

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Commerce Committee

BILL: CS/SB 1844

INTRODUCER: Commerce Committee and Senator Bennett

SUBJECT: Rulemaking

DATE: April 7, 2010 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Pugh	Cooper	CM	Fav/CS
2.			GO	
3.			WPSC	
4.			RC	
5.				
6.				

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... Statement of Substantial Changes

B. AMENDMENTS..... Technical amendments were recommended

Amendments were recommended

Significant amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

Florida’s Administrative Procedures Act (APA), ch. 120, F.S., requires each state agency, before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, to consider the impact of that action on small businesses, small counties, and small cities, as defined in law. Concurrent with the creation of the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council (SBRAC) in 2008, ch. 120, F.S., was amended throughout to give the SBRAC opportunities to review proposed rules and offer lower-cost regulatory alternatives. However, it is reported that the volume of Florida rules proposed or modified each year, the technical nature of many rules, and the complexity of the administrative process have posed challenges to SBRAC, with its volunteer board and a small staff.

CS/SB 1844 makes a number of changes to ch. 120, F.S., to:

- Require agencies to prepare statements of regulatory costs (SERCs) and economic analyses of certain proposed rules, amended rules, and rule repeals;
- Stay the implementation of rules that trigger economic-development thresholds until the Legislature has had an opportunity to review them; and
- Give substantially affected persons more time to review rules and submit lower-cost regulatory alternatives to the agencies.

CS/SB 1844 substantially amends ss. 120.54 and 120.541, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Administrative Procedure Act¹

Under the State of Florida's governance system, the Legislature enacts laws with specific requirements, penalties, or benefits, as applicable, and directs state agencies to enter into rulemaking to implement the laws without expanding them. Florida's Administrative Procedures Act (APA) in ch. 120, F.S., governs the rulemaking development, adoption, and challenge process.

Analysis of regulatory costs

As part of the administrative process, agencies may develop a statement of estimated regulatory costs (SERC) for its rules that must include:²

- A good-faith estimate of the number of individuals and entities likely to be required to comply with the rule, together with a general description of the types of individuals likely to be affected by the rule;
- A good-faith estimate of the cost to the agency, and to any other state and local government entities, of implementing and enforcing the proposed rule, and any anticipated effect on state or local revenues;
- A good-faith estimate of the transactional costs likely to be incurred by individuals and entities, including local government entities, required to comply with the requirements of the rule;
- An analysis of the impact on small businesses, small counties, and small cities;
- Additional information that the agency determines may be useful; and
- If applicable, a description of any good-faith written proposal submitted for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule that substantially accomplishes the objective of the law being implemented, and the agency's response to the alternative.

An agency is encouraged to prepare a SERC prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule other than an emergency rule. A SERC affecting small businesses, however, must be prepared by an agency and must not be limited to only those proposed rules that have an adverse impact on small business, but be done on any rule that affects a small business.

Any substantially affected person,³ or SBRAC,⁴ may submit a written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative. Once submitted, an agency is required to prepare a SERC or revise an existing one. The agency must adopt the alternative or give reasons for rejecting it. The agency's failure to prepare or revise a SERC is considered a material failure to follow rulemaking procedures.

Chapter 120, F.S., includes a number of deadlines⁵ for agency publication of proposed rules, or modifications to or repeal of rules; for filing a lower cost regulatory alternative; and for filing a

¹ Codified in chapter 120, F.S.

² Section 120.541(2), F.S.

³ Section 120.541(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 120.54(3)(b)2.b.II, F.S.

⁵ Section 120.541(1)(c), F.S.

challenge to a proposed rule or agency action based on the imposition of regulatory costs to the substantially affected person, small business, or local government.

Rules Relating to Small Business

Pursuant to s. 288.703(1), F.S., “small business” means any independently owned and operated business enterprise that employs 200 or fewer permanent full-time employees and that, together with its affiliates, has a net worth of not more than \$5 million or any firm based in Florida with a Small Business Administration 8(a) certification. For sole proprietorships, the \$5 million net worth requirement includes both personal and business investments.

However, for purposes of the APA, an agency may define a “small business” as having more than 200 employees if that is necessary to more fully evaluate whether a rule has broad discriminatory impacts on certain industries.

