Florida Senate - 2002

By Senator Pruitt

Ī	27-325-02 See HB
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to administrative procedures;
3	amending s. 57.111, F.S.; increasing the
4	limitation on an award of attorney's fees and
5	costs in an action initiated by a state agency;
6	amending s. 120.54, F.S.; revising the Uniform
7	Rules of Procedure; amending s. 120.569, F.S.;
8	revising requirements for pleadings, motions,
9	and other papers filed under the Administrative
10	Procedure Act; amending s. 120.57, F.S.;
11	revising provisions relating to motions to
12	relinquish jurisdiction; amending s. 120.595,
13	F.S.; redefining the term "improper purpose"
14	for determining an award of attorney's fees;
15	amending s. 120.60, F.S.; revising provisions
16	relating to applications for licenses;
17	providing an effective date.
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19	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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21	Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section
22	57.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
23	57.111 Civil actions and administrative proceedings
24	initiated by state agencies; attorneys' fees and costs
25	(4)
26	(d) The court, or the administrative law judge in the
27	case of a proceeding under chapter 120, shall promptly conduct
28	an evidentiary hearing on the application for an award of
29	attorney's fees and shall issue a judgment, or a final order
30	in the case of an administrative law judge. The final order
31	of an administrative law judge is reviewable in accordance
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with the provisions of s. 120.68. If the court affirms the 1 2 award of attorney's fees and costs in whole or in part, it 3 may, in its discretion, award additional attorney's fees and 4 costs for the appeal. 5 No award of attorney's fees and costs shall be made 1. б in any case in which the state agency was a nominal party. 7 No award of attorney's fees and costs for an action 2. 8 initiated by a state agency shall exceed\$50,000\$15,000. 9 Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 10 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 120.54 Rulemaking.--(5) UNIFORM RULES.--12 13 The uniform rules of procedure adopted by the (b) 14 commission pursuant to this subsection shall include, but are not be limited to: 15 Uniform rules for the scheduling of public 16 1. 17 meetings, hearings, and workshops. Uniform rules for use by each state agency that 18 2. 19 provide procedures for conducting public meetings, hearings, 20 and workshops, and for taking evidence, testimony, and argument at such public meetings, hearings, and workshops, in 21 person and by means of communications media technology. The 22 rules shall provide that all evidence, testimony, and argument 23 24 presented shall be afforded equal consideration, regardless of 25 the method of communication. If a public meeting, hearing, or workshop is to be conducted by means of communications media 26 technology, or if attendance may be provided by such means, 27 28 the notice shall so state. The notice for public meetings, 29 hearings, and workshops utilizing communications media technology shall state how persons interested in attending may 30 31 do so and shall name locations, if any, where communications

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media technology facilities will be available. Nothing in this 1 2 paragraph shall be construed to diminish the right to inspect 3 public records under chapter 119. Limiting points of access to 4 public meetings, hearings, and workshops subject to the 5 provisions of s. 286.011 to places not normally open to the б public shall be presumed to violate the right of access of the 7 public, and any official action taken under such circumstances 8 is void and of no effect. Other laws relating to public meetings, hearings, and workshops, including penal and 9 10 remedial provisions, shall apply to public meetings, hearings, 11 and workshops conducted by means of communications media technology, and shall be liberally construed in their 12 13 application to such public meetings, hearings, and workshops. As used in this subparagraph, "communications media 14 technology" means the electronic transmission of printed 15 matter, audio, full-motion video, freeze-frame video, 16 17 compressed video, and digital video by any method available. 3. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of notice 18 19 of protests and formal written protests. 20 4. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of petitions for administrative hearings pursuant to s. 120.569 21 22 or s. 120.57. Such rules shall require the petition to state 23 with particularity include: 24 a. The identification of the petitioner. 25 A statement of When and how the petitioner received b. notice of the agency's action or proposed action. 26 27 An explanation of How the petitioner's substantial с. 28 interests are or will be affected by the action or proposed 29 action. 30 d. A statement of All material facts disputed by the 31 petitioner or a statement that there are no disputed facts. 3

