1	ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AMENDMENTS
2	1998 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Sponsor: Bill Wright
5	AN ACT RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; INCREASING CRIMINAL
6	PENALTIES AND FINES IN THE AIR CONSERVATION ACT, THE RADIATION
7	CONTROL ACT, THE WATER QUALITY ACT, AND THE USED OIL MANAGEMENT
8	ACT.
9	This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows:
10	AMENDS:
11	19-2-115, as last amended by Chapter 250, Laws of Utah 1995
12	19-3-110, as enacted by Chapter 112, Laws of Utah 1991
13	19-5-107, as last amended by Chapter 114, Laws of Utah 1995
14	19-5-115, as last amended by Chapter 114, Laws of Utah 1995
15	19-6-722, as enacted by Chapter 283, Laws of Utah 1993
16	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
17	Section 1. Section 19-2-115 is amended to read:
18	19-2-115. Violations Penalties Reimbursement for expenses.
19	(1) The terms "knowingly," "willfully," and "criminal negligence" shall mean as defined
20	<u>in Section 76-2-103.</u>
21	[(1)] (2) (a) Any person who violates this chapter, or any rule, order, or permit issued or
22	adopted under this chapter is subject in a civil proceeding to a penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per
23	day for each violation.
24	(b) Subsection (a) also applies to rules adopted under the authority of Section 19-2-104,
25	for implementation of 15 U.S.C.A. 2601 et seq., Toxic Substances Control Act, Subchapter II -
26	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response.
27	(c) Penalties assessed for violations described in 15 U.S.C.A. 2647, Toxic Substances

1 Control Act, Subchapter II - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response, may not exceed the amounts 2 specified in that section and shall be used in accordance with the provisions of that section. 3 [(2)] (3) A person [who knowingly violates any of the following established under this 4 chapter] is guilty of [an infraction] a class A misdemeanor and is subject to imprisonment under Section 76-3-204 and a fine of not more than [\$10,000] \$25,000 per day for each violation if that 5 6 person knowingly violates any of the following under this chapter: 7 (a) [any] an applicable standard or limitation; 8 (b) [any] a permit condition; or 9 (c) [any] a fee or filing requirement. 10 [(3)] (4) A person is guilty of [an infraction] a third degree felony and is subject to imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and a fine of not more than [\$10.000] \$25.000 for each 11 12 instance of violation who knowingly: 13 (a) makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, in any notice 14 or report required by permit; or 15 (b) renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained by this 16 chapter or applicable rules made under this chapter. 17 $[\frac{4}{1}]$ (5) Any fine or penalty assessed under Subsections $[\frac{1}{1}]$ or (3) is in lieu of any 18 penalty under Section 19-2-109.1. 19 [(5)] (6) Any person who willfully violates [Subsection (2) or (3), or] Section 19-2-120 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. 20 21 [(6) (a)] (7) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement of an applicable implementation plan adopted by the board, more than 30 days after having been notified in writing 22 23 by the executive secretary that he is violating the requirement, or knowingly violates an order 24 issued under Section 19-2-110(1)(a) is guilty of a [criminal offense] third degree felony and 25 subject to imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and a fine not more than \$25,000 per day for each 26 violation in the case of the first offense, and not more than \$50,000 per day for each violation in 27 the case of subsequent offenses. 28 (b) Any person who violates a written order requiring the person to comply with the 29 requirements of an implementation plan is guilty of a criminal offense and subject to a fine not 30 more than \$25,000 per day for each violation in the case of a first offense, and not more than

\$50,000 per day for each violation in the case of subsequent offenses.]

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1	(8) (a) As used in this section:
2	(i) "Hazardous air pollutant" means any hazardous air pollutant listed pursuant to 42 USG
3	7412 or any extremely hazardous substance listed pursuant to 42 USC 11002(a)(2).
4	(ii) "Organization" means a legal entity, other than a government, established or organized
5	for any purpose, and includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, joint stock
6	company, foundation, institution, trust, society, union, or any other association of persons.
7	(iii) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death,
8	unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss
9	or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
10	(b) (i) A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment under
11	Section 76-3-204 and a fine of not more than \$25,000 per day per violation if that person with
12	criminal negligence:
13	(A) releases into the ambient air any hazardous air pollutant; and
14	(B) places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.
15	(ii) As used in Subsection (8)(b), "person" does not include an employee who is carrying
16	out his normal activities and who is not a part of senior management personnel or a corporate
17	officer.
18	(c) A person is guilty of a second degree felony and is subject to imprisonment under
19	Section 76-3-203 and a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day per violation if that person:
20	(i) knowingly releases into the ambient air any hazardous air pollutant; and
21	(ii) knows at the time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or
22	serious bodily injury.
23	(d) If a person is an organization, it shall, upon conviction of violating Subsection (c), be
24	subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
25	(e) (i) A defendant who is an individual is considered to have acted knowingly under
26	Subsections (c) and (d), if:
27	(A) the defendant's conduct placed another person in imminent danger of death or serious
28	bodily injury; and
29	(B) the defendant was aware of or believed that there was an imminent danger of death or
30	serious bodily injury to another person.
31	(ii) Knowledge possessed by a person other than the defendant may not be attributed to

