

## CHAPTER 227

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE AND REVIEW

	SUBCHAPTER I		
	GENERAL PROVISIONS	227.26	Legislative review after promulgation; joint committee for review of administrative rules.
227.01	Definitions.	227.27	Construction of administrative rules.
227.02	Compliance with other statutes.		SUBCHAPTER III
227.03	Application of this chapter.		ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW
	SUBCHAPTER II	227.40	Declaratory judgment proceedings.
	ADMINISTRATIVE RULES	227.41	Declaratory rulings.
227.10	Statements of policy and interpretations of law; discrimination prohibited.	227.42	Right to hearing.
227.11	Extent to which chapter confers rule-making authority.	227.43	Division of hearings and appeals.
227.113	Incorporation of local, comprehensive planning goals.	227.44	Contested cases; notice; parties; hearing; records.
227.114	Rule making; considerations for small business.	227.45	Evidence and official notice.
227.115	Review of rules affecting housing.	227.46	Hearing examiners; examination of evidence by agency.
227.116	Rules to include time period.	227.47	Decisions.
227.12	Petition for rules.	227.48	Service of decision.
227.13	Advisory committees and informal consultations.	227.485	Costs to certain prevailing parties.
227.135	Statements of scope of proposed rules.	227.49	Petitions for rehearing in contested cases.
227.14	Preparation of proposed rules.	227.50	Ex parte communications in contested cases.
227.15	Legislative council staff.	227.51	Licenses.
227.16	When hearings required.	227.52	Judicial review; decisions reviewable.
227.17	Notice of hearing.	227.53	Parties and proceedings for review.
227.18	Conduct of hearings.	227.54	Stay of proceedings.
227.19	Legislative review prior to promulgation.	227.55	Record on review.
227.20	Filing of rules.	227.56	Additional evidence; trial; motion to dismiss; amending petition.
227.21	Publication of rules; incorporation by reference.	227.57	Scope of review.
227.22	Effective date of rules.	227.58	Appeals.
227.23	Forms.	227.59	Certification of certain cases from the circuit court of Dane County to other circuits.
227.24	Emergency rules; exemptions.	227.60	Jurisdiction of state courts to determine validity of laws when attacked in federal court and to stay enforcement.
227.25	Revisor.		

## SUBCHAPTER I

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

**227.01 Definitions.** In this chapter:

(1) “Agency” means the Wisconsin land council or a board, commission, committee, department or officer in the state government, except the governor, a district attorney or a military or judicial officer.

NOTE: Sub. (1) is amended eff. 9–1–03 by 1999 Wis. Act 9 to read:

(1) “Agency” means a board, commission, committee, department or officer in the state government, except the governor, a district attorney or a military or judicial officer.

(2) “Code”, when used without further modification, means the Wisconsin administrative code under s. 35.93.

(3) “Contested case” means an agency proceeding in which the assertion by one party of any substantial interest is denied or controverted by another party and in which, after a hearing required by law, a substantial interest of a party is determined or adversely affected by a decision or order. There are 3 classes of contested cases as follows:

(a) A “class 1 proceeding” is a proceeding in which an agency acts under standards conferring substantial discretionary authority upon it. “Class 1 proceedings” include rate making, price setting, the granting of a certificate of convenience and necessity, the making, review or equalization of tax assessments and the granting or denial of a license.

(b) A “class 2 proceeding” is a proceeding in which an agency determines whether to impose a sanction or penalty against a party. “Class 2 proceedings” include the suspension or revocation of or refusal to renew a license because of an alleged violation of law. Any proceeding which could be construed to be both a class 1 and a class 2 proceeding shall be treated as a class 2 proceeding.

(c) A “class 3 proceeding” is any contested case not included in class 1 or class 2.

(4) “Hearing examiner” means a person designated under s. 227.43 or 227.46 (1) to preside over a contested case.

(5) “License” includes all or any part of an agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of permission required by law, except a motor vehicle operator’s license issued under ch. 343, a vehicle registration certificate issued under ch. 341, a license required primarily for revenue purposes, a hunting or fishing approval or a similar license where issuance is merely a ministerial act.

(6) “Licensing” means an agency process relating to the granting, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal or amendment of a license.

(7) “Official of the agency” means a secretary, commissioner or member of a board of an agency.

(8) “Party” means a person or agency named or admitted as a party in a contested case.

(9) “Person aggrieved” means a person or agency whose substantial interests are adversely affected by a determination of an agency.

(10) “Proposed rule” means all or any part of an agency’s proposal to promulgate a rule.

(11) “Register” means the Wisconsin administrative register under s. 35.93.

(12) “Revisor” means the revisor of statutes.

(13) “Rule” means a regulation, standard, statement of policy or general order of general application which has the effect of law and which is issued by an agency to implement, interpret or make specific legislation enforced or administered by the agency or to govern the organization or procedure of the agency. “Rule” does not include, and s. 227.10 does not apply to, any action or inaction of an agency, whether it would otherwise meet the definition under this subsection, which:

(a) Concerns the internal management of an agency and does not affect private rights or interests.

(b) Is a decision or order in a contested case.

(c) Is an order directed to a specifically named person or to a group of specifically named persons that does not constitute a general class, and which is served on the person or persons to whom

it is directed by the appropriate means applicable to the order. The fact that a named person serves a group of unnamed persons that will also be affected does not make an order a rule.

(d) Relates to the use of highways and is made known to the public by means of signs or signals.

(e) Relates to the construction or maintenance of highways or bridges, except as provided in ss. 84.11 (1r) and 85.025.

(f) Relates to the curriculum of, admission to or graduation from a public educational institution, as determined by each institution.

(g) Relates to the use of facilities of a public library.

