(2014)

Bill No. HB 1355 Amendment No. 1

# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED (Y/N)ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) \_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT WITHDRAWN (Y/N)

OTHER

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Rulemaking Oversight & Repeal Subcommittee

Representative Adkins offered the following:

4

1

2

3

# Amendment (with title amendment)

5 6

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 57.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

8 9

7

57.111 Civil actions and administrative proceedings initiated by state agencies; attorney attorneys' fees and costs.-

10 11

12

(3) As used in this section:

13 14

(e) A proceeding is "substantially justified" if it had a reasonable basis in law and fact at the time it was initiated by a state agency. A proceeding is not substantially justified if the specified law, rule, or order at issue in the current agency

15 16

17

action is the subject upon which the substantially affected

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

- party previously petitioned the agency for a declaratory statement under s. 120.565; the current agency action involves identical or substantially similar facts and circumstances as those raised in the previous petition; and:
- 1. The agency action contradicts the declaratory statement issued by the agency upon the previous petition; or
- 2. The agency denied the previous petition under s.
  120.565 before initiating the current agency action against the substantially affected party.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended and a new paragraph (d) is created to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.-

- (7) PETITION TO INITIATE RULEMAKING.-
- (c) Within 30 days after following the public hearing provided for in by paragraph (b), if the agency does not initiate rulemaking or otherwise comply with the requested action, the agency shall publish in the 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

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 does initiate rulemaking following a public hearing under paragraph (b), the agency shall publish its notice of rule development within 30 days after the hearing and file its notice of proposed rule within 180 days after the notice of rule development unless by such deadline the agency publishes in the Florida Administrative Register a statement explaining its reasons why a proposed rule has not been filed. 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 has not been feasible or practicable under s.

120.54(1)(a).

Section 3. Section 120.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.55 Publication.-

- (1) The Department of State shall:
- (a)1. 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

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 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

rules of that agency excluded from publication in the code, and a statement as to where those rules may be inspected.

- 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

- 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 <u>s. 120.54(2) and (3)(a)</u> <del>s. 120.54(3)(a)</del>, 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 administrative determinations.
  - 5. A summary of each objection to any rule filed by the Administrative Procedures Committee.
  - 6. A listing of rules filed for adoption in the previous 7 days.
  - 7. A listing of all rules filed for adoption pending legislative ratification under s. 120.541(3) until notice of ratification or withdrawal of such rule is received.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

8.6. Any other material required or authorized by law or deemed useful by the department.

148149

146

147

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.

152153

150

151

(c) Prescribe by rule the style and form required for rules, notices, and other materials submitted for filing.

154155

156

(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.

157

(e) Maintain a permanent record of all notices published in the Florida Administrative Register.

158159

(2) The Florida Administrative Register Internet website must allow users to:

160161

(a) Search for notices by type, publication date, rule number, word, subject, and agency.

162163

(b) Search a database that makes available all notices published on the website for a period of at least 5 years.

164165

166

167

(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.

168169

- (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.
- inform licensees or other registered recipients of important notices shall use such service to notify recipients of each notice required under s. 120.54(2) and (3)(a), including a notice of rule development, notice of proposed rules, and notice of filing rules for adoption, 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.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

Bill No. HB 1355 (2014)

#### Amendment No. 1

(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.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of 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.—
- (b) The petition challenging the validity of a proposed or adopted rule under this section seeking an administrative determination must state with particularity:
- <u>1.</u> The <u>particular provisions alleged to be invalid and a statement with sufficient explanation of the facts or grounds for the alleged invalidity; and</u>
- 2. Facts sufficient to show that the <u>petitioner</u> <del>person</del> <del>challenging a rule</del> is substantially affected by the challenged

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

adopted rule it, or that the person challenging a proposed rule would be substantially affected by the proposed rule it.

- (2) CHALLENGING PROPOSED RULES; SPECIAL PROVISIONS.-
- (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 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

as a result of a change, may challenge any provision of the resulting 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 a unadopted 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. If a hearing is held and the petitioner

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

Bill No. HB 1355

(2014)

Amendment No. 1

2.81

proves the allegations of the petition, the agency shall have the burden of proving

- (c) The petitioner has the burden of going forward with evidence sufficient to support the petition. The agency then has the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the statement does not meet the definition of an unadopted rule, the statement was adopted as a rule in compliance with s. 120.54, or that rulemaking is not feasible or not practicable under s. 120.54(1)(a).
- (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.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) If proposed rules addressing the challenged  $\underline{\text{unadopted rule}}$  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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

reliance 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 substantial interests have been determined by an agency action from bringing a proceeding pursuant to s. 120.57(1)(e).

