Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 435 (2015)

Amendment No.

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Adkins offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (d) is added

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120.54 Rulemaking.-

to that subsection, to read:

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(7) PETITION TO INITIATE RULEMAKING.

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otherwise comply with the requested action within 30 days after

If the agency does not initiate rulemaking or

12 1.3 following the public hearing provided for in by paragraph (b), if the agency does not initiate rulemaking or otherwise comply

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with the requested action, the agency shall publish in the

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Florida Administrative Register a statement of its reasons for not initiating rulemaking or otherwise complying with the requested action, and of any changes it will make in the scope or application of the unadopted rule. The agency shall file the statement with the committee. The committee shall forward a copy of the statement to the substantive committee with primary oversight jurisdiction of the agency in each house of the Legislature. The committee or the committee with primary oversight jurisdiction may hold a hearing directed to the statement of the agency. The committee holding the hearing may recommend to the Legislature the introduction of legislation making the rule a statutory standard or limiting or otherwise modifying the authority of the agency.

(d) If the agency initiates rulemaking after a public hearing provided for in paragraph (b), the agency shall publish a notice of rule development within 30 days after the hearing and file a notice of proposed rule within 180 days after the notice of rule development unless, before the 180th day, the agency publishes in the Florida Administrative Register a statement explaining its reasons for not having filed the notice. If rulemaking is initiated under this paragraph, the agency may not rely on the unadopted rule unless the agency publishes in the Florida Administrative Register a statement explaining why rulemaking under paragraph (1) (a) is not feasible or practicable until conclusion of the rulemaking proceeding.

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Section 2. Section 120.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.55 Publication.-

- (1) The Department of State shall:
- Through a continuous revision and publication system, compile and publish electronically, on an Internet website managed by the department, the "Florida Administrative Code." The Florida Administrative Code shall contain all rules adopted by each agency, citing the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific law implemented pursuant to which each rule was adopted, all history notes as authorized in s. 120.545(7), complete indexes to all rules contained in the code, and any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department. The electronic code shall display each rule chapter currently in effect in browse mode and allow full text search of the code and each rule chapter. The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication; however, the department shall retain responsibility for the code as provided in this section. The electronic publication shall be the official compilation of the administrative rules of this state. The Department of State shall retain the copyright over the Florida Administrative Code.
- 2. Rules general in form but applicable to only one school district, community college district, or county, or a part thereof, or state university rules relating to internal personnel or business and finance shall not be published in the

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Florida Administrative Code. Exclusion from publication in the Florida Administrative Code shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of such rules.

- 3. At the beginning of the section of the code dealing with an agency that files copies of its rules with the department, the department shall publish the address and telephone number of the executive offices of each agency, the manner by which the agency indexes its rules, a listing of all rules of that agency excluded from publication in the code, and a statement as to where those rules may be inspected.
- 4. Forms shall not be published in the Florida
 Administrative Code; but any form which an agency uses in its
 dealings with the public, along with any accompanying
 instructions, shall be filed with the committee before it is
 used. Any form or instruction which meets the definition of
 "rule" provided in s. 120.52 shall be incorporated by reference
 into the appropriate rule. The reference shall specifically
 state that the form is being incorporated by reference and shall
 include the number, title, and effective date of the form and an
 explanation of how the form may be obtained. Each form created
 by an agency which is incorporated by reference in a rule notice
 of which is given under s. 120.54(3)(a) after December 31, 2007,
 must clearly display the number, title, and effective date of
 the form and the number of the rule in which the form is
 incorporated.

- 5. The department shall allow adopted rules and material incorporated by reference to be filed in electronic form as prescribed by department rule. When a rule is filed for adoption with incorporated material in electronic form, the department's publication of the Florida Administrative Code on its Internet website must contain a hyperlink from the incorporating reference in the rule directly to that material. The department may not allow hyperlinks from rules in the Florida Administrative Code to any material other than that filed with and maintained by the department, but may allow hyperlinks to incorporated material maintained by the department from the adopting agency's website or other sites.
- (b) Electronically publish on an Internet website managed by the department a continuous revision and publication entitled the "Florida Administrative Register," which shall serve as the official publication and must contain:
- 1. All notices required by s. $\underline{120.54(2)}$ and $\underline{(3)(a)}$ $\underline{120.54(3)(a)}$, showing the text of all rules proposed for consideration.
- 2. All notices of public meetings, hearings, and workshops conducted in accordance with s. 120.525, including a statement of the manner in which a copy of the agenda may be obtained.
- 3. A notice of each request for authorization to amend or repeal an existing uniform rule or for the adoption of new uniform rules.

