

### M/3 AM - ASAP State of Misconsin AM. 2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

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LRB-3426/P2 RPN:wlj:psy

PRELIMINARY DRAFT NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

(regen)

AN ACT to repeal 19.52 (4), 227.45 (7) (a) to (d), 227.46 (2), 227.46 (2m), 227.46 (3) and 227.46 (4); to renumber and amend 227.45 (7) (intro.); to amend 19.52 (3), 30.02 (3), 196.24 (3), 227.14 (2) (a), 227.19 (2), 227.19 (3) (intro.), 227.19 (3) (a), 227.19 (3) (b), 227.46 (1) (intro.), 227.46 (1) (h), 227.46 (6), 227.47 (1), 227.485 (5), 227.53 (1) (a) 3., 289.27 (5), 448.02 (3) (b) and 448.675 (1) (b); and to create 227.135 (1) (e) and (f), 227.137, 227.138, 227.14 (2) (a) 3., 227.14 (2) (a) 4., 227.14 (2) (a) 5., 227.14 (4) (b) 3., 227.185, 227.19 (3) (am), 227.19 (3) (cm), 227.40 (4) (am), 227.43 (1g), 227.44 (2) (d), 227.445, 227.483 and 227.57 (11) of the statutes; relating to: administrative rules, guidelines, policies, and hearings.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a later version.

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For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

## The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** 19.52 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

19.52 (3) Chapters 901 to 911 apply to the admission of evidence at the hearing.

The board hearing examiner shall not find a violation of this subchapter or subch.

III of ch. 13 except upon clear and convincing evidence admitted at the hearing.

**Section 2.** 19.52 (4) of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 3.** 30.02 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

determination under s. 236.16 (3) (d), the department shall either schedule a public hearing to be held within 60 days after receipt of the application or request or provide notice stating that it will proceed on the application or request without a public hearing if, within 30 days after the publication of the notice, no substantive written objection to issuance of the permit is received or no request for a hearing concerning the determination under s. 236.16 (3) (d) is received from a person who may be aggrieved by issuance of the permit or determination. The notice shall be provided to the clerk of each municipality in which the project is located and to any other person required by law to receive notice. The department may provide notice to other persons as it deems appropriate who may be aggrieved by the issuance of the permit or determination. The department shall provide a copy of the notice to the applicant, who shall publish it as a class 1 notice under ch. 985 in a newspaper designated by the department that is likely to give notice in the area affected. The applicant shall file proof of publication with the department.

**SECTION 4.** 196.24 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

196.24 (3) The commission may conduct any number of investigations contemporaneously through different agents, and may delegate to any agent the authority to take testimony bearing upon any investigation or at any hearing. The decision of the commission shall comply with s. 227.46 and shall be based upon its records and upon the evidence before it, except that, notwithstanding s. 227.46 (4), a decision maker may hear a case or read or review the record of a case if the record includes a synopsis or summary of the testimony and other evidence presented at the hearing that is prepared by the commission staff. Parties shall have an opportunity to demonstrate to a decision maker that a synopsis or summary prepared under this subsection is not sufficiently complete or accurate to fairly reflect the relevant and material testimony or other evidence presented at a hearing.

**SECTION 5.** 227.135 (1) (e) and (f) of the statutes are created to read:

227.135 (1) (e) A summary of any existing or anticipated federal program that is intended to address the activities to be regulated by the rule and an analysis of the need for the rule if a federal program exists.

(f) An assessment of whether the rule is inconsistent, duplicative, or more stringent than the regulations under any federal program summarized in par. (e).

**Section 6.** 227.137 of the statutes is created to read:

227.137 Economic impact reports of guidelines, policies, and rules. (1) After an agency publishes a statement of the scope of a proposed rule under s. 227.135, and before the agency submits the proposed rule to the legislative council for review under s. 227.15, a municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest in the proposed rule may petition the agency to prepare an economic impact report of the

- proposed rule. If the agency determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed rule, the agency shall prepare an economic impact report before submitting the proposed rule to the legislative council under s. 227.15.
- (2) A municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons affected by an existing or proposed agency guideline or policy, including agency comments and policies in response to federal regulations, may petition the agency to prepare an economic impact report for that existing or proposed agency guideline or policy. If the agency determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed or existing guideline or policy, the agency shall prepare an economic impact report.
- (3) An economic impact report shall contain information on the effect of the proposed rule or existing or proposed guideline or policy on specific businesses, business sectors, and the state's economy. When preparing the report, the agency shall solicit information and advice from the department of commerce and governmental units, associations, businesses, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule or existing or proposed guideline or policy. The agency may request information that is reasonably necessary for the preparation of an economic impact report from other state agencies, governmental units, associations, businesses, and individuals, but no one is required to respond to that request. The economic impact report shall include all of the following:
- (a) An analysis and quantification of the problem, including any risks to public health or the environment, that the guideline, policy, or rule is intending to address.
- (b) An analysis and quantification of the economic impact of the guideline, policy, or rule, including direct, indirect, and consequential costs reasonably

- expected to be incurred by the state, governmental units, associations, businesses, and affected individuals.
  - (c) An analysis of the guideline's, policy's, or rule's impact on the state's economy, including how the guideline, policy, or rule affects the state's economic development policies.
  - (d) An analysis of benefits of the guideline, policy, or rule, including how the guideline, policy, or rule reduces the risks and addresses the problems that the guideline, policy, or rule is intended to address.
  - (e) An analysis that compares the benefits to the costs of the guideline, policy, or rule.
  - (f) An analysis of existing or anticipated federal programs that are intended to address the risks and problems the agency is intending to address with the guideline, policy, or rule, including a determination of whether the guideline, policy, or rule and related administrative requirements are consistent with and not duplicative of those existing or anticipated federal programs.
  - (g) An analysis of regulatory alternatives to the guideline, policy, or rule, including the alternative of no regulation, and a determination of whether the guideline, policy, or rule addresses the identified risks and problems the agency is intending to address in the most cost-efficient manner.
  - (h) A comparison of the costs of the guideline, policy, or rule borne by Wisconsin businesses to costs borne by similar businesses located in Indiana, Missouri, and adjacent states.
  - (4) The agency shall submit the economic impact report to the legislative council staff, to the department of administration, and to the petitioner.

L	(5)	This section	does	not	apply	to	emergency	rules	${\bf promulgated}$	under	s.
2	227.24.										

**Section 7.** 227.138 of the statutes is created to read:

## 227.138 Department of administration review of proposed rules. (1) In this section:

- (a) "Department" means the department of administration.
- (b) "Economic impact report" means a report prepared under s. 227.137.
- (c) "Guideline or policy" includes any agency comments or policies in response to federal regulations.
- (2) If the department receives an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (4) regarding a proposed rule, the department shall review the proposed rule and issue a report. A municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest in a proposed rule may petition the department to review the proposed rule. If the department determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed rule, the department shall review the proposed rule and issue a report. The department shall notify the agency that a report will be prepared and that the agency shall not submit a proposed rule to the legislative council for review under s. 227.15 (1) until the agency receives a copy of the department's report. The report shall include all of the following findings:
- (a) If an economic impact report was prepared as required under s. 227.137 (1), that the report and the analysis required under s. 227.137 (3) are supported by related documentation contained in the economic impact report.
- (b) That the agency has clear statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rule.