Section 5. Paragraph (1) of subsection (2) of section 120.569, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.569 Decisions which affect substantial interests.—
(2)

- (1) Unless the time period is waived or extended with the consent of all parties, the final order in a proceeding which affects substantial interests must be in writing and include findings of fact, if any, and conclusions of law separately stated, and it must be rendered within 90 days:
- 1. After the hearing is concluded, if conducted by the agency;
- 2. After a recommended order is submitted to the agency and mailed to all parties, if the hearing is conducted by an administrative law judge, except that, at the election of the agency, the time for rendering the final order may be extended

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

324	up	to	10	days	afte	er	entry	of	а	mandat	e o	n	any	appeal	from	а
325	fi	nal	ord	der u	nder	s.	120.5	57 (1	_)	(e) 4.;	or					

- 3. After the agency has received the written and oral material it has authorized to be submitted, if there has been no hearing.
- Section 6. 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:

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

- a. The challenge shall 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.
- $\underline{\text{c. Section 120.56(4)(c)}}$  applies to a challenge alleging an unadopted rule.
- d. The agency has 15 days from the date of receipt of a challenge under this subparagraph to serve the challenging party with a notice whether the agency will continue to rely upon the rule or the alleged unadopted rule as a basis for the action determining the party's substantive interests. Failure to timely serve the notice constitutes a binding stipulation that the agency shall not rely upon the rule or unadopted rule further in the proceeding. The agency shall include a copy of this notice with the referral of the matter to the division under s.

  120.569(2)(a).
- e. 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,

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

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;
- 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. If the agency timely serves notice of continued reliance upon a challenged rule or an alleged unadopted rule under sub-subparagraph 2.d., the administrative law judge shall

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

determine whether the challenged rule is an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority or whether the challenged agency statement constitutes an unadopted rule and if that unadopted rule meets the requirements of subparagraph 3. The determination shall be rendered as a separate final order no earlier than the date on which the administrative law judge serves the recommended order.

- 5.3. 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 under subparagraph 4. 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 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.
- (h) Any party to a proceeding in which an administrative law judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings has final

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

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. This paragraph does not apply to proceedings authorized by paragraph (e).

- (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:
- 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.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

# Bill No. HB 1355 (2014)

#### Amendment No. 1

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

477

- 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. No later than the date provided by the agency under subparagraph (a)2. for presenting material in opposition to the agency's proposed action or refusal to act, the party may file a petition under s. 120.56 challenging the rule, portion of rule, or unadopted rule upon which the agency bases its proposed action or refusal to act. The filing of a challenge under s. 120.56 pursuant to this paragraph shall stay all proceedings on the agency's proposed action or refusal to act until entry of the final order by the administrative law judge, which shall provide additional notice that the stay of the pending agency action is terminated and any further stay pending appeal of the final order must be sought from the appellate court.
    - (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.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

482

483

484 485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

- 7. Any decision, opinion, order, or report by the presiding officer.
- Section 7. Section 120.595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 120.595 Attorney Attorney's fees and costs.-
  - (1) CHALLENGES TO AGENCY ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.57(1).—
  - (a) The provisions of This subsection is are supplemental to, and does do not abrogate, other provisions allowing the award of fees or costs in administrative proceedings.
  - (b) The final order in a proceeding <u>conducted</u> pursuant to s. 120.57(1) shall award <u>all</u> reasonable costs and <u>all</u> a reasonable <u>attorney fees</u> attorney's fee to the prevailing party only <u>if</u> where the <u>administrative law judge determines that the</u> nonprevailing adverse party has been determined by the administrative law judge to have participated in the proceeding for an improper purpose.
  - (c) In proceedings <u>conducted</u> pursuant to s. 120.57(1), <u>it</u> shall be rebuttably presumed that a nonprevailing adverse party <u>participated in the current proceeding for an improper purpose</u> if the administrative law judge determines that:
  - 1. The nonprevailing adverse party participated in another such proceeding involving the same prevailing party and project as an adverse party in which the nonprevailing adverse party did not establish either the factual or legal merits of its position.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