Each agency, before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, is required to consider the impact of the rule on a small business and a SERC must be prepared. Under the current law:

- An agency is required to provide the SBRAC and the Governor’s Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development with notice of a proposed rule that affects small businesses 28 days prior to its adoption.
- SBRAC has 21 days after it receives notice of a rule in which to review the impact of that rule on small businesses and offer alternatives to lessen the identified impact.
- If SBRAC offers a small-business alternative, the time limit for adopting the rule is extended 21 days, within which time the agency must consider the alternative, revise its statement of estimated regulatory costs as necessary, and accept or reject the alternative.
- If an agency does not adopt the SBRAC alternative, it must, prior to rule adoption or amendment, file a detailed written statement with JAPC and SBRAC explaining the reasons for failure to adopt the alternatives.⁶
- SBRAC may request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to direct OPPAGA to determine whether the rejected alternatives reduce the impact on small businesses and still meet the stated objectives of the proposed rule.
- Within 60 days after the presiding officers request OPPAGA to evaluate these issues, OPPAGA must report its findings to JAPC. It also must submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- JAPC formally reports OPPAGA’s findings to the agency, which must respond in writing to JAPC why it still does not want to adopt the SBRAC alternatives.

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee⁷

Within the APA, the responsibility of the Legislature’s Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC) is delineated. As a check on legislatively created authority, JAPC examines every proposed rule, unless exempted by law, and may examine existing rules to make certain determinations. Each proposed rule, rule modification, or rule repeal is evaluated by JAPC using the following guidelines:

- Is the rule an invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority;

⁶ Section 120.54(3)(b), F.S.

⁷ Section 120.545, F.S.

- Has the statutory authority for the rule been repealed;
- Is it in proper form, was proper notice given and was it adequate for the purpose and effect of the rule;
- Is it consistent with expressed legislative intent;
- Is it a reasonable implementation of the law as it affects persons impacted;
- Is it necessary to implement the law cited;
- Could regulatory costs on the regulated persons, county, or city impacted by the rule be reduced by adoption of a less costly alternative;
- Could the rule be made less complex or more easily understandable by the general public;
- Does the rule require an additional appropriations; and
- If an emergency rule, is the emergency status justified.⁸

If after review of a proposed rule and any information required from an agency, JAPC objects to the rule, it has 5 days to certify the objection to the agency along with its detailed concerns. JAPC also notifies the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of its concerns.⁹

Within 30 to 45 days of receipt of the objection, an agency, depending upon its structure, must do the following:

- If the rule is not in effect, it must notice modifications of the rule that address JAPC's concerns or withdrawal of the rule, or notify JAPC that it refuses to do either.
- If the rule is in effect, it must notice to amend the rule to address JAPC's concerns or to repeal the rule, or to notify JAPC that it refuses to do either.
- If the objection is with the SERC, the agency must prepare a corrected SERC, notice it, and send a copy to JAPC, or notify JAPC that it will not comply.¹⁰

If an agency refuses to respond within timeframes required for a proposed rule, the rule is considered withdrawn. Any other lack of response is considered a refusal to take action by the agency.¹¹

If JAPC objects to a rule, or portion of a rule, and the agency does not begin administrative action consistent with the objection within 60 days after objection or fails to proceed in good faith to complete the action, JAPC makes recommendations for changes in the law, if determined necessary. Those recommendations for change, if any, are presented as legislation to come before the Senate or House of Representatives for consideration just as are other issues.¹²

An agency is notified of JAPC's vote to introduce legislation. JAPC may request the agency to temporarily suspend the rule or its adoption, pending consideration of proposed legislation during the next regular session of the Legislature.¹³ An agency has up to 45 days to respond to

⁸ See s. 120.545(1), F.S.

⁹ See s. 120.545(2), F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 120.545(3)(c), F.S.

¹¹ See s. 120.545(4), (5), and (6), F.S.

¹² See s. 120.545(8), F.S.

¹³ See s. 120.545(8)(b)1., F.S.

JAPC's request to suspend the rule or its adoption. Failure of the agency to respond is considered a refusal to act. Nothing prevents an agency from refusing to take action as requested by JAPC.¹⁴

If legislation addressing the objections fails to become law, the temporary rule suspensions by an agency expire.¹⁵

Small Business Regulatory Advisory Council (SBRAC)¹⁶

Created in 2008, SBRAC is an advisory body comprised of 9 private citizens who are current or former small-business owners. Its primary responsibilities are:

- Advocate for small businesses in Florida;
- Evaluate agency rules for their impact on small businesses and offer alternatives that accomplish the same goals with less adverse impacts on small businesses;
- Participate in the Agency Sunset Review process in s. 11.905, F.S.; and
- Develop a "Small Business Friendliness and Development Scorecard" that rates state agency rules.

