A bill to be entitled An act relating to administrative procedure; amending s. 57.111, F.S.; increasing the maximum net worth for qualification as a small business party under the Florida Equal Access to Justice Act; increasing the limitation on the amount of attorney's fees and costs that may be awarded under the act; amending s. 120.569, F.S.; revising requirements for pleadings, motions, and other papers filed under ch. 120, F.S.; providing for sanctions, including an award of attorney's fees; amending s. 120.595, F.S.; redefining the term "improper purpose" for purposes of provisions authorizing challenges to agency action; amending s. 373.114, F.S.; providing that water management district orders resulting from certain evidentiary hearings are not subject to the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission's review authority; amending s. 403.412, F.S.; providing that a citizen of this state who is not a substantially affected person may not initiate certain administrative proceedings under the Environmental Protection Act of 1971; amending s. 120.52, F.S.; clarifying which governmental entities are subject to the Administrative Procedure Act; 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 (d) of subsection (3) and paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 57.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 57.111 Civil actions and administrative proceedings initiated by state agencies; attorneys' fees and costs.--
  - (3) As used in this section:
  - (d) The term "small business party" means:
- 1.a. A sole proprietor of an unincorporated business, including a professional practice, whose principal office is in this state, who is domiciled in this state, and whose business or professional practice has, at the time the action is initiated by a state agency, not more than 25 full-time employees or a net worth of not more than \$5\$ million, including both personal and business investments; or
- b. A partnership or corporation, including a professional practice, which has its principal office in this state and has at the time the action is initiated by a state agency not more than 25 full-time employees or a net worth of not more than \$5\$ million; or
- 2. Either small business party as defined in subparagraph 1., without regard to the number of its employees or its net worth, in any action under s. 72.011 or in any administrative proceeding under that section to contest the legality of any assessment of tax imposed for the sale or use of services as provided in chapter 212, or interest thereon, or penalty therefor.

(4)

(d) The court, or the administrative law judge in the case of a proceeding under chapter 120, shall promptly conduct an evidentiary hearing on the application for an award of attorney's fees and shall issue a judgment, or a final order

in the case of an administrative law judge. The final order of an administrative law judge is reviewable in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.68. If the court affirms the award of attorney's fees and costs in whole or in part, it may, in its discretion, award additional attorney's fees and costs for the appeal.

- 1. No award of attorney's fees and costs shall be made in any case in which the state agency was a nominal party.
- 2. No award of attorney's fees and costs for an action initiated by a state agency shall exceed\$50,000\$15,000.

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

120.569 Decisions which affect substantial interests.--

(2)

- (e) 1. Every pleading, written motion, and other paper filed in a proceeding must be signed by at least one attorney or qualified representative of record in the attorney's or qualified representative's individual name, or, if the party is not represented by an attorney or qualified representative, the pleading, written motion, or other paper must be signed by the party. An unsigned paper shall be stricken unless omission of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of the attorney, qualified representative, or party.
- 2. By presenting a pleading, written motion, or other paper, whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating, an attorney, qualified representative, or unrepresented party is certifying that, to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:

- a. The pleading, written motion, or other paper is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
- b. The claims, defenses, and other legal contentions contained in the pleading, written motion, or other paper are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- c. The allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- d. The denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.
- 3. If, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond, the presiding officer determines that subparagraph 2. has been violated, the presiding officer shall impose an appropriate sanction against the person who signed it, the represented party, or both, which must include an order to pay the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including reasonable attorney's fees. However:
- <u>a. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded against a</u> represented party for a violation of sub-subparagraph 2.b.
- b. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded under this paragraph based on a violation of discovery rules, which are subject to sanctions under paragraph (f).
- c. This paragraph does not authorize the award of sanctions against any person who comments on or objects to a

draft permit during an authorized period for public comment or at a public hearing.