- 2. The factual or legal position asserted in the current proceeding would have been cognizable in the previous proceeding and upon motion, the administrative law judge shall determine whether any party participated in the proceeding for an improper purpose as defined by this subsection. In making such determination, the administrative law judge shall consider whether the nonprevailing adverse party has participated in two or more other such proceedings involving the same prevailing party and the same project as an adverse party and in which such two or more proceedings the nonprevailing adverse party did not establish either the factual or legal merits of its position, and shall consider whether the factual or legal position asserted in the instant proceeding would have been cognizable in the previous proceedings. In such event, it shall be rebuttably presumed that the nonprevailing adverse party participated in the pending proceeding for an improper purpose.
- (d) In <u>a</u> any proceeding in which the administrative law judge determines that a party participated in the proceeding for an improper purpose, the recommended order shall <del>so</del> designate that party and <del>shall</del> determine the award of costs and <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees.
  - (e) For purposes the purpose of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Improper purpose" means participation in a proceeding pursuant to s. 120.57(1) primarily to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or for frivolous purpose or to needlessly

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

increase the cost of litigation, licensing, or securing the approval of an activity.

- 2. "Costs" has the same meaning as the costs allowed in civil actions in this state as provided in chapter 57.
- 3. "Nonprevailing adverse party" means a party that has failed to have substantially changed the outcome of the proposed or final agency action which is the subject of a proceeding. If In the event that a proceeding results in any substantial modification or condition intended to resolve the matters raised in a party's petition, it shall be determined that the party having raised the issue addressed is not a nonprevailing adverse party. The recommended order shall state whether the change is substantial for purposes of this subsection. In no event shall the term "nonprevailing party" or "prevailing party" may not be deemed to include a any party that has intervened in a previously existing proceeding to support the position of an agency.
- (f) For challenges brought under s. 120.57(1)(e), when the agency relies on a challenged rule or an alleged unadopted rule pursuant to s. 120.57(1)(e)2.d., if the appellate court or the administrative law judge declares the rule or portion of the rule to be invalid or that the agency statement is an unadopted rule which does not meet the requirements of s. 120.57(1)(e)4., a judgment or order shall be rendered against the agency for reasonable costs and reasonable attorney fees, unless the agency demonstrates that special circumstances exist which would make

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

the award unjust. An award of attorney fees as provided by this paragraph may not exceed \$50,000.

- (2) CHALLENGES TO PROPOSED AGENCY RULES PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.56(2).-If the appellate court or administrative law judge declares a proposed rule or portion of a proposed rule invalid pursuant to s. 120.56(2), a judgment or order shall be rendered against the agency for reasonable costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees, unless the agency demonstrates that its actions were substantially justified or special circumstances exist which would make the award unjust. An agency's actions are "substantially justified" if there was a reasonable basis in law and fact at the time the actions were taken by the agency. If the agency prevails in the proceedings, the appellate court or administrative law judge shall award reasonable costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees against a party if the appellate court or administrative law judge determines that a party participated in the proceedings for an improper purpose as defined by paragraph (1)(c) (1)(e). An No award of attorney attorney's fees as provided by this subsection may not shall exceed \$50,000.
- (3) CHALLENGES TO EXISTING AGENCY RULES PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.56(3) AND (5).—If the appellate court or administrative law judge declares a rule or portion of a rule invalid pursuant to s. 120.56(3) or (5), a judgment or order shall be rendered against the agency for reasonable costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees, unless the agency

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

demonstrates that its actions were substantially justified or special circumstances exist which would make the award unjust. An agency's actions are "substantially justified" if there was a reasonable basis in law and fact at the time the actions were taken by the agency. If the agency prevails in the proceedings, the appellate court or administrative law judge shall award reasonable costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees against a party if the appellate court or administrative law judge determines that a party participated in the proceedings for an improper purpose as defined by paragraph (1)(c) (1)(e). An No award of attorney attorney's fees as provided by this subsection may not shall exceed \$50,000.

