Bill No. CS/HB 257

Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Spratt offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove everything after the enacting clause
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16	and insert:
17	Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section
18	57.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
19	57.111 Civil actions and administrative proceedings
20	initiated by state agencies; attorneys' fees and costs
21	(4)
22	(d) The court, or the administrative law judge in the
23	case of a proceeding under chapter 120, shall promptly conduct
24	an evidentiary hearing on the application for an award of
25	attorney's fees and shall issue a judgment, or a final order
26	in the case of an administrative law judge. The final order
27	of an administrative law judge is reviewable in accordance
28	with the provisions of s. 120.68. If the court affirms the
29	award of attorney's fees and costs in whole or in part, it
30	may, in its discretion, award additional attorney's fees and
31	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\$.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.--

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- (5) UNIFORM RULES.--
- (b) The uniform rules of procedure adopted by the commission pursuant to this subsection shall include, but $\underline{\text{are}}$ not $\underline{\text{be}}$ limited to:
- 1. Uniform rules for the scheduling of public meetings, hearings, and workshops.
- Uniform rules for use by each state agency that provide procedures for conducting public meetings, hearings, and workshops, and for taking evidence, testimony, and argument at such public meetings, hearings, and workshops, in person and by means of communications media technology. The rules shall provide that all evidence, testimony, and argument presented shall be afforded equal consideration, regardless of the method of communication. If a public meeting, hearing, or workshop is to be conducted by means of communications media technology, or if attendance may be provided by such means, the notice shall so state. The notice for public meetings, hearings, and workshops utilizing communications media technology shall state how persons interested in attending may do so and shall name locations, if any, where communications media technology facilities will be available. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to diminish the right to inspect public records under chapter 119. Limiting points of access to public meetings, hearings, and workshops subject to the

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provisions of s. 286.011 to places not normally open to the 2 public shall be presumed to violate the right of access of the public, and any official action taken under such circumstances 3 is void and of no effect. Other laws relating to public meetings, hearings, and workshops, including penal and remedial provisions, shall apply to public meetings, hearings, and workshops conducted by means of communications media technology, and shall be liberally construed in their application to such public meetings, hearings, and workshops. 10 As used in this subparagraph, "communications media technology" means the electronic transmission of printed 11 12 matter, audio, full-motion video, freeze-frame video, 13 compressed video, and digital video by any method available.

- Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of notice of protests and formal written protests.
- Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of petitions for administrative hearings pursuant to s. 120.569 or s. 120.57. Such rules shall include:
 - The identification of the petitioner. a.
- A statement of When and how the petitioner received notice of the agency's action or proposed action.
- An explanation of How the petitioner's substantial interests are or will be affected by the action or proposed action.
- d. A statement of All material facts disputed by the petitioner or a statement that there are no disputed facts.
- A statement of The ultimate facts alleged, including a statement of the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action.
 - A statement of The specific rules or statutes that

the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action <u>and a statement explaining how</u> the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes.

- g. A statement of The relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the proposed action.
- 5. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing and prompt disposition of petitions for declaratory statements.
- 6. Provision of a method by which each agency head shall provide a description of the agency's organization and general course of its operations.
- 7. Uniform rules establishing procedures for granting or denying petitions for variances and waivers pursuant to s. 120.542.

Section 3. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 120.569, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (o) is added to subsection (2) of that section, 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, including

a motion filed under subparagraph 4., 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 lack of information or belief.

Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to prohibit the amendment of a petition during or after discovery.

3. If, after notice and reasonable opportunity to respond, the presiding officer determines that subparagraph 2. has been violated, the presiding officer may impose an appropriate sanction against the person who signed it, the represented party, or both, 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 reasonable attorney's fees. However:

- a. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded against a represented party for a violation of sub-subparagraph 2.b.
- <u>b. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded under this</u> paragraph based on a violation of discovery rules.
- c. Monetary sanctions imposed shall be limited to what is sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated.
- d. An agency may indemnify its attorney for sanctions imposed on the attorney if the conduct giving rise to the sanction was taken within the scope of employment and the indemnification is in the interest of the agency.
- e. This paragraph does not authorize the award of sanctions for the submission of written comments or objections during an authorized period for public comment or at a public meeting, including, but not limited to, submissions of comments or objections regarding draft permits.
- 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, but shall not be filed with or presented to the presiding officer unless, within 21 days after service of the motion, the challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected. If a party elects to oppose a motion rather than withdrawing or correcting the challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or denial that party

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shall file a copy of the motion and its written objection with
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    the presiding officer within 14 days after service of the
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    motion. After 21 days following service of the motion, the
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    moving party may file the motion if the party against whom
    such sanctions are sought has not filed a copy of the motion
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    and its written objection with the presiding officer within 14
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    days after service of the motion or withdrawn or corrected the
    challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or
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    denial. Upon the filing of the motion and any timely
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    opposition or response, the presiding officer shall
    immediately rule on the matter or set the matter for hearing,
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    if the presiding officer considers a hearing warranted based
    on the filed motion and any objection or response. A presiding
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    officer's own initiative to impose sanctions may be undertaken
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    only after entering an order describing the specific conduct
    that appears to violate subparagraph 2. and directing the
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    attorney or qualified representative of a party or the
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    unrepresented party to show cause why subparagraph 2. has not
    been violated. When imposing sanctions, the presiding officer
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    shall describe the conduct determined to constitute a
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    violation of subparagraph 2. and explain the basis for the
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    sanction imposed. All pleadings, motions, or other papers
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    filed in the proceeding must be signed by the party, the
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   party's attorney, or the party's qualified representative. The
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    signature constitutes a certificate that the person has read
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    the pleading, motion, or other paper and that, based upon
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    reasonable inquiry, it is not interposed for any improper
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   purposes, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay, or
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    for frivolous purpose or needless increase in the cost of
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    litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in
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    violation of these requirements, the presiding officer shall
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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.