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(c) That the proposed rule, including any administrative requirements, is consistent with and not duplicative of other state rules or federal regulations.

- (d) That the proposed rule is consistent with the governor's positions and priorities, including those related to conomic development.
- (e) That the agency used data in developing the proposed rule that is complete, accurate, and derived from accepted scientific methodologies.
- Before issuing a report under sub. (2), the department may return a proposed rule to the agency for further consideration and revision with a written explanation of why the proposed rule is returned. If the agency head disagrees with the department's reasons for returning the proposed rule, the agency head shall so notify the department in writing. The department secretary shall approve the proposed rule when the agency has adequately addressed the issues raised during the department's review of the rule. The department shall submit a statement to the governor indicating the department's approval of the proposed rule, the correspondence between the agency and the department related to the proposed rule, and a copy of its report regarding the proposed rule.
- (4) If the department receives an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (4) regarding a proposed or existing guideline or policy, the department shall review the guideline or policy and issue a report. A municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest in a proposed or existing guideline or policy may petition the department to review the guideline or policy. If the department determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the guideline or policy, the department shall review the guideline or policy and issue a report. The department shall notify the agency that

1	a report will be prepared. The report shall include findings consistent with those
2	under sub. (2) and include the following findings:
3	(a) If an economic impact report was prepared as required under s. 227.137 (4)
4	that the report and the analysis required under s. 227.137 (3) are supported by
5	related documentation contained in the economic impact report.
6	(b) That the guideline or policy is consistent with and does not exceed the
7	agency's statutory authority.
8	(c) That the guideline or policy is consistent with the governor's positions and
9	priorities, including those related to economic development.
10	(d) That the guideline or policy is of the type that is not required to be
11	promulgated as a rule.
12	(5) Before issuing a report under sub. (4), the department may prohibit an
13	agency from implementing a proposed guideline or policy until the department
14	secretary determines that the proposed guideline or policy meets the criteria under
15	sub. (4) (a) to (d).
16	Section 8. 227.14 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
17	227.14 (2) (a) An agency shall prepare in plain language an analysis of each
18	proposed rule, which shall be printed with the proposed rule when it is published or
19	distributed. The analysis shall include a all of the following:
20	1. A reference to each statute that the proposed rule interprets, each statute
21	that authorizes its promulgation, each related statute or related rule and a.
22	2. A brief summary of the proposed rule.
23	Section 9. 227.14 (2) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:
24	227.14 (2) (a) 3. A summary of the relevant legal interpretations and policy

considerations underlying the proposed rule.

shall be accompanied by a report in the form specified under sub. (3). A notice received under this subsection on or after September 1 of an even—numbered year shall be considered received on the first day of the next regular session of the legislature. Each presiding officer shall, within 7 working days following the day on which the notice and report are received, refer them to one committee, which may be either a standing committee or a joint legislative committee created by law, except the joint committee for review of administrative rules. The agency shall submit to the revisor for publication in the register a statement that a proposed rule has been submitted to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature. Each presiding officer shall enter a similar statement in the journal of his or her house.

SECTION 15. 227.19 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (3) FORM OF REPORT. (intro.) The report required under sub. (2) shall be in writing and shall include the proposed rule in the form specified in s. 227.14 (1), the material specified in s. 227.14 (2) to (4), a copy of any economic impact report prepared by the agency under s. 227.137, a copy of the report prepared by the department of administration under s. 227.138, a copy of the written approval of the governor under s. 227.185, a copy of any recommendations of the legislative council staff, and an analysis. The analysis shall include:

SECTION 16. 227.19 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (3) (a) A <u>detailed</u> statement explaining the <u>need for basis and purpose</u> of the proposed rule, including how the proposed rule advances relevant statutory goals or purposes.

**SECTION 17.** 227.19 (3) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

227.19 (3) (am) An analysis of policy alternatives to the proposed rule, including reliance on federal regulatory programs, and an explanation for the rejection of those alternatives.

**SECTION 18.** 227.19 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (3) (b) An A summary of public comments to the proposed rule and the agency's response to those comments, and an explanation of any modification made in the proposed rule as a result of <u>public comments or</u> testimony received at a public hearing.

**SECTION 19.** 227.19 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

227.19 (3) (cm) Any changes to the analysis prepared under s. 227.14 (2) or the fiscal estimate prepared under s. 227.14 (4).

Section 20. 227.40 (4) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

227.40 (4) (am) The court shall review the record and evaluate the reasons underlying a rule when determining the validity of the rule. The agency's record submitted to the court shall include the analysis and documentation required under ss. 227.137 (3), 227.14 (2), and 227.19 (3) and public comments on the proposed rule. The trial court may accept other relevant evidence to supplement the agency record when determining the validity of the rule. The court shall find a rule invalid for failure to comply with the rule—making procedures if the agency's analysis under ss. 227.137 (3), 227.14 (2), and 227.19 (3) is not supported by substantial evidence. If an agency acts under a statute that allows the agency to exceed federal law, the court shall find that the agency exceeded its statutory authority if the agency's actions are not supported by clear and convincing evidence.

SECTION 21. 227.43 (1g) of the statutes is created to read:

1	227.43 (1g) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall
2	randomly assign hearing examiners to preside over any hearing under this section.
3	SECTION 22. 227.44 (2) (d) of the statutes is created to read:
4	227.44 (2) (d) The name and title of the person who will conduct the hearing.
5	SECTION 23. 227.445 of the statutes is created to read:
6	227.445 Substitution of hearing examiner. (1) A person requesting a
7	hearing before a hearing examiner may file a written request for a substitution of a
8	new hearing examiner for the hearing examiner assigned to the matter. The written
9	request shall be filed not later than 10 days after receipt of the notice under s. 227.44.
10	(2) No person may file more than one such written request in any one hearing.
11 .	(3) Upon receipt of the written request, the original hearing examiner shall
12	have no further jurisdiction in the matter except to determine if the request was
13	made timely and in proper form. If the hearing examiner fails to make a
14	determination as to allowing the substitution within 7 days, the hearing examiner
15	shall refer the matter to the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals for
16	the determination and reassignment of the hearing as necessary. If the written
17	request is determined to be proper, the matter shall be transferred to another
18	hearing examiner. Upon transfer, the hearing examiner shall transmit to the new
19	hearing examiner all the papers in the matter.
20	<b>SECTION 24.</b> 227.45 (7) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 227.45 (7) and
21	amended to read:
22	227.45 (7) In any class 2 proceeding, each party shall have the right, prior to
23	the date set for hearing, to take and preserve evidence as provided in ch. 804. Upon
24	motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought in any class 2
25	proceeding, and for good cause shown, the hearing examiner may make any order in