(h) Prorates or establishes priority schedules for state payments under s. 16.53 (10) (a) or temporarily reallocates state moneys under s. 20.002 (11).

(i) Relates to military or naval affairs.

(j) Relates to the form and content of reports, records or accounts of a state, county or municipal officer, institution or agency.

(k) Relates to expenditures by a state agency, the purchase of materials, equipment or supplies by or for a state agency, or printing or duplicating of materials for a state agency.

(L) Establishes personnel standards, job classifications or salary ranges for state, county or municipal employees in the classified civil service.

(m) Determines water levels.

(n) Fixes or approves rates, prices or charges, unless a statute specifically requires them to be fixed or approved by rule.

(o) Determines the valuation of securities held by an insurer.

(p) Is a statistical plan relating to the administration of rate regulation laws under ch. 625 or 626.

(q) Is a form the content or substantive requirements of which are prescribed by a rule or a statute.

(r) Is a pamphlet or other explanatory material that is not intended or designed as interpretation of legislation enforced or administered by an agency, but which is merely informational in nature.

(s) Prescribes or relates to a uniform system of accounts for any person, including a municipality, that is regulated by the office of the commissioner of railroads or the public service commission.

(sm) Establishes sentencing guidelines under s. 973.30 (1) (c).

(t) Ascertains and determines prevailing wage rates under ss. 66.0903, 103.49, 103.50 and 229.8275, except that any action or inaction which ascertains and determines prevailing wage rates under ss. 66.0903, 103.49, 103.50 and 229.8275 is subject to judicial review under s. 227.40.

(u) Relates to computing or publishing the number of nursing home beds to be added in each health planning area under s. 150.33 (1).

(um) Lists over-the-counter drugs covered by medical assistance under s. 49.46 (2) (b) 6. i.

(v) Establishes procedures used for the determination of allocations as charges to agencies under s. 20.865 (1) (fm).

(w) Establishes rates for the use of a personal automobile under s. 20.916 (4) (a).

(x) Establishes rental policies for state-owned housing under s. 16.004 (8).

(y) Prescribes measures to minimize the adverse environmental impact of bridge and highway construction and maintenance.

(yg) Relates to standards for memorial highway designations authorized under s. 84.1045.

(yj) Relates to standards for memorial highway designations authorized under s. 84.1042.

(yk) Relates to standards for memorial highway designations authorized under s. 84.1038.

(ym) Establishes conditions for a waiver to allow the burning of brush or other woody material under s. 287.07 (7) (e).

(ys) Establishes a technical standard for abating nonpoint source water pollution under s. 281.16 (2) or (3) (c).

(z) Defines or lists nonattainment areas under s. 285.23.

(za) Is a manual prepared under s. 227.15 (7) to provide agencies with information on drafting, promulgation and legislative review of rules.

(zb) Establishes a list of substances in groundwater and their categories under s. 160.05.

(zc) Establishes an inventory or a hazard ranking under s. 292.31.

(zd) Establishes procedures for oil inspection fee collection under s. 168.12.

(ze) Relates to establishing features of and procedures for lottery games, under s. 565.27 (1).

(zf) Establishes the list of properties on the state register of historic places under s. 44.36 or the list of locally designated historic places under s. 44.45.

(zg) Designates under s. 30.41 the lower Wisconsin state riverway.

(zh) Implements the standard for the lower Wisconsin state riverway as required under s. 30.455 (2) (c).

(zi) Lists responsible units, as defined in s. 287.01 (9), and out-of-state units, as defined in s. 287.01 (5), with an effective recycling program under s. 287.11 (3).

(zj) Establishes continuing educational requirements for real estate brokers and salespersons under s. 452.05 (1) (d).

(zk) Establishes guidelines under s. 106.21 (2), (4) or (6) for the Wisconsin service corps program under s. 106.21.

(zn) Establishes criteria and standards for certifying instructors for the trapper education program.

(zp) Establishes water quality objectives for priority watersheds or priority lakes under s. 281.65 (4) (dm).

(zq) Designates the Kickapoo valley reserve under s. 41.41 (2).

(zs) Establishes geographical areas under s. 49.143 for the administration of Wisconsin works under ss. 49.141 to 49.161.

(zt) Establishes a rate increase factor under s. 196.193 (2) or an overall rate of return under s. 196.193 (3).

(zu) Establishes standards under subch. IX of ch. 254.

**(14)** “Working day” means any day except Saturday, Sunday and holidays designated in s. 230.35 (4) (a).

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 27, 119, 395, 399, 403; 1989 a. 31, 56, 335, 341; 1991 a. 39, 254, 269, 309, 315; 1993 a. 16, 123, 237, 349, 364, 419, 442, 481, 491; 1995 a. 27, 215, 227, 289, 363; 1997 a. 27, 35, 231, 237; 1999 a. 9, 70; 1999 a. 150 s. 672; 1999 a. 167; 2001 a. 38, 109.

A proceeding for the incorporation of a village is not a “contested case” under sub. (3). *Westring v. James*, 71 Wis. 2d 462, 238 N.W.2d 695 (1976).

A flood plain zoning ordinance adopted by the DNR under s. 87.30 (1) was a “rule” under s. 227.01. *Citizens for Sensible Zoning, Inc. v. DNR*, 90 Wis. 2d 804, 280 N.W.2d 702 (1979).

A rule: 1) is a regulation, standard, statement of policy, or general order; 2) is of general application; 3) has the effect of law; 4) is issued by an agency; 5) is to implement, interpret, or make specific legislation administered by the agency. The terms “rule” and “order” are mutually exclusive. *Wis. Elec. Power Co. v. DNR*, 93 Wis. 2d 222, 287 N.W.2d 113 (1980).

