CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative Baxley offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause, and insert: Section 1. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 493.6105, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (7) of said section, to read:

493.6105 Initial application for license. --

- (1) Each individual, partner, or principal officer in a corporation, shall file with the department a complete application accompanied by an application fee not to exceed \$60, except that the applicant for a Class "D" or Class "G" license shall not be required to submit an application fee except as provided in subsection (6). The application fee shall not be refundable.
- (a) The application submitted by any individual, partner, or corporate officer shall be approved by the department prior 665757

to that individual, partner, or corporate officer assuming his or her duties.

- (b) Individuals who invest in the ownership of a licensed agency, but do not participate in, direct, or control the operations of the agency shall not be required to file an application.
- (6) In addition to the requirements outlined in subsection (3), an applicant for a Class "G" license shall:
- (a) Satisfy minimum training criteria for firearms established by rule of the department, which training criteria shall include, but is not limited to, 28 hours of range and classroom training taught and administered by a Class "K" licensee; however, no more than 8 hours of such training shall consist of range training. If the applicant can show proof that he or she is an active law enforcement officer currently certified under the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission or has completed the training required for that certification within the last 12 months, or if the applicant submits one of the certificates specified in paragraph (7)(a), the department may waive the foregoing firearms training requirement.
- (b) For each initial and renewal license, pay a nonrefundable fee of \$20, which shall be transferred monthly to the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (7) In addition to the requirements under subsection (3), an applicant for a Class "K" license shall:
- (c) For each initial and renewal license, pay an additional nonrefundable fee of \$50, which shall be transferred 665757

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- 47 monthly to the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund in the 48 Department of Environmental Protection.
 - Section 2. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (5) of section 790.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or firearm. --
 - The applicant shall submit to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:
 - (f) In addition to the initial and renewal fees provided in paragraph (b), a nonrefundable annual fee of \$5, which shall be transferred monthly to the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection.
 - Section 3. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.--
 - (1) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may not sell or deliver from her or his inventory at her or his licensed premises any firearm to another person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, until she or he has:
 - (e) In addition to the fee provided in paragraph (b), collected a nonrefundable fee of \$2 per transaction, which shall be transferred monthly to the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection.

However, if the person purchasing, or receiving delivery of, the firearm is a holder of a valid concealed weapons or firearms 73 license pursuant to the provisions of s. 790.06 or holds an active certification from the Criminal Justice Standards and

Training Commission as a "law enforcement officer," a 665757

- "correctional officer," or a "correctional probation officer" as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), the provisions of this subsection do not apply.
 - Section 4. Section 790.333, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 790.333 Sport shooting and training range protection;
 liability; claims, expenses, and fees; penalties; preemption;
 construction.--
 - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.--
 - (a) The Legislature finds that more than 400 sport shooting and training ranges exist on public and private lands throughout this state.
 - (b) These sport shooting and training ranges are widely used and enjoyed by the residents of this state and are a necessary component of the guarantees of the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and of s. 8, Art. I of the State Constitution.
 - (c) Many of these ranges are used by state and local law enforcement agencies for training, practice, and regular mandatory qualification by law enforcement officers; by hunter safety instructors of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

 Commission who teach adults and youngsters the safe use and handling of firearms in preparation for obtaining hunting licenses; by school boards, colleges, and universities for reserve officer training corps training and activities; by school shooting teams; by Olympic competitors; and by certified instructors who teach the safe use and handling of firearms in preparation for applying for licenses to carry concealed firearms for lawful self-protection.