I	the defendant.
2	(iii) Circumstantial evidence may be used to prove that the defendant possessed actual
3	knowledge, including evidence that the defendant took affirmative steps to be shielded from
4	receiving relevant information.
5	(f) (i) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under Subsection (8) that the conduct
6	charged was freely consented to by the person endangered and that the danger and conduct charged
7	were reasonably foreseeable hazards of:
8	(A) an occupation, a business, a profession; or
9	(B) medical treatment or medical or scientific experimentation conducted by
10	professionally approved methods and the other person was aware of the risks involved prior to
11	giving consent.
12	(ii) The defendant has the burden of proof to establish any affirmative defense under this
13	Subsection (f) and must prove that defense by a preponderance of the evidence.
14	[(7)] (9) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (b), and unless prohibited by federal law,
15	all penalties assessed and collected under the authority of this section shall be deposited in the
16	General Fund.
17	(b) The department may reimburse itself and local governments from monies collected
18	from civil penalties for extraordinary expenses incurred in environmental enforcement activities.
19	(c) The department shall regulate reimbursements by making rules that:
20	(i) define qualifying environmental enforcement activities; and
21	(ii) define qualifying extraordinary expenses.
22	Section 2. Section 19-3-110 is amended to read:
23	19-3-110. Criminal penalties.
24	(1) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 19-3-104 through
25	19-3-113 or lawful orders or rules adopted by the department under those sections shall in a
26	criminal proceeding:
27	(a) for the first violation, be guilty of a class B misdemeanor; and
28	(b) for a subsequent similar violation within two years, be guilty of a [class A
29	misdemeanor] third degree felony.
30	(2) In addition, a person is liable for any expense incurred by the department in removing
31	or abating any violation.

1	(3) Conviction under Sections 19-3-104 through 19-3-113 does not relieve the person
2	convicted from civil liability for any act which was also a violation of the public health laws.
3	Section 3. Section 19-5-107 is amended to read:
4	19-5-107. Discharge of pollutants unlawful Discharge permit required.
5	(1) (a) Except as provided in this chapter or rules made under it, it is unlawful for any
6	person to discharge a pollutant into waters of the state or to cause pollution which constitutes a
7	menace to public health and welfare, or is harmful to wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or impairs
8	domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, or other beneficial uses of water, or to place or
9	cause to be placed any wastes in a location where there is probable cause to believe it will cause
10	pollution.
11	(b) [Any] For purposes of injunctive relief, any violation of this subsection is a public
12	nuisance.
13	(2) (a) A person may not generate, store, treat, process, use, transport, dispose, or
14	otherwise manage sewage sludge, except in compliance with this chapter and rules made under it.
15	(b) [Any] For purposes of injunctive relief, any violation of this subsection is a public
16	nuisance.
17	(3) It is unlawful for any person, without first securing a permit from the executive
18	secretary as authorized by the board, to:
19	(a) make any discharge or manage sewage sludge not authorized under an existing valid
20	discharge permit; or
21	(b) construct, install, modify, or operate any treatment works or part of any treatment
22	works or any extension or addition to any treatment works, or construct, install, or operate any
23	establishment or extension or modification of or addition to any treatment works, the operation of
24	which would probably result in a discharge.
25	Section 4. Section 19-5-115 is amended to read:
26	19-5-115. Violations Penalties Civil actions by board Ordinances and rules of
27	political subdivisions.
28	(1) The terms "knowingly," "willfully," and "criminal negligence" shall mean as defined
29	<u>in Section 76-2-103.</u>
30	[(1)] (2) Any person who violates this chapter, or any permit, rule, or order adopted under
31	it, upon a showing that the violation occurred, is subject in a civil proceeding to a civil penalty not

1	to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.
2	[(2)] (3) (a) A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and is subject to imprisonment
3	under Section 76-3-204 and a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day [shall be assessed against any
4	person who willfully or with gross negligence] who with criminal negligence:
5	(i) discharges pollutants in violation of Subsection 19-5-107 (1) or in violation of any
6	condition or limitation included in a permit issued under Subsection 19-5-107 (3);
7	(ii) violates Section 19-5-113;
8	(iii) violates a pretreatment standard or toxic effluent standard for publicly owned
9	treatment works; or
10	(iv) manages sewage sludge in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under it.
11	(b) [Any] A person [twice convicted under this subsection shall be punished by] is guilty
12	of a third degree felony and is subject to imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and a fine not
13	[exceeding] to exceed \$50,000 per day of violation[-] who knowingly:
14	(i) discharges pollutants in violation of Subsection 19-5-107(1) or in violation of any
15	condition or limitation included in a permit issued under Subsection 19-5-107(3);
16	(ii) violates Section 19-5-113;
17	(iii) violates a pretreatment standard or toxic effluent standard for publicly-owned
18	treatment works; or
19	(iv) manages sewage sludge in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under it.
20	[(3) Any] (4) A person [who] is guilty of a third degree felony and subject to
21	imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 per
22	day per violation if that person knowingly:
23	(a) makes a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record,
24	report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter, or by any
25	permit, rule, or order issued under it[-,]; or [who]
26	(b) falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or
27	method required to be maintained under this chapter [shall be punished by a fine not exceeding
28	\$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both].
29	(5) (a) As used in this section:
30	(i) "Organization" means a legal entity, other than a government, established or organized
31	for any purpose, and includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, joint stock

