

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/CS/CS/HB 183	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SPONSOR(S):	State Affairs Committee; Government Operations Appropriations Subcommittee; Rulemaking Oversight and Repeal Subcommittee; Adkins	104 Y's	1 N's
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/CS/SB 372	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/CS/HB 183 passed the House on February 24, 2016, and subsequently passed the Senate on March 9, 2016.

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) provides uniform procedures for the exercise of specified administrative authority. The bill amends provisions of the APA to enhance the opportunities for substantially affected parties to challenge rules. These changes include, but are not limited to:

- Revising rulemaking procedures based on petitions to initiate rulemaking alleging an unadopted rule;
- Expanding the listing of information that must be published on the Florida Administrative Register to include rules filed for adoption in the previous seven days and a listing of all rules filed for adoption but awaiting legislative ratification;
- Revising the pleading requirements and burden of going forward with evidence in challenges to proposed and unadopted rules;
- Clarifying which rule validity decisions may be appealed; and
- Requiring agencies to identify and certify all of the rules the violation of which would be a minor violation.

In addition, the bill specifies that administrative challenges to any proposed regulatory permits related to special events are subject to the APA's summary hearing procedures, with certain exceptions.

The bill may have an indeterminate but likely insignificant negative fiscal impact to the state.

The bill was approved by the Governor on March 25, 2016, ch. 2016-116, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2016.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Current Situation

Rulemaking

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA)¹ sets forth a uniform set of procedures that agencies must follow when exercising delegated rulemaking authority. A rule is an agency statement of general applicability which interprets, implements, or prescribes law or policy, including the procedure and practice requirements of an agency.² Rulemaking authority is delegated by the Legislature through statute and authorizes an agency to “adopt, develop, establish, or otherwise create” a rule.³ Agencies do not have discretion whether or not to engage in rulemaking.⁴ To adopt a rule, an agency must have a general grant of authority to implement a specific law through rulemaking.⁵ The grant of rulemaking authority itself need not be detailed. The specific statute being implemented or interpreted through rulemaking must provide specific standards and guidelines to preclude the administrative agency from exercising unbridled discretion in creating policy or applying the law.

Petitions to Initiate Rulemaking

The APA authorizes a substantially interested party to file a petition to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule.⁶ The agency must initiate rulemaking or provide a written explanation for denial of the petition. If the petition is directed to an unadopted rule, the agency must hold a workshop before it may deny the petition.⁷ If, after the workshop, the agency does not initiate rulemaking, the agency is required to publish in the Florida Administrative Register (F.A.R.) a notice explaining why the agency is denying the petition and explaining any changes it will make in the scope or application of the statement that was asserted in the petition to be an unadopted rule.⁸ However, the APA does not require rulemaking before an agency has had sufficient time to acquire the knowledge and experience reasonably necessary, or has otherwise resolved matters sufficiently to address a statement by rulemaking.⁹ The clear implication is that an agency may apply law and establish procedures by statements of general applicability without adopting the statement as a rule until adoption is feasible and practicable.¹⁰

Notice of Rules

Presently, the only notice of adopted rules is the filing with the Department of State (DOS). DOS publishes such rules in the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). A rule requiring ratification as a condition of effectiveness¹¹ is not published in the F.A.C. until ratified. However, as a courtesy, DOS, once each week, lists newly adopted rules in the F.A.R., and includes a cumulative list of rules filed for adoption pending legislative ratification. In addition to F.A.R. publication, many agencies also use web sites and email notification systems to inform constituents of rulemaking proceedings.

Burden of Proof

In general, laws carry a presumption of validity, and as such, those challenging the validity of a law carry the burden of proving its invalidity. The APA retains this presumption of validity by requiring those challenging adopted rules to carry the burden of proving that a rule constitutes an invalid exercise of

¹ Chapter 120, F.S.

² Section 120.52(16), F.S.; *Florida Department of Financial Services v. Capital Collateral Regional Counsel-Middle Region*, 969 So. 2d 527, 530 (Fla. 1st DCA 2007).

³ Section 120.52(17), F.S.

⁴ Section 120.54(1)(a), F.S.

⁵ Section 120.52(8) and 120.536(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 120.54(7)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 120.54(7)(b), F.S.

⁸ Section 120.54(7)(c), F.S.

⁹ Section 120.54(1)(a)1., F.S.

¹⁰ *See* s. 120.52(16), F.S.

