379.372, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.372 Capturing, keeping, possessing, transporting, or exhibiting venomous reptiles, reptiles of concern, conditional reptiles, or prohibited reptiles; license required.—

(2)(a) \underline{A} No person, party, firm, association, or corporation \underline{may} not \underline{shall} keep, possess, import into the state,

17-01106B-20 20201414 59 sell, barter, trade, or breed the following species except for 60 educational or research purposes personal use or for sale for personal use: 61 62 1. Burmese or Indian python (Python molurus). 63 2. Reticulated python (Python reticulatus). 3. Northern African python (Python sebae). 64 65 4. Southern African python (Python natalensis). 5. Amethystine or scrub python (Morelia amethystinus). 66 6. Green Anaconda (Eunectes murinus). 67 7. Nile monitor (Varanus niloticus). 68 69 8. Green iguana (Iguana iguana). 70 9. Black and white tegu (Salvator merianae). 71 10. Any other reptile designated as a conditional or 72 prohibited species by the commission. 73 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Page 3 of 3

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to fish and wildlife activities; 3 amending s. 379.105, F.S.; prohibiting certain 4 harassment of hunters, trappers, and fishers within or 5 on public lands or publicly or privately owned 6 wildlife and fish management areas, or in or on public 7 waters; amending s. 379.354, F.S.; authorizing the 8 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to designate 9 additional annual free freshwater and saltwater fishing days; amending s. 379.372, F.S.; prohibiting 10 11 the keeping, possessing, importing, selling, 12 bartering, trading, or breeding of certain species except for educational or research purposes; providing 13 14 an exemption from the sales and use tax for the retail sale of certain hunting, fishing, and camping supplies 15 during a specified period; providing definitions; 16 17 specifying locations where the exemptions do not apply; authorizing certain dealers to opt out of 18 19 participating in the exemptions, subject to certain 20 conditions; authorizing the Department of Revenue to 21 adopt emergency rules; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date. 22 23

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Page 1 of 6

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 379.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.105 Harassment of hunters, trappers, or fishers.-

- (1) A person may not intentionally, within <u>or on any</u> <u>public lands or a publicly or privately owned wildlife</u> management <u>and or fish management areas, area or in or on any public waters state-owned water body:</u>
- (a) Interfere with or attempt to prevent the lawful taking of fish, game, or nongame animals by another within or on such lands or areas, or in or on such waters.
- (b) Attempt to disturb fish, game, or nongame animals or attempt to affect their behavior with the intent to prevent their lawful taking by another within or on such lands or areas, or in or on such waters.
- Section 2. Subsection (15) of section 379.354, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 379.354 Recreational licenses, permits, and authorization numbers; fees established.—
- (15) FREE FISHING DAYS.—The commission may designate by rule no more than $\underline{6}$ 4 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free freshwater fishing days and no more than $\underline{6}$ 4 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free saltwater fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, \underline{a} any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free freshwater fishing day and may

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take saltwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free saltwater fishing day, without obtaining or possessing a license or permit or paying a license or permit fee as set forth prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater or saltwater fish on a free fishing day must comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing the holders of a fishing license or permit and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of freshwater or saltwater fish as are imposed by law or rule.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 379.372, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.372 Capturing, keeping, possessing, transporting, or exhibiting venomous reptiles, reptiles of concern, conditional reptiles, or prohibited reptiles; license required.—

- (2)(a) A No person, party, firm, association, or corporation may not shall keep, possess, import into the state, sell, barter, trade, or breed the following species except for educational or research purposes personal use or for sale for personal use:
 - 1. Burmese or Indian python (Python molurus).
 - 2. Reticulated python (Python reticulatus).
 - 3. Northern African python (Python sebae).
 - 4. Southern African python (Python natalensis).
 - 5. Amethystine or scrub python (Morelia amethystinus).
 - 6. Green Anaconda (Eunectes murinus).

Page 3 of 6

76	7. Nile monitor (Varanus niloticus).
77	8. Green iguana (Iguana iguana).
78	9. Black and white tegu (Salvator merianae).
79	10.8. Any other reptile designated as a conditional or
30	prohibited species by the commission.
31	Section 4. Hunting, fishing, and camping supplies; sales
32	tax holiday.—
33	(1) The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes,
34	may not be collected during the period from 12:01 a.m. on
35	September 5, 2020, through 11:59 p.m. on September 5, 2020, on
36	the retail sale, as defined in s. 212.02(14), Florida Statutes,
37	of:
88	(a) Firearms. As used in this section, the term "firearms"
39	means rifles, shotguns, spearguns, crossbows, and bows. The term
90	does not include destructive devices as defined in s.
91	790.001(4), Florida Statutes.
92	(b) Ammunition for firearms.
93	(c) Fishing supplies. As used in this section, the term
94	"fishing supplies" means rods, reels, bait, and fishing tackle.
95	The term does not include supplies used for commercial fishing
96	purposes.
97	(d) Camping tents.
98	(2) The tax exemption provided in this section does not
99	apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as
n n	defined in s 509 013(9). Florida Statutes, within a public

Page 4 of 6

lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.

- at the option of a dealer if less than 5 percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt under this section. If a qualifying dealer chooses not to participate in the tax holiday, by September 1, 2020, the dealer must notify the Department of Revenue in writing of its election to collect sales tax during the holiday and must post a copy of that notice in a conspicuous location at its place of business.
- (4) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed to be met to, adopt emergency rules to administer this section. Notwithstanding any other law, emergency rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.
- (5) For the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the sum of \$237,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue for the purpose of implementing this section. Funds remaining unexpended or unencumbered from this appropriation as of June 30, 2021, shall revert and be reappropriated for the same purpose in the 2021-2022 fiscal

126	year.										
127		Section	5.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2020.