Principles of statutory construction apply to the construction of rules. *Law Enforcement Standards Board v. Lyndon Station*, 101 Wis. 2d 472, 305 N.W.2d 89 (1981).

School boards are not “boards” under sub. (1). *Racine Unified School District v. Thompson*, 107 Wis. 2d 657, 321 N.W.2d 334 (Ct. App. 1982).

When a fundamental and well-defined public policy is evidenced by a rule, a discharge from employment for refusal to violate that rule is actionable. *Winkelman v. Beloit Memorial Hospital*, 168 Wis. 2d 12, 483 N.W.2d 211 (1992).

The definition of “rule” under sub. (13) is applied. *Plumbing Apprenticeship Committee v. DILHR*, 172 Wis. 2d 299, 493 N.W.2d 744 (Ct. App. 1992).

Agencies are subject to rule-making procedures in making discretionary choices even if those choices are based on opinions of the attorney general. Rule-making procedures do not apply if the opinion describes what a law mandates. 68 Atty. Gen. 363.

**227.02 Compliance with other statutes.** Compliance with this chapter does not eliminate the necessity of complying with a procedure required by another statute.

**History:** 1985 a. 182.

Chapter 227 contemplates the limited use of civil procedure statutes that do not conflict with ch. 227. *Wagner v. State Medical Examining Board*, 181 Wis. 2d 633, 511 N.W.2d 874 (1994).

**227.03 Application of this chapter.** (1) This chapter applies to cases arising under s. 76.38, 1993 stats., and ss. 76.39, 76.48 and 76.91.

(2) Except as provided in s. 108.105, only the provisions of this chapter relating to rules are applicable to matters arising out of s. 66.191, 1981 stats., s. 40.65 (2), 289.33, 303.07 (7) or 303.21 or subch. II of ch. 107 or ch. 102, 108 or 949.

(3) Any provision of s. 227.42, 227.44 or 227.49 that is inconsistent with a requirement of title 45 of the code of federal regulations does not apply to hearings held under ch. 49.

(3m) (a) This chapter does not apply to proceedings before the department of workforce development relating to housing discrimination under s. 106.50, except as provided in s. 106.50 (6).

(b) Only the provisions of this chapter relating to rules are applicable to matters arising out of protection against discrimination in a public place of accommodation or amusement under s. 106.52.

(4) The provisions of this chapter relating to contested cases do not apply to proceedings involving the revocation of aftercare supervision under s. 48.366 (5) or 938.357 (5), the revocation of parole, extended supervision or probation, the grant of probation, prison discipline, mandatory release under s. 302.11 or any other proceeding involving the care and treatment of a resident or an inmate of a correctional institution.

(4m) Subchapter III does not apply to any decision of an agency to suspend or restrict or not issue or renew a license if the agency suspends or restricts or does not issue or renew the license pursuant to a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857.

(5) This chapter does not apply to proceedings of the claims board, except as provided in ss. 775.05 (5), 775.06 (7) and 775.11 (2).

(6) Orders of the elections board under s. 5.06 (6) are not subject to this chapter.

(7) Except as provided in s. 230.44 (4) (bm), this chapter does not apply to proceedings before the personnel commission in matters that are arbitrated in accordance with s. 230.44 (4) (bm).

(7m) Except as provided in s. 101.143 (6s), this chapter does not apply to proceedings in matters that are arbitrated under s. 101.143 (6s).

(8) This chapter does not apply to determinations made by the secretary of administration or the secretary of revenue under s. 229.50 (1).

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 32, 295; 1993 a. 16, 263, 377; 1995 a. 27 ss. 6224 to 6226m, 9130 (4); 1995 a. 77, 227, 351; 1997 a. 3, 191, 237, 283; 1999 a. 82.

## SUBCHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

**227.10 Statements of policy and interpretations of law; discrimination prohibited.** (1) Each agency shall promulgate as a rule each statement of general policy and each interpretation of a statute which it specifically adopts to govern its enforcement or administration of that statute. A statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute made in the decision of a contested case, in a private letter ruling under s. 73.035 or in an agency decision upon or disposition of a particular matter as applied to a specific set of facts does not render it a rule or constitute specific adoption of a rule and is not required to be promulgated as a rule.

(2) No agency may promulgate a rule which conflicts with state law.

(3) (a) No rule, either by its terms or in its application, may discriminate for or against any person by reason of sex, race, creed, color, sexual orientation, national origin or ancestry.

(b) A rule may discriminate for or against a person by reason of physical condition or developmental disability as defined in s.

51.01 (5) only if it is strictly necessary to a function of the agency and is supported by data demonstrating that necessity.

(c) Each person affected by a rule is entitled to the same benefits and is subject to the same obligations as any other person under the same or similar circumstances.

(d) No rule may use any term removed from the statutes by chapter 83, laws of 1977.

(e) Nothing in this subsection prohibits the administrator of the division of merit recruitment and selection in the department of employment relations from promulgating rules relating to expanded certification under s. 230.25 (1n).

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 399.

An agency's revised interpretation of statute constituted administrative rule-making under s. 227.01 (4) [now s. 227.10] and declaratory relief under s. 227.40 was accordingly proper. What constitutes a rule is discussed. *Schoolway Transportation Co. v. Division of Motor Vehicles*, 72 Wis. 2d 223, 240 N.W.2d 403 (1976).

The legislature may constitutionally prescribe a criminal penalty for the violation of an administrative rule. *State v. Courtney*, 74 Wis. 2d 705, 247 N.W.2d 714 (1976).

A memorandum announcing general policies and specific criteria governing all decisions on good time for mandatory release parole violations was a "rule" and should have been promulgated properly. *State ex rel. Clifton v. Young*, 133 Wis. 2d 193, 394 N.W.2d 769 (Ct. App. 1986).