1 e. A statement of The ultimate facts alleged, 2 including a statement of the specific facts the petitioner 3 contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's 4 proposed action. 5 f. A statement of The specific rules or statutes, б including a reference to the specific section, subsection, 7 paragraph, or subparagraph, as appropriate, which the 8 petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the 9 agency's proposed action. 10 g. A statement of The relief sought by the petitioner, 11 stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the proposed action. 12 13 5. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing and prompt disposition of petitions for declaratory statements. 14 6. Provision of a method by which each agency head 15 shall provide a description of the agency's organization and 16 17 general course of its operations. 7. Uniform rules establishing procedures for granting 18 19 or denying petitions for variances and waivers pursuant to s. 20 120.542. Section 3. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 21 120.569, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (o) is 22 added to subsection (2) of that section, to read: 23 24 120.569 Decisions which affect substantial 25 interests.--(2) 26 27 (e)1. Every pleading, written motion, and other paper 28 filed in a proceeding must be signed by at least one attorney 29 or qualified representative of record in the attorney's or qualified representative's individual name, or, if the party 30 31 is not represented by an attorney or qualified representative, 4

1 the pleading, written motion, or other paper must be signed by the party. An unsigned paper shall be stricken unless omission 2 3 of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of the attorney, qualified representative, or 4 5 party. б 2. By presenting a pleading, written motion, or other 7 paper, whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later 8 advocating, an attorney, qualified representative, or unrepresented party is certifying that, to the best of the 9 person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an 10 11 inquiry reasonable under the circumstances: The pleading, written motion, or other paper is not 12 a. being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or 13 to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of 14 15 litigation; b. The claims, defenses, and other legal contentions 16 contained in the pleading, written motion, or other paper are 17 warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for 18 19 the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law; 20 c. The allegations and other factual contentions have 21 evidentiary support or, if specifically identified, are likely 22 to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for 23 24 further investigation or discovery; and 25 d. The denials of factual contentions are warranted on 26 the evidence or, if specifically identified, are reasonably 27 based on lack of information or belief. 28 3. If, after notice and reasonable opportunity to 29 respond, the presiding officer determines that subparagraph 2. 30 has been violated, the presiding officer may impose an 31 appropriate sanction against the person who signed it, the 5

1 represented party, or both, which may include an order to pay the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses 2 3 incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including reasonable attorney's fees. However: 4 5 Monetary sanctions may not be awarded against a a. represented party for a violation of sub-subparagraph 2.b. б Monetary sanctions may not be awarded under this 7 b. 8 paragraph based on a violation of discovery rules. 9 c. This paragraph does not authorize the award of 10 sanctions against any person who comments on or objects to a 11 draft permit during an authorized period for public comment or 12 at a public hearing. 4. Sanctions under this paragraph may be initiated at 13 any time after the initiation of a proceeding either by motion 14 or on the presiding officer's own initiative. A motion shall 15 describe the specific conduct alleged to violate subparagraph 16 17 2. The motion shall be served upon the attorney or qualified representative of a party or an unrepresented party against 18 19 whom such sanctions are sought and shall be filed with the presiding officer. However, such motion shall not be acted 20 upon by the presiding officer or called up for hearing by the 21 movant unless, within 14 days after service of the motion or 22 such other period as the presiding officer may prescribe, the 23 challenged paper, claim, defense, contention, allegation, or 24 25 denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected. A presiding officer's own initiative to impose sanctions may be 26 27 undertaken only after entering an order describing the specific conduct that appears to violate subparagraph 2. and 28 29 directing the attorney or qualified representative of a party 30 or the unrepresented party to show cause why subparagraph 2. has not been violated. When imposing sanctions, the presiding 31

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1 officer shall describe the conduct determined to constitute a violation of subparagraph 2. and explain the basis for the 2 3 sanction imposed. All pleadings, motions, or other papers filed in the proceeding must be signed by the party, the 4 5 party's attorney, or the party's qualified representative. The signature constitutes a certificate that the person has read б 7 the pleading, motion, or other paper and that, based upon 8 reasonable inquiry, it is not interposed for any improper 9 purposes, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay, or 10 for frivolous purpose or needless increase in the cost of 11 litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in violation of these requirements, the presiding officer shall 12 impose upon the person who signed it, the represented party, 13 14 or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order 15 to pay the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, 16 17 motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney's fee. (o) On request of any party, the administrative law 18 19 judge shall enter an initial scheduling order to facilitate the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the 20 21 proceeding. The initial scheduling order shall establish a discovery period, including a deadline by which all discovery 22 shall be completed, and the date by which the parties shall 23 identify expert witnesses and their opinions. The initial 24 25 scheduling order also may require the parties to meet and file a joint report by a date certain. 26 27 Section 4. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 120.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 28 29 120.57 Additional procedures for particular cases.--30 (1) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO HEARINGS 31 INVOLVING DISPUTED ISSUES OF MATERIAL FACT.--7