Page 6 of 6

By Senator Stewart

13-01531-20 20201786

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to vessel safety; amending s. 327.33, F.S.; prohibiting a vessel operator from endangering the life, limb, or property of another person by allowing passengers to ride on the bow of the vessel; providing that careless operation includes causing wake to law enforcement vessels under certain circumstances; reenacting ss. 327.39(4) and 327.73(1)(h), F.S., relating to the regulation of personal watercrafts and noncriminal infractions for violating vessel laws of this state, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 327.33, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 327.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.33 Reckless or careless operation of vessel.-

(2) A person who operates any vessel upon the waters of this state shall operate the vessel in a reasonable and prudent manner, having regard for other waterborne traffic, posted speed and wake restrictions, and all other attendant circumstances so as not to endanger the life, limb, or property of another person outside the vessel or to endanger the life, limb, or property of another person due to vessel overloading, allowing passengers to ride on the bow of the vessel, or excessive speed. The failure to operate a vessel in a manner described in this subsection constitutes careless operation. Careless operation of a vessel

13-01531-20 20201786

also includes causing vessel wake that affects a law enforcement vessel that has stopped upon the waters of this state with its emergency lights activated. However, vessel wake and shoreline wash resulting from the reasonable and prudent operation of a vessel, absent negligence, does not constitute damage or endangerment to property. A person who violates this subsection commits a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 327.33, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 327.39, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.39 Personal watercraft regulated.-

(4) A personal watercraft must at all times be operated in a reasonable and prudent manner. Maneuvers which unreasonably or unnecessarily endanger life, limb, or property, including, but not limited to, weaving through congested vessel traffic, jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to such other vessel or when visibility around such other vessel is obstructed, and swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision shall constitute reckless operation of a vessel, as provided in s. 327.33(1). Any person operating a personal watercraft must comply with the provisions of s. 327.33.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 327.33, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.-

(1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel

13-01531-20 20201786

laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:

(h) Section 327.33(2), relating to careless operation.

Any person cited for a violation of any provision of this subsection shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

By Senator Stewart

13-01862-20 20201788

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to boating-restricted areas; amending s. 327.46, F.S.; authorizing municipalities and counties to establish certain boating-restricted areas by ordinance for areas within a specified distance of any shoreline; reenacting s. 327.41(2), F.S., relating to uniform waterway regulatory markers, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 327.46, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.46 Boating-restricted areas.—

- (1) Boating-restricted areas, including, but not limited to, restrictions of vessel speeds and vessel traffic, may be established on the waters of this state for any purpose necessary to protect the safety of the public if such restrictions are necessary based on boating accidents, visibility, hazardous currents or water levels, vessel traffic congestion, or other navigational hazards or to protect seagrasses on privately owned submerged lands.
- (b) Municipalities and counties have the authority to establish the following boating-restricted areas by ordinance:
- 1. An ordinance establishing an idle speed, no wake boating-restricted area, if the area is:
- a. Within 500 feet of any boat ramp, hoist, marine railway, or other launching or landing facility available for use by the

13-01862-20 20201788

general boating public on waterways more than 300 feet in width or within 300 feet of any boat ramp, hoist, marine railway, or other launching or landing facility available for use by the general boating public on waterways not exceeding 300 feet in width.

- b. Within 500 feet of fuel pumps or dispensers at any marine fueling facility that sells motor fuel to the general boating public on waterways more than 300 feet in width or within 300 feet of the fuel pumps or dispensers at any licensed terminal facility that sells motor fuel to the general boating public on waterways not exceeding 300 feet in width.
 - c. Inside or within 300 feet of any lock structure.
 - d. Within 200 feet of any shoreline.
- 2. An ordinance establishing a slow speed, minimum wake boating-restricted area if the area is:
 - a. Within 300 feet of any bridge fender system.
- b. Within 300 feet of any bridge span presenting a vertical clearance of less than 25 feet or a horizontal clearance of less than 100 feet.
- c. On a creek, stream, canal, or similar linear waterway if the waterway is less than 75 feet in width from shoreline to shoreline.
- d. On a lake or pond of less than 10 acres in total surface area.
- 3. An ordinance establishing a vessel-exclusion zone if the area is:
 - a. Designated as a public bathing beach or swim area.
- b. Within 300 feet of a dam, spillway, or flood control structure.

13-01862-20 20201788

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 327.46, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 327.41, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.41 Uniform waterway regulatory markers.-

(2) Any county or municipality which has been granted a boating-restricted area designation, by rule of the commission pursuant to s. 327.46(1)(a), for a portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway within its jurisdiction or which has adopted a boating-restricted area by ordinance pursuant to s. 327.46(1)(b) or (c) or s. 379.2431(2)(p), or any other governmental entity which has legally established a boating-restricted area, may apply to the commission for permission to place regulatory markers within the boating-restricted area.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

By Senator Bradley

5-01697C-20 20201878

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to environmental protection; creating s. 373.477, F.S.; requiring a minimum annual appropriation for Everglades restoration and the protection of water resources in this state beginning in a specified fiscal year; providing requirements for the allocation of such funding; providing for future repeal of the appropriation unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 373.477, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.477 Everglades restoration and protection of water resources.—For fiscal year 2020-2021, and annually thereafter, a minimum of \$625 million shall be appropriated as provided in this section for the purposes of Everglades restoration and the protection of water resources in this state. The funding must be used for a science-based process to identify projects that are needed to achieve such restoration and protection.

(1) The annual appropriations to the Department of Environmental Protection must provide for the following distributions:

(a) The greater of \$300 million or as provided pursuant to s. 375.041(3)(b)1., for Everglades restoration, and s. 375.041(3)(b)4., for the Everglades Agricultural Area reservoir project.

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(b) The sum of \$50 million to the South Florida Water
Management District for the design, engineering, and
construction of aquifer storage and recovery wells.

- (c) Funding for spring restoration pursuant to s. 375.041(3)(b)2.
- (d) The sum of \$40 million for alternative water supplies or water conservation.
- (e) The sum of \$15 million for projects within the watersheds of the St. Johns River, the Suwannee River, and the Apalachicola River.
- (f) The sum of \$15 million for projects within the watersheds of the Indian River Lagoon.
- (g) The sum of \$10 million for coral reef protection and restoration.
- (2) The sum of \$4 million to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for red tide research.
- (3) Any remaining balance shall be allocated to fund any of the following:
 - (a) Targeted water quality improvements.
 - (b) Alternative water supplies or water conservation.
- (c) Water quality enhancements and accountability, innovative technologies, and harmful algal bloom prevention and mitigation.
- (d) Land acquisition or easement acquisition, including, but not limited to, lands or easements purchased pursuant to the Florida Forever program or the Rural and Family Lands Protection Program.
- (4) This section is repealed on June 30, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the

ı	5-01	697C-20										202018	378
59	Legi	slature.											
60		Section	2.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2020).	
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MIAF Bill Tracking

Ordered by Bill Number

SB 0034 Prohibited Discrimination by Rouson

Prohibited Discrimination; Citing this act as the "Florida Competitive Workforce Act"; adding sexual orientation and gender identity as impermissible grounds for discrimination in public lodging establishments and public food service establishments; providing an exception for constitutionally protected free exercise of religion, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