An administrative agency cannot regulate the activities of another agency or promulgate rules to bind another agency without express statutory authority. *George v. Schwarz*, 2001 WI App 72, 242 Wis. 2d 450, 626 N.W.2d 57.

**227.11 Extent to which chapter confers rule-making authority.** (1) Except as expressly provided, this chapter does not confer rule-making authority upon or augment the rule-making authority of any agency.

(2) Rule-making authority is expressly conferred as follows:

(a) Each agency may promulgate rules interpreting the provisions of any statute enforced or administered by it, if the agency considers it necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute, but a rule is not valid if it exceeds the bounds of correct interpretation.

(b) Each agency may prescribe forms and procedures in connection with any statute enforced or administered by it, if the agency considers it necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute, but this paragraph does not authorize the imposition of a substantive requirement in connection with a form or procedure.

(c) Each agency authorized to exercise discretion in deciding individual cases may formalize the general policies evolving from its decisions by promulgating the policies as rules which the agency shall follow until they are amended or repealed. A rule promulgated in accordance with this paragraph is valid only to the extent that the agency has discretion to base an individual decision on the policy expressed in the rule.

(d) An agency may promulgate rules implementing or interpreting a statute that it will enforce or administer after publication of the statute but prior to the statute's effective date. A rule promulgated under this paragraph may not take effect prior to the effective date of the statute that it implements or interprets.

(e) An agency may not inform a member of the public in writing that a rule is or will be in effect unless the rule has been filed under s. 227.20 or unless the member of the public requests that information.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1991 a. 209.

The Designer Section of the Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors does not have rulemaking authority. 74 Atty. Gen. 200.

**227.113 Incorporation of local, comprehensive planning goals.** Each agency, where applicable and consistent with the laws that it administers, is encouraged to design the rules promulgated by the agency to reflect a balance between the mission of the agency and the goals specified in s. 1.13 (2).

**History:** 1999 a. 9.

**227.114 Rule making; considerations for small business.** (1) (a) In this section, "small business" means a business entity, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field, and which employs fewer than 25 full-time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than \$2,500,000. For purposes of a specific rule, an agency may define small business to include more employees or greater

gross annual sales if necessary to adapt the rule to the needs and problems of small businesses. A “small business” may also be defined in accordance with other standards established by an agency by rule.

(b) Whenever an agency establishes different standards for the definition of “small business” as authorized in par. (a), the standards may apply to either a single rule, a set of rules or every rule promulgated by the agency. In any rule promulgated by an agency establishing different standards for the definition of “small business”, the size or segment standards established by the rule shall be objective and, to the maximum extent feasible, uniform with size or segment standards previously established by rules of the agency.

(2) When an agency proposes a rule that may have an effect on small businesses, the agency shall consider each of the following methods for reducing the impact of the rule on small businesses:

(a) The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.

(b) The establishment of less stringent schedules or deadlines for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.

(c) The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.

(d) The establishment of performance standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the rule.

(e) The exemption of small businesses from any or all requirements of the rule.

(3) The agency shall incorporate into the proposed rule any of the methods specified under sub. (2) which it finds to be feasible, unless doing so would be contrary to the statutory objectives which are the basis for the proposed rule.

(4) In addition to the requirements under s. 227.17, the agency shall provide an opportunity for small businesses to participate in the rule-making process, using one or more of the following methods:

(a) The inclusion in the notice under s. 227.17 of a statement that the rule may have an impact on small businesses.

(b) The direct notification of any small business that may be affected by the rule.

(c) The conduct of public hearings concerning the impact of the rule on small businesses.

(d) The use of special hearing procedures to reduce the cost or complexity of participation in the rule-making process by small businesses.

(5) Prior to the notice required under s. 227.17 (1) (a), the agency shall notify the secretary of commerce and the small business ombudsman clearinghouse that it proposes to promulgate a rule that will have an effect on small businesses.

(6) When an agency, under s. 227.20 (1), files with the revisor a rule that is subject to this section, the agency shall include with the rule a summary of the analysis prepared under s. 227.19 (3) (e) and a summary of the comments of the legislative standing committees, if any. If the rule does not require the analysis under s. 227.19 (3) (e), the agency shall include with the rule a statement of the reason for the agency’s determination under s. 227.19 (3m). The revisor shall publish the summaries or the statement in the register with the rule.

(7) Each agency shall, during the 5-year period beginning with January 1, 1984, review the current rules of the agency that were in effect prior to that date and shall consider methods of reducing their impact on small businesses as provided under sub. (2). If any method appears feasible, the agency shall propose an amendment to the rule. No review is necessary for any rule that is repealed during the 5-year period.

(8) This section does not apply to:

(a) Rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

(b) Rules that do not affect small businesses directly, including, but not limited to, rules relating to county or municipal administration of state and federal programs.

History: 1985 a. 182; 1995 a. 27 s. 9116 (5); 1999 a. 9.

**227.115 Review of rules affecting housing. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Department” means the department of administration.

(b) “State housing strategy plan” means the plan developed under s. 16.31.

(2) **REPORT ON RULES AFFECTING HOUSING.** If a proposed rule directly or substantially affects the development, construction, cost or availability of housing in this state, the department, through the division of housing, shall prepare a report on the proposed rule before it is submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15. The department may request any information from other state agencies, local governments or individuals or organizations that is reasonably necessary for the department to prepare the report. The department shall prepare the report within 30 days after the rule is submitted to the department.