	4.	Notice	of	petitions	for	declaratory	statements	or
adı	minist:	rative o	dete	erminations	5.			

- 5. A summary of each objection to any rule filed by the Administrative Procedures Committee.
- $\underline{\text{6.}}$ A list of rules filed for adoption in the previous 7 days.
- 7. A list of all rules filed for adoption pending legislative ratification under s. 120.541(3). A rule shall be taken off the list once notice of ratification or withdrawal of such rule is received.
- 8.6. Any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department.

The department may contract with a publishing firm for a printed publication of the Florida Administrative Register and make copies available on an annual subscription basis.

- (c) Prescribe by rule the style and form required for rules, notices, and other materials submitted for filing.
- (d) Charge each agency using the Florida Administrative Register a space rate to cover the costs related to the Florida Administrative Register and the Florida Administrative Code.
- (e) Maintain a permanent record of all notices published in the Florida Administrative Register.
- 139 (2) The Florida Administrative Register Internet website
 140 must allow users to:

- (a) Search for notices by type, publication date, rule number, word, subject, and agency.
- (b) Search a database that makes available all notices published on the website for a period of at least 5 years.
- (c) Subscribe to an automated e-mail notification of selected notices to be sent out before or concurrently with publication of the electronic Florida Administrative Register. Such notification must include in the text of the e-mail a summary of the content of each notice.
- (d) View agency forms and other materials submitted to the department in electronic form and incorporated by reference in proposed rules.
 - (e) Comment on proposed rules.
- (3) Publication of material required by paragraph (1) (b) on the Florida Administrative Register Internet website does not preclude publication of such material on an agency's website or by other means.
- (4) Each agency shall provide copies of its rules upon request, with citations to the grant of rulemaking authority and the specific law implemented for each rule.
- (5) Each agency that provides an e-mail notification service to inform licensees or other registered recipients of notices shall use that service to notify recipients of each notice required under s. 120.54(2) and (3) and provide Internet links to the appropriate rule page on the Secretary of State's

website or Internet links to an agency website that contains the proposed rule or final rule.

- (6)(5) Any publication of a proposed rule promulgated by an agency, whether published in the Florida Administrative Register or elsewhere, shall include, along with the rule, the name of the person or persons originating such rule, the name of the agency head who approved the rule, and the date upon which the rule was approved.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (6) Access to the Florida Administrative Register Internet website and its contents, including the e-mail notification service, shall be free for the public.
- (8) (7) (a) All fees and moneys collected by the Department of State under this chapter shall be deposited in the Records Management Trust Fund for the purpose of paying for costs incurred by the department in carrying out this chapter.
- (b) The unencumbered balance in the Records Management Trust Fund for fees collected pursuant to this chapter may not exceed \$300,000 at the beginning of each fiscal year, and any excess shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund.
- (9) The failure to follow the provisions of this section may not be raised in a proceeding challenging the validity of a rule pursuant to s. 120.52(8)(a).
- Section 3. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (4) of section 120.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 120.56 Challenges to rules.-

- (1) GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING THE VALIDITY OF A

 RULE OR A PROPOSED RULE.—
- (a) Any person substantially affected by a rule or a proposed rule may seek an administrative determination of the invalidity of the rule on the ground that the rule is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority.
- (b) The petition challenging the validity of a proposed or adopted rule under this section seeking an administrative determination must state: with particularity
- 1. The <u>particular</u> provisions alleged to be invalid <u>and a statement</u> with <u>sufficient explanation</u> of the facts or grounds for the alleged invalidity. <u>and</u>
- 2. Facts sufficient to show that the <u>petitioner</u> person challenging a rule is substantially affected by <u>the challenged</u> adopted rule it, or that the person challenging a proposed rule would be substantially affected by <u>the proposed rule</u> it.
- (c) The petition shall be filed by electronic means with the division which shall, immediately upon filing, forward by electronic means copies to the agency whose rule is challenged, the Department of State, and the committee. Within 10 days after receiving the petition, the division director shall, if the petition complies with the requirements of paragraph (b), assign an administrative law judge who shall conduct a hearing within 30 days thereafter, unless the petition is withdrawn or a continuance is granted by agreement of the parties or for good cause shown. Evidence of good cause includes, but is not limited