 665757

- (d) The public policy of this state is to encourage the safe handling and operation of firearms and mandates appropriate training in the safe use and handling of firearms for persons licensed to carry concealed firearms and for persons licensed to hunt in this state. Sport shooting and training ranges throughout this state provide the location at which this important public purpose is served and at which the firearms training mandates are fulfilled.
- (e) Projectiles are integral to sport shooting and training range activity and to the ownership and use of firearms.
- (f) Over years of operation, projectiles have accumulated in the environment at many ranges, the environmental impact of which is disputed.
- agencies, including the Department of Environmental Protection and the Southwest Florida Water Management District, against sport shooting and training range owners and operators seeking to compel such owners and operators to discontinue the use of certain projectiles and to investigate and remove accumulated projectiles under the theory that these projectiles were deposited without authorization under prevailing state environmental laws. The cost of defending these actions is prohibitive and threatens to destroy the sport shooting and training range industry.
- (h) The elimination of sport shooting and training ranges would unnecessarily impair the ability of residents of this state to exercise and practice their constitutional guarantees

- under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and under s. 8, Art. I of the State Constitution.
 - (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--The Legislature intends to protect and immunize sport shooting and training range owners, operators, users, employees, agents, contractors, and customers from environmental liability as described in this section and to prohibit actions by the state, special purpose districts, or political subdivisions which threaten to destroy or bankrupt sport shooting and training ranges.
 - (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this act, the term:
 - (a) "Environment" means the air, water, surface water, sediment, soil, groundwater, and other natural and manmade resources of this state.
 - (b) "Operator" means any person who operates or has operated a sport shooting or training range.
 - (c) "Owner" means any person who owns or has owned a sport shooting or training range or any interest therein.
 - (d) "Projectile" means any object expelled, propelled, discharged, shot, or otherwise released from a firearm, BB gun, airgun, or similar device, including, but not limited to, gunpowder, ammunition, lead, shot, skeet, and trap targets and associated chemicals, derivatives, and constituents thereof.
 - (e) "Sport shooting and training range" or "range" means any area that has been designed or operated primarily for the use of firearms, rifles, shotguns, pistols, silhouettes, skeet, trap, black powder, BB guns, airguns, or similar devices or for any other type of sport or training shooting.
 - (f) "User" means any person, partner, joint venture,
 business, or social entity or corporation, or any group of such
 665757

persons or entities, organized or united for a business, sport, or social purpose.

- (4) SPORT SHOOTING AND TRAINING RANGE LIABILITY PROTECTION. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any private or public owner, operator, employee, agent, contractor, customer, or user of any sport shooting or training range located in this state identified to the department by September 30, 2005, as set forth in paragraph (7)(j) shall have limited liability to this state or any agency of the state, special purpose district, or political subdivision of this state for any claim associated with the intentional or unintentional placement, deposition, or accumulation of projectiles in the environment on or under that sport shooting or training range or any other property over which the range has an easement, leasehold, or other legal right of use. For purposes of this subsection, a public owner or operator means the state, a county, a municipal corporation, a state university or college, or a school district.
 - (5) PENDING AND FUTURE CLAIMS.--
- (a) All claims from which private or public owners, operators, employees, agents, contractors, customers, or users of any sport shooting and training ranges are immunized under this section which are pending in any court of this state or before any administrative agency on January 1, 2004, shall be withdrawn within 30 days after the effective date of this act, and failure to immediately withdraw such a claim shall be a violation of this act and shall be penalized in accordance with subsection (6).

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

- (b) No state agency, county, municipality, town, special purpose district, or other political subdivision may benefit financially or otherwise from any such action pending on or after January 1, 2004, in which any judgment or other legal action or recourse is or has been entered in favor of the state, any of its agencies, or a county, municipality, town, special purpose district, or other political subdivision against any private or public owner, operator, employee, agent, contractor, customer, or user of any sport shooting or training range. The state, agency, county, municipality, town, special purpose district, or other political subdivision that brought such action shall immediately pay all costs of litigation and all reasonable attorney's fees, paralegal's fees, and damages for all economic and other losses resulting from the initiation of such claim for which this section provides immunity.
- (c) Any private or public owner, operator, employee, agent, contractor, customer, or user of any sport shooting or training range injured as a result of a claim filed in violation of this section shall have a civil cause of action for damages, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs.
- (6) PENALTIES.--Any official, employee, or other agent of this state or its agencies, or of a county, municipality, town, special purpose district, or other political subdivision of this state, who, while acting in his or her official capacity and within the scope of his or her employment or office, willfully and knowingly brings or is a party to bringing an action in violation of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (7) DUTIES.--