09/03/2019 SENATE Withdrawn prior to introduction

HB 0073 Environmental Regulation by Overdorf

Environmental Regulation: Specifies requirements for contracts between residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities & counties or municipalities for collection or processing of residential recycling material; prohibits counties & municipalities from requiring collection, transport, or processing of contaminated recyclable material by residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities; prohibits local governments from requiring further verification from DEP for certain projects; revises types of dock & pier replacements & repairs that are exempt from such verification & certain permitting requirements. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar, 01/22/20

SB 0090 Discrimination in Labor and Employment by Stewart

Discrimination in Labor and Employment; Creating the "Senator Helen Gordon Davis Fair Pay Protection Act"; prohibiting an employer from providing less favorable employment opportunities to employees based on their sex; prohibiting an employer from taking certain employment actions against employees; prohibiting an employer from engaging in certain activities relating to wages and benefits, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

08/16/2019 SENATE Referred to Commerce and Tourism; Judiciary; Rules

SB 0112 Capital Relocation Study by Rader

Capital Relocation Study; Requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a study regarding the relocation of the state capital; prescribing requirements for the study; requiring OPPAGA to submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date, etc. Effective Date: 7/1 /2020

Actions

08/16/2019 SENATE Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; Rules

HB 0133 Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels by McClain

Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels: Authorizes local governments to enact rates to tow vessels on private property & remove & store vessels; prohibits counties or municipalities from enacting ordinances that impose costs or penalties on owners, persons in control, or lienholders of vehicles or vessels or that require wrecker operators or towing businesses to accept specified form of payment; authorizes persons to place liens on vehicles or vessels to recover fees or charges; revises requirement regarding notices & signs concerning towing or removal of vehicles & vessels. Effective Date: October 1, 2020

Actions

12/18/2019 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

SB 0142 Abolishing the Constitution Revision Commission by Brandes

Abolishing the Constitution Revision Commission; Proposing amendments to the State Constitution to

abolish the Constitution Revision Commission, etc.

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Now in Rules

HB 0147 Water Resources by Jacobs

Water Resources: Requires DEP to conduct specified comprehensive & quantitative needs-based overview of state's water resources & submit report to Governor & Legislature. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

09/23/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 0153 Indian River Lagoon State Matching Grant Program by Fine

Indian River Lagoon State Matching Grant Program: Provides that certain projects identified in Indian River Lagoon Comprehensive Conservation & Management Plan are eligible for state funding consideration; directs DEP to coordinate with water management districts to identify projects & grant recipients. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

11/13/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee

SB 0178 Public Financing of Construction Projects by Rodriguez (J)

Public Financing of Construction Projects; Prohibiting state-financed constructors from commencing construction of certain structures in coastal areas after a specified date without first taking certain steps regarding a sea level impact projection study; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to develop by rule a standard for such studies; requiring the department to enforce certain requirements and to adopt rules, etc. Effective Date: On the same date that SB 7016 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law

Actions

12/13/2019 SENATE Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

SB 0182 Preemption of Recyclable and Polystyrene Materials by Stewart

Preemption of Recyclable and Polystyrene Materials; Deleting preemptions of local law relating to the regulation of auxiliary containers, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags; repealing the preemption of local laws regarding the use or sale of polystyrene products to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

09/19/2019 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Environment and Natural Resources; Rules

SB 0200 Advanced Well Stimulation Treatment by Montford

Advanced Well Stimulation Treatment; Defining the terms "high-pressure well stimulation" and "matrix acidization"; prohibiting the performance of high-pressure well stimulation or matrix acidization; providing that permits for drilling or for operating a well do not authorize the performance of high-pressure well stimulation or matrix acidization, etc. Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Actions

11/05/2019 SENATE Now in Innovation, Industry, and Technology

SB 0218 Licensure Requirements for Osteopathic Physicians by Harrell

Licensure Requirements for Osteopathic Physicians; Revising licensure requirements for persons seeking licensure or certification as an osteopathic physician, etc. Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Actions

10/24/2019 SENATE Now in Appropriations

HB 0221 Osteopathic Physicians Certification and Licensure by Roach

Osteopathic Physicians Certification and Licensure: Requires successful completion of internship or residency in specified accredited program to be licensed or certified as osteopathic physician. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

01/15/2020 HOUSE Now in Health & Human Services Committee

SB 0226 Athletic Trainers by Harrell

Athletic Trainers; Revising the definition of the term "athletic trainer"; revising athletic trainer licensure requirements; revising continuing education requirements for the renewal of an athletic trainer license; requiring that the supervision of an athletic training student meet certain requirements, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Appropriations, 01/23/20, 10:00 am, 412 K

SB 0230 Department of Health by Harrell

Department of Health; Requiring the Department of Health to develop strategies to maximize federal-state partnerships that provide incentives for physicians to practice in medically underserved or rural areas; revising licensure requirements for a person seeking licensure or certification as an osteopathic physician; extending through 2025 the Florida Center for Nursing's responsibility to study and issue an annual report on the implementation of nursing education programs; requiring dentists and certified registered dental hygienists to report in writing certain adverse incidents to the department within a specified timeframe; revising athletic trainer licensure requirements, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/23/2019 SENATE Now in Appropriations

SB 0250 Development Orders by Berman

Development Orders; Deleting an entitlement for a prevailing party to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in challenging or defending a certain development order, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

09/19/2019 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Rules

HB 0255 Florida Commission on Human Relations by Antone

Florida Commission on Human Relations: Provides quorum requirements for Commission on Human Relations & its panels; revises number of persons commission may recommend for Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame; requires commission to provide notice to aggrieved person in certain circumstances; provides limitation on time civil action may be filed after alleged violation of Florida Civil Rights Act; revises length of time commission or AG has to resolve complaint of discrimination in club membership; revises timeline relating to complaints alleging prohibited personnel action. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

10/10/2019 HOUSE Now in Civil Justice Subcommittee

SB 0278 Climate Health Planning by Rodriguez (J)

Climate Health Planning; Requiring the Department of Health to prepare an annual climate health planning report that contains specified information and recommendations; requiring the report to be published on the department's website and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Health Policy; Infrastructure and Security; Appropriations

HB 0279 Local Government Public Construction Works by Smith (D)

Local Government Public Construction Works: Requires local governing board to consider estimated costs of certain projects when making specified determination; requires local government that performs project using its own services, employees, & equipment to disclose costs of project after completion to Auditor General; requires Auditor General to review such disclosures as part of routine audits of local governments. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

10/14/2019 HOUSE Now in Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee

SB 0280 Climate Fiscal Responsibility by Rodriguez (J)