to, written notice of an agency's decision to modify or withdraw the proposed rule or a written notice from the chair of the committee stating that the committee will consider an objection to the rule at its next scheduled meeting. The failure of an agency to follow the applicable rulemaking procedures or requirements set forth in this chapter shall be presumed to be material; however, the agency may rebut this presumption by showing that the substantial interests of the petitioner and the fairness of the proceedings have not been impaired.

- (d) Within 30 days after the hearing, the administrative law judge shall render a decision and state the reasons therefor in writing. The division shall forthwith transmit by electronic means copies of the administrative law judge's decision to the agency, the Department of State, and the committee.
- (e) Hearings held under this section shall be de novo in nature. The standard of proof shall be the preponderance of the evidence. Hearings shall be conducted in the same manner as provided by ss. 120.569 and 120.57, except that the administrative law judge's order shall be final agency action. The petitioner and the agency whose rule is challenged shall be adverse parties. Other substantially affected persons may join the proceedings as intervenors on appropriate terms which shall not unduly delay the proceedings. Failure to proceed under this section does shall not constitute failure to exhaust administrative remedies.
 - (2) CHALLENGING PROPOSED RULES; SPECIAL PROVISIONS.-

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(a) A substantially affected person may seek an
administrative determination of the invalidity of a proposed
rule by filing a petition seeking such a determination with the
division within 21 days after the date of publication of the
notice required by s. 120.54(3)(a); within 10 days after the
final public hearing is held on the proposed rule as provided by
s. 120.54(3)(e)2.; within 20 days after the statement of
estimated regulatory costs or revised statement of estimated
regulatory costs, if applicable, has been prepared and made
available as provided in s. 120.541(1)(d); or within 20 days
after the date of publication of the notice required by s.
120.54(3)(d). The petition must state with particularity the
objections to the proposed rule and the reasons that the
proposed rule is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative
authority. The petitioner has the burden of going forward $\underline{\text{with}}$
evidence sufficient to support the petition. The agency then has
the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the
proposed rule is not an invalid exercise of delegated
legislative authority as to the objections raised. A person who
is substantially affected by a change in the proposed rule may
seek a determination of the validity of such change. A person
who is not substantially affected by the proposed rule as
initially noticed, but who is substantially affected by the rule
as a result of a change, may challenge any provision of the
resulting proposed rule and is not limited to challenging the
change to the proposed rule.

- (4) CHALLENGING AGENCY STATEMENTS DEFINED AS <u>UNADOPTED</u> RULES; SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—
- (a) Any person substantially affected by an agency statement that is an unadopted rule may seek an administrative determination that the statement violates s. 120.54(1)(a). The petition shall include the text of the statement or a description of the statement and shall state with particularity facts sufficient to show that the statement constitutes an unadopted a rule under s. 120.52 and that the agency has not adopted the statement by the rulemaking procedure provided by s. 120.54.
- (b) The administrative law judge may extend the hearing date beyond 30 days after assignment of the case for good cause. Upon notification to the administrative law judge provided before the final hearing that the agency has published a notice of rulemaking under s. 120.54(3), such notice shall automatically operate as a stay of proceedings pending adoption of the statement as a rule. The administrative law judge may vacate the stay for good cause shown. A stay of proceedings pending rulemaking shall remain in effect so long as the agency is proceeding expeditiously and in good faith to adopt the statement as a rule.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ If a hearing is held and the petitioner proves the allegations of the petition, the agency shall have the burden of proving that rulemaking is not feasible or not practicable under s. 120.54(1)(a).

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(d) (e) The administrative law judge may determine whether all or part of a statement violates s. 120.54(1)(a). The decision of the administrative law judge shall constitute a final order. The division shall transmit a copy of the final order to the Department of State and the committee. The Department of State shall publish notice of the final order in the first available issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

(e) (d) If an administrative law judge enters a final order that all or part of an <u>unadopted rule</u> agency statement violates s. 120.54(1)(a), the agency must immediately discontinue all reliance upon the <u>unadopted rule</u> statement or any substantially similar statement as a basis for agency action.