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

2.2.4

(a) The Department of Environmental Protection shall develop a plan and procedures for the reasonable review, contamination assessment, and cleanup of sport shooting and training ranges if there is credible reason to believe that the accumulation of projectiles on such ranges poses an immediate threat to the environment or to human health. The department shall give 60 days' notice to the sport shooting or training range owner, operator, tenant, or occupant of the department's intent to enter the site for the purpose of a contamination assessment.

- (b) Principles of risk-based corrective action pursuant to s. 376.30701 shall be applied to sport shooting or training ranges. Risk-based corrective action plans used for these cleanups shall be based upon the presumption that the site will continue to be operated as a sport shooting or training range.
- (c) The department shall adopt rules establishing priorities for state-conducted cleanups at sport shooting or training ranges based upon factors that include, but need not be limited to:
- 1. The degree to which human health, safety, or welfare may be affected by exposure to the contamination.
- 2. The size of the population or area affected by the contamination.
- 3. The present and future uses of the affected aquifer or surface waters, with particular consideration as to the probability that the contamination is substantially affecting, or will migrate to and substantially affect, a known public or private source of potable water.
- $\underline{\text{4.}}$ The effect of the contamination on the environment. 665757

5. In the case of projects with equal priority, the extent to which other financial assistance is available.

- Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict the department from modifying the priority status of a rehabilitation site when conditions warrant, taking into consideration the actual distance between the contamination site and groundwater or surface water receptors or other factors that affect the risk of exposure to contaminants of concern.
- (d) The department may enter a sport shooting or training range and conduct an environmental cleanup of the site under the following circumstances:
- 1. The department has proven by competent, substantial evidence through scientifically accepted documentation that the effect of accumulation of lead projectiles at the sport shooting or training range is in violation of laws and rules and is causing an unreasonable risk of injury or death to humans or the environment.
- 2. The department has presented scientifically accepted documentation of contamination at the sport shooting or training range to the sport shooting and training range owner, operator, tenant, or occupant.
- 3. The department has made a reasonable effort to obtain permission from the sport shooting or training range owner, operator, tenant, or occupant for entrance for the purpose of environmental cleanup.
- 4. The department has given 120 days' notice to the sport shooting or training range owner, operator, tenant, or occupant

of the department's intent to enter the site for the purpose of an environmental cleanup.

- 5. The sport shooting or training range owner, operator, tenant, or occupant has given permission to the department to conduct the environmental cleanup.
- (e) If the department has complied with the requirements of subparagraphs (d)1.-4. and been denied permission to conduct the environmental cleanup, the department may seek judicial intervention for the purpose of fulfilling its duties.
- (f) If the department seeks judicial intervention as authorized in paragraph (e), the owner, operator, tenant, or occupant shall have the opportunity to rebut the department's claims.
- (g) If the department seeks judicial intervention, the prevailing party may recover related costs and fees from the other party or parties.
- (h) Upon this act becoming a law, the department shall initially notify those sport shooting and training ranges known to the department of the passage of this act and the rights and obligations of range owners and operators under this act.
- (i) No later than October 1, 2004, the department shall establish a range identification process to identify the ownership and location of all sport shooting and training ranges in the state. The department may develop the guidelines necessary to implement the range identification process.

 However, the process for developing the guidelines by the department shall be strictly limited to the following activities:

- 1. In establishing the identification process, the department shall make a reasonable effort to notify the public of the identification requirements, which shall include providing legal notice as provided in chapter 50.
- 2. Any costs associated with this identification process shall be borne by the department.
- 3. The department shall develop an education program to assist identified ranges and to promote the use of best-management practices that can be implemented to limit environmental impacts associated with the operation of the ranges.