Climate Fiscal Responsibility; Requiring the Economic Estimating Conference to annually prepare a climate fiscal responsibility report and provide a copy of the report to the Governor and the Legislature; requiring the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to publish the report on its website; requiring the conference to coordinate with and obtain data from certain entities in preparing the report, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Finance and Tax; Appropriations

HB 0305 Preemption of Conditions of Employment by Rommel

Preemption of Conditions of Employment: Preempts to state right to regulate conditions of employment by an employer; voids certain ordinances, regulations, or policies that are preempted by act. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

01/15/2020 HOUSE Now in Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee

SB 0318 Sale of Sunscreen by Stewart

Sale of Sunscreen; Prohibiting the sale, offer for sale, or distribution of certain sunscreen products to a consumer who does not have a prescription for such product, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Commerce and Tourism; Rules

SB 0326 Environmental Regulation by Perry

Environmental Regulation; Specifying requirements for contracts between residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities and counties or municipalities for the collection or processing of residential recycling material; providing that a residential recycling collector or recovered materials processing facility is not required to collect, transport, or process contaminated recyclable material except pursuant to specified contractual requirements after a contract is executed; prohibiting local governments from requiring further verification from the Department of Environmental Protection for certain projects, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/10/2019 SENATE Now in Rules

SB 0332 Land Acquisition Trust Fund by Stewart

Land Acquisition Trust Fund; Requiring a specified annual appropriation to the Florida Forever Trust Fund; prohibiting moneys from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund from being used for specified costs, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/05/2019 SENATE Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

HB 0343 Recreational Vehicles by Fetterhoff

Recreational Vehicles: Requires DACS to adopt rules specifying requirements for agents to administer certain competency examinations & establishing competency test for license to engage in activities solely

related to service & repair of recreational vehicles; authorizes certain qualifiers & master qualifiers to engage in such activities; requires certain LP gas experience or certification by LP gas manufacturer to apply for master qualifier certification. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed

HB 0365 Property Assessed Clean Energy Program by Watson (B)

Property Assessed Clean Energy Program: Revises definition of "qualifying improvements" to include sewage treatment and seawall improvements. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

10/23/2019 HOUSE Now in Energy & Utilities Subcommittee

SB 0390 Massage Therapy by Hooper

Massage Therapy; Revising requirements for licensure as a massage therapist; providing applicability for persons who were issued a license as a massage apprentice before a specified date, etc. Effective Date: 7 /1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Health Policy; Appropriations; Rules

HB 0401 Shark Fins by Jacobs

Shark Fins: Prohibits import, export, & sale of shark fins. Effective Date: October 1, 2020

Actions

01/15/2020 HOUSE Now in State Affairs Committee

HB 0405 Stormwater Management Systems by Good

Stormwater Management Systems: Directs water management districts, with DEP oversight, to adopt rules for standards relating to new development & redevelopment projects; directs DEP to incorporate such rules for district use; directs DEP & districts to amend such rules into applicant's handbook; provides rebuttable presumption relating to water quality standards for certain systems; revises requirements for construction of certain systems; requires specified staff training; directs DEP & districts to initiate rulemaking. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

10/30/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 0417 Anchoring Limitation Areas by Duggan

Anchoring Limitation Areas: Designates specified waterways as anchoring limitation areas. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

10/30/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 0422 Recreational Vehicles by Perry

Recreational Vehicles; Defining the terms "category VII liquefied petroleum gas dispenser and recreational vehicle servicer" and "recreational vehicle"; requiring a category VII liquefied petroleum gas dispenser and recreational vehicle operator to pass a written examination administered by the department or its agent, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; Rules

SB 0438 Land Acquisition Trust Fund by Harrell

Land Acquisition Trust Fund; Providing an appropriation for certain projects related to the Indian River Lagoon Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to make grants for such projects; providing for a specified local match for such grants, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019

SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

SB 0444 Customer Service Standards for State Agencies by Rader

Customer Service Standards for State Agencies; Requiring departments within the executive branch of state government to implement certain measures with respect to telephone calls placed by customers, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2020

Actions

12/09/2019 SENATE Now in Innovation, Industry, and Technology

SB 0450 Whistleblower's Act by Brandes

Whistleblower's Act; Revising the actions that an agency or independent contractor is prohibited from taking against an employee who participates in protected activity or discloses certain information; specifying that whistleblower remedies and protections do not apply to certain persons; revising applicability of provisions relating to investigative procedures upon receipt of whistleblower information; revising investigative procedures in response to retaliatory actions, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; Rules

SB 0456 Minimum Wage by Rodriguez (J)

Minimum Wage; Revising the formula for the adjusted state minimum wage, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

10/15/2019 SENATE Referred to Commerce and Tourism; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; Rules

HB 0465 High-Speed Passenger Rail Safety by Sirois

High-Speed Passenger Rail Safety: Provides for regulation of railroad companies; requires training for local emergency services under certain circumstances; provides requirements for railroad company reporting & DOT website publication; provides minimum safety standards for high-speed passenger rail; designates responsibility for maintenance of certain safety improvements; provides safety inspection requirements; requires certain fencing; provides liability for failure to construct or maintain fencing; provides for enforcement. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

11/07/2019 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee

HB 0485 Athletic Trainers by Antone

Athletic Trainers: Revises definition of term "athletic trainer"; revises athletic trainer licensure requirements; requires certain licensees to maintain certification in good standing without lapse as condition of renewal of their athletic trainer licenses; requires that athletic trainer work within specified scope of practice; requires direct supervision of athletic training student to be in accordance with rules adopted by Board of Athletic Training. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020

HOUSE On Committee agenda - Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee, 01/21/20, 12: 30 pm, 404 H

HB 0489 Land Acquisition Trust Fund by Plasencia

Land Acquisition Trust Fund: Provides appropriation for certain projects related to Indian River Lagoon Comprehensive Conservation & Management Plan; authorizes DEP to make grants for such projects;

provides for specified local match for such grants; requires department to submit annual report to Governor & Legislature. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

11/07/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee

SB 0504 Local Government Public Construction Works by Perry

Local Government Public Construction Works; Revising disclosure requirements for bidding documents and other requests for proposals issued for bids by a local governmental entity and public contracts entered into between local governmental entities and contractors; requiring the governing board of a local government to consider estimated costs of certain projects using generally accepted cost-accounting principles that account for specified costs when the board is making a specified determination, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE Now in Rules

HB 0513 Heat Illness Prevention by Smith (C)