1	accordance with s. 804.01 which justice requires to protect a party or person from
2	annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense. In any class
3	1 or class 3 proceeding, an agency may by rule permit the taking and preservation
4	of evidence, but in every such proceeding the taking and preservation of evidence
5	shall be permitted with respect to a witness:
6	SECTION 25. 227.45 (7) (a) to (d) of the statutes are repealed.
7	SECTION 26. 227.46 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	227.46 (1) (intro.) Except as provided under s. 227.43 (1), an agency may
9	designate an official of the agency or an employee on its staff or borrowed from
10	another agency under s. 20.901 or 230.047 as a hearing examiner to preside over any
11	contested case. In hearings under s. 19.52, a reserve judge shall be appointed. $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$
12	hearing examiner does not have authority to address or make decisions regarding
13	possible constitutional issues. Subject to rules of the agency, examiners presiding at
14	hearings may:
15	SECTION 27. 227.46 (1) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	227.46 (1) (h) Make or recommend findings of fact, conclusions of law, and
17	decisions to the extent permitted by law.
18	SECTION 28. 227.46 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
19	SECTION 29. 227.46 (2m) of the statutes is repealed.
20	SECTION 30. 227.46 (3) of the statutes is repealed.
21	SECTION 31. 227.46 (4) of the statutes is repealed.
22	SECTION 32. 227.46 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	227.46 (6) The functions of persons presiding at a hearing or participating in
24	proposed or final decisions shall be performed in an impartial manner. A hearing
25	examiner or agency official may at any time disqualify himself or herself. In class

2 and 3 proceedings, on the filing in good faith of a timely and sufficient affidavit of personal bias or other disqualification of a hearing examiner or official, the agency or hearing examiner shall determine the matter as part of the record and decision in the case.

**Section 33.** 227.47 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.47 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), every proposed or final decision of an agency or hearing examiner following a hearing and every final decision of an agency shall be in writing accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact shall consist of a concise and separate statement of the ultimate conclusions upon each material issue of fact without recital of evidence. Every proposed or final decision shall include a list of the names and addresses of all persons who appeared before the agency in the proceeding who are considered parties for purposes of review under s. 227.53. The agency shall by rule establish a procedure for determination of parties.

SECTION 34. 227.483 of the statutes is created to read:

227.483 Costs upon frivolous claims. (1) If a hearing examiner finds, at any time during the proceeding, that an administrative hearing commenced or continued by a petitioner or a claim or defense used by a party is frivolous, the hearing examiner shall award the successful party his or her costs, as determined under s. 814.04, and reasonable attorney fees.

(2) If the costs and fees awarded under sub. (1) are awarded against the party other than a public agency, those costs may be assessed fully against either the party or the attorney representing the party or may be assessed so that the party and the attorney each pay a portion of the costs and fees.

- (3) To find a petition for a hearing or a claim or defense to be frivolous under sub. (1), the hearing examiner must find at least one of the following:
- (a) That the petition, claim, or defense was commenced, used, or continued in bad faith, solely for purposes of harassing or maliciously injuring another.
- (b) That the party or the party's attorney knew, or should have known, that the petition, claim, or defense was without any reasonable basis in law or equity and could not be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

**SECTION 35.** 227.485 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.485 (5) If the hearing examiner awards costs under sub. (3), he or she shall determine the costs under this subsection, except as modified under sub. (4). The decision on the merits of the case shall be placed in a proposed decision and submitted under ss. 227.47 and 227.48. The prevailing party shall submit, within 30 days after service of the proposed decision, to the hearing examiner and to the state agency which is the losing party an itemized application for fees and other expenses, including an itemized statement from any attorney or expert witness representing or appearing on behalf of the party stating the actual time expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed. The state agency which is the losing party has 15 working days from the date of receipt of the application to respond in writing to the hearing examiner. The hearing examiner shall determine the amount of costs using the criteria specified in s. 814.245 (5) and include an order for payment of costs in the final decision.

Section 36. 227.53 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

227.53 (1) (a) 3. If the petitioner is a resident, the proceedings shall be held in the circuit court for the county where the petitioner resides, except that if the

petitioner is an agency, the proceedings shall be in the circuit court for the county where the respondent resides and except as provided in ss. 73.0301 (2) (b) 2., 77.59 (6) (b), 182.70 (6), and 182.71 (5) (g). The proceedings shall be in the circuit court for Dane County if If the petitioner is a nonresident, the proceedings shall be held in the county where the property affected by the decision is located or, if no property is affected, in the county where the dispute arose. If all parties stipulate and the court to which the parties desire to transfer the proceedings agrees, the proceedings may be held in the county designated by the parties. If 2 or more petitions for review of the same decision are filed in different counties, the circuit judge for the county in which a petition for review of the decision was first filed shall determine the venue for judicial review of the decision, and shall order transfer or consolidation where appropriate.

SECTION 37. 227.57 (11) of the statutes is created to read:

227.57 (11) If the decision of the hearing examiner is inconsistent with the position taken at the hearing by the agency, the court shall give no deference to the examiner's decision when conducting its review.

SECTION 38. 289.27 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

289.27 (5) Determination of Need; decision by Hearing examiner. If a contested case hearing is conducted under this section, the secretary shall issue any decision concerning determination of need, notwithstanding s. 227.46 (2) to (4). The secretary shall direct the hearing examiner to certify the record of the contested case hearing to him or her without an intervening proposed decision. The secretary may assign responsibility for reviewing this record and making recommendations concerning the decision to any employee of the department.

SECTION 39. 448.02 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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448.02 (3) (b) After an investigation, if the board finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person is guilty of unprofessional conduct or negligence in treatment, the board shall hold a hearing on such conduct. The board may use any information obtained by the board or the department under s. 655.17 (7) (b), as created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, in an investigation or a disciplinary proceeding, including a public disciplinary proceeding, conducted under this subsection and the board may require a person holding a license, certificate or limited permit to undergo and may consider the results of one or more physical, mental or professional competency examinations if the board believes that the results of any such examinations may be useful to the board in conducting its hearing. A unanimous finding by a panel established under s. 655.02, 1983 stats., or a finding by a court that a physician has acted negligently in treating a patient is conclusive evidence that the physician is guilty of negligence in treatment. A finding that is not a unanimous finding by a panel established under s. 655.02, 1983 stats., that a physician has acted negligently in treating a patient is presumptive evidence that the physician is guilty of negligence in treatment. A certified copy of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and order of the panel or the order of a court is presumptive evidence that the finding of negligence in treatment was made. The board shall render a decision within 90 days after the date on which the hearing is held or, if subsequent proceedings are conducted under s. 227.46 (2), within 90 days after the date on which those proceedings are completed.