<u>(f)</u> (e) If proposed rules addressing the challenged <u>unadopted rule</u> statement are determined to be an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority as defined in s. 120.52(8)(b)-(f), the agency must immediately discontinue reliance <u>upon</u> on the <u>unadopted rule</u> statement and any substantially similar statement until rules addressing the subject are properly adopted, and the administrative law judge shall enter a final order to that effect.

 $\underline{(g)}$ (f) All proceedings to determine a violation of s. 120.54(1)(a) shall be brought pursuant to this subsection. A proceeding pursuant to this subsection may be consolidated with a proceeding under subsection (3) or under any other section of this chapter. This paragraph does not prevent a party whose

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substant	ial int	erests	have	been	dete	rmined	bу	an	agency	action
from bri	nging a	procee	eding	pursu	ant t	to s.	120.	57	(1) (e).	

- Section 4. Paragraphs (e) and (h) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 120.57, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 120.57 Additional procedures for particular cases.-
- (1) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO HEARINGS INVOLVING DISPUTED ISSUES OF MATERIAL FACT.—
- (e)1. An agency or an administrative law judge may not base agency action that determines the substantial interests of a party on an unadopted rule or a rule that is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority. The administrative law judge shall determine whether an agency statement constitutes an unadopted rule. This subparagraph does not preclude application of valid adopted rules and applicable provisions of law to the facts.
- 2. In a matter initiated as a result of agency action proposing to determine the substantial interests of a party, the party's timely petition for hearing may challenge the proposed agency action based on a rule that is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority or based on an alleged unadopted rule. For challenges brought under this subparagraph:
- a. The challenge may be pled as a defense using the procedures set forth in s. 120.56(1) (b).

- b. Section 120.56(3)(a) applies to a challenge alleging that a rule is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority.
- c. Section 120.56(4)(c) applies to a challenge alleging an unadopted rule.
- d. This subparagraph does not preclude the consolidation of any proceeding under s. 120.56 with any proceeding under this paragraph.
- 3.2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., if an agency demonstrates that the statute being implemented directs it to adopt rules, that the agency has not had time to adopt those rules because the requirement was so recently enacted, and that the agency has initiated rulemaking and is proceeding expeditiously and in good faith to adopt the required rules, then the agency's action may be based upon those unadopted rules if, subject to de novo review by the administrative law judge determines that rulemaking is neither feasible nor practicable and the unadopted rules would not constitute an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority if adopted as rules. An unadopted rule The agency action shall not be presumed valid or invalid. The agency must demonstrate that the unadopted rule:
- a. Is within the powers, functions, and duties delegated by the Legislature or, if the agency is operating pursuant to authority vested in the agency by derived from the State Constitution, is within that authority;

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- b. Does not enlarge, modify, or contravene the specific provisions of law implemented;
 - c. Is not vague, establishes adequate standards for agency decisions, or does not vest unbridled discretion in the agency;
 - d. Is not arbitrary or capricious. A rule is arbitrary if it is not supported by logic or the necessary facts; a rule is capricious if it is adopted without thought or reason or is irrational;
 - e. Is not being applied to the substantially affected party without due notice; and
 - f. Does not impose excessive regulatory costs on the regulated person, county, or city.
 - 4.3. The recommended and final orders in any proceeding shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs (k) and (l), except that the administrative law judge's determination regarding an unadopted rule or a rule challenged as an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. shall be included as a conclusion of law that the agency may not reject not be rejected by the agency unless the agency first determines from a review of the complete record, and states with particularity in the order, that such determination is clearly erroneous or does not comply with essential requirements of law. In any proceeding for review under s. 120.68, if the court finds that the agency's rejection of the determination regarding the unadopted rule does not comport with the provisions of this subparagraph, the agency

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action shall be set aside and the court shall award to the prevailing party the reasonable costs and a reasonable attorney's fee for the initial proceeding and the proceeding for review.

