A bill to be entitled
An act relating to rulemaking; amending

An act relating to rulemaking; amending s. 120.54, F.S.; requiring each agency, before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule, to prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule; providing that failure to prepare such statement is a material failure to follow applicable rulemaking procedures; amending s. 120.541, F.S.; requiring an agency to revise its statement of estimated regulatory costs upon submission of a lower cost regulatory alternative; removing the requirement that a rule be declared invalid if it imposes regulatory costs on certain persons or entities provided a less costly alternative exists; revising the required information that must be included in a statement of estimated regulatory costs; requiring the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee to determine whether any statement of estimated regulatory costs complies with certain requirements; prohibiting a rule from taking effect until it is submitted to the Legislature for review if the rule creates certain impediments or hindrances; allowing the Legislature to reject, modify, or take no action relative to a rule; providing a time certain for a rule to take effect if the Legislature takes no action; providing that the act is not applicable to certain specified rules; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.

- (3) ADOPTION PROCEDURES. -
- (b) Special matters to be considered in rule adoption.-
- 1. Statement of estimated regulatory costs.—Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule, an agency shall is encouraged to prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided by s. 120.541. The failure of the agency to prepare the statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in this section is a material failure to follow the applicable rulemaking procedures or requirements set forth in this chapter. However, an agency shall prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs of the proposed rule, as provided by s. 120.541, if the proposed rule will have an impact on small business.
 - 2. Small businesses, small counties, and small cities.-
- a. Each agency, before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, shall consider the impact of the rule on small businesses as defined by s. 288.703 and the impact of the rule on small counties or small cities as defined by s. 120.52. Whenever practicable, an agency shall tier its rules to reduce disproportionate impacts on small businesses, small counties, or small cities to avoid regulating small businesses, small counties, or small cities that do not contribute significantly to the problem the rule is designed to address. An agency may define "small business" to include businesses employing more

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than 200 persons, may define "small county" to include those with populations of more than 75,000, and may define "small city" to include those with populations of more than 10,000, if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt a rule to the needs and problems of small businesses, small counties, or small cities. The agency shall consider each of the following methods for reducing the impact of the proposed rule on small businesses, small counties, and small cities, or any combination of these entities:

- (I) Establishing less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule.
- (II) Establishing less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements.
- (III) Consolidating or simplifying the rule's compliance or reporting requirements.
- (IV) Establishing performance standards or best management practices to replace design or operational standards in the rule.
- (V) Exempting small businesses, small counties, or small cities from any or all requirements of the rule.
- b.(I) If the agency determines that the proposed action will affect small businesses as defined by the agency as provided in sub-subparagraph a., the agency shall send written notice of the rule to the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council and the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development not less than 28 days prior to the intended action.
- (II) Each agency shall adopt those regulatory alternatives offered by the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council and

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provided to the agency no later than 21 days after the council's receipt of the written notice of the rule which it finds are feasible and consistent with the stated objectives of the proposed rule and which would reduce the impact on small businesses. When regulatory alternatives are offered by the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council, the 90-day period for filing the rule in subparagraph (e)2. is extended for a period of 21 days.

If an agency does not adopt all alternatives offered pursuant to this sub-subparagraph, it shall, prior to rule adoption or amendment and pursuant to subparagraph (d)1., file a detailed written statement with the committee explaining the reasons for failure to adopt such alternatives. Within 3 working days of the filing of such notice, the agency shall send a copy of such notice to the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council. The Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council may make a request of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the presiding officers direct the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to determine whether the rejected alternatives reduce the impact on small business while meeting the stated objectives of the proposed rule. Within 60 days after the date of the directive from the presiding officers, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall report to the Administrative Procedures Committee its findings as to whether an alternative reduces the impact on small business while meeting the stated objectives of the proposed rule. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall

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consider the proposed rule, the economic impact statement, the written statement of the agency, the proposed alternatives, and any comment submitted during the comment period on the proposed rule. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Administrative Procedures Committee shall report such findings to the agency, and the agency shall respond in writing to the Administrative Procedures Committee if the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability found that the alternative reduced the impact on small business while meeting the stated objectives of the proposed rule. If the agency will not adopt the alternative, it must also provide a detailed written statement to the committee as to why it will not adopt the alternative.