**Section 40.** 448.675 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

448.675 (1) (b) After an investigation, if the affiliated credentialing board finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person is guilty of unprofessional conduct or negligence in treatment, the affiliated credentialing board shall hold a

hearing on such conduct. The affiliated credentialing board may require a licensee to undergo and may consider the results of a physical, mental or professional competency examination if the affiliated credentialing board believes that the results of the examination may be useful to the affiliated credentialing board in conducting its hearing. A finding by a court that a podiatrist has acted negligently in treating a patient is conclusive evidence that the podiatrist is guilty of negligence in treatment. A certified copy of the order of a court is presumptive evidence that the finding of negligence in treatment was made. The affiliated credentialing board shall render a decision within 90 days after the date on which the hearing is held-or, if subsequent proceedings are conducted under s. 227.46 (2), within 90 days after the date on which those proceedings are completed.

### 2003–2004 Drafting Insert FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

insert anl:

This bill makes numerous changes to the administrative rule making and procedures. The bill:

1. Expands the judicial review of the agency rulemaking process as follows:

a. Requires a court, when determining if a promulgated rule is valid to confine its review to the agency record unless it is necessary to supplement that record with additional evidence.

- b./The agency record subject to review is expanded in the bill to include any economic impact report and related analysis that the agency prepares in response to a petition from a group economically affected by the rule, the plain-language analysis of the rule printed at the time the rule is published, and the report submitted to the legislature when the proposed rule is in final draft form.
- c. Allows a court to find a rule invalid if the agency's decision-making process related to the adequacy of the factual basis to support the rule was arbitrary and capricious, if the agency's required analysis and determinations were arbitrary and capricious, or if the rulemaking process was impaired by a material error in the agency's procedure when promulgating the rule.

d. If the agency's authority to promulgate a rule requires the rule to be comparable with federal programs or requirements or to exceed federal programs or requirements based on need, the court conducts a review of the agency record to determine if the agency determination was supported by substantial evidence.

2. Requires an agency to prepare an economic impact report for a proposed rule if a municipality, association farm, labor, business, or professional groups, or five or more persons, who may be economically affected by a proposed rule asks the

- agency to prepare that report.
- 3. Requires the department of administration (DOA) to review a proposed rule if petitioned by affected persons or if an economic impact report is prepared and to determine if the agency has statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rule, if the rule is consistent with and not duplicative of other rules or federal regulations, that the proposed rule is consistent with the governor's positions, and that the agency used complete and accurate data when developing the rule. Under the bill, DOA may return the proposed rule to the agency for rewriting.
- 4. Requires an agency, when preparing the analysis of a proposed rule as required under current law, to include in that analysis, in addition to the currently required summary of the rule and references to the statutes that authorize the rule and that the rule interprets all of the following:
- a. A summary of the legal interpretations and policy considerations underlying the rule.
- b. A summary of existing federal regulatory programs that address similar matters.
- c. A summary of the data, studies, and other sources of information on which the proposed rule is based.

Kequires that

d. A summary of the methodology used to obtain and analyze the data and how the data supports the regulatory approach and the agency's findings.

5. Requires the agency to submit a proposed rule in final form to the governor

for review, modification, or rejection.

6. Requires the administrator of the division of hearing and appeals to randomly assign hearing examiners to preside over administrative hearings.

7. Allows a person to request free the substitution of an administrative hearing

examiner and provides a procedure for that substitution to take place

8. Prohibits a hearing examiner from making any decision regarding constitutional issues.

9. Removes the provision that allower the hearing examiner make

9. Removes the reflection agencies to have the hearing examiner make a proposed decision and have designated officials of the agency review that proposed decision and issue a final decision. Instead a the hearing examiner, decision is 10. Allows a hearing examiner to award the successful party his or her costs, finallo

10. Allows a hearing examiner to award the successful party his or her costs, including attorney fees, if the hearing examiner finds that the other party-claim or defense is frivolous. He verge of indicate review of a contested case where the petitioner is a

11. Allows property of a contested case where the petitioner is a nonresident to be in the county where the property involved is located or if no property involved, in the county where the dispute arose, instead of in Dane County as is current law.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

insert 9-8:

SECTION 4. 227.14 (2) (a) 6. of the statutes is created to read:

agency considered the rule's effect on small businesses under s. 227.114 or used when the preparing an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (3).

insert 11-23:

SECTION 227.40 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

227.40 (4m) (insert 11-23A) (Next page)

Ingert 11-23 A

### RULEMAKING RECORD & JUDICIAL REVIEW

(Nov. 2, 2003)

### RULEMAKING RECORD PROVISIONS

1. Existing LRB SECTION 11. Amend proposed 227.14 (2) (a) 5 to read:

227.14 (2) (a) 5. A summary of the factual data, studies and other sources of information on which the proposed rule is based, the methodology used to obtain and analyze the data, studies and other sources of information, how the data, studies and other information supports the regulatory approach chosen for the rule, and how the data, studies and other information supports any required agency's findings.

**2.** Create 227.14 (2) (a) 6 to read:

227.14 (2) (a) 6. The analysis and supporting documentation relating to the consideration of the rule's effect on small business required under s. 227.114 (2) and the rule's effect on businesses and the state's economy under's, 227.137 (3).

[Note: The background on the provisions relating to amendments to the requirements the agency prepare an analysis of the rule were set forth in prior instructions. However, how this agency record relates to judicial review of rules is discussed in more detail below.]

### JUDICIAL REVIEW PROVISIONS (O The review)

Existing LRB Section 20. Delete this section and replace with new 227,40 (4a) to read: 227.40 (44) (a) In any proceeding present this section for judicial review of a rule, the review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to a substantial inquiry of the agency record, as necessarily and appropriately supplemented by evidence presented to the court. The agency record includes the against and documentation required under s# 227.137 (3) 227.14 (2) and 227.19 (3), and public comments on the rule.

(3), and public comments on the rule.

The analysis and documentation;

(b) The court shall separately treat disputed issues of agency procedure,

and er ss. interpretations of law, and determinations of fact or policy within the agency's exercise of delegated discretion. under for failure to comply

(c) When reviewing whether a rule is invalid as promulgated without compliance with statutory rulemaking procedures settlers this chapter, the court shall determine the adequacy of the factual basis to support the rule and the related reasoning employed by the agency to reach its conclusions confideration of relevant comments on and alternatives to the rule's approach offered by affected parties during the rulemaking process. Based on this review, the court shall find the rule invalid if the agency's decision-making process was arbitrary and capricious.

(d) The court shall find a rule invalid if it determines the adequacy of the rulemaking process or the validity of the regulatory approach has been adequacy of the rulemaking

process of the validity of the regulatory approach bas been impaired by a material

to support the error in procedure or a failure to follow prescribed procedure agency of the agency

court shall consider

impact

(e) When an agency's statutory authority to promulgate a rule is predicated on the rule being comparable to relevant federal programs or standards, including requirements that the rule be similar to, consistent with, or no more restrictive than federal programs or standards, the court shall conduct a de novo review of the agency record to determine if the agency determination that the rule was comparable to the federal program or standards was supported by substantial evidence.

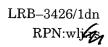
(f) When an agency's statutory authority to promulgate a rule exceeding relevant federal programs or standards is predicated on the agency making a finding of need, including a need to protect human health or the environment, the court shall review agency's record to determine if the agency's findings were supported by substantial evidence.

are arbitrary and capricious, the court shall capsider the rule invalid as without

compliance with statutory rule making procedures set forth in this chapter.