- 5. A petitioner may pursue a separate, collateral challenge under s. 120.56 even if an adequate remedy exists through a proceeding under this section. The administrative law judge may consolidate the proceedings.
- (h) Any party to a proceeding in which an administrative law judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings has final order authority may move for a summary final order when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact. A summary final order shall be rendered if the administrative law judge determines from the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, that no genuine issue as to any material fact exists and that the moving party is entitled as a matter of law to the entry of a final order. A summary final order shall consist of findings of fact, if any, conclusions of law, a disposition or penalty, if applicable, and any other information required by law to be contained in the final order.
- (2) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO HEARINGS NOT INVOLVING DISPUTED ISSUES OF MATERIAL FACT.—In any case to which subsection (1) does not apply:
 - (a) The agency shall:

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- 1. Give reasonable notice to affected persons of the action of the agency, whether proposed or already taken, or of its decision to refuse action, together with a summary of the factual, legal, and policy grounds therefor.
- 2. Give parties or their counsel the option, at a convenient time and place, to present to the agency or hearing officer written or oral evidence in opposition to the action of the agency or to its refusal to act, or a written statement challenging the grounds upon which the agency has chosen to justify its action or inaction.
- 3. If the objections of the parties are overruled, provide a written explanation within 7 days.
- (b) An agency may not base agency action that determines the substantial interests of a party on an unadopted rule or a rule that is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority.
 - (c) (b) The record shall only consist of:
 - 1. The notice and summary of grounds.
 - 2. Evidence received.
 - 3. All written statements submitted.
 - 4. Any decision overruling objections.
- 5. All matters placed on the record after an ex parte communication.
 - 6. The official transcript.
- 7. Any decision, opinion, order, or report by the presiding officer.

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Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), and (9) of section 120.68, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

120.68 Judicial review.-

- (1) (a) A party who is adversely affected by final agency action is entitled to judicial review.
- (b) A preliminary, procedural, or intermediate order of the agency or of an administrative law judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings is immediately reviewable if review of the final agency decision would not provide an adequate remedy.
- (2) (a) Judicial review shall be sought in the appellate district where the agency maintains its headquarters or where a party resides or as otherwise provided by law.
- (b) All proceedings shall be instituted by filing a notice of appeal or petition for review in accordance with the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure within 30 days after the date that rendition of the order being appealed is filed with the agency clerk. If a party receives notice of the filing of the order later than the 25th day after the filing of the order with the agency clerk, the time by which the party must file a notice of appeal or petition for review is extended for 10 days after the date that the party received the notice of the filing of the order. If the appeal is of an order rendered in a proceeding initiated under s. 120.56, the agency whose rule is being challenged shall transmit a copy of the notice of appeal to the committee.

(c) (b) When proceedings under this chapter are consolidated for final hearing and the parties to the consolidated proceeding seek review of final or interlocutory orders in more than one district court of appeal, the courts of appeal are authorized to transfer and consolidate the review proceedings. The court may transfer such appellate proceedings on its own motion, upon motion of a party to one of the appellate proceedings, or by stipulation of the parties to the appellate proceedings. In determining whether to transfer a proceeding, the court may consider such factors as the interrelationship of the parties and the proceedings, the desirability of avoiding inconsistent results in related matters, judicial economy, and the burden on the parties of reproducing the record for use in multiple appellate courts.

(9) A No petition challenging an agency rule as an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority shall not be instituted pursuant to this section, except to review an order entered pursuant to a proceeding under s. 120.56, s. 120.57(1) (e)1., or s. 120.57(2) (b) or an agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and procedural fairness prerequisite to the adoption of an emergency rule pursuant to s. 120.54(4), unless the sole issue presented by the petition is the constitutionality of a rule and there are no disputed issues of fact.