(3) **FINDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO BE CONTAINED IN THE REPORT.** (a) The report of the department shall contain information about the effect of the proposed rule on housing in this state, including information on the effect of the proposed rule on all of the following:

1. The policies, strategies and recommendations of the state housing strategy plan.

2. The cost of constructing, rehabilitating, improving or maintaining single family or multifamily dwellings.

3. The purchase price of housing.

4. The cost and availability of financing to purchase or develop housing.

5. Housing costs, as defined in s. 16.30 (3) (a) and (b).

(b) The report shall analyze the relative impact of the effects of the proposed rule on low- and moderate-income households.

(4) **APPLICABILITY.** This section does not apply to emergency rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

(5) **RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY.** The department may promulgate any rules necessary for the administration of this section.

History: 1995 a. 308

**227.116 Rules to include time period. (1)** Each proposed rule submitted to the legislative council under s. 227.15 that includes a requirement for a business to obtain a permit, as defined in s. 560.41 (2), shall specify the number of business days, calculated beginning on the day a permit application is received, within which the agency will review and make a determination on a permit application.

(2) If any existing rule does not comply with sub. (1), the agency that promulgated the rule shall submit to the legislative council a proposed revision of the rule that will bring the rule into compliance with sub. (1). The legislative council staff’s review of the proposed revision is limited to determining whether or not the agency has complied with this subsection.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a rule if the rule, or a law under which the rule was promulgated, effective prior to November 17, 1983, contains a specification of a time period for review and determination on a permit application.

(4) If an agency fails to review and make a determination on a permit application within the time period specified in a rule or law, for each such failure the agency shall prepare a report and submit it to the business development assistance center within 5 business days of the last day of the time period specified, setting forth all of the following:

(a) The name of the person who submitted the permit application and the business activity for which the permit is required.

(b) Why the review and determination were not completed within the specified time period and a specification of the revised

time period within which the review and determination will be completed.

(c) How the agency intends to avoid such failures in the future.

(5) If an agency fails to review and make a determination on a permit application within the time period specified in a rule or law, upon completion of the review and determination for that application, the agency shall notify the business development assistance center.

(6) (a) An agency's failure to review and make a determination on a permit application within the time period specified in a rule or law does not relieve any person from the obligation to secure a required permit nor affect in any way the agency's authority to interpret the requirements of or grant or deny permits.

(b) If a court finds that an agency failed to review and make a determination on a permit application within the time period specified in a rule or law, that finding shall not constitute grounds for declaring the agency's determination invalid.

**History:** 1985 a. 182, 332; 1993 a. 52; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 27.

**227.12 Petition for rules.** (1) Unless the right to petition for a rule is restricted by statute to a designated group or unless the form of procedure for a petition is otherwise prescribed by statute, a municipality, an association which is representative of a farm, labor, business or professional group, or any 5 or more persons having an interest in a rule may petition an agency requesting it to promulgate a rule.

(2) A petition shall state clearly and concisely:

(a) The substance or nature of the rule making requested.

(b) The reason for the request and the petitioners' interest in the requested rule.

(c) A reference to the agency's authority to promulgate the requested rule.

(3) Within a reasonable period of time after the receipt of a petition under this section, an agency shall either deny the petition in writing or proceed with the requested rule making. If the agency denies the petition, it shall promptly notify the petitioner of the denial, including a brief statement of the reason for the denial. If the agency proceeds with the requested rule making, it shall follow the procedures prescribed in this subchapter.

**History:** 1985 a. 182.

**227.13 Advisory committees and informal consultations.** An agency may use informal conferences and consultations to obtain the viewpoint and advice of interested persons with respect to contemplated rule making. An agency also may appoint a committee of experts, interested persons or representatives of the public to advise it with respect to any contemplated rule making. The committee shall have advisory powers only.

**History:** 1985 a. 182.

**227.135 Statements of scope of proposed rules.**

(1) An agency shall prepare a statement of the scope of any rule that it plans to promulgate. The statement shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the objective of the rule.

(b) A description of existing policies relevant to the rule and of new policies proposed to be included in the rule and an analysis of policy alternatives.

(c) The statutory authority for the rule.

(d) Estimates of the amount of time that state employees will spend to develop the rule and of other resources necessary to develop the rule.

(2) Until the individual or body with policy-making powers over the subject matter of a proposed rule approves a statement of the scope of the proposed rule, a state employee or official may not perform any activity in connection with drafting the proposed rule except for an activity necessary to prepare the statement of the scope of the proposed rule. If the individual or body with policy-making powers over the subject matter of a proposed rule does not

disapprove the statement of the scope of the proposed rule within 30 days after the statement is presented to the individual or body, the statement is considered to be approved.

(3) The agency shall send the statement of the scope of a proposed rule to the revisor for publication in the register. On the same day that the agency sends the statement to the revisor, the agency shall send a copy of the statement to the secretary of administration. The individual or body with policy-making powers over the subject matter of a proposed rule may not take action on a statement of the scope of the proposed rule until at least 10 days after publication of the statement in the register.

(4) This section does not apply to emergency rules.

**History:** 1995 a. 106.

**227.14 Preparation of proposed rules.** (1) **FORM AND STYLE.** In preparing a proposed rule, an agency shall adhere substantially to the form and style used by the legislative reference bureau in the preparation of bill drafts and the form and style specified in the manual prepared by the legislative council staff and the revisor under s. 227.15 (7). To the greatest extent possible, an agency shall prepare proposed rules in plain language which can be easily understood.

(1m) **EXCEPTION; PREPARATION OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RULES BASED ON FEDERAL REGULATIONS.** (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1), an agency may use the format of federal regulations published in the code of federal regulations in preparing a proposed rule for publication or distribution and in preparing a proposed rule for filing if the agency determines that all or part of a state environmental regulatory program is to be administered according to standards, requirements or methods which are identical to standards, requirements or methods specified for all or part of a federal environmental regulatory program.

