By the Committees on Banking and Insurance; and Infrastructure and Security; and Senator Flores

597-03515-20 20201464c2 1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to underground facility damage 3 prevention and safety; amending s. 556.102, F.S.; 4 defining the term "permanent marker" and consolidating 5 other definitions from throughout the chapter; 6 amending s. 556.107, F.S.; revising noncriminal 7 violations and providing noncriminal violations 8 relating to the transportation of certain hazardous 9 materials; authorizing the State Fire Marshal or his 10 or her agents to issue certain citations; providing 11 enhanced civil penalties; providing disposition of the 12 civil penalty; requiring a report by additional 13 entities; providing civil penalties relating to removing or damaging a permanent marker; amending s. 14 15 556.116, F.S.; moving and consolidating definitions to the definition section for the chapter; providing that 16 17 certain incident reports must be submitted to, and 18 investigated by, the State Fire Marshal or his or her 19 agents; authorizing the State Fire Marshal or his or 20 her agents to issue citations and civil penalties; 21 providing for disposition of the civil penalty; 22 requiring written warnings for certain noncriminal 23 infractions; providing for an enhanced penalty upon conviction for a failure to respond; removing 24 25 provisions relating to hearings by the Division of Administrative Hearings of certain incidents; creating 2.6 27 s. 556.117, F.S.; requiring Sunshine State One-Call of Florida, Inc., to review certain reports and 28 29 complaints; requiring the corporation to identify

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30	areas for additional education and recommend
31	solutions; requiring an annual report to the Governor
32	and the Legislature; providing an effective date.
33	
34	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
35	
36	Section 1. Present subsections (8) and (9) through (14) of
37	section 556.102, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
38	subsections (10) and (12) through (17), respectively, and new
39	subsections (8), (9), and (11) are added to that section, to
40	read:
41	556.102 DefinitionsAs used in this act:
42	(8) "High-priority subsurface installation" means an
43	underground gas transmission or gas distribution pipeline, or an
44	underground pipeline used to transport gasoline, jet fuel, or
45	any other refined petroleum product or hazardous or highly
46	volatile liquid, such as anhydrous ammonia or carbon dioxide, if
47	the pipeline is deemed to be critical by the operator of the
48	pipeline and is identified as a high-priority subsurface
49	installation to an excavator who has provided a notice of intent
50	to excavate under to s. 556.105(1), or would have been
51	identified as a high-priority subsurface installation except for
52	the excavator's failure to give proper notice of intent to
53	excavate.
54	(9) "Incident" means an event that involves damage to a
55	high-priority subsurface installation that has been identified
56	as such by the operator according to the notification procedures
57	set forth in s. 556.116(1) and that:
58	1. Results in death or serious bodily injury requiring

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59	inpatient hospitalization.
60	2. Results in property damage, including service-
61	restoration costs, in an amount in excess of \$50,000 or
62	interruption of service to 2,500 or more customers.
63	(11) "Permanent marker" means a clearly visible indication
64	of the approximate location of an underground facility which is
65	made of material that is durable in nature and which is
66	reasonably expected to remain in position for the life of the
67	underground facility.
68	Section 2. Section 556.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to
69	read:
70	556.107 Violations
71	(1) NONCRIMINAL INFRACTIONS
72	(a) 1 . Violations of the following provisions are
73	noncriminal infractions:
74	<u>a.</u> 1. Section 556.105(1), relating to providing required
75	information.
76	b. Section 556.105(5)(c), relating to excavation practices
77	in tolerance zones.
78	c.2. Section 556.105(6), relating to the avoidance of
79	excavation.
80	d.3. Section 556.105(11), relating to the need to stop
81	excavation or demolition because marks are no longer visible,
82	or, in the case of underwater facilities, are inadequately
83	documented.
84	e.4. Section 556.105(12), relating to the need to cease
85	excavation or demolition activities because of contact or damage
86	to an underground facility.
87	f.5. Section 556.105(5)(a) and (b), relating to
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88	identification of underground facilities, if a member operator
89	does not mark an underground facility, but not if a member
90	operator marks an underground facility incorrectly.
91	g. 6. Section 556.109(2), relating to falsely notifying the
92	system of an emergency situation or condition.
93	<u>h.</u> 7. Section 556.114(1), (2), (3), and (4), relating to a
94	failure to follow low-impact marking practices, as defined
95	therein.
96	2. Violations of the following provisions involving an
97	underground facility transporting hazardous materials that are
98	regulated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety
99	Administration of the United States Department of Transportation
100	are noncriminal infractions, subject to enhanced civil penalties
101	under paragraph (c):
102	a. Section 556.105(1), relating to providing required
103	information.
104	b. Section 556.105(5)(c), relating to excavation practices
105	in tolerance zones.
106	c. Section 556.105(6), relating to the avoidance of certain
107	excavation.
108	d. Section 556.105(11), relating to the need to stop
109	excavation or demolition because certain marks are no longer
110	visible or are inadequately documented.
111	e. Section 556.105(12), relating to the need to cease
112	excavation or demolition activities because of contact or damage
113	to an underground facility.
114	(b) Any excavator or member operator who commits a
115	noncriminal infraction under paragraph (a) may be issued a
116	citation by the State Fire Marshal or agents as provided in ss.