- (4) CHALLENGES TO <u>UNADOPTED RULES</u> AGENCY ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.56(4).—
- (a) If the appellate court or administrative law judge determines that all or part of an <u>unadopted rule agency</u> statement violates s. 120.54(1)(a), or that the agency must immediately discontinue reliance <u>upon on</u> the <u>unadopted rule statement</u> and any substantially similar statement pursuant to s. 120.56(4)(e), a judgment or order shall be entered against the agency for reasonable costs and reasonable <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees, unless the agency demonstrates that the statement is required by the Federal Government to implement or retain a delegated or approved program or to meet a condition to receipt of federal funds.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

(b) 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)(a), such notice shall
automatically operate as a stay of proceedings pending
rulemaking. The administrative law judge may vacate the stay for
good cause shown. A stay of proceedings under this paragraph
remains in effect so long as the agency is proceeding
expeditiously and in good faith to adopt the statement as a
rule. The administrative law judge shall award reasonable costs
and reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred accrued by the
petitioner <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> the date the notice was published $ au$
unless the agency proves to the administrative law judge that it
did not know and should not have known that the statement was an
unadopted rule. Attorneys' fees and costs under this paragraph
and paragraph (a) shall be awarded only upon a finding that the
agency received notice that the statement may constitute an
unadopted rule at least 30 days before a petition under s.
120.56(4) was filed and that the agency failed to publish the
required notice of rulemaking pursuant to s. 120.54(3) that
addresses the statement within that 30-day period. Notice to the
agency may be satisfied by its receipt of a copy of the s.
120.56(4) petition, a notice or other paper containing
substantially the same information, or a petition filed pursuant
to s. 120.54(7). An award of attorney attorney's fees as
provided by this paragraph may not exceed \$50,000.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 284, an award shall be paid from the budget entity of the secretary, executive director, or equivalent administrative officer of the agency, and the agency <u>is</u> shall not be entitled to payment of an award or reimbursement for payment of an award under any provision of law.
- appellate court or administrative law judge shall award reasonable costs and attorney attorney's fees against a party if the appellate court or administrative law judge determines that the party participated in the proceedings for an improper purpose as defined in paragraph (1)(c) (1)(e) or that the party or the party's attorney knew or should have known that a claim was not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim or would not be supported by the application of thenexisting law to those material facts.
- (5) APPEALS.—When there is an appeal, the court in its discretion may award reasonable attorney attorney's fees and reasonable costs to the prevailing party if the court finds that the appeal was frivolous, meritless, or an abuse of the appellate process, or that the agency action which precipitated the appeal was a gross abuse of the agency's discretion. Upon review of agency action that precipitates an appeal, if the court finds that the agency improperly rejected or modified findings of fact in a recommended order, the court shall award reasonable attorney attorney's fees and reasonable costs to a

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

prevailing appellant for the administrative proceeding and the appellate proceeding.

- (6) NOTICE OF INVALIDITY.—A party failing to serve a notice of proposed challenge under this subsection is not entitled to an award of reasonable costs and reasonable attorney fees under this section.
- (a) Before filing a petition challenging the validity of a proposed rule under s. 120.56(2), an adopted rule under s. 120.56(3), or an agency statement defined as an unadopted rule under s. 120.56(4), a substantially affected person shall serve the agency head with notice of the proposed challenge. The notice shall identify the proposed or adopted rule or the unadopted rule that the person proposes to challenge and a brief explanation of the basis for that challenge. The notice must be received by the agency head at least 5 days before the filing of a petition under s. 120.56(2), and at least 30 days before the filing of a petition under s. 120.56(3) or s. 120.56(4).
- (b) This subsection does not apply to defenses raised and challenges authorized by s. 120.57(1)(e) or s. 120.57(2)(b).
- (7) DETERMINATION OF RECOVERABLE FEES AND COSTS.—For purposes of this chapter, s. 57.105(5), and s. 57.111, in addition to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs, the prevailing party, if the prevailing party is not a state agency, shall also recover reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in litigating entitlement to, and the determination or quantification of, reasonable attorney fees and costs for the

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

underlying matter. Reasonable attorney fees and costs awarded
for litigating entitlement to, and the determination or
quantification of, reasonable attorney fees and costs for the
underlying matter are not subject to the limitations on amounts
provided in this chapter or s. 57.111.

(8) (6) OTHER SECTIONS NOT AFFECTED.—Other provisions, including ss. 57.105 and 57.111, authorize the award of attorney attorney's fees and costs in administrative proceedings. Nothing in this section shall affect the availability of attorney attorney's fees and costs as provided in those sections.

Section 8. 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, or a final order under s.