(b) Notwithstanding sub. (1), an agency may use the format of federal regulations published in the code of federal regulations in preparing a proposed rule for publication or distribution and in preparing a proposed rule for filing if the agency determines that all or part of a state environmental regulatory program is to be administered according to standards, requirements or methods which are similar to standards, requirements or methods specified for all or part of a federal environmental regulatory program.

(1s) **EXCEPTION; PREPARATION OF CERTAIN RULES BASED ON FEDERAL FOOD CODE.** Notwithstanding sub. (1), if the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection or the department of health and family services prepares a proposed rule based on the model food code published by the federal food and drug administration, the proposed rule may be in the format of the model food code.

(2) **ANALYSIS.** (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 reference to each statute that the proposed rule interprets, each statute that authorizes its promulgation, each related statute or related rule and a brief summary of the proposed rule.

(b) If the proposed rule is prepared in the format authorized under sub. (1m), the analysis shall include a reference to the federal regulation upon which it is based. If the proposed rule is prepared in the format authorized under sub. (1m) but differs from the federal regulation as permitted under sub. (1m) (b), the analysis shall specify each portion of the proposed rule that differs from the federal regulation upon which it is based.

(3) **REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE FORMS.** If a proposed rule requires a new or revised form, an agency shall include a reference to the form in a note to the proposed rule and shall attach to the proposed rule a copy of the form or a description of how a copy may be obtained. The revisor shall insert the reference in the code as a note to the rule.

(4) **FISCAL ESTIMATES.** (a) An agency shall prepare a fiscal estimate for each proposed rule before it is submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15.

(b) The fiscal estimate shall include the major assumptions used in its preparation and a reliable estimate of the fiscal impact of the proposed rule, including:

1. The anticipated effect on county, city, village, town, school district, technical college district and sewerage district fiscal liabilities and revenues.

2. A projection of the anticipated state fiscal effect during the current biennium and a projection of the net annualized fiscal impact on state funds.

(c) If a proposed rule interpreting or implementing a statute has no independent fiscal effect, the fiscal estimate prepared under this subsection shall be based on the fiscal effect of the statute.

(d) If a proposed rule is revised so that its fiscal effect is significantly changed prior to its issuance, an agency shall prepare a revised fiscal estimate before promulgating the rule. The agency shall give notice of a revised fiscal estimate in the same manner that notice of the original estimate is given.

**(4m) NOTICE OF SUBMITTAL TO JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF.** On the same day that an agency submits a proposed rule to the joint legislative council staff under s. 227.15, the agency shall prepare a written notice of the agency's submittal to the joint legislative council staff. The notice shall include a statement of the date on which the proposed rule has been submitted to the joint legislative council staff for review, of the subject matter of the proposed rule and of whether a public hearing on the proposed rule is required, and shall identify the organizational unit within the agency that is primarily responsible for the promulgation of the rule. The notice shall be approved by the individual or body with policy-making powers over the subject matter of the proposed rule. The agency shall send the notice to the revisor for publication in the register. On the same day that the agency sends the notice to the revisor, the agency shall send a copy of the notice to the secretary of administration.

**(5) COPIES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AT NO COST.** An agency, upon request, shall make available to the public at no cost a copy of any proposed rule, including the analysis, fiscal estimate and any related form.

**(6) WITHDRAWAL OF A RULE.** (a) Notwithstanding s. 227.01 (10), in this subsection, "proposed rule" means all of the agency's proposal to promulgate a rule.

(b) An agency may withdraw a proposed rule at any time prior to filing under s. 227.20 by notifying the presiding officer of each house of the legislature and the legislative council staff of its intention not to promulgate the proposed rule.

(c) A proposed rule shall be considered withdrawn on December 31 of the 4th year after the year in which it is submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 (1), unless it has been filed in the office of the revisor under s. 227.20 (1) or withdrawn by the agency before that date. No action by a legislative committee or by either house of the legislature under s. 227.19 delays the date of withdrawal of a proposed rule under this paragraph.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 22, 253; 1993 a. 399; 1995 a. 106; 1999 a. 9.

**227.15 Legislative council staff.** (1) **SUBMITTAL TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF.** Prior to a public hearing on a proposed rule or, if no public hearing is required, prior to notice under s. 227.19, an agency shall submit the proposed rule to the legislative council staff for review. The proposed rule shall be in the form required under s. 227.14 (1), and shall include the material required under s. 227.14 (2) to (4). An agency may not hold a public hearing on a proposed rule or give notice under s. 227.19 until after it has received a written report of the legislative council staff review of the proposed rule or until after the initial review period of 20 working days under sub. (2) (intro.), whichever comes first. An agency may give notice of a public hearing prior to receipt of the legislative council staff report. This subsection does not apply to rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

(2) **ROLE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF.** The legislative council staff shall, within 20 working days following receipt of a proposed rule, review the proposed rule in accordance with this sub-

section. With the consent of the director of the legislative council staff, the review period may be extended for an additional 20 working days. The legislative council staff shall act as a clearing-house for rule drafting and cooperate with the agency and the revisor to:

(a) Review the statutory authority under which the agency intends to promulgate the proposed rule.

(b) Ensure that the promulgation procedures required by this chapter are followed.

(c) Review proposed rules for form, style and placement in the code.

(d) Review proposed rules to avoid conflict with or duplication of existing rules.

(e) Review proposed rules for adequate references to related statutes, rules and forms.

(f) Review proposed rules for clarity, grammar, punctuation and use of plain language.

(g) Review proposed rules to determine potential conflicts and to make comparisons with related federal statutes and regulations.