¹¹ *See* s. 120.541(3), F.S. (requiring ratification of rules having an economic impact beyond a particular threshold).

delegated authority.¹² However, in the case of proposed rules, the APA places the burden on the agency to demonstrate the validity of the rule as proposed, once the challenger has raised specific objections to the rule's validity.¹³ In addition, a proposed rule may not be filed for adoption until any pending challenge is resolved.¹⁴

In the case of a statement or policy in force that was not adopted as a rule, a challenger must prove that the statement or policy meets the definition of a rule under the APA. If so, and if the statement or policy has not been validly adopted, the agency must prove that rulemaking is not feasible or practicable.¹⁵

Proceedings Involving Rule Challenges

The APA presently applies different procedures when proposed rules, existing rules, and statements defined as rules ("unadopted rules") are challenged by petition, as compared to a challenge to the validity of an existing rule or an unadopted rule when raised defensively in a proceeding initiated as a result of agency action. The APA provides attorney fee awards when a party petitions for invalidation of a rule, proposed rule, or unadopted rule, but not when the same successful legal case is made in defense of an enforcement action or challenging a grant or denial of a permit or license.

The APA does provide that a Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) judge may determine that an agency has attempted to rely on an unadopted rule in proceedings initiated by agency action. However, this is qualified by a provision that an agency may overrule the DOAH determination if clearly erroneous, and if the agency rejects the DOAH determination and is later reversed on appeal, the challenger is awarded attorney fees for the entire proceeding.¹⁶ Additionally, in proceedings initiated by agency action, when a DOAH judge determines that a rule constitutes an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority, the agency has full de novo authority to reject or modify such conclusions of law, provided the final order states with particularity the reasons for rejecting or modifying such determination.¹⁷

In proceedings initiated by a party challenging a rule or unadopted rule, the DOAH judge enters a final order that cannot be overturned by the agency. The only appeal is to the District Court of Appeal.

Summary Hearings

The APA outlines a process by which the parties to an administrative dispute may request an expedited hearing known as a summary hearing. Within 5 business days after DOAH receives a request for hearing, DOAH must issue and serve on all original parties an initial order that assigns the case to a specific administrative law judge (ALJ) and provides general information regarding practice and procedure before DOAH. In addition, the initial order must contain a statement advising the parties that a summary hearing is available upon the agreement of all parties and describing the summary hearing process. Within 15 days after service of the initial order, any party may file a motion for summary hearing. If all original parties agree in writing to the summary proceeding, the hearing must be conducted within 30 days after the agreement.¹⁸

In a summary hearing, time sequences are expedited, discovery is limited, and the motions that may be raised are limited.¹⁹ The ALJ is required to render a decision within 30 days after the conclusion of the final hearing or the filing of the transcript thereof, whichever is later. The ALJ's decision, which is final agency action subject to judicial review, must include findings of fact, conclusions of law, imposition of

¹² Section 120.56(3), F.S. Section 120.52(8), F.S., defines "invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority."

¹³ Section 120.56(2), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 120.54(3)(e)2., F.S.

¹⁵ Section 120.56(4), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 120.57(1)(e)3., F.S.

¹⁷ Section 120.57(1)(k-l), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 120.574(1)(a)-(b), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 120.574, F.S.

a fine or penalty (if applicable), and any other information required by law or rule to be contained in a final order.²⁰

Final Orders

An agency must render a final order in any proceeding within 90 days after the hearing if the agency conducts the hearing, or after the recommended order is submitted to the agency if DOAH conducts the hearing²¹ (except for the rule challenge proceedings described above in which the DOAH judge enters the final order).

Judicial Review

Current law prohibits a party from seeking judicial review of the validity of a rule by appealing its adoption, but authorizes an appeal from a final order in a rule challenge.²²

Minor Violations

The APA directs an agency to issue a "notice of noncompliance" as the first response to a minor violation of a rule.²³ The law provides that a violation 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." Agencies are authorized to designate those rules for which a violation would be a minor violation. An agency's designation of rules under the provision is excluded from challenge under the APA, but may be subject to review and revision by the Governor or Governor and Cabinet.²⁴ An agency under the direction of a cabinet officer has the discretion not to use the "notice of noncompliance" once each licensee is provided a copy of all rules upon issuance of a license, and annually thereafter.

Rules Ombudsman

Section 288.7015, F.S., requires the Governor to appoint a rules ombudsman in the Executive Office of the Governor for considering the impact of agency rules on the state's citizens and businesses. The rules ombudsman must carry out the duties related to rule adoption procedures with respect to small businesses; review state agency rules that adversely or disproportionately impact businesses, particularly those relating to small and minority businesses; and make recommendations on any existing or proposed rules to alleviate unnecessary or disproportionate adverse effects to business. Each state agency must cooperate fully with the rules ombudsman in identifying such rules, and take the necessary steps to waive, modify, or otherwise minimize the adverse effects of any such rules.

Special Event Permits

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board) is responsible for overseeing all lands owned by the state.²⁵ The Board is authorized to issue leases or letters of consent to riparian landowners, special event promoters, and boat show owners to allow the installation of temporary

structures, including docks, moorings, pilings, and access walkways, on sovereign submerged lands solely for the purpose of facilitating boat shows and displays in, or adjacent to, established marinas or government-owned upland property.²⁶ Section 403.8141, F.S., directs the Department of Environmental Protection to issue permits for such special events. The permits must be for a period that runs

²⁰ Section 120.574(f), F.S.