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597-03515-20 20201464c2 117 633.114 and 633.116; the fire chief of the special district, 118 municipality, or county; or any local or state law enforcement 119 officer, government code inspector, or code enforcement officer, 120 and the issuer of a citation may require an excavator to cease 121 work on any excavation or not start a proposed excavation until there has been compliance with the provisions of this chapter. 122 123 Citations shall be hand delivered to any employee of the 124 excavator or member operator who is involved in the noncriminal 125 infraction. The citation shall be issued in the name of the excavator or member operator, whichever is applicable. 126 (c)1. Any excavator or member operator who commits a 127 128 noncriminal infraction under subparagraph (a)1. paragraph (a) 129 may be required to pay a civil penalty of \$500 plus court costs 130 for each infraction, which is \$500 plus court costs. If a 131

citation is issued by a state law enforcement officer, a local 132 law enforcement officer, a local government code inspector, or a 133 code enforcement officer, 80 percent of the civil penalty 134 collected by the clerk of the court must shall be distributed to 135 the governmental entity whose employee issued the citation and 136 20 percent of the penalty must shall be retained by the clerk to 137 cover administrative costs, in addition to any other court 138 costs. Any person who fails to properly respond to a citation 139 issued under pursuant to paragraph (b) shall, in addition to the 140 citation, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to the citation and, upon conviction, commits a misdemeanor of the 141 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 142 143 775.083. A written warning to this effect must be provided at 144 the time any citation is issued under pursuant to paragraph (b). 145 2. Any excavator or member operator who commits a

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146	noncriminal infraction under subparagraph (a)2. may be required
147	to pay an enhanced civil penalty of \$2,500 plus court costs for
148	each infraction. If a citation is issued, 80 percent of the
149	civil penalty collected by the clerk of the court must be
150	distributed to the governmental entity whose employee issued the
151	citation and 20 percent must be retained by the clerk in
152	addition to any court costs.
153	3. Any person who willfully fails to properly respond to a
154	citation issued under paragraph (b) shall, in addition to the
155	citation, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to
156	the citation and, upon conviction, commits a misdemeanor of the
157	second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
158	775.083. A written warning to this effect must be provided at
159	the time a citation is issued under paragraph (b).
160	(d) Any person cited for an infraction under paragraph (a)
161	or s. 556.116(2)(c) may post a bond, which <u>must</u> shall be equal
162	in amount to the applicable civil penalty plus <u>any additional</u>
163	court costs.
164	(e) A person charged with a noncriminal infraction under
165	paragraph (a) or s. 556.116(2)(c) may pay the applicable civil
166	penalty plus the additional court costs, by mail or in person,
167	within 30 days after the date of receiving the citation. If the
168	person cited pays the civil penalty, she or he is deemed to have
169	admitted to committing the infraction and to have waived the
170	right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction.
171	The admission may be used as evidence in any other proceeding
172	under this chapter.
173	(f) Any person may elect to <u>have a hearing on the</u>
174	<u>commission of the infraction</u> appear before the county court <u>. A</u>