1	company, foundation, institution, trust, society, union, or any other association of persons.
2	(ii) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death,
3	unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss
4	or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
5	(b) A person is guilty of a second degree felony and, upon conviction, is subject to
6	imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and a fine of not more than \$250,000 if that person:
7	(i) knowingly violates this chapter, or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it; and
8	(ii) knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or
9	serious bodily injury.
10	(c) If a person is an organization, it shall, upon conviction of violating Subsection (a), be
11	subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
12	(d) (i) A defendant who is an individual is considered to have acted knowingly if:
13	(A) the defendant's conduct placed another person in imminent danger of death or serious
14	bodily injury; and
15	(B) the defendant was aware of or believed that there was an imminent danger of death or
16	serious bodily injury to another person.
17	(ii) Knowledge possessed by a person other than the defendant may not be attributed to
18	the defendant.
19	(iii) Circumstantial evidence may be used to prove that the defendant possessed actual
20	knowledge, including evidence that the defendant took affirmative steps to be shielded from
21	receiving relevant information.
22	(e) (i) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under Subsection (5) that the conduct
23	charged was consented to by the person endangered and that the danger and conduct charged were
24	reasonably foreseeable hazards of:
25	(A) an occupation, a business, or a profession; or
26	(B) medical treatment or medical or scientific experimentation conducted by
27	professionally approved methods and the other person was aware of the risks involved prior to
28	giving consent.
29	(ii) The defendant has the burden of proof to establish any affirmative defense under this
30	Subsection (e) and must prove that defense by a preponderance of the evidence.
31	[(4)] (6) (a) The board may begin a civil action for appropriate relief, including a

1 permanent or temporary injunction, for any violation or threatened violation for which it is 2 authorized to issue a compliance order under Section 19-5-111. 3 (b) Actions shall be brought in the district court where the violation or threatened violation 4 occurs. 5 [(5)] (7) (a) The attorney general is the legal advisor for the board and its executive 6 secretary and shall defend them in all actions or proceedings brought against them. 7 (b) The county attorney or district attorney as appropriate under Sections 17-18-1, 8 17-18-1.5, and 17-18-1.7 in the county in which a cause of action arises, shall bring any action, 9 civil or criminal, requested by the board, to abate a condition that exists in violation of, or to 10 prosecute for the violation of, or to enforce, the laws or the standards, orders, and rules of the 11 board or the executive secretary issued under this chapter. (c) The board may itself initiate any action under this section and be represented by the 12 13 attorney general. 14 [(6)] (8) If any person fails to comply with a cease and desist order that is not subject to a stay pending administrative or judicial review, the board may, through its executive secretary, 15 16 initiate an action for and be entitled to injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued 17 violation of the order. 18 [(7)] (9) Any political subdivision of the state may enact and enforce ordinances or rules 19 for the implementation of this chapter that are not inconsistent with this chapter. [(8)] (10) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (b), all penalties assessed and collected 20 21 under the authority of this section shall be deposited in the General Fund. 22 (b) The department may reimburse itself and local governments from monies collected 23 from civil penalties for extraordinary expenses incurred in environmental enforcement activities. 24 (c) The department shall regulate reimbursements by making rules that: 25 (i) define qualifying environmental enforcement activities; and 26 (ii) define qualifying extraordinary expenses. 27 Section 5. Section 19-6-722 is amended to read: 28 19-6-722. Criminal penalties. 29 (1) A violation of any applicable provision of this part is a class [B] A misdemeanor, 30 except:

(a) any violation involving hazardous waste is governed by provisions of this chapter that

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- 1 address hazardous waste;
- 2 (b) any violation of Section 19-6-714 or 19-6-715 regarding the recycling fee is subject to penalties authorized under Section 19-6-716.
- 4 (2) Any person who knowingly conducts any activities identified in Subsection
- 5 19-6-113(3) regarding hazardous waste in conjunction with any operations under this part is
- 6 subject to the enforcement actions and penalties identified in Subsection 19-6-113(4).
- 7 (3) All penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the account created in
- 8 Section 19-6-719.

Legislative Review Note as of 11-20-97 3:31 PM

A limited legal review of this bill raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Committee Note

The Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee recommended this bill.