- Any owner of a sport shooting or training range must identify himself or herself to the department in accordance with department guidelines and provide, at a minimum, the name and legal address of the owner and the address and legal description of the range. Owners of ranges in existence on or before October 1, 2004, must identify themselves to the department by September 30, 2005. Owners of ranges established after October 1, 2004, must identify themselves to the department within 1 year after the establishment of the ranges.
- identified to the department by September 30, 2005, may not be required to pay for the initial environmental cleanup, whenever it occurs, and the cost of the contamination assessment and the initial environmental cleanup shall be borne by the state. The cost of any subsequent cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator, tenant, or occupant of the range. The cost of environmental cleanups conducted at ranges that have identified 665757

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

- themselves to the department after September 30, 2005, shall be borne by the owner, operator, tenant, or occupant of the range.

 The liability protection in subsection (4) terminates after the initial environmental cleanup is completed by the department.
- (k) A county, municipality, town, special purpose district, other political subdivision, or any other governmental entity in the state may not initiate any site investigation or any other activity related to environmental issues or cleanup of sport shooting or training ranges unless such activity is specifically permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection and is under the direct supervision of the department.
- (1) The department may use funds from the Water Quality
 Assurance Trust Fund for expenses associated with this act.
- (m) The department shall ensure that any proceeds resulting from the disposition of material removed during range site rehabilitation shall be deposited into the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund.
- (n) This section does not relieve the state of its duty to absorb the costs of environmental cleanups of sport shooting or training ranges under other circumstances.
- (o) The department may not initiate a range cleanup unless funding is available to complete the cleanup project. The department shall work with ranges to develop, with reasonable certainty, estimates of the time necessary to clean up each range and shall strictly adhere to a reasonable timeframe consistent with the principles of risk-based corrective action.

 Once a cleanup has begun, the department shall proceed, without

- delay until completion, using the most fiscally responsible approach.
 - (8) PREEMPTION.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Legislature preempts the entire field of regulating the environmental effects of projectile deposition at sport shooting and training ranges.
 - (9) CONSTRUCTION.--This section shall be liberally construed to effectuate its remedial and deterrent purposes.
 - Section 5. Section 943.165, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 943.165 Payment of annual shooting range cleanup fee.—
 No later than October 15 of each year, each employing agency shall pay to the Department of Law Enforcement a \$12 fee for each law enforcement officer who was employed on July 1 of that year. Such fees shall be deposited initially in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund and then transferred to the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 379 Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

381 ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========

Remove the entire title, and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sport shooting and training range environmental liability protection; amending ss. 493.6105, 790.06, and 790.065, F.S.; imposing certain additional license fees; requiring payment of certain fees into the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund; creating s. 790.333, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; providing

F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; providing 665757

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definitions; specifying immunity from liability for certain persons or entities from certain claims relating to projectiles at sport shooting and training ranges; providing a limitation; requiring withdrawal of certain claims from courts or administrative agencies after a certain date; providing that certain legal actions found in favor of the state may not benefit the state; requiring the state to pay all costs of litigation, attorney's fees, damages, and economic loss for certain legal actions found in its favor; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to develop a plan to conduct review and cleanup; requiring the department to conduct an environmental cleanup under certain circumstances; providing duties of and restrictions on the department and ranges; requiring the department to adopt rules establishing certain site cleanup priorities; creating an identification process; authorizing the department to develop guidelines; authorizing the department to use funds from the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund for expenses associated with the act; requiring the department to deposit certain proceeds into the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund; providing criminal penalties; specifying preemption by the state; providing for construction; creating s. 943.165, F.S.; requiring certain agencies to pay certain fees to the Department of Law Enforcement for certain law enforcement officers; requiring deposit of such fees into an operating trust fund and transfer into the Shooting Range Cleanup Trust Fund; providing an effective date.