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4. Sanctions under this paragraph may be initiated at any time after the initiation of a proceeding either by motion or on the presiding officer's own initiative. A motion shall describe the specific conduct alleged to violate subparagraph 2. The motion shall be served upon the attorney or qualified representative of a party or an unrepresented party against whom such sanctions are sought and shall be filed with the presiding officer. However, such motion shall not be acted upon by the presiding officer or called up for hearing by the movant unless, within 14 days after service of the motion, or such other period as the presiding officer may prescribe, the challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected. A presiding officer's own initiative to impose sanctions may be undertaken only after entering an order describing the specific conduct that appears to violate subparagraph 2. and directing the attorney or qualified representative of a party or the unrepresented party to show cause why subparagraph 2. has not been violated. When imposing sanctions, the presiding officer shall describe the conduct determined to constitute a violation of subparagraph 2. and explain the basis for the sanction imposed. All pleadings, motions, or other papers filed in the proceeding must be signed by the party, the party's attorney, or the party's qualified representative. The signature constitutes a certificate that the person has read the pleading, motion, or other paper and that, based upon reasonable inquiry, it is not interposed for any improper purposes, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay, or for frivolous purpose or needless increase in the cost of

litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in violation of these requirements, the presiding officer shall impose upon the person who signed it, the represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Section 3. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 120.595, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

120.595 Attorney's fees.--

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- (1) CHALLENGES TO AGENCY ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.57(1).--
- In proceedings pursuant to s. 120.57(1), 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 and s. 120.569(2)(e). 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.
  - (e) For the purpose of this subsection:
- 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 increase the cost of <a href="litigation"><u>litigation</u></a>, licensing</a>, 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. 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" be deemed to include any party that has intervened in a previously existing proceeding to support the position of an agency.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 373.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.114 Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission; review of district rules and orders; department review of district rules.--
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission, have the exclusive authority to review any order or rule of a water management district, other than a rule relating to an internal procedure of the district or an order resulting from an evidentiary hearing held pursuant to s.

  120.569 or s. 120.57, to ensure consistency with the provisions and purposes of this chapter. Subsequent to the

legislative ratification of the delineation methodology pursuant to s. 373.421(1), this subsection also shall apply to an order of the department, or a local government exercising delegated authority, pursuant to ss. 373.403-373.443, except an order pertaining to activities or operations subject to conceptual plan approval pursuant to chapter 378 or an order resulting from an evidentiary hearing held pursuant to s. 120.569 or s. 120.57.

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(a) Such review may be initiated by the department or by a party to the proceeding below by filing a request for review with the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission and serving a copy on the department and on any person named in the rule or order within 20 days after adoption of the rule or the rendering of the order. For the purposes of this section, the term "party" means any affected person who submitted oral or written testimony, sworn or unsworn, of a substantive nature which stated with particularity objections to or support for the rule or order that are cognizable within the scope of the provisions and purposes of this chapter, or any person who participated as a party in a proceeding challenging the validity of a rule instituted pursuant to chapter 120. order for the commission to accept a request for review initiated by a party below, with regard to a specific order, four members of the commission must determine on the basis of the record below that the activity authorized by the order would substantially affect natural resources of statewide or regional significance. Review of an order may also be accepted if four members of the commission determine that the order raises issues of policy, statutory interpretation, or rule interpretation that have regional or statewide significance from the standpoint of agency precedent. The party requesting

the commission to review an order must allege with particularity, and the commission must find, that:

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- 1. The order is in conflict with statutory requirements; or
- 2. The order is in conflict with the requirements of a duly adopted rule.
- (b) Review by the Land and Water Adjudicatory
  Commission is appellate in nature and shall be based solely on
  the record below. If there was no evidentiary administrative
  proceeding below, the facts contained in the proposed agency
  action, including any technical staff report, shall be deemed
  undisputed. The matter shall be heard by the commission not
  more than 60 days after receipt of the request for review,
  unless waived by the parties.
- (c) If the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission determines that a rule of a water management district is not consistent with the provisions and purposes of this chapter, it may require the water management district to initiate rulemaking proceedings to amend or repeal the rule. If the commission determines that an order is not consistent with the provisions and purposes of this chapter, the commission may rescind or modify the order or remand the proceeding for further action consistent with the order of the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission only if the commission determines that the activity authorized by the order would substantially affect natural resources of statewide or regional significance. In the case of an order which does not itself substantially affect natural resources of statewide or regional significance, but which raises issues of policy that have regional or statewide significance from the standpoint of agency precedent, the commission may direct the district to

 initiate rulemaking to amend its rules to assure that future actions are consistent with the provisions and purposes of this chapter without modifying the order.