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1 (i) When, in any proceeding conducted pursuant to this 2 subsection, a dispute of material fact no longer exists, any 3 party may move the administrative law judge to relinquish 4 jurisdiction to the agency. An order relinquishing 5 jurisdiction shall be rendered if the administrative law judge б determines from In ruling on such a motion, the administrative 7 law judge may consider the pleadings, depositions, answers to 8 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with supporting and opposing affidavits, if any, that no genuine 9 10 issue as to any material fact exists. If the administrative 11 law judge enters an order relinquishing jurisdiction, the agency may promptly conduct a proceeding pursuant to 12 subsection (2), if appropriate, but the parties may not raise 13 any issues of disputed fact that could have been raised before 14 the administrative law judge. An order entered by an 15 administrative law judge relinquishing jurisdiction to the 16 17 agency based upon a determination that no genuine dispute of 18 material fact exists, need not contain findings of fact, 19 conclusions of law, or a recommended disposition or penalty. 20 Section 5. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) of 21 section 120.595, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 22 120.595 Attorney's fees.--(1) CHALLENGES TO AGENCY ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 23 24 120.57(1).--25 (c) In proceedings pursuant to s. 120.57(1), and upon motion, the administrative law judge shall determine whether 26 27 any party participated in the proceeding for an improper 28 purpose as defined by this subsection $\frac{120.569(2)(e)}{e}$. In 29 making such determination, the administrative law judge shall 30 consider whether the nonprevailing adverse party has 31 participated in two or more other such proceedings involving 8

1 the same prevailing party and the same project as an adverse 2 party and in which such two or more proceedings the 3 nonprevailing adverse party did not establish either the factual or legal merits of its position, and shall consider 4 5 whether the factual or legal position asserted in the instant б proceeding would have been cognizable in the previous 7 proceedings. In such event, it shall be rebuttably presumed 8 that the nonprevailing adverse party participated in the 9 pending proceeding for an improper purpose. 10 (e) For the purpose of this subsection: 11 1. "Improper purpose" means participation in a proceeding pursuant to s. 120.57(1) primarily to harass or to 12 13 cause unnecessary delay or for frivolous purpose or to needlessly increase the cost of litigation, licensing, or 14 securing the approval of an activity. 15 2. "Costs" has the same meaning as the costs allowed 16 17 in civil actions in this state as provided in chapter 57. 18 3. "Nonprevailing adverse party" means a party that 19 has failed to have substantially changed the outcome of the 20 proposed or final agency action which is the subject of a 21 proceeding. In the event that a proceeding results in any substantial modification or condition intended to resolve the 22 matters raised in a party's petition, it shall be determined 23 24 that the party having raised the issue addressed is not a 25 nonprevailing adverse party. The recommended order shall state whether the change is substantial for purposes of this 26 27 subsection. In no event shall the term "nonprevailing party" 28 or "prevailing party" be deemed to include any party that has 29 intervened in a previously existing proceeding to support the position of an agency. 30 31

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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 4 5 agency shall examine the application and, within 30 days after б such receipt, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or 7 omissions and request any additional information the agency is 8 permitted by law to require. An agency shall not deny a license for failure to correct an error or omission or to 9 10 supply additional information unless the agency timely 11 notified the applicant within this 30-day period. An application shall be considered complete upon receipt of all 12 requested information and correction of any error or omission 13 for which the applicant was timely notified or when the time 14 for such notification has expired. Every application for a 15 license shall be approved or denied within 90 days after 16 17 receipt of a completed application unless a shorter period of time for agency action is provided by law. The 90-day time 18 19 period shall be tolled by the initiation of a proceeding under 20 ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Any An application for a license that 21 is not must be approved or denied within the 90-day or shorter time period, within 15 days after the conclusion of a public 22 hearing held on the application, or within 45 days after the $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 24 recommended order is submitted to the agency and the parties, 25 whichever is latest, is considered approved. The license shall be issued subject to the satisfactory completion of any 26 27 examination required as a prerequisite to licensure later. The 28 agency must approve any application for a license or for an 29 examination required for licensure if the agency has not 30 approved or denied the application within the time periods 31 prescribed by this subsection.

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Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY б Revises provisions of law governing administrative procedures to: 1. Increase the limitation on an award of attorney's fees and costs in an action initiated by a state agency to \$50,000. 2. Revise the Uniform Rules of Procedure. 3. Revise requirements for pleadings, motions, and other papers filed under the Administrative Procedure Act. 4. Revise provisions relating to motions to relinquish jurisdiction.
5. Redefine the term "improper purpose" for determining an award of attorney's fees.
6. Revise provisions relating to applications for lineared. licenses.

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

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