SBRAC has nine members, three each appointed by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is housed administratively within the Florida Small Business Development Center Network, based in Pensacola.

According to information compiled by SBRAC and presented before legislative committees earlier this year:¹⁷

- Since January 2009, when SBRAC began meeting, more than 1,200 proposed or modified rules have been published in the Florida Administrative Weekly;
- SBRAC has formally reviewed and discussed 130 sets of rules;
- SBRAC has formally requested agencies to adopt lower-cost regulatory alternatives to 17 proposed rules; and
- Agencies have declined SBRAC's recommended alternatives on 11 rules.

In those legislative presentations, SBRAC has expressed three issues of concern:¹⁸

- Not all state agencies are aware of SBRAC's responsibilities or the requirement that agencies must prepare SERCs, using current and relevant economic data, for proposed rules that adversely impact small businesses;
- The 21-day rule review period SBRAC operates under to review rules; and the
- Need for state appropriations to SBRAC for staffing, travel, and other operational expenses so that it can meet its statutory responsibilities.

The SBRAC and the Office of the Small Business Advocate were created to represent Florida's small-business community. According to information reported by SBRAC in 2009:¹⁹

¹⁴ Section 120.545(8)(b)2., F.S.

¹⁵ Section 120.545(8)(d), F.S.

¹⁶ Created by passage of ch. 2008-149, L.O.F. (See s. 288.7001, F.S.) More information is available at the website, <http://floridasbrac.org>.

¹⁷ PowerPoint presentation available at <http://www.floridaosba.org/GenDocs/012010/Attkisson%20Presentation%20012010.pdf>.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Information available at <http://floridaosba.org/GenDocs/102009/101609%20Issues%20%20Recommendations.pdf>.

- More than 99 percent of Florida’s businesses – or 1.94 million enterprises – are small businesses.
- Of that number, 1.52 million are self-employed individuals and 426,073 are businesses that employ fewer than 500 workers.
- Florida has an estimated 4,356 businesses with more than 500 employees.
- Small employers created nearly 60 percent of all net new jobs in Florida.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes

CS/SB 1844 makes a number of significant changes to ch. 120, F.S., related to when agencies must prepare SERCs; what information those SERCs must evaluate; the Legislature’s role in reviewing and acting on proposed rules that impact economic-development issues; and how much time persons substantially affected by a rule have to review it and to submit an alternative.

Section 1: Amends s. 120.54, F.S., to require agencies to prepare SERCs on any proposed rule that either has an adverse impact (rather than any impact, as in current law) on small business or may have an adverse economic impact in excess of \$200,000 on the private-sector in Florida. Although undefined, “private-sector” can be construed to mean any Florida business enterprise, so the number of agency rules for which SERCs will be required will increase.

Section 2: Amends s. 120.541, F.S., to make a number of changes, such as extending certain deadlines, establishing thresholds for SERC review, and involving the Legislature in reviewing and acting on proposed rules. It deletes or rearranges existing provisions related to when a rule may be declared invalid to reflect the changes to this section of law.

First, if a substantially affected person submits a written, good-faith lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule, then the current 90-day window for the agency to file for formal adoption of that rule is extended an additional 90 days, replacing the current 21-day extension. This should give the agency more time to evaluate the alternative, either revise its SERC or fully develop its position on why it prefers its proposed rule, or begin efforts to revise the proposed rule. While substantially affected parties also would have more time to work with agencies to revise proposed rules, it is unclear whether SBRAC also would be given more time to work with agencies on rules that impact small businesses.

The new language in s. 120.54, F.S., (in **Section 1** of the CS) is repeated in this section. Additionally, an agency would be required to revise its SERC if any further change to the proposed rule increases regulatory costs. At least 45 days before filing a proposed rule for final adoption, an agency must provide a copy of its revised SERC to the person who submitted the lower cost regulatory alternative and provide notice on its website that the document is available to the public.