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597-03515-20 20201464c2 175 person who elects to have a hearing waives and if so electing is 176 deemed to have waived the limitations on the civil penalties 177 penalty specified in paragraph (c). The court, after a hearing, 178 shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been 179 committed. If the commission of an infraction has been proven, the court may impose a civil penalty not to exceed the 180 181 applicable civil penalty \$5,000 plus court costs for each 182 infraction. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the court may consider previous noncriminal infractions committed. 183

(g) At a court hearing under this chapter, the commission of a charged infraction must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence.

(h) If <u>the court finds that</u> a person is found by a judge or
hearing official to have committed an infraction, the person may
appeal that finding <u>or the amount of the civil penalties imposed</u>
to the circuit court.

191 (i) Sunshine State One-Call of Florida, Inc., may, at its 192 own cost, retain an attorney to assist in the presentation of 193 relevant facts and law in the county court proceeding pertaining 194 to the citation issued under this section. The corporation may also appear in any case appealed to the circuit court if a 195 196 county court judge finds that an infraction of the chapter was 197 committed. An appellant in the circuit court proceeding shall 198 timely notify the corporation of any appeal under this section.

(2) REPORT OF INFRACTIONS.-By March 31 of each year, each
 clerk of court shall submit a report to <u>the State Fire Marshal</u>
 and Sunshine State One-Call of Florida, Inc., listing each
 <u>citation issued for a</u> violation notice written under paragraph
 (1) (a) and s. 556.116(2) (c) which has been filed in that county

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204	during the preceding calendar year. The report must state the
205	name and address of the member or excavator who committed each
206	infraction, the enforcement authority, the specific statutory
207	infraction, and the type of underground facility related to the
208	infraction and must indicate whether or not the civil penalty
209	for the infraction was paid.
210	(3) MISDEMEANORS
211	(a) Any person who knowingly and willfully removes or
212	 otherwise destroys the valid stakes or other valid physical
213	markings described in s. 556.105(5)(a) and (b) used to mark the
214	horizontal route of an underground facility commits a
215	misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
216	775.082 or s. 775.083. For purposes of this subsection, stakes
217	or other nonpermanent physical markings are considered valid for
218	30 calendar days after information is provided to the system
219	under s. 556.105(1)(a).
220	(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully removes or
221	damages a permanent marker placed to identify the approximate
222	location of an underground facility commits a misdemeanor of the
223	second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
224	775.083.
225	Section 3. Section 556.116, Florida Statutes, is amended to
226	read:
227	556.116 High-priority subsurface installations; special
228	procedures
229	(1) As used in this section, the term:
230	(a) "Division" means the Division of Administrative
231	Hearings.
232	(b) "High-priority subsurface installation" means an
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597-03515-20 20201464c2 233 underground gas transmission or gas distribution pipeline, an 234 underground pipeline used to transport gasoline, jet fuel, or 235 any other refined petroleum product or hazardous or highly 236 volatile liquid, such as anhydrous ammonia or carbon dioxide, if 237 the pipeline is deemed to be critical by the operator of the 238 pipeline and is identified as a high-priority subsurface 239 installation to an excavator who has provided a notice of intent 240 to excavate pursuant to s. 556.105(1), or would have been identified as a high-priority subsurface installation except for 241 the excavator's failure to give proper notice of intent to 242 243 excavate. 244 (c) "Incident" means an event that involves damage to a high-priority subsurface installation that has been identified 245 as such by the operator according to the notification procedures 246 set forth in subsection (2) and that: 247 248 1. Results in death or serious bodily injury requiring 249 inpatient hospitalization. 250 2. Results in property damage, including service-251 restoration costs, in an amount in excess of \$50,000 or 252 interruption of service to 2,500 or more customers. 253 (2) When an excavator proposes to excavate or demolish 254 within 15 feet of the horizontal route of an underground 255 facility that has been identified as a high-priority subsurface 256 installation by the operator of the facility, the operator 257 shall, in addition to identifying the horizontal route of its 2.58 facility as set forth in s. 556.105(5)(a) and (b), and within the time period set forth in s. 556.105(9)(a) for a positive 259 response, notify the excavator that the facility is a high-260 priority subsurface installation. If the member operator 261