(h) Review proposed rules for compliance with the requirements of s. 227.116.

(i) Streamline and simplify the rule-making process.

**(3) ASSISTANCE TO COMMITTEES.** The legislative council staff shall work with and assist the appropriate committees of the legislature during the rule-making process. The legislative council staff may include in its report recommendations concerning proposed rules which the agency shall submit with the notice required under s. 227.19 (2).

**(4) NOTICE OF CHANGES IN RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY.** Whenever the rule-making authority of an agency is eliminated or significantly changed by the repeal, amendment or creation of a statute, by the interpretive decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or for any other reason, the legislative council staff shall notify the joint committee for review of administrative rules and the appropriate committees of each house of the legislature as determined by the presiding officer of each house. This subsection applies whether or not the rules of the agency are under review by the legislative council staff at the time of the change in rule-making authority.

**(5) ANNUAL REPORT.** The legislative council staff shall submit an annual report to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature, for distribution to the legislature under s. 13.172 (2), and to the governor summarizing any action taken and making recommendations to streamline the rule-making process and eliminate obsolete, duplicative and conflicting rules.

**(6) PUBLIC LIAISON.** The legislative council staff shall assist the public in resolving problems related to rules. The assistance shall include but is not limited to providing information, identifying agency personnel who may be contacted in relation to rule-making functions, describing the location where a copy of a rule, proposed rule or form is available and encouraging and assisting participation in the rule-making process.

**(7) RULES PROCEDURES MANUAL.** The legislative council staff and the revisor's bureau shall prepare a manual to provide agencies with information on drafting, promulgation and legislative review of rules.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 186; 1989 a. 31; 2001 a. 104.

**227.16 When hearings required.** (1) Except as provided under sub. (2), all rule making by an agency shall be preceded by notice and public hearing as provided in ss. 227.17 and 227.18.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if any of the following conditions exist:

(b) The proposed rule brings an existing rule into conformity with a statute that has been changed or enacted or with a controlling judicial decision.

(c) The proposed rule is promulgated under s. 227.24, in which case the agency shall hold a hearing under s. 227.24 (4).

(d) The proposed rule is being promulgated at the direction of the joint committee for review of administrative rules under s. 227.26 (2) (b).

(e) The proposed rule and the fiscal estimate required under s. 227.14 (4) are published in the notice section of the register with a statement that the proposed rule will be promulgated without public hearing unless a petition is received by the agency within 30 days after publication of the notice, signed by any of the following:

1. Twenty–five natural persons who will be affected by the proposed rule.
2. A municipality that will be affected by the proposed rule.
3. An association which is representative of a farm, labor, business or professional group that will be affected by the proposed rule.

(3) If the agency receives a petition under sub. (2) (e), it may not proceed with the proposed rule until after it has given notice and held a public hearing under ss. 227.17 and 227.18.

(4) The exemptions in sub. (2) do not apply if another statute specifically requires the agency to hold a hearing prior to promulgating the proposed rule under consideration.

(5) If a hearing is not required because of an exemption under sub. (2), the agency may hold a hearing on the proposed rule under ss. 227.17 and 227.18.

(6) For the purpose of soliciting public comment, an agency may hold a hearing on the general subject matter of possible or anticipated rules before preparing a proposed rule in draft form. A hearing held under this subsection does not satisfy the requirement of sub. (1) with respect to the promulgation of a specific proposed rule.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1995 a. 106.

**227.17 Notice of hearing.** (1) If a hearing is required, the agency shall:

(a) Send written notice of the hearing to the revisor for publication in the register and, if required, publish the notice in a local newspaper.

(b) Send written notice of the hearing to each member of the legislature who has filed a written request for notice with the revisor. Upon request, the revisor shall furnish an agency with the name and address of each legislator who has requested notice.

(bm) Send written notice of the hearing to the secretary of administration on the same day that the notice is sent to the revisor under par. (a).

(c) Take any action it considers necessary to provide notice to other interested persons.

(2) The notice under sub. (1) shall be given at least 10 days prior to the date set for a hearing. Notice through the register is considered to have been given on the first or 15th day of the month following publication or, if applicable, on the date prescribed under s. 227.22 (4).

(2m) The notice under sub. (1) shall be approved by the individual or body with policy–making powers over the subject matter of the proposed rule.

(3) The notice under sub. (1) shall include:

(a) A statement of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(b) Either the text of the proposed rule in the form specified in s. 227.14 (1), or an informative summary of the effect of the proposed rule. If the agency chooses to publish an informative summary rather than the full text of a proposed rule, the notice shall include a description of how a copy of the text may be obtained from the agency at no charge.

(c) A reference to the statutory authority under which the agency proposes to promulgate the proposed rule and to any statute which the proposed rule interprets.

(d) An analysis of the proposed rule.

(e) The fiscal estimate required under s. 227.14 (4), or a summary of the fiscal estimate and a description of how a copy of the full fiscal estimate may be obtained from the agency at no charge.

(f) If the proposed rule will have an effect on small businesses, as defined under s. 227.114 (1), an initial regulatory flexibility analysis, which shall contain a description of the types of small businesses that will be affected by the rule, a brief description of the proposed reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures required for compliance with the rule and a description of the types of professional skills necessary for compliance with the rule.

(g) Any additional matter required by statute.

(4) An agency may modify a proposed rule prior to a hearing without providing additional notice under this section if the modification is germane to the subject matter of the proposed rule. In this subsection, an agency’s proposal to delete part of a proposed rule for which notice was given under sub. (1) shall be treated as a germane modification of the proposed rule.