An agency that fails to prepare or revise a SERC pursuant to these new conditions has committed a material failure to follow the state’s rulemaking procedures. However, this does not mean that the proposed rule that should have been the subject of the new or revised SERC is automatically declared invalid, unless:

- The issue is raised in an administrative proceeding within 1 year after the rule's effective date, and
- The agency's failure to prepare or revise a SERC materially affects the substantial interests of the person challenging the agency.

Additionally, any rule that is challenged by a substantially affected person because it is an "invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority"²⁰ imposing regulatory costs on a regulated person, city, or county that could be reduced by a lower cost alternative, may not be automatically declared invalid unless:

- The issue is raised in an administrative proceeding within 1 year after the rule's effective date;
- The challenge is to the agency's rejection of a lower-cost regulatory alternative pursuant to s.120.541(1)(a), F.S.,²¹ or under s. 120.54(3)(b)2.b., F.S., related to notification to SBRAC and the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development that the proposed rule impacts small businesses; and
- The substantial interests of the person challenging the agency on its proposed rule are materially affected by the rejection of the lower cost alternative.

As amended, s. 120.541, F.S., also requires SERCs to include an economic analysis of whether the proposed rule directly or indirectly:

- Is likely to have an adverse impact in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate on:
 - Economic growth;
 - Private-sector job creation or employment;
 - Business competitiveness;
 - Private-sector investment;
 - Productivity;
 - Innovation; or
 - The ability of persons doing business in Florida to compete with out-of-state businesses or domestic markets.
- Expands the growth of state government, which was not expressly recognized in the enabling statute passed by the Legislature; or
- Increases regulatory costs, including any cost incurred to comply with proposed regulations, to small businesses by \$1 million or more in the aggregate.

Finally, s. 120.541, F.S., is amended to require that any proposed rule, which has an impact or regulatory costs in excess of the criteria listed above, may not go into effect until it is submitted to the Legislature for review at its next regularly scheduled legislative session.

The Legislature may reject, modify, or take no action on the proposed rule; but if it takes no action, then the rule shall take effect upon adjournment of the Legislature.

Exempt from the new economic analysis component of the SERC are emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), F.S., or the adoption of federal standards pursuant to s. 120.54(6), F.S.

Section 3 provides this act takes effect upon becoming law.

²⁰ Section 120.52(8)(f), F.S.

²¹ As revised in this legislation, CS/SB 1844.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Indeterminate, but potentially significant to state agencies that would be required to prepare or revise SERCs for potentially a substantial number of rules, depending on how the term “private sector” is eventually defined. It also may make agency rulemaking more expensive, by requiring economic analysis of certain types of rules for which many agencies may not have staff expertise.

Delaying implementation of rules, either because of the 90-day extension for rules where a lower-cost regulatory alternative has been submitted, or because the Legislature must have the opportunity to review it, also could have fiscal impacts on agency budgets and operations.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

CS/SB 1844 may have two general areas of technical deficiencies. One is the lack of definitions of the terms “private sector” and “adverse.”

The other is the possibility that overlapping or contradictory deadlines have been created for some of the SERC-related activities in the legislation, when compared to other deadlines in the rest of ch. 120, F.S.

For example, s. 120.54(3)(b)2.b., F.S., has a number of deadlines specifically relevant for SBRAC and its responsibilities related to working with agencies on their rulemaking, filing lower cost regulatory alternatives, and asking the Legislature for assistance from OPPAGA to evaluate an agency-rejected alternative. It is unclear how these current time-frames for SBRAC action mesh with those for “substantially affected persons,” or whether SBRAC can take advantage of the additional 90 days until a proposed rule can be filed for final adoption if it submits a lower cost regulatory alternative.

Also, it is unclear what impact the time delays created in the CS will have on the administrative hearing process for rule challenges that aren’t related to SERC deficiencies or the triggering of economic-development thresholds.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by the Commerce Committee on April 7, 2010:

- Expands the provisions relating to required Statement of Regulatory Costs (SERCs) from rules affecting small businesses to include any rule with an adverse economic impact of over \$200,000 on the private sector in Florida;
- Omits the proposed requirement that agencies retain an independent entity to conduct the economic analysis to determine the impact of the proposed rule, and that the analysis be verified by the Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research;
- Includes additional impact issues to be evaluated in the economic analysis; and
- Exempts rules adopting federal standards from the required economic analysis portion of the SERC.

B. Amendments:

None.