Section 2. Section 120.541, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.541 Statement of estimated regulatory costs.-

(1) (a) A substantially affected person, within 21 days after publication of the notice provided under s. 120.54(3)(a), may submit to an agency a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented. The proposal may include the alternative of not adopting any rule, so long as the proposal explains how the lower costs and objectives of the law will be achieved by not adopting any rule. If such a proposal is submitted, the 90-day

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period for filing the rule is extended 21 days.

- (b) Upon the submission of the lower cost regulatory alternative, the agency shall prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in subsection (2), or shall revise its prior statement of estimated regulatory costs, and either adopt the alternative or give a statement of the reasons for rejecting the alternative in favor of the proposed rule. The failure of the agency to prepare or revise the statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in this paragraph is a material failure to follow the applicable rulemaking procedures or requirements set forth in this chapter. An agency required to prepare or revise a statement of estimated regulatory costs as provided in this paragraph shall make it available to the person who submits the lower cost regulatory alternative and to the public prior to filing the rule for adoption.
- (c) No rule shall be declared invalid because it imposes regulatory costs on the regulated person, county, or city which could be reduced by the adoption of less costly alternatives that substantially accomplish the statutory objectives, and no rule shall be declared invalid based upon a challenge to the agency's statement of estimated regulatory costs, unless:
- 1. The issue is raised in an administrative proceeding within 1 year after the effective date of the rule; and
- 2. The substantial interests of the person challenging the agency's rejection of, or failure to consider, the lower cost regulatory alternative are materially affected by the rejection; and
 - 3.a. The agency has failed to prepare or revise the Page 6 of 9

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169 statement of estimated regulatory costs as required by paragraph
170 (b); or

- b. The challenge is to the agency's rejection under paragraph (b) of a lower cost regulatory alternative submitted under paragraph (a).
- (2) A statement of estimated regulatory costs shall include:

- (a) An economic analysis showing whether the rule:
- 1. Creates a regulatory environment that could impede or hinder economic growth and private-sector job creation;
- 2. Expands the growth of state government, where not recognized by the enabling statute;
 - 3. Increases regulatory costs to small businesses; and
- 4. Is likely to adversely impact private-sector job creation or result in higher unemployment.
- (b) A good faith estimate of the number of individuals and entities likely to be required to comply with the rule, together with a general description of the types of individuals likely to be affected by the rule.
- (c) (b) A good faith estimate of the cost to the agency, and to any other state and local government entities, of implementing and enforcing the proposed rule, and any anticipated effect on state or local revenues.
- (d) (e) A good faith estimate of the transactional costs likely to be incurred by individuals and entities, including local government entities, required to comply with the requirements of the rule. As used in this paragraph, "transactional costs" are direct costs that are readily

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ascertainable based upon standard business practices, and include filing fees, the cost of obtaining a license, the cost of equipment required to be installed or used or procedures required to be employed in complying with the rule, additional operating costs incurred, and the cost of monitoring and reporting.

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (d) An analysis of the impact on small businesses as defined by s. 288.703, and an analysis of the impact on small counties and small cities as defined by s. 120.52.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) Any additional information that the agency determines may be useful.
- (g) (f) In the statement or revised statement, whichever applies, a description of any good faith written proposal submitted under paragraph (1)(a) and either a statement adopting the alternative or a statement of the reasons for rejecting the alternative in favor of the proposed rule.
- estimated regulatory costs prepared by an agency complies with subsection (2). If the evidence shows that a proposed rule will create a regulatory environment that impedes or hinders economic growth and private-sector job creation, expand the growth of state government where not anticipated by the enabling statute, increase the regulatory costs to small businesses, or is likely to adversely impact private-sector job creation or result in higher unemployment, the rule may not take effect until it is submitted to the Legislature for review at the next regularly scheduled session. The Legislature may reject, modify, or take no action relative to the rule. If the Legislature takes no

225	action,	the	rule	shall	take	effect	upon	adjournment	sine	die	of
226	that session.										

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- (4) Paragraph (2) (a) does not apply to the adoption of emergency rules.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.