Heat Illness Prevention: Requires certain employers to provide drinking water, shade, & annual training to employees & supervisors; requires DACS & DOH to adopt specified rules. Effective Date: October 1, 2020

Actions

11/15/2019 HOUSE Now in Workforce Development & Tourism Subcommittee

HB 0549 Pub. Rec./Site-specific Location Information of Endangered and Threatened Species by Overdorf

Pub. Rec./Site-specific Location Information of Endangered and Threatened Species: Provides exemption from public records requirements for site-specific location information of endangered & threatened species; provides for future legislative review & repeal of exemption; provides statement of public necessity. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

11/15/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 0571 Vehicle and Vessel Registration Data and Functionality by Fernandez-Barquin

Vehicle and Vessel Registration Data and Functionality: Requires DHSMV to provide tax collectors & their approved agents & vendors with real-time access to certain vehicle & vessel registration data & functionality in same manner as provided to other third parties; authorizes DHSMV to require memorandum of understanding. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee, 01/21/20, 12:30 pm, 102 H

HB 0579 Public Financing of Construction Projects by Aloupis

Public Financing of Construction Projects: Requires sea level impact projection study of state-financed coastal structures before construction begins; requires DEP to develop study standards, publish studies on its website, enforce requirements, & adopt rules. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

11/15/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 0595 Medical Marijuana Employee Protection by Polsky

Medical Marijuana Employee Protection: Prohibits employers from taking adverse personnel action against employees or applicants who are qualified patients using medical marijuana; requires employers to provide certain written notice to employees or applicants who test positive for marijuana; provides procedures for if employee or applicant tests positive for marijuana; provides cause of action & damages. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

11/25/2019 HOUSE Now in Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee

SB 0606 Anchoring Limitation Areas by Bean

Anchoring Limitation Areas; Designating specified waterways as anchoring limitation areas, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE Now in Community Affairs

SB 0638 Apalachicola Environmental Stewardship Act by Montford

Apalachicola Environmental Stewardship Act; Providing that this act may be referred to as "The Apalachicola Environmental Stewardship Act", appropriating a sum annually for a specified timeframe from the Florida Forever Fund to the Apalachicola Area of Critical State Concern for specified purposes; renaming the Apalachicola Bay Area of Critical State Concern as the Apalachicola Area of Critical State Concern; providing additional principles for guiding development within the Apalachicola Area of Critical State Concern to include projects that protect and improve water quality, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/10/2019

SENATE Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

SB 0640 Indian River Lagoon State Matching Grant Program by Harrell

Indian River Lagoon State Matching Grant Program; Providing that certain projects identified in a specified Indian River Lagoon Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan are eligible for state funding consideration; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to coordinate with the South Florida Water Management District and the St. Johns River Water Management District to identify projects and grant recipients and to submit an annual report to the Governor, the Legislature, and specified persons, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/10/2019

SENATE Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

SB 0648 Sargassum Seaweed Matching Grant Program by Berman

Sargassum Seaweed Matching Grant Program; Requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to establish a Sargassum Seaweed Matching Grant Program for a specified purpose; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/10/2019

SENATE Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

SB 0664 Verification of Employment Eligibility by Lee

Verification of Employment Eligibility; Requiring employers to register with and use the E-Verify system beginning on a specified date to verify the employment eligibility of new employees; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to order certain agencies to suspend an employer's license under certain circumstances; requiring the department to notify the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency and specified law enforcement agencies of certain violations, etc. Effective Date: 7/1 /2020

Actions

11/06/2019 SENATE Referred to Judiciary; Commerce and Tourism; Rules

SB 0676 High-speed Passenger Rail Safety by Mayfield

High-speed Passenger Rail Safety; Designating the "Florida High-Speed Passenger Rail Safety Act";

requiring the Department of Transportation to regulate railroads when that authority is not federally preempted; requiring railroad companies to be responsible for ensuring that impacted roadbed meets specified transition requirements under certain circumstances; requiring the department's railroad inspectors, in accordance with a specified program, to meet certain certification requirements and to coordinate their activities with those of federal inspectors in the state in compliance with certain federal regulations, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Infrastructure and Security, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 110 S

HB 0677 Chiropractic Medicine by Smith (D)

Chiropractic Medicine: Authorizes chiropractic physicians who have completed specified training to administer articles of natural origin; authorizes licensed pharmacists to fill such chiropractors' orders for articles of natural origin; authorizes specified number of certain chiropractic continuing education hours to be completed online; provides requirements for such online chiropractic continuing education courses. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/03/2019 HOUSE Now in Health Quality Subcommittee

SB 0680 Shark Fins by Hutson

Shark Fins; Prohibiting the import, export, and sale of shark fins, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2020

Actions

11/06/2019 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Commerce and Tourism; Rules

SB 0686 Stormwater Management Systems by Gruters

Stormwater Management Systems; Directing the water management districts, with Department of Environmental Protection oversight, to adopt rules for specified design and performance standards relating to new development and redevelopment projects; providing a rebuttable presumption that certain stormwater management systems do not cause or contribute to violations of applicable state water quality standards; requiring certain inspection training for department, water management district, and local pollution control program staff, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/06/2019 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

SB 0690 Water Resources by Albritton

Water Resources; Requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct a comprehensive and quantitative needs-based overview of this state's water resources; specifying requirements for the overview; requiring the department to submit a report every 5 years to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/06/2019 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

HB 0691 Minimum Wage by Jacquet

Minimum Wage: Revises formula for adjusted state minimum wage. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/03/2019 HOUSE Now in Workforce Development & Tourism Subcommittee

HB 0707 Legislative Review of Occupational Regulations by Renner

Legislative Review of Occupational Regulations: Authorizes schedule for the systematic review of occupational regulatory programs; authorizes Legislature to take certain actions before scheduled repeal of occupational regulatory program; provides regulation of occupation to state if such occupation's

regulatory program has been repealed through this act; provides schedule of repeal for occupational regulatory programs. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Health & Human Services Committee

SB 0712 Water Quality Improvements by Mayfield

Water Quality Improvements; Citing this act as the "Clean Waterways Act"; requiring the Department Health to provide a specified report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; transferring the Onsite Sewage Program within the Department of Health to the Department of Environmental Protection by a type two transfer by a specified date; creating an onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems technical advisory committee within the department; requiring the department to adopt rules relating to the underground pipes of wastewater collection systems; requiring basin management action plans for nutrient total maximum daily loads to include wastewater treatment and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans that meet certain requirements, etc. Effective Date: Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act this act shall take effect July 1, 2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government, 01/22/20, 1:30 pm, 110 S