Section 6. Section 120.695, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 120.695 Notice of noncompliance; designation of minor violation of rules.—
- (1) It is the policy of the state that the purpose of regulation is to protect the public by attaining compliance with the policies established by the Legislature. Fines and other penalties may be provided in order to assure compliance; however, the collection of fines and the imposition of penalties are intended to be secondary to the primary goal of attaining compliance with an agency's rules. It is the intent of the Legislature that an agency charged with enforcing rules shall issue a notice of noncompliance as its first response to a minor violation of a rule in any instance in which it is reasonable to assume that the violator was unaware of the rule or unclear as to how to comply with it.
- (2) (a) Each agency shall issue a notice of noncompliance as a first response to a minor violation of a rule. A "notice of noncompliance" is a notification by the agency charged with enforcing the rule issued to the person or business subject to the rule. A notice of noncompliance may not be accompanied with a fine or other disciplinary penalty. It must identify the specific rule that is being violated, provide information on how to comply with the rule, and specify a reasonable time for the violator to comply with the rule. A rule is agency action that regulates a business, occupation, or profession, or regulates a person operating a business, occupation, or profession, and

that, if not complied with, may result in a disciplinary penalty.

- (b) Each agency shall review all of its rules and designate those for which a violation would be a minor violation and for which a notice of noncompliance must be the first enforcement action taken against a person or business subject to regulation. A violation of a rule is a minor violation if it does not result in economic or physical harm to a person or adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm. If an agency under the direction of a cabinet officer mails to each licensee a notice of the designated rules at the time of licensure and at least annually thereafter, the provisions of paragraph (a) may be exercised at the discretion of the agency. Such notice shall include a subject-matter index of the rules and information on how the rules may be obtained.
- within 3 months after any request of the rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor, The agency's review and designation must be completed by December 1, 1995; each agency shall review under the direction of the Governor shall make a report to the Governor, and each agency under the joint direction of the Governor and Cabinet shall report to the Governor and Cabinet shall report to the Governor and Cabinet shall report to the House of Representatives, the committee, and the rules ombudsman

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those rules that have been designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation under paragraph (b), consistent with the legislative intent stated in subsection (1).

- 2. Beginning July 1, 2016, each agency shall:
- a. Publish all rules that the agency has designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation, either as a complete list on the agency's website or by incorporation of the designations in the agency's disciplinary guidelines adopted as a rule.
- b. Ensure that all investigative and enforcement personnel are knowledgeable about the agency's designations under this section.
- 3. For each rule filed for adoption, the agency head shall certify whether any part of the rule is designated as a rule the violation of which would be a minor violation and shall update the listing required by sub-subparagraph 2.a.
- (d) The Governor or the Governor and Cabinet, as appropriate pursuant to paragraph (c), may evaluate the review and designation effects of each agency subject to the direction and supervision of such authority and may direct apply a different designation than that applied by such the agency.
- (e) Notwithstanding s. 120.52(1)(a), this section does not apply to:
 - 1. The Department of Corrections;
 - 2. Educational units;
 - 3. The regulation of law enforcement personnel; or

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4.	The	regulation	of	teachers.

- Designation pursuant to this section is not subject to (f)challenge under this chapter.
 - Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert: A bill to be entitled

An act relating to administrative procedures; amending s. 120.54, F.S.; providing procedures for agencies to follow when initiating rulemaking after certain public hearings; limiting reliance upon an unadopted rule in certain circumstances; amending s. 120.55, F.S.; providing for publication of notices of rule development and of rules filed for adoption; providing for additional notice of rule development, proposals, and adoptions in the Florida Administrative Register; requiring certain agencies to provide additional email notifications concerning specified rulemaking and rule development activities; providing that failure to follow certain provisions does not constitute grounds to challenge validity of a rule; amending s. 120.56, F.S.; clarifying language; amending s. 120.57, F.S.; conforming proceedings that oppose agency action based

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on an invalid or unadopted rule to proceedings used for challenging rules; authorizing the administrative law judge to make certain findings on the validity of certain alleged unadopted rules; prohibiting agencies from rejecting specific conclusions of law in certain recommended orders rendered by an administrative law judge; authorizing a petitioner to file certain collateral challenges regarding the validity of a rule; authorizing the administrative law judge to consolidate proceedings in such rule challenges; providing that agency action may not be based on an invalid or unadopted rule; amending s. 120.68, F.S.; revising mechanism for determining when appeals or petitions for review must be instituted; authorizing extensions for filing certain appeals or petitions for review under certain circumstances; amending s. 120.695, F.S.; removing obsolete provisions with respect to required agency review and designation of minor violations; requiring agency review and certification of minor violation rules by a specified date; requiring minor violation certification for all rules adopted after a specified date; requiring public notice; providing applicability; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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