  120.57(1)(e)4., 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

(2014)

Amendment No. 1

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

rendition of the order being appealed was filed with the agency clerk. Such time is hereby extended for any party 10 days from receipt by such party of the notice of the order, if such notice is received after the 25th day from the filing of the order. If the appeal is of an order rendered in a proceeding initiated under s. 120.56, or a final order under s. 120.57(1)(e)4., 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.
- No petition challenging an agency rule as an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority shall be instituted pursuant to this section, except to review an order entered pursuant to a proceeding under s. 120.56, under s.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

- 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 9. Section 120.695, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 120.695 Notice of noncompliance; designation of minor violation rules.—
  - 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

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

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.
- (c) The agency's review and designation must be completed by December 1, 1995;

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

1. No later than June 30, 2015, and after such date within
3 months after any request of the rules ombudsman in the
Executive Office of the Governor, 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 by
January 1, 1996, on which of its rules and certify to the
President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, the Administrative Procedures Committee, and
the rules ombudsman those rules that have been designated as
rules the violation of which would be a minor violation $\underline{\text{under}}$
paragraph (b), consistent with the legislative intent stated in
subsection (1). For each agency failing to timely complete the
review and file the certification as required by this section,
the rules ombudsman shall promptly report such failure to the
Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House
of Representatives, and the Administrative Procedures Committee.

- 2. Beginning on July 1, 2015, each agency shall:
- a. Publish all rules of that agency has designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation, either as a complete list on the agency's Internet web page 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 of the agency's designations under this section.

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

3. F	or each r	ule file	d for a	doption,	the age	ency he	ead shall
certify wh	ether any	part of	the ru	le is de	signate	d as a	rule the
violation	of which	would be	a mino:	r violat	ion and	shall	update
the listin	g require	d by sub	-subpara	agraph 2	.a.		

- The Governor or the Governor and Cabinet, as appropriate <del>pursuant to paragraph (c)</del>, 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.
- 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
  - 4. The regulation of teachers.

Remove lines 7-68 and insert:

Designation pursuant to this section is not subject to (f)challenge under this chapter.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

TITLE AMENDMENT

830

812

813

814

815

816

817

818 819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

831

832

833

834

835

836 837

initiating rulemaking at the request of the petitioner;

requiring agency to publish its notice of propose rule within

publish its notice of rule development within 30 days if

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

(2014)

#### Amendment No. 1

838 180 days of the notice of rule development; limiting reliance 839 upon unadopted rule in certain circumstances; amending s. 840 120.55, F.S.; providing for publication of notices of rule 841 development and of rules filed for adoption; providing 842 additional notice of rule development, proposals, and adoptions; 843 amending s. 120.56, F.S.; providing that the petitioner 844 challenging a proposed rule or unadopted agency statement has 845 the burden of going forward with evidence sufficient to support 846 the petition; amending s. 120.569, F.S.; granting agencies 847 additional time to render final orders in certain circumstances; 848 amending s. 120.57, F.S.; conforming proceedings that oppose 849 agency action based on an invalid or unadopted rule to 850 proceedings used for challenging rules; requiring the agency to 851 issue a notice stating whether the agency will rely on the 852 challenged rule or alleged unadopted rule; authorizing the 853 administrative law judge to make certain findings on the 854 validity of certain alleged unadopted rules; authorizing the 855 administrative law judge to issue a separate final order on 856 certain rules and alleged unadopted rules; prohibiting agencies 857 from rejecting specific conclusions of law; providing for stay 858 of proceedings not involving disputed issues of fact upon timely 859 filing of a rule challenge; providing that the final order 860 terminates the stay; amending s. 120.595, F.S.; requiring that a 861 final order in specified administrative proceedings award all 862 reasonable costs and attorney fees to a prevailing party under 863 certain circumstances; revising the criteria used by an

176873 - h1355-strike.docx

# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 1355 (2014)

Amendment No. 1

administrative law judge to determine whether a party participated in a proceeding for an improper purpose; removing certain exceptions from requirements that attorney fees and costs be rendered against the agency in proceedings in which the petitioner prevails in a rule challenge; requiring service of notice of invalidity to an agency before bringing a rule challenge as a condition precedent to award of attorney fees and costs; authorizing the recovery of reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred by a prevailing party in litigating entitlement to or quantification of underlying attorney fees and costs; removing certain limitations on such attorney fees and costs; removing redundancies; amending s. 120.68, F.S.; providing for appellate review of orders rendered in challenges to specified rules or unadopted rules; amending s. 120.695, F.S.; removing

176873 - h1355-strike.docx