HB 0713 Department of Health by Rodriguez (AM)

Department of Health: Authorizes DOH to adopt rules relating to certain programs; revises certain duties & responsibilities of department; revises licensure requirements for certain professions under authority of department; provides adverse incident reporting requirements for certain dental professionals. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/18/2019 HOUSE Now in Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee

SB 0722 Land Acquisition Trust Fund by Montford

Land Acquisition Trust Fund; Requiring that certain funds distributed into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund be used for conservation and management projects in certain counties; providing the types of projects for which the Department of Environmental Protection may use such funds, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/18/2019 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

SB 0770 Property Assessed Clean Energy Program by Rodriguez (J)

Property Assessed Clean Energy Program; Amending the definition of "qualifying improvement" to include sewage treatment, seawall improvements, and certain improvements to underground infrastructure, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/21/2019 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; Rules

HB 0775 Everglades Protection Area by Avila

Everglades Protection Area: Requires comprehensive plans & plan amendments adopted by governing body of local government whose boundaries include Everglades Protection Area to follow state coordinated review process; requires DEP to coordinate with local government on certain mitigation measures for such plans & amendments. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/15/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee

HB 0777 Fish and Wildlife Activities by Gregory

Fish and Wildlife Activities: Prohibits certain harassment of hunters, trappers, & fishers in or on specified

lands, areas, & waters; authorizes FWCC to designate additional free fishing days; prohibits certain possession of specified reptiles; provides exemption from sales & use tax for retail sale of certain hunting, fishing, & camping supplies during specified period; authorizes certain dealers to opt out of exemption; authorizes DOR to adopt emergency rules; provides appropriation. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020

Bill to be Discussed During the Office of EDR's Revenue Estimating Impact Conference, 01 /17/20, 09:00 am, 117 K (No Votes Will Be Taken)

HB 0791 Florida National Estuary Program Act by Fitzenhagen

Florida National Estuary Program Act: Requires DEP to give funding consideration to estuaries identified under National Estuary Program; requires funds to be used for specified projects; requires programs receiving funding to submit report to Governor, Legislature, DEP, & water management districts. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/16/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 0812 Public Records/Endangered and Threatened Species by Hutson

Public Records/Endangered and Threatened Species; Providing an exemption from public records requirements for the site-specific location information of certain endangered and threatened species; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemption; providing a statement of public necessity, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE Now in Governmental Oversight and Accountability

SB 0826 Marina Evacuations by Mayfield

Marina Evacuations; Prohibiting vessels under a specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during a hurricane after the issuance of a hurricane watch or warning for the waters of the marina; providing for civil penalties, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

11/21/2019

SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Infrastructure and Security; Rules

HB 0889 Employment Practices by Davis

Employment Practices: Creates "Florida Family Leave Act"; requires employer to allow certain employees to take paid family leave to bond with minor child upon child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement; provides requirements, limitations, & duties; provides for civil action & penalties & criminal penalty; prohibits specified employment practices on basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth; provides for leave, maintenance of health coverage, reasonable accommodation & transfer, & return rights for employee who is disabled from pregnancy, childbirth, or medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/19/2019 HOUSE Now in Business & Professions Subcommittee

HB 0913 Florida Climate and Resiliency Research Program by Diamond

Florida Climate and Resiliency Research Program: Establishes program within DEP; provides for program purpose & participants; requires program to submit Florida Resiliency Plan to Governor & Legislature at specified intervals; provides plan requirements; directs DEP to coordinate & oversee program & provide staff support. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

12/19/2019 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 0962 Medical Marijuana Employee Protection by Berman

Medical Marijuana Employee Protection; Prohibiting an employer from taking adverse personnel action against an employee or job applicant who is a qualified patient using medical marijuana; requiring an employer to provide written notice to an employee or job applicant who tests positive for marijuana of his or her right to explain the positive test result; providing procedures when an employee or job applicant tests positive for marijuana; providing a cause of action and damages, etc. Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Actions

12/13/2019 SENATE Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; Rules

SB 0998 Housing by Hutson

Housing; Authorizing a board of county commissioners to approve development of affordable housing on any parcel zoned for residential, commercial, or industrial use; requiring counties, municipalities, and special districts to include certain data relating to impact fees in their annual financial reports; providing the percentage of the sales price of certain mobile homes which is subject to sales tax; revising an exemption from regulation for certain water service resellers, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE Now in Infrastructure and Security

HB 1023 Train Crew Requirements by Valdes

Train Crew Requirements: Provides minimum crew requirements for freight or passenger train; provides exceptions; provides minimum crew requirements for train that is transporting certain hazardous materials; provides penalties. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/08/2020 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee

SB 1030 Public Records/Vessel Title or Registration/Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles by Stargel

Public Records/Vessel Title or Registration/Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; Creating public records exemptions for certain information contained in any record that pertains to a vessel title or vessel registration issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; providing exemptions from public records requirements for e-mail addresses and cellular telephone numbers collected by the department; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions; providing statements of public necessity, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Infrastructure and Security, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 110 S

SB 1042 Aquatic Preserves by Albritton

Aquatic Preserves; Creating the Nature Coast Aquatic Preserve; designating the preserve for inclusion in the aquatic preserve system; outlining the authority of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund in respect to the preserve; prohibiting the establishment and management of the preserve from infringing upon the riparian rights of upland property owners adjacent to or within the preserve, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Environment and Natural Resources, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 37 S

HB 1061 Aquatic Preserves by Massullo, Jr.

Aquatic Preserves: Creates Nature Coast Aquatic Preserve; designates preserve for inclusion in aquatic preserve system; describes boundaries of preserve; outlines authority of Board of Trustees of Internal Improvement Trust Fund; requires board to adopt rules; prohibits establishment & management of preserve from infringing upon riparian rights of upland property owners adjacent to or within preserve; provides civil penalties. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/08/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 1067 Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act by Hattersley

Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act: Directs FWCC & DACS to protect certain declassified species; revises criteria for placement of species on Regulated Plant Index by DACS; prohibits FWCC & DACS from considering certain costs when designating species as endangered or threatened. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/13/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

HB 1073 Statewide Office of Resiliency by Stevenson

Statewide Office of Resiliency: Establishes office within EOG; provides for appointment of Chief Resilience Officer by Governor; creates Statewide Sea-Level Rise Task Force within office; requires DEP to serve as task force's contract administrator; requires Environmental Regulation Commission to take certain action on task force's recommendations; provides for task force repeal; provides appropriation. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/16/2020 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee, 01/21/20, 12:30 pm, 12 H