(o) On request of any party, the administrative law judge shall enter an initial scheduling order to facilitate the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the proceeding. The initial scheduling order shall establish a discovery period, including a deadline by which all discovery shall be completed, and the date by which the parties shall identify expert witnesses and their opinions. The initial scheduling order also may require the parties to meet and file a joint report by a date certain.

Section 4. Paragraphs (i) and (k) of subsection (1) 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.--
- (i) When, in any proceeding conducted pursuant to this subsection, a dispute of material fact no longer exists, any party may move the administrative law judge to relinquish jurisdiction to the agency. An order relinquishing jurisdiction shall be rendered if the administrative law judge determines from In ruling on such a motion, the administrative law judge may consider the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with supporting and opposing affidavits, if any, that no genuine issue as to any material fact exists. If the administrative law judge enters an order relinquishing jurisdiction, the agency may promptly conduct a proceeding pursuant to

subsection (2), if appropriate, but the parties may not raise any issues of disputed fact that could have been raised before the administrative law judge. An order entered by an administrative law judge relinquishing jurisdiction to the agency based upon a determination that no genuine dispute of material fact exists, need not contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, or a recommended disposition or penalty.

(k) The presiding officer shall complete and submit to the agency and all parties a recommended order consisting of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition or penalty, if applicable, and any other information required by law to be contained in the final order. All proceedings conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be de novo. The agency shall allow each party 15 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended order. An agency shall not grant an exception that does not clearly identify the disputed portion of the recommended order by page number and paragraph, does not identify the legal basis for the exception, or does not include appropriate and specific citations to the record.

Section 5. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (5) of section 120.595, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

120.595 Attorney's fees.--

- (1) CHALLENGES TO AGENCY ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 120.57(1).--
- (c) 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 <u>litigation</u>, 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. 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.

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(5) APPEALS.--When there is an appeal, the court in its discretion may award reasonable 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's fees and reasonable costs to a prevailing appellant for the administrative proceeding and the appellate proceeding. If the court finds that the agency improperly rejected or modified a conclusion of law or an interpretation of an administrative rule over which it does not have substantive jurisdiction, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and reasonable costs of the appeal to the prevailing appellant.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 120.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.60 Licensing.--

(1) Upon receipt of an application for a license, an agency shall examine the application and, within 30 days after such receipt, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or omissions and request any additional information the agency is permitted by law to require. An agency shall not deny a license for failure to correct an error or omission or to supply additional information unless the agency timely notified the applicant within this 30-day period. An application shall be considered complete upon receipt of all requested information and correction of any error or omission

for which the applicant was timely notified or when the time 1 2 for such notification has expired. Every application for a 3 license shall be approved or denied within 90 days after 4 receipt of a completed application unless a shorter period of 5 time for agency action is provided by law. The 90-day time period shall be tolled by the initiation of a proceeding under 6 7 ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Any An application for a license that 8 is not must be approved or denied within the 90-day or shorter 9 time period, within 15 days after the conclusion of a public 10 hearing held on the application, or within 45 days after a 11 recommended order is submitted to the agency and the parties, 12 whichever action and timeframe is latest and applicable, is considered approved unless the recommended order recommends 13 that the agency deny the license. Subject to the satisfactory 14 15 completion of an examination if required as a prerequisite to licensure, any license that is considered approved shall be 16 17 issued and may include such reasonable conditions as are 18 authorized by law later. The agency must approve any 19 application for a license or for an examination required for 20 licensure if the agency has not approved or denied the 21 application within the time periods prescribed by this 22 subsection. Section 7. Subsection (9) of section 120.68, Florida 23 24 Statutes, is amended to read: 120.68 Judicial review.--25 (9) No petition challenging an agency rule as an 26 27 invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority shall be instituted pursuant to this section, except to review an order 28 29 entered pursuant to a proceeding under s. 120.56 or an 30 agency's findings of immediate danger, necessity, and

procedural fairness prerequisite to the adoption of an

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emergency rule pursuant to s. 120.54(4), unless the sole issue
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   presented by the petition is the constitutionality of a rule
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    and there are no disputed issues of fact.
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           Section 8. It is the intent of the Legislature that
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    this act shall not affect the outcome of litigation styled
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    Pinecrest Lakes, Inc. v. Shidel, 795 So. 2d 191 (Fla. 4th DCA
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    2001).
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           Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
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    law.
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    ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
           On page 1, lines 3-19,
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   remove: all of said lines
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    and insert:
           An act relating to administrative procedures;
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           amending s. 57.111, F.S.; increasing the
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           limitation on an award of attorney's fees and
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           costs in an action initiated by a state agency;
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           amending s. 120.54, F.S.; revising the Uniform
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           Rules of Procedure; amending s. 120.569, F.S.;
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           revising requirements for pleadings, motions,
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           and other papers filed under the Administrative
           Procedure Act; providing for sanctions for
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           noncompliance with those requirements;
           requiring administrative law judge to enter
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           scheduling orders under specified
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           circumstances; amending s. 120.57, F.S.;
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           revising provisions relating to motions to
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relinquish jurisdiction; prohibiting agencies 1 2 from granting exceptions to a recommended order 3 under specified circumstances; amending s. 4 120.595, F.S.; redefining the term "improper 5 purpose" for determining an award of attorney's 6 fees; specifying grounds for the award of 7 attorney's fees and costs of an appeal; amending s. 120.60, F.S.; revising provisions 8 9 relating to applications for licenses; amending 10 s. 120.68, F.S.; prescribing exceptions to the prohibition against petitions challenging rules 11 12 as an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority; providing legislative intent; 13 providing an effective date. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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