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597-03515-20 20201464c2 262 provides such timely notice of the existence of a high-priority 263 subsurface installation, an excavator shall notify the operator 264 of the planned excavation start date and time before beginning 265 excavation. If the member operator does not provide timely 266 notice, the excavator may proceed, after waiting the prescribed 267 time period set forth in s. 556.105(9)(a), to excavate without 268 notifying the member operator of the excavation start date and 269 time. The exemptions stated in s. 556.108 apply to the 270 notification requirements in this subsection. 271 (2) (a) (3) (a) An alleged commission of an infraction listed 272 in s. 556.107(1) which results in an incident must be reported 273 to the system and the State Fire Marshal by a member operator or 274 an excavator within 24 hours after learning of the alleged occurrence of an incident. 275 276 (b) Upon receipt of an allegation that an incident has 277 occurred, the member operator or excavator system shall transmit 278 an incident report to the State Fire Marshal, who shall division 279 and contract with the division so that the division may conduct 280 an investigation a hearing to determine whether an incident has 281 occurred, and, if so, whether a violation of s. 556.107(1)(a) 282 was a proximate cause of the incident. The State Fire Marshal 283 may authorize its agents as provided in ss. 633.114, 633.116, 284 and 633.118 to conduct investigations of incidents The contract 285 for services to be performed by the division must include 286 provisions for the system to reimburse the division for any 287 costs incurred by the division for court reporters, transcript 288 preparation, travel, facility rental, and other customary 289 hearing costs, in the manner set forth in s. 120.65(9). 290 (c) The State Fire Marshal or agents as provided in ss.

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291	633.114, 633.116, and 633.118 division has jurisdiction in a
292	proceeding under this section to determine the facts and law
293	concerning an alleged incident. The division may <u>issue a</u>
294	<u>citation and</u> impose a <u>civil penalty</u> fine against a violator in
295	an amount not to exceed \$50,000 if the person violated a
296	provision of s. 556.107(1)(a) and that violation was a proximate
297	cause of the incident. However, if a state agency or political
298	subdivision caused the incident, the state agency or political
299	subdivision may not be fined in an amount in excess of \$10,000.
300	(d) The civil penalty A fine imposed under this subsection
301	by the division is in addition to any amount payable as a result
302	of a citation relating to the incident under s. 556.107(1)(a).
303	(e) If an additional civil penalty is imposed by the State
304	Fire Marshal or his or her agents, 5 percent of the civil
305	penalty must be retained by the clerk to cover administrative
306	costs, and the remainder of the civil penalty must be equally
307	distributed between a program created to procure equipment,
308	supplies, and educational training designed to mitigate
309	firefighter exposure to hazardous, cancer-causing chemicals and
310	between the system to be used exclusively for damage-prevention
311	education A fine against an excavator or a member operator
312	imposed under this subsection shall be paid to the system, which
313	shall use the collected fines to satisfy the costs incurred by
314	the system for any proceedings under this section. To the extent
315	there are any funds remaining, the system may use the funds
316	exclusively for damage-prevention education.
317	(f) Any excavator or member operator who commits a
318	noncriminal infraction under s. 556.116(2)(c) must be provided a
319	written warning at the time a citation is issued stating that