- (d) In a review under this section of a construction permit issued pursuant to a conceptual permit under part IV, which conceptual permit is issued after July 1, 1993, a party to the review may not raise an issue which was or could have been raised in a review of the conceptual permit under this section.
- (e) A request for review under this section shall not be a precondition to the seeking of judicial review pursuant to s. 120.68 or the seeking of an administrative determination of rule validity pursuant to s. 120.56.
- (f) The Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission may adopt rules to set forth its procedures for reviewing an order or rule of a water management district consistent with the provisions of this section.
- (g) For the purpose of this section, it shall be presumed that activity authorized by an order will not affect resources of statewide or regional significance if the proposed activity:
  - 1. Occupies an area less than 10 acres in size, and
- 2. Does not create impervious surfaces greater than 2 acres in size, and
- 3. Is not located within 550 feet of the shoreline of a named body of water designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, and
- 4. Does not adversely affect threatened or endangered species.

This paragraph shall not operate to hold that any activity that exceeds these limits is presumed to affect resources of statewide or regional significance. The determination of whether an activity will substantially affect resources of statewide or regional significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, based upon facts contained in the record below.

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Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 403.412, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.412 Environmental Protection Act.--

(5) In any administrative, licensing, or other proceedings authorized by law for the protection of the air, water, or other natural resources of the state from pollution, impairment, or destruction, the Department of Legal Affairs, a political subdivision or municipality of the state, or a citizen of the state shall have standing to intervene as a party on the filing of a verified pleading asserting that the activity, conduct, or product to be licensed or permitted has or will have the effect of impairing, polluting, or otherwise injuring the air, water, or other natural resources of the state. However, a citizen of this state whose substantial interests have not been determined by agency action may not institute, initiate, petition, or request a proceeding pursuant to s. 120.569 or s. 120.57. This subsection does not limit the ability of a nonprofit corporation or association, organized in whole or in part to promote conservation, to protect the environment or other biological values, or to preserve historical sites to initiate, petition, or request a proceeding pursuant to s. 120.569 or s. 120.57 upon asserting in a verified petition that the activity, conduct, or product to be licensed or permitted has or will have the effect of

impairing, polluting, or otherwise injuring the air, water, or other natural resources of the state. The verified petition must also assert and be subject to subsequent proof, that the corporation or association itself, or a substantial number of its members, have substantial interests that will be affected by the conduct, activity, or product to be licensed or permitted. Such substantial interests include the use and enjoyment of the air, water, or other natural resources of the state that will be affected as a result of the issuance of a license or permit.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.52 Definitions.--As used in this act:

- (1) "Agency" means:
- (b) Each:
- 1. State officer and state department, and each departmental unit described in s. 20.04.
- 2. <u>State</u> authority, including a regional water supply authority.
  - 3. State board.
- 4. <u>State</u> commission, including the Commission on Ethics and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission when acting pursuant to statutory authority derived from the Legislature.
  - 5. Regional planning agency.
- 6. Multicounty special district with a majority of its governing board comprised of nonelected persons.
  - 7. Educational units.
- 8. Entity described in chapters 163, 373, 380, and 582 and s. 186.504.

This definition does not include any legal entity or agency created in whole or in part pursuant to chapter 361, part II, an expressway authority pursuant to chapter 348, any legal or administrative entity created by an interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.01(7), unless any party to such agreement is otherwise an agency as defined in this subsection, or any multicounty special district with a majority of its governing board comprised of elected persons; however, this definition shall include a regional water supply authority. Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.