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## DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU



This draft is based on proposed language and discussions with Bob Fassbender.

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# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-3426/1dn RPN:wlj:jf

November 3, 2003

This draft is based on proposed language and discussions with Bob Fassbender.

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### State of Misconsin 2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3426/1 RPN:wlj:jf

### 2003 BILL

AIN	ACT to repeat 19.52 (4), 227.45 (7) (a) to (d), 227.46 (2), 227.46 (2m), 227.46
	(3) and 227.46 (4); to renumber and amend 227.45 (7) (intro.); to amend
	19.52 (3), 30.02 (3), 196.24 (3), 227.14 (2) (a), 227.19 (2), 227.19 (3) (intro.),
	227.19 (3) (a), 227.19 (3) (b), 227.46 (1) (intro.), 227.46 (1) (h), 227.46 (6), 227.47
	(1), 227.485 (5), 227.53 (1) (a) 3., 289.27 (5), 448.02 (3) (b) and 448.675 (1) (b);
* .	and $\it to\ create\ 227.135\ (1)\ (e)\ and\ (f),\ 227.137,\ 227.138,\ 227.14\ (2)\ (a)\ 3.,\ 227.14$
	(2) (a) 4., 227.14 (2) (a) 5., 227.14 (2) (a) 6., 227.14 (4) (b) 3., 227.185, 227.19 (3)
	(am), 227.19 (3) (cm), 227.40 (4m), 227.43 (1g), 227.44 (2) (d), 227.445, 227.483
	and 227.57 (11) of the statutes; relating to: administrative rules, guidelines,
	policies, and hearings.

### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes numerous changes to the administrative rule making and procedures. The bill:

- 1. Expands the judicial review of the agency rule—making process as follows:
- a. Requires a court, when determining if a promulgated rule is valid, to confine its review to the agency record unless it is necessary to supplement that record with additional evidence.

- b. Expands the agency record subject to review to include any economic impact report and related analysis that the agency prepares in response to a petition from a group economically affected by the rule, the plain—language analysis of the rule printed at the time the rule is published, and the report submitted to the legislature when the proposed rule is in final draft form.
- c. Allows a court to find a rule invalid if the agency's decision—making process related to the adequacy of the factual basis to support the rule was arbitrary and capricious, if the agency's required analysis and determinations were arbitrary and capricious, or if the rule—making process was impaired by a material error in the agency's procedure when promulgating the rule.
- d. Requires that if the agency's authority to promulgate a rule requires the rule to be comparable with federal programs or requirements or to exceed federal programs or requirements based on need, the court shall conduct a review of the agency record to determine if the agency determination was supported by substantial evidence.
- 2. Requires an agency to prepare an economic impact report for a proposed rule if a municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or five or more persons, who may be economically affected by a proposed rule asks the agency to prepare that report.
- 3. Requires the Department of Administration (DOA) to review a proposed rule if petitioned by affected persons or if an economic impact report is prepared and to determine if the agency has statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rule, if the rule is consistent with and not duplicative of other rules or federal regulations, that the proposed rule is consistent with the governor's positions, and that the agency used complete and accurate data when developing the rule. Under the bill, DOA may return the proposed rule to the agency for rewriting.
- 4. Requires an agency, when preparing the analysis of a proposed rule as required under current law, to include all of the following in that analysis, in addition to the currently required summary of the rule and references to the statutes that authorize the rule and that the rule interprets:
- a. A summary of the legal interpretations and policy considerations underlying the rule.
- b. A summary of existing federal regulatory programs that address similar matters.
- c. A summary of the data, studies, and other sources of information on which the proposed rule is based.
- d. A summary of the methodology used to obtain and analyze the data and how the data supports the regulatory approach and the agency's findings.
- 5. Requires the agency to submit a proposed rule in final form to the governor for review, modification, or rejection.
- 6. Requires the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals to randomly assign hearing examiners to preside over administrative hearings.
- 7. Allows a person to request the substitution of an administrative hearing examiner and provides a procedure for that substitution.

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- 8. Prohibits a hearing examiner from making any decision regarding constitutional issues.
- 9. Removes the provision that allowed certain agencies to have the hearing examiner make a proposed decision and have designated officials of the agency review that proposed decision and issue a final decision. Instead, the hearing examiner's decision is final.
- 10. Allows a hearing examiner to award the successful party his or her costs, including attorney fees, if the hearing examiner finds that the other party's claim or defense is frivolous.
- 11. Allows the venue of judicial review of a contested case where the petitioner is a nonresident to be in the county where the property involved is located or if no property involved, in the county where the dispute arose, instead of in Dane County as is current law.

For further information see the **state** and **local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

### The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** 19.52 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

19.52 (3) Chapters 901 to 911 apply to the admission of evidence at the hearing.

The board hearing examiner shall not find a violation of this subchapter or subch.

- III of ch. 13 except upon clear and convincing evidence admitted at the hearing.
- 5 Section 2. 19.52 (4) of the statutes is repealed.
- 6 Section 3. 30.02 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
  - 30.02 (3) Upon receipt of a complete permit application or a request for a determination under s. 236.16 (3) (d), the department shall either schedule a public hearing to be held within 60 days after receipt of the application or request or provide notice stating that it will proceed on the application or request without a public hearing if, within 30 days after the publication of the notice, no substantive written objection to issuance of the permit is received or no request for a hearing concerning the determination under s. 236.16 (3) (d) is received from a person who may be aggrieved by issuance of the permit or determination. The notice shall be provided

to the clerk of each municipality in which the project is located and to any other person required by law to receive notice. The department may provide notice to other persons as it deems appropriate who may be aggrieved by the issuance of the permit or determination. The department shall provide a copy of the notice to the applicant, who shall publish it as a class 1 notice under ch. 985 in a newspaper designated by the department that is likely to give notice in the area affected. The applicant shall file proof of publication with the department.

SECTION 4. 196.24 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

196.24 (3) The commission may conduct any number of investigations contemporaneously through different agents, and may delegate to any agent the authority to take testimony bearing upon any investigation or at any hearing. The decision of the commission shall comply with s. 227.46 and shall be based upon its records and upon the evidence before it, except that, notwithstanding s. 227.46 (4), a decision maker may hear a case or read or review the record of a case if the record includes a synopsis or summary of the testimony and other evidence presented at the hearing that is prepared by the commission staff. Parties shall have an opportunity to demonstrate to a decision maker that a synopsis or summary prepared under this subsection is not sufficiently complete or accurate to fairly reflect the relevant and material testimony or other evidence presented at a hearing.

SECTION 5. 227.135 (1) (e) and (f) of the statutes are created to read:

227.135 (1) (e) A summary of any existing or anticipated federal program that is intended to address the activities to be regulated by the rule and an analysis of the need for the rule if a federal program exists.