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320	any person who willfully fails to properly respond to a citation
321	must, in addition to the citation, be charged with the offense
322	of failing to respond to the citation and, upon conviction,
323	commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as
324	provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
325	(g) This section does not change the basis for civil
326	liability. The findings and results of <u>an investigation</u> a
327	hearing under this section may not be used as evidence of
328	liability in any civil action.
329	(4)(a) The division shall issue and serve on all original
330	parties an initial order that assigns the case to a specific
331	administrative law judge and requests information regarding
332	scheduling the final hearing within 5 business days after the
333	division receives a petition or request for hearing. The
334	original parties in the proceeding include all excavators and
335	member operators identified by the system as being involved in
336	the alleged incident. The final hearing must be conducted within
337	60 days after the date the petition or the request for a hearing
338	is filed with the division.
339	(b) Unless the parties otherwise agree, venue for the
340	hearing shall be in the county in which the underground facility
341	is located.
342	(c) An intervenor in the proceeding must file a petition to
343	intervene no later than 15 days before the final hearing. A
344	person who has a substantial interest in the proceeding may
345	intervene.
346	(5) The following procedures apply:
347	(a) Motions shall be limited to the following:
348	1. A motion in opposition to the petition.

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349	2. A motion requesting discovery beyond the informal
350	exchange of documents and witness lists described in paragraph
351	(c). Upon a showing of necessity, additional discovery may be
352	permitted in the discretion of the administrative law judge, but
353	only if the discovery can be completed no later than 5 days
354	before the final hearing.
355	3. A motion for continuance of the final hearing date.
356	(b) All parties shall attend a prehearing conference for
357	the purpose of identifying the legal and factual issues to be
358	considered at the final hearing, the names and addresses of
359	witnesses who may be called to testify at the final hearing,
360	documentary evidence that will be offered at the final hearing,
361	the range of penalties that may be imposed, and any other matter
362	that would expedite resolution of the proceeding. The prehearing
363	conference may be held by telephone conference call.
364	(c) Not later than 5 days before the final hearing, the
365	parties shall furnish to each other copies of documentary
366	evidence and lists of witnesses who may testify at the final
367	hearing.
368	(d) All parties shall have an opportunity to respond, to
369	present evidence and argument on all issues involved, to conduct
370	cross-examination and submit rebuttal evidence, and to be
371	represented by counsel or other qualified representative.
372	(e) The record shall consist only of:
373	1. All notices, pleadings, motions, and intermediate
374	rulings.
375	2. Evidence received during the final hearing.
376	3. A statement of matters officially recognized.
377	4. Proffers of proof and objections and rulings thereon.

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378	5. Matters placed on the record after an ex parte
379	communication.
380	6. The written final order of the administrative law judge
381	presiding at the final hearing.
382	7. The official transcript of the final hearing.
383	(f) The division shall accurately and completely preserve
384	all testimony in the proceeding and, upon request by any party,
385	shall make a full or partial transcript available at no more
386	than actual cost.
387	(g) The administrative law judge shall issue a final order
388	within 30 days after the final hearing or the filing of the
389	transcript thereof, whichever is later. The final order of the
390	administrative law judge must include:
391	1. Findings of fact based exclusively on the evidence of
392	record and matters officially recognized.
393	2. Conclusions of law. In determining whether a party has
394	committed an infraction of s. 556.107(1)(a), and whether the
395	infraction was a proximate cause of an incident, the commission
396	of an infraction must be proven by a preponderance of the
397	evidence.
398	3. Imposition of a fine, if applicable.
399	4. Any other information required by law or rule to be
400	contained in a final order.
401	
402	The final order of the administrative law judge constitutes
403	final agency action subject to judicial review pursuant to s.
404	120.68.
405	Section 4. Section 556.117, Florida Statutes, is created to
406	read:

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407	556.117 Underground facility damage prevention review
408	Sunshine State One-Call of Florida, Inc., shall review the
409	reports submitted by the clerks of court to the State Fire
410	Marshal and any complaints of alleged violations under this
411	chapter to identify issues or potential issues with damage
412	prevention and enforcement. The corporation shall identify areas
413	in the state where additional education related to damage
414	prevention and enforcement is needed and shall recommend
415	solutions to remedy issues related to damage prevention and
416	enforcement. The corporation shall, by October 1 of each year,
417	submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the
418	Speaker of the House of Representatives an analysis of its
419	reviews and any recommendations for improving underground
420	facility damage prevention and enforcement.
421	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.