SB 1086 Vehicle and Vessel Registration Data and Functionality by Diaz

Vehicle and Vessel Registration Data and Functionality; Requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to provide tax collectors and their approved agents and vendors with real-time access to certain vehicle and vessel registration data and functionality in the same manner as provided to other third parties; authorizing the department to require a memorandum of understanding, etc. Effective Date: 7/1 /2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Infrastructure and Security, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 110 S

HB 1091 Environmental Enforcement by Fine

Environmental Enforcement: Increases civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach & shore construction, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating terminal facility without discharge prevention & response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, Pollutant Discharge Prevention & Control Act, Clean Ocean Act, pollution of surface & ground waters, regulation of oil & gas resources, Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs & expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, & coral reef protection; provides that certain conditions constitute separate offenses. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/13/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1126 Employment Conditions by Gruters

Employment Conditions; Prohibiting a political subdivision from establishing, mandating, or otherwise requiring an employer to offer conditions of employment which are not otherwise required by state or federal law; specifying that the regulation of conditions of employment is expressly preempted to the state, etc. Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Actions

12/13/2019 SENATE Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; Rules

SB 1176 Captive-bred Animal Culture by Perry

Captive-bred Animal Culture; Creating the "Florida Animal Policy Act"; providing duties of the Department

of Agriculture and Consumer Services; requiring the department to submit a list of specified research and development projects with its annual legislative budget request to the Governor and the Legislature; requiring a captive-bred producer to apply to the department for a certificate of registration; creating the Captive-bred Animal Culture Advisory Council adjunct to the department, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/18/2019

SENATE Referred to Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

HB 1177 Personal Watercraft by Thompson

Personal Watercraft: Provides requirements for persons operating, riding on, & being towed behind watercraft; increases age requirement for operation of watercraft; prohibits owner of, or person having charge of or control over, watercraft from authorizing or knowingly permitting operation by certain persons; provides specified liability insurance coverage, instruction, & information requirements for companies that provide watercraft; provides conditions prohibiting operation of certain watercraft; requires persons operating watercraft to have specified documentation on board. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/13/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1194 Employment Practices by Cruz

Employment Practices; Creating the "Florida Family Leave Act"; requiring an employer to allow certain employees to take paid family leave to bond with a new child upon the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement; requiring that family leave be taken concurrently with any leave taken pursuant to federal family and medical leave provisions; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to create a poster and a model notice that specify family leave rights, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

12/18/2019

SENATE Referred to Commerce and Tourism; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Appropriations

HB 1199 Environmental Protection Act by Ingoglia

Environmental Protection Act: Prohibits local governments from recognizing or granting certain legal rights to natural environment or granting such rights relating to natural environment to person or political subdivision. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

01/13/2020 HOUSE Now in Civil Justice Subcommittee

SB 1232 Florida Climate and Resiliency Research Program by Rouson

Florida Climate and Resiliency Research Program; Establishing the program within the Department of Environmental Protection; providing for program purpose and participants; requiring the program to submit the Florida Resiliency Plan to the Governor and Legislature at specified intervals; providing plan requirements; directing the department to coordinate and oversee the program and provide staff support, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/08/2020

SENATE Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations

HB 1265 Verification of Employment Eligibility by Byrd

Verification of Employment Eligibility: Requires public employers, contractors, & subcontractors to use E-Verify system for specified purposes; prohibits such entities from entering into contract unless each party to contract uses E-Verify system; authorizes termination of contract; requires private employers to verify employment eligibility of newly hired employees; provides acceptable methods for verification; provides specified immunity; creates rebuttable presumption for private employers. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

SB 1310 Hunting and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday by Mayfield

Hunting and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday; Providing an exemption from the sales and use tax for the retail sale of firearms, firearm ammunition, camping tents, and fishing supplies during a specified timeframe; defining the terms "firearms" and "fishing supplies"; specifying locations where the exemptions do not apply, etc. APPROPRIATION: \$237,000 Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Commerce and Tourism, 01/21/20, 10:00 am, 110 S

HB 1315 Transportation by Fetterhoff

Transportation: Revises DOT organization & responsibilities; revises provisions relating to distribution of certain moneys; revises time period within which disclosure of beneficial interests must be submitted to state or certain local governmental units; revises provisions relating to notice delivery; removes scheduled repeal of certain provisions; requires vehicle operator to take certain actions when road & bridge maintenance or construction vehicle is on roadside; requires airport protection zoning regulations to require certain permit applicants to submit final valid determination from FAA; revises date by which M.P. O. must submit list of project priorities to DOT district. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee

HB 1329 Marina Evacuations by Plasencia

Marina Evacuations: Prohibits vessels under specified weight from remaining in certain marinas that have been deemed not suitable for refuge during hurricane after issuance of hurricane watch or warning for waters of marina; provides for civil penalties. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1332 Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels by Hooper

Towing and Immobilizing Vehicles and Vessels; Authorizing local governments to enact rates to tow or immobilize vessels on private property and to remove and store vessels under specified circumstances; prohibiting counties from enacting certain ordinances or rules that impose fees or charges on authorized wrecker operators or towing businesses; authorizing certain persons to place liens on vehicles or vessels to recover specified fees or charges; deleting requirements regarding notices and signs concerning the towing or removal of vehicles or vessels, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/16/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Community Affairs, 01/21/20, 4:30 pm, 301 S

HB 1343 Water Quality Improvements by Payne

Water Quality Improvements: Requires DOH & DEP to submit reports & recommendations relating to transfer of Onsite Sewage Program in DOH to DEP; transfers Onsite Sewage Program from DOH to DEP; requires WMDs to submit consolidated annual reports to OEDR; removes provisions relating to DOH technical review & advisory panel & research & review advisory committee; directs DEP to determine that hardship exists for certain OSTDS onsite variance requests; creates OSTDS technical advisory committee; requires county health departments to coordinate with DEP to administer evaluation programs; requires basin management action plans to include treatment & remediation plans; requires DEP to submit cost estimates to OEDR; provides for management of biosolids & water quality monitoring; establishes clean water grant program. Effective Date: July 1, 2021

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1360 Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act by Rodriguez (J)

Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act; directing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

Commission to protect certain declassified species; prohibiting the commission and the Department of Environmental Protection from considering certain costs when designating a species as endangered or threatened; revising criteria for placement of species on the Regulated Plant Index by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directing the department, in consultation with the Endangered Plant Advisory Council, to protect certain declassified species, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020

SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

HB 1363 Basin Management Action Plans by Overdorf

Basin Management Action Plans: Provides additional management strategies for such plans; requires certain plans to include specified elements; provides requirements for DEP, DACS, DOH, UF/IFAS, local governments, water management districts, & owners of agricultural operations; requires specified data collection & research; establishes nutrient reduction cost-share program within DEP; exempts rural homesteads from certain best management practices under certain conditions; requires DEP & DACS to include specified information in annual progress reports for such plans. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1378 Vessels by Rouson

Vessels; Specifying operation of a vessel at slow speed, minimum wake; prohibiting the operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in certain situations; prohibiting the anchoring or mooring of a vessel to, or within a specified distance of, a mangrove or to vegetation upon, or within a specified distance of, public lands; revising civil penalties relating to certain at-risk vessels and prohibited anchoring or mooring, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary; Rules

SB 1382 Environmental Resource Management by Albritton

Environmental Resource Management; Providing that basin management action plan management strategies may include certain water quality improvement elements; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Department of Health or water management districts, to develop and implement a cooperative urban, suburban, commercial, or institutional water quality improvement element; requiring the Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences of the University of Florida, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, to develop a research plan and a legislative budget request, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020

SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

SB 1390 Everglades Protection Area by Simmons

Everglades Protection Area; Requiring comprehensive plans and plan amendments adopted by the governing bodies of local governments whose boundaries include any portion of the Everglades Protection Area to follow the state coordinated review process; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to make certain determinations for such plans and amendments, to provide written notice of its determination to the local governments within a specified timeframe, and to coordinate with the local governments on certain mitigation measures, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Rules

HB 1407 Vessels by Webb

Vessels: Prohibits operation of vessels at speeds faster than slow speed, minimum wake in hazardous situations; provides requirements for flags displayed from vessels & barges actively engaged in

construction operations; prohibits anchoring or mooring of vessel to mangroves & vegetation on public lands; revises civil penalties. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/17/2020 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

SB 1414 Fish and Wildlife Activities by Mayfield

Fish and Wildlife Activities; Prohibiting certain harassment of hunters, trappers, and fishers within or on public lands or publicly or privately owned wildlife and fish management areas, or in or on public waters; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to designate additional annual free freshwater and saltwater fishing days; prohibiting the keeping, possessing, importing, selling, bartering, trading, or breeding of certain species except for educational or research purposes, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture; Rules

SB 1450 Environmental Enforcement by Gruters

Environmental Enforcement; Increasing the civil penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to beach and shore construction, the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, aquatic preserves, the state water resource plan, artesian wells, pollution, operating a terminal facility without discharge prevention and response certificates, discharge contingency plans for vessels, the Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Control Act, the Clean Ocean Act, the pollution of surface and ground waters, the regulation of oil and gas resources, the Phosphate Land Reclamation Act, sewage disposal facilities, pollution control, reasonable costs and expenses for pollution releases, necessary permits, dumping litter, small quantity generators, the abatement of imminent hazards caused by hazardous substances, hazardous waste generators, transporters, or facilities, and coral reef protection, respectively, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

SB 1468 Trains by Taddeo

Trains; Requiring, as a condition of operation in this state, that trains used in connection with the movement of freight and passengers have a crew that consists of at least two individuals; providing exceptions; authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to exempt certain railroad carriers from specified provisions of law under certain conditions; authorizing the Department of Transportation to assess civil penalties against a person or an entity for a specified violation, subject to certain requirements, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/13/2020 SENATE Referred to Infrastructure and Security; Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development; Appropriations

SB 1744 Personal Watercraft by Torres, Jr.

Personal Watercraft; Providing requirements for persons operating, riding on, and being towed behind personal watercraft; increasing the age requirement for operation of a personal watercraft; prohibiting the owner of, or a person having charge of or control over, any leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft from authorizing or knowingly allowing the watercraft to be operated by certain persons; requiring companies that provide personal watercraft for lease, hire, or rent to maintain specified liability insurance coverage, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Banking and Insurance; Rules

SB 1786 Vessel Safety by Stewart

Vessel Safety; Prohibiting a vessel operator from endangering the life, limb, or property of another person by allowing passengers to ride on the bow of the vessel; providing that careless operation includes causing wake to law enforcement vessels under certain circumstances, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Criminal Justice; Rules

SB 1788 Boating-restricted Areas by Stewart

Boating-restricted Areas; Authorizing municipalities and counties to establish certain boating-restricted areas by ordinance for areas within a specified distance of any shoreline, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Environment and Natural Resources; Rules

SB 1822 Verification of Employment Eligibility by Gruters

Verification of Employment Eligibility; Requiring public employers, contractors, and subcontractors to register with and use the E-Verify system; prohibiting such entities from entering into a contract unless each party to the contract registers with and uses the E-Verify system; requiring private employers to verify the employment eligibility of newly hired employees, beginning on a specified date; providing acceptable methods for verifying employment eligibility, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE Referred to Judiciary; Commerce and Tourism; Rules

SB 1878 Environmental Protection by Bradley

Environmental Protection; Requiring a minimum annual appropriation for Everglades restoration and the protection of water resources in this state beginning in a specified fiscal year; providing requirements for the allocation of such funding; providing for future repeal of the appropriation unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations

HB 6019 Development Orders by Casello

Development Orders: Removes provision allowing prevailing party in certain development order challenges to recover specified fees & costs. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

09/23/2019 HOUSE Now in Commerce Committee

HB 7001 OGSR/E-mail Addresses/Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles by Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee

OGSR/E-mail Addresses/Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles: Removes scheduled repeal of public records exemption for certain e-mail addresses collected by DHSMV. Effective Date: October 1, 2020

Actions

12/09/2019 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on 2nd reading

SB 7016 Statewide Office of Resiliency by Infrastructure and Security

Statewide Office of Resiliency; Establishing the office within the Executive Office of the Governor; creating the Statewide Sea-Level Rise Task Force within the office; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to contract for specified services, upon request of the task force; requiring the Environmental Regulation Commission to take certain action on the task force's recommendations, etc. APPROPRIATION: \$500,000 Effective Date: 7/1/2020

Actions

01/17/2020 SENATE On Committee agenda - Appropriations, 01/23/20, 10:00 am, 412 K

HB 9027 UF/IFAS Algal Bloom Research & Mitigation by Eagle

UF/IFAS Algal Bloom Research & Mitigation: Provides an appropriation for the UF/IFAS Algal Bloom Research & Mitigation. Effective Date: July 1, 2020

Actions

01/15/2020 HOUSE Now in Appropriations Committee

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