(f) An assessment of whether the rule is inconsistent, duplicative, or more stringent than the regulations under any federal program summarized in par. (e).

**SECTION 6.** 227.137 of the statutes is created to read:

227.137 Economic impact reports of guidelines, policies, and rules. (1) After an agency publishes a statement of the scope of a proposed rule under s. 227.135, and before the agency submits the proposed rule to the legislative council for review under s. 227.15, a municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest in the proposed rule may petition the agency to prepare an economic impact report of the proposed rule. If the agency determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed rule, the agency shall prepare an economic impact report before submitting the proposed rule to the legislative council under s. 227.15.

- (2) A municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons affected by an existing or proposed agency guideline or policy, including agency comments and policies in response to federal regulations, may petition the agency to prepare an economic impact report for that existing or proposed agency guideline or policy. If the agency determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed or existing guideline or policy, the agency shall prepare an economic impact report.
- (3) An economic impact report shall contain information on the effect of the proposed rule or existing or proposed guideline or policy on specific businesses, business sectors, and the state's economy. When preparing the report, the agency shall solicit information and advice from the department of commerce and governmental units, associations, businesses, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule or existing or proposed guideline or policy. The agency may request information that is reasonably necessary for the preparation of an economic impact report from other state agencies, governmental units, associations,

businesses, and individuals, but no one is required to respond to that request.	The
economic impact report shall include all of the following:	

- (a) An analysis and quantification of the problem, including any risks to public health or the environment, that the guideline, policy, or rule is intending to address.
- (b) An analysis and quantification of the economic impact of the guideline, policy, or rule, including direct, indirect, and consequential costs reasonably expected to be incurred by the state, governmental units, associations, businesses, and affected individuals.
- (c) An analysis of the guideline's, policy's, or rule's impact on the state's economy, including how the guideline, policy, or rule affects the state's economic development policies.
- (d) An analysis of benefits of the guideline, policy, or rule, including how the guideline, policy, or rule reduces the risks and addresses the problems that the guideline, policy, or rule is intended to address.
- (e) An analysis that compares the benefits to the costs of the guideline, policy, or rule.
- (f) An analysis of existing or anticipated federal programs that are intended to address the risks and problems the agency is intending to address with the guideline, policy, or rule, including a determination of whether the guideline, policy, or rule and related administrative requirements are consistent with and not duplicative of those existing or anticipated federal programs.
- (g) An analysis of regulatory alternatives to the guideline, policy, or rule, including the alternative of no regulation, and a determination of whether the guideline, policy, or rule addresses the identified risks and problems the agency is intending to address in the most cost-efficient manner.

(h) A comparison of the costs of the guideline, policy, or rule borne by Wisconsin
businesses to costs borne by similar businesses located in Indiana, Missouri, and
adjacent states.

- (4) The agency shall submit the economic impact report to the legislative council staff, to the department of administration, and to the petitioner.
- (5) This section does not apply to emergency rules promulgated under s. 227.24.
  - **SECTION 7.** 227.138 of the statutes is created to read:
- 227.138 Department of administration review of proposed rules. (1) In this section:
  - (a) "Department" means the department of administration.
  - (b) "Economic impact report" means a report prepared under s. 227.137.
- (c) "Guideline or policy" includes any agency comments or policies in response to federal regulations.
- (2) If the department receives an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (4) regarding a proposed rule, the department shall review the proposed rule and issue a report. A municipality, an association that represents a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest in a proposed rule may petition the department to review the proposed rule. If the department determines that the petitioner may be economically affected by the proposed rule, the department shall review the proposed rule and issue a report. The department shall notify the agency that a report will be prepared and that the agency shall not submit a proposed rule to the legislative council for review under s. 227.15 (1) until the agency receives a copy of the department's report. The report shall include all of the following findings:

- (a) If an economic impact report was prepared as required under s. 227.137 (1), that the report and the analysis required under s. 227.137 (3) are supported by related documentation contained in the economic impact report.
- (b) That the agency has clear statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rule.
- (c) That the proposed rule, including any administrative requirements, is consistent with and not duplicative of other state rules or federal regulations.
- (d) That the proposed rule is consistent with the governor's positions and priorities, including those related to economic development.
- (e) That the agency used data, studies, and other sources of information in developing the proposed rule that is complete, accurate, and derived from accepted scientific methodologies.
- (3) Before issuing a report under sub. (2), the department may return a proposed rule to the agency for further consideration and revision with a written explanation of why the proposed rule is returned. If the agency head disagrees with the department's reasons for returning the proposed rule, the agency head shall so notify the department in writing. The department secretary shall approve the proposed rule when the agency has adequately addressed the issues raised during the department's review of the rule. The department shall submit a statement to the governor indicating the department's approval of the proposed rule, the correspondence between the agency and the department related to the proposed rule, and a copy of its report regarding the proposed rule.
- (4) If the department receives an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (4) regarding a proposed or existing guideline or policy, the department shall review the guideline or policy and issue a report. A municipality, an association that represents

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a farm, labor, business, or professional group, or 5 or more persons having an interest
in a proposed or existing guideline or policy may petition the department to review
the guideline or policy. If the department determines that the petitioner may be
economically affected by the guideline or policy, the department shall review the
guideline or policy and issue a report. The department shall notify the agency that
a report will be prepared. The report shall include findings consistent with those
under sub. (2) and include the following findings:
(a) If an economic impact report was prepared as required under s. 227 137 (4)

- (a) If an economic impact report was prepared as required under s. 227.137 (4), that the report and the analysis required under s. 227.137 (3) are supported by related documentation contained in the economic impact report.
- (b) That the guideline or policy is consistent with and does not exceed the agency's statutory authority.
- (c) That the guideline or policy is consistent with the governor's positions and priorities, including those related to economic development.
- (d) That the guideline or policy is of the type that is not required to be promulgated as a rule.
- (5) Before issuing a report under sub. (4), the department may prohibit an agency from implementing a proposed guideline or policy until the department secretary determines that the proposed guideline or policy meets the criteria under sub. (4) (a) to (d).
  - SECTION 8. 227.14 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 227.14 (2) (a) An agency shall prepare in plain language an analysis of each proposed rule, which shall be printed with the proposed rule when it is published or distributed. The analysis shall include a all of the following:

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1. A reference to each statute that the proposed rule interprets, each statute
that authorizes its promulgation, each related statute or related rule and a.
2. A brief summary of the proposed rule.
SECTION 9. 227.14 (2) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:
227.14 (2) (a) 3. A summary of the relevant legal interpretations and policy
considerations underlying the proposed rule.
SECTION 10. 227.14 (2) (a) 4. of the statutes is created to read:
227.14 (2) (a) 4. A summary of existing and anticipated federal regulatory
programs intended to address similar matters.
SECTION 11. 227.14 (2) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:
227.14 (2) (a) 5. A summary of the factual data, studies, and other sources of
information on which the proposed rule is based, the methodology used to obtain and
analyze the data, studies, and other sources of information, how the data, studies,
and other sources of information support the regulatory approach chosen for the rule,
and how the data, studies, and other sources of information support any required
agency's findings.
Section 12. 227.14 (2) (a) 6. of the statutes is created to read:
227.14 (2) (a) 6. Any analysis and supporting documentation used when the
agency considered the rule's effect on small businesses under s. 227.114 or used when
preparing an economic impact report under s. 227.137 (3).
Section 13. 227.14 (4) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:
227.14 (4) (b) 3. For rules that the agency determines may have a significant
fiscal effect on the private sector, the anticipated costs that will be incurred by the
private sector in complying with the rule.
SECTION 14. 227.185 of the statutes is created to read:

227.185 Approval by governor. After a proposed rule is in final draft form and approved by the department of administration under s. 227.138 (3), the agency shall submit the rule to the governor. The governor may approve, modify, or reject the proposed rule. If the governor approves a proposed rule, the governor shall provide the agency with a written notice of that approval. No proposed rule may be submitted to the legislature for review under s. 227.19 (2) or filed with the office of secretary of state or revisor unless the governor has approved the proposed rule in writing. This section does not apply to emergency rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

**Section 15.** 227.19 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (2) Notification of Legislature. An agency shall submit a notice to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature when a proposed rule is in final draft form and approved by the governor. The notice shall be submitted in triplicate and shall be accompanied by a report in the form specified under sub. (3). A notice received under this subsection on or after September 1 of an even—numbered year shall be considered received on the first day of the next regular session of the legislature. Each presiding officer shall, within 7 working days following the day on which the notice and report are received, refer them to one committee, which may be either a standing committee or a joint legislative committee created by law, except the joint committee for review of administrative rules. The agency shall submit to the revisor for publication in the register a statement that a proposed rule has been submitted to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature. Each presiding officer shall enter a similar statement in the journal of his or her house.

Section 16. 227.19 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (3) FORM OF REPORT. (intro.) The report required under sub. (2) shall be in writing and shall include the proposed rule in the form specified in s. 227.14 (1),

goals or purposes.

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the material specified in s. 227.14 (2) to (4), a copy of any economic impact report
prepared by the agency under s. 227.137, a copy of the report prepared by the
department of administration under s. 227.138, a copy of the written approval of the
governor under s. 227.185, a copy of any recommendations of the legislative council
staff, and an analysis. The analysis shall include:
SECTION 17. 227.19 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
227.19 (3) (a) A detailed statement explaining the need for basis and purpose
of the proposed rule, including how the proposed rule advances relevant statutory

SECTION 18. 227.19 (3) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

227.19 (3) (am) An analysis of policy alternatives to the proposed rule, including reliance on federal regulatory programs, and an explanation for the rejection of those alternatives.

**SECTION 19.** 227.19 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.19 (3) (b) An A summary of public comments to the proposed rule and the agency's response to those comments, and an explanation of any modification made in the proposed rule as a result of <u>public comments or</u> testimony received at a public hearing.

SECTION 20. 227.19 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

227.19 (3) (cm) Any changes to the analysis prepared under s. 227.14 (2) or the fiscal estimate prepared under s. 227.14 (4).

SECTION 21. 227.40 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

227.40 (4m) (a) In any proceeding under this section for judicial review of a rule, the court shall conduct the review without a jury. The review shall be confined to a substantial inquiry of the agency record, as necessarily and appropriately

- supplemented by evidence presented to the court. The agency record includes the economic impact report and documentation required under s. 227.137 (3), the analysis and documentation required under ss. 227.14 (2) and 227.19 (3), and public comments on the rule.
- (b) The court shall treat separately disputed issues of agency procedure, interpretations of law, and determinations of fact or policy within the agency's exercise of delegated discretion.
- (c) When reviewing whether a rule is invalid as promulgated for failure to comply with statutory rule—making procedures under this chapter, the court shall determine the adequacy of the factual basis to support the rule and the related reasoning employed by the agency to reach its conclusions. When determining the adequacy of the factual basis to support the rule, the court shall consider relevant comments on and alternatives to the rule's approach offered by affected parties during the rule—making process. Based on this review, the court shall find the rule invalid if the agency's decision—making process was arbitrary and capricious.
- (d) The court shall find a rule invalid if it determines that the adequacy of the rule—making process or that the validity of the regulatory approach was impaired by a material error in agency procedure or a failure of the agency to follow prescribed procedure.
- (e) When an agency's statutory authority to promulgate a rule is predicated on the rule being comparable to relevant federal programs or standards, including requirements that the rule be similar to, consistent with, or no more restrictive than federal programs or standards, the court shall conduct a de novo review of the agency record to determine if the agency determination that the rule was comparable to the federal program or standards was supported by substantial evidence.

(f) W/L
(f) When an agency's statutory authority to promulgate a rule exceeding
relevant federal programs or standards is predicated on the agency making a finding
of need, including a need to protect human health or the environment, the court shall
review the agency's record to determine if the agency's findings were supported by
substantial evidence.
(g) If a court finds that the agency's analysis and determinations under s
227.137 (3) are arbitrary and capricious, the court shall find the rule invalid as
without compliance with statutory rule-making procedures set forth in this chapter
SECTION 22. 227.43 (1g) of the statutes is created to read:
227.43 (1g) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall
randomly assign hearing examiners to preside over any hearing under this section
SECTION 23. 227.44 (2) (d) of the statutes is created to read:
227.44 (2) (d) The name and title of the person who will conduct the hearing
SECTION 24. 227.445 of the statutes is created to read:
227.445 Substitution of hearing examiner. (1) A person requesting a
hearing before a hearing examiner may file a written request for a substitution of a
new hearing examiner for the hearing examiner assigned to the matter. The written
request shall be filed not later than 10 days after receipt of the notice under s. 227.44.
(2) No person may file more than one such written request in any one hearing.
(3) Upon receipt of the written request, the original hearing examiner shall
have no further jurisdiction in the matter except to determine if the request was
made timely and in proper form. If the hearing examiner fails to make a
determination as to allowing the substitution within 7 days, the hearing examiner

shall refer the matter to the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals for

the determination and reassignment of the hearing as necessary. If the written

request is determined to be proper, the matter shall be transferred to another hearing examiner. Upon transfer, the hearing examiner shall transmit to the new hearing examiner all the papers in the matter.

SECTION 25. 227.45 (7) (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 227.45 (7) and amended to read:

227.45 (7) In any class 2 proceeding, each party shall have the right, prior to the date set for hearing, to take and preserve evidence as provided in ch. 804. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought in any class 2 proceeding, and for good cause shown, the hearing examiner may make any order in accordance with s. 804.01 which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense. In any class 1 or class 3 proceeding, an agency may by rule permit the taking and preservation of evidence, but in every such proceeding the taking and preservation of evidence shall be permitted with respect to a witness:

SECTION 26. 227.45 (7) (a) to (d) of the statutes are repealed.