²¹ Section 120.569(1), F.S.

²² Section 120.68(9), F.S.

²³ Section 120.695, F.S. The statute contains the following legislative intent: "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."

²⁴ Section 120.695(2)(c), (d), F.S. The statute provides for final review and revision of these agency designations to be at the discretion of elected constitutional officers.

²⁵ Section 253.03(1), F.S.

²⁶ Section 253.0345(1), F.S.

concurrently with the lease or letter of consent issued by the Board and must allow for the movement of temporary structures within the footprint of the lease area.²⁷

Effect of the Bill

Petition to Initiate Rulemaking

Section 1 amends s. 120.54(7), F.S., to add new rulemaking requirements when an agency initiates rulemaking after a workshop on a petition to initiate rulemaking that alleges an unadopted rule. The provision will require the agency to file its notice of rule development within 30 days of a mandatory hearing on the petition. Unless the agency publishes a notice explaining the reasons it cannot do so, the notice of proposed rule must be filed within 180 days after the notice of rule development. Lastly, unless the agency publishes a statement explaining why rulemaking is not feasible or practicable under s. 120.54(1), F.S., the bill prohibits the agency from relying on the unadopted rule until rulemaking is complete. This limitation mirrors that applicable when an agency loses a formal challenge to an unadopted rule.²⁸

Rulemaking Publication and Notification Requirements

Section 2 amends s. 120.55, F.S., to expand the list of information that must be published on the F.A.R. The bill requires DOS to publish in the F.A.R. a list of rules filed for adoption in the previous seven days and a list of all rules filed for adoption but pending legislative ratification.

The bill also requires those agencies with e-mail alert services that provide regulatory information to interested parties to use such services to notify recipients of each notice required under s. 120.54(2) and (3)(a), F.S., including, but not limited to, notices of rule development, notices of proposed rules, and notices of adoption of rules. The notices must provide Internet links to either the rule page on the Secretary of State's website or an agency website that contains the proposed rule or final rule.

The bill also provides that failure to follow these notice requirements does not give rise to a challenge to the validity of a rule.

Challenges to Rules

Section 3 amends s. 120.56, F.S., relating to petitions challenging the validity of rules, proposed rules, and unadopted rules. The changes clarify the pleading requirements for the petitions. It also clarifies the parties' respective burdens of proof in challenges to proposed rules and unadopted rules.

Disputes

Section 4 amends s. 120.57, F.S., relating to DOAH hearings of agency-initiated actions involving disputed issues of material fact. The bill incorporates many of the rule challenge provisions of s. 120.56, F.S. The changes will treat a challenge to a rule in defending against or attacking an agency action similar to a challenge in an action initiated solely to challenge the rule.

The bill specifies that a petitioner may pursue a separate, collateral rule challenge under s. 120.56, F.S., even if an adequate remedy exists through a hearing involving disputed issues of material fact. The administrative law judge may consolidate the proceedings.

The bill also revises the procedures for raising challenges to the validity of rules and unadopted rules in many proceedings where there is no dispute of material fact, staying the agency's non-DOAH proceeding during a related DOAH challenge to a rule.

Appeals

Section 5 amends s. 120.68, F.S., to improve the structure and make conforming changes based on amendments to s. 120.57, F.S., in the previous section.

²⁷ Section 403.8141, F.S.

²⁸ See, s. 120.56(4)(c) and (e), F.S.

Minor Violations

Section 6 amends s. 120.695, F.S., to direct each agency to timely review 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 no later than June 30, 2017.

Beginning July 1, 2017, each agency will be required to publish all rules of that agency designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation either as a complete list on the agency's Internet webpage or by incorporation of the designations in the agency's disciplinary guidelines adopted as a rule. Each agency must ensure that all investigative and enforcement personnel are knowledgeable of the agencies' designations of these rules. The agency head must certify for each rule filed for adoption whether any part of the rule is designated as one the violation of which would be a minor violation and update the listing on the webpage or disciplinary guidelines.

Special Event Permits

The bill amends s. 403.8141, F.S., to specify that administrative challenges to any proposed regulatory permits related to special events are subject to the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574, F.S., except that the summary proceeding must be conducted within 30 days after a party files a motion for a summary hearing, regardless of whether the parties agree to the summary proceeding, regardless of whether all the parties agree to the summary proceeding.

Effective Date

Section 8 provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The private sector may benefit slightly by the increased incentives for agencies to conform their rules to the law, thereby increasing clarity and certainty in the application of the law.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill has an indeterminate but likely insignificant negative fiscal impact to the state. There is some additional workload on state agencies and a minimal increase in expenditures related to state agencies filing more frequently in the F.A.R., but the impact is likely insignificant and can be absorbed within existing resources.