**SECTION 27.** 227.46 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.46 (1) (intro.) Except as provided under s. 227.43 (1), an agency may designate an official of the agency or an employee on its staff or borrowed from another agency under s. 20.901 or 230.047 as a hearing examiner to preside over any contested case. In hearings under s. 19.52, a reserve judge shall be appointed. A hearing examiner does not have authority to address or make decisions regarding possible constitutional issues. Subject to rules of the agency, examiners presiding at hearings may:

Section 28. 227.46 (1) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.40	6 <b>(1)</b> (h)	Make	or recommend	findings	of fact,	conclusions	of law,	and
decisions to	the exte	ent peri	mitted by law.					

- 3 Section 29. 227.46 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
- 4 Section 30. 227.46 (2m) of the statutes is repealed.
- 5 Section 31. 227.46 (3) of the statutes is repealed.
- 6 Section 32. 227.46 (4) of the statutes is repealed.
- **Section 33.** 227.46 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.46 (6) The functions of persons presiding at a hearing or participating in proposed or final decisions shall be performed in an impartial manner. A hearing examiner or agency official may at any time disqualify himself or herself. In class 2 and 3 proceedings, on the filing in good faith of a timely and sufficient affidavit of personal bias or other disqualification of a hearing examiner or official, the agency or hearing examiner shall determine the matter as part of the record and decision in the case.

**SECTION 34.** 227.47 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.47 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), every proposed or final decision of an agency or hearing examiner following a hearing and every final decision of an agency shall be in writing accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact shall consist of a concise and separate statement of the ultimate conclusions upon each material issue of fact without recital of evidence. Every proposed or final decision shall include a list of the names and addresses of all persons who appeared before the agency in the proceeding who are considered parties for purposes of review under s. 227.53. The agency shall by rule establish a procedure for determination of parties.

Section 35. 227.483 of the statutes is created to read:

- 227.483 Costs upon frivolous claims. (1) If a hearing examiner finds, at any time during the proceeding, that an administrative hearing commenced or continued by a petitioner or a claim or defense used by a party is frivolous, the hearing examiner shall award the successful party his or her costs, as determined under s. 814.04, and reasonable attorney fees.
- (2) If the costs and fees awarded under sub. (1) are awarded against the party other than a public agency, those costs may be assessed fully against either the party or the attorney representing the party or may be assessed so that the party and the attorney each pay a portion of the costs and fees.
- (3) To find a petition for a hearing or a claim or defense to be frivolous under sub. (1), the hearing examiner must find at least one of the following:
- (a) That the petition, claim, or defense was commenced, used, or continued in bad faith, solely for purposes of harassing or maliciously injuring another.
- (b) That the party or the party's attorney knew, or should have known, that the petition, claim, or defense was without any reasonable basis in law or equity and could not be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

**SECTION 36.** 227.485 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

227.485 (5) If the hearing examiner awards costs under sub. (3), he or she shall determine the costs under this subsection, except as modified under sub. (4). The decision on the merits of the case shall be placed in a proposed decision and submitted under ss. 227.47 and 227.48. The prevailing party shall submit, within 30 days after service of the proposed decision, to the hearing examiner and to the state agency which is the losing party an itemized application for fees and other expenses, including an itemized statement from any attorney or expert witness

representing or appearing on behalf of the party stating the actual time expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed. The state agency which is the losing party has 15 working days from the date of receipt of the application to respond in writing to the hearing examiner. The hearing examiner shall determine the amount of costs using the criteria specified in s. 814.245 (5) and include an order for payment of costs in the final decision.

SECTION 37. 227.53 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

227.53 (1) (a) 3. If the petitioner is a resident, the proceedings shall be held in the circuit court for the county where the petitioner resides, except that if the petitioner is an agency, the proceedings shall be in the circuit court for the county where the respondent resides and except as provided in ss. 73.0301 (2) (b) 2., 77.59 (6) (b), 182.70 (6), and 182.71 (5) (g). The proceedings shall be in the circuit court for Dane County if If the petitioner is a nonresident, the proceedings shall be held in the county where the property affected by the decision is located or, if no property is affected, in the county where the dispute arose. If all parties stipulate and the court to which the parties desire to transfer the proceedings agrees, the proceedings may be held in the county designated by the parties. If 2 or more petitions for review of the same decision are filed in different counties, the circuit judge for the county in which a petition for review of the decision was first filed shall determine the venue for judicial review of the decision, and shall order transfer or consolidation where appropriate.

Section 38. 227.57 (11) of the statutes is created to read:

227.57 (11) If the decision of the hearing examiner is inconsistent with the position taken at the hearing by the agency, the court shall give no deference to the examiner's decision when conducting its review.

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**Section 39.** 289.27 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

289.27 (5) Determination of Need; decision by Hearing examiner. If a contested case hearing is conducted under this section, the secretary shall issue any decision concerning determination of need, notwithstanding s. 227.46 (2) to (4). The secretary shall direct the hearing examiner to certify the record of the contested case hearing to him or her without an intervening proposed decision. The secretary may assign responsibility for reviewing this record and making recommendations concerning the decision to any employee of the department.

SECTION 40. 448.02 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

448.02 (3) (b) After an investigation, if the board finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person is guilty of unprofessional conduct or negligence in treatment, the board shall hold a hearing on such conduct. The board may use any information obtained by the board or the department under s. 655.17 (7) (b), as created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, in an investigation or a disciplinary proceeding, including a public disciplinary proceeding, conducted under this subsection and the board may require a person holding a license, certificate or limited permit to undergo and may consider the results of one or more physical, mental or professional competency examinations if the board believes that the results of any such examinations may be useful to the board in conducting its hearing. A unanimous finding by a panel established under s. 655.02, 1983 stats., or a finding by a court that a physician has acted negligently in treating a patient is conclusive evidence that the physician is guilty of negligence in treatment. A finding that is not a unanimous finding by a panel established under s. 655.02, 1983 stats., that a physician has acted negligently in treating a patient is presumptive evidence that the physician is guilty of negligence in treatment. A certified copy of the findings of fact, conclusions of law

and order of the panel or the order of a court is presumptive evidence that the finding of negligence in treatment was made. The board shall render a decision within 90 days after the date on which the hearing is held or, if subsequent proceedings are conducted under s. 227.46 (2), within 90 days after the date on which those proceedings are completed.

SECTION 41. 448.675 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

448.675 (1) (b) After an investigation, if the affiliated credentialing board finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person is guilty of unprofessional conduct or negligence in treatment, the affiliated credentialing board shall hold a hearing on such conduct. The affiliated credentialing board may require a licensee to undergo and may consider the results of a physical, mental or professional competency examination if the affiliated credentialing board believes that the results of the examination may be useful to the affiliated credentialing board in conducting its hearing. A finding by a court that a podiatrist has acted negligently in treating a patient is conclusive evidence that the podiatrist is guilty of negligence in treatment. A certified copy of the order of a court is presumptive evidence that the finding of negligence in treatment was made. The affiliated credentialing board shall render a decision within 90 days after the date on which the hearing is held-or, if subsequent proceedings are conducted under s. 227.46 (2), within 90 days after the date on which those proceedings are completed.