(5) Failure of any person to receive notice of a hearing on proposed rule making is not grounds for invalidating the resulting rule if notice of the hearing was published as provided in sub. (1) (a).

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; 1987 a. 253; 1995 a. 106.

Changes in a proposed rule after notice was published did not so alter the scope of the proposed rule as to require a second hearing. *Brown County v. DHSS*, 103 Wis. 2d 37, 307 N.W.2d 247 (1981).

**227.18 Conduct of hearings.** (1) An agency shall hold a public hearing at the date, time and place designated in the notice of hearing. The person conducting the hearing shall:

(a) Explain the purpose of the hearing and describe how testimony will be received.

(b) At the beginning of the hearing, present a summary of the factual information on which the proposed rule is based, including any information obtained from an advisory committee, informal conference or consultation.

(c) Afford each interested person or a representative the opportunity to present facts, opinions or arguments in writing, whether or not there is an opportunity to present them orally.

(d) Keep a record of the hearing in a manner the agency considers desirable and feasible.

(2) The person conducting the hearing may:

(a) Limit oral presentations if the hearing would be unduly lengthened by repetitious testimony.

(b) Question or allow others present to question the persons appearing.

(c) Administer an oath or affirmation to any person appearing.

(d) Continue or postpone the hearing to a specified date, time and place.

(3) (a) If the agency officer or a quorum of the board or commission responsible for promulgating the proposed rule is not present at the hearing, the procedures in this subsection apply.

(b) At the beginning of the hearing, the person conducting it shall inform those present that any person who presents testimony at the hearing may present his or her argument to the agency officer, board or commission prior to promulgation of the proposed rule if the request to do so is made in writing at the hearing.

(c) If required by the agency officer, board or commission, an argument shall be presented to the agency in writing. If oral arguments are permitted, the agency officer, board or commission may impose reasonable limitations on the length and number of appearances to conserve time and preclude undue repetition.

(d) If a record of the hearing has been made, arguments before the agency officer, board or commission shall be limited to the record of the hearing.

(4) The procedures required by this section do not supersede procedures required by any statute relating to a specific agency or to the rule or class of rules under consideration.

History: 1985 a. 182.

### 227.19 Legislative review prior to promulgation.

(1) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE; RULE-MAKING POWERS. (a) **Article IV of the constitution** of this state vests in the legislature the power to make laws, and thereby to establish agencies and to designate agency functions, budgets and purposes. **Article V of the constitution** of this state charges the executive with the responsibility to expedite all measures which may be resolved upon by the legislature.

(b) The legislature recognizes the need for efficient administration of public policy. In creating agencies and designating their functions and purposes, the legislature may delegate rule-making authority to these agencies to facilitate administration of legislative policy. The delegation of rule-making authority is intended to eliminate the necessity of establishing every administrative aspect of general public policy by legislation. In so doing, however, the legislature reserves to itself:

1. The right to retract any delegation of rule-making authority.
2. The right to establish any aspect of general policy by legislation, notwithstanding any delegation of rule-making authority.
3. The right and responsibility to designate the method for rule promulgation, review and modification.
4. The right to delay or suspend the implementation of any rule or proposed rule while under review by the legislature.

(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. 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.

(3) FORM OF REPORT. 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 recommendations of the legislative council staff and an analysis. The analysis shall include:

- (a) A statement explaining the need for the proposed rule.
- (b) An explanation of any modification made in the proposed rule as a result of testimony received at a public hearing.
- (c) A list of the persons who appeared or registered for or against the proposed rule at a public hearing.
- (d) A response to the legislative council staff recommendations under s. 227.15 indicating:
  1. Acceptance of the recommendations in whole or in part.
  2. Rejection of the recommendations in whole or in part.
  3. The specific reason for rejecting any recommendation.
- (e) Except as provided under sub. (3m), for all proposed rules that will have an effect on small businesses, as defined under s. 227.114 (1), a final regulatory flexibility analysis, which shall contain as much information about the following as the agency can feasibly obtain and analyze with its existing staff and resources:

1. The agency's reason for including or failing to include in the proposed rule any of the methods specified under s. 227.114 (2) for reducing its impact on small businesses.

2. A summary of issues raised by small businesses during the hearings on the proposed rule, any changes in the proposed rule as a result of alternatives suggested by small businesses and the reasons for rejecting any alternatives suggested by small businesses.

3. The nature of any reports and the estimated cost of their preparation by small businesses that must comply with the rule.

4. The nature and estimated cost of other measures and investments that will be required of small businesses in complying with the rule.

5. The additional cost, if any, to the agency of administering or enforcing a rule which includes any of the methods specified under s. 227.114 (2).

6. The impact on public health, safety and welfare, if any, caused by including in the rule any of the methods specified under s. 227.114 (2).

(3m) ANALYSIS NOT REQUIRED. The final regulatory flexibility analysis specified under sub. (3) (e) is not required for any rule if the agency, after complying with s. 227.114 (1) to (5), determines that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses.

(4) COMMITTEE REVIEW. (a) *Notice of referral.* Upon receipt of notice that a proposed rule has been referred to a committee under sub. (2), the chairperson or chairpersons of the committee shall notify, in writing, each committee member of the referral.

(am) *Committee meeting.* A committee may be convened upon the call of its chairperson or cochairpersons to review a proposed rule. A committee may meet separately or jointly with the other committee to which the notice and report were referred. A committee may hold a public hearing to review a proposed rule.

(b) *Committee review period.* 1. Except as provided under subd. 5., the committee review period for each committee extends for 30 days after referral under sub. (2). If the chairperson or the cochairpersons of a committee take either of the following actions within the 30-day period, the committee review period for that committee is continued for 30 days from the date the first action is taken:

- a. Request in writing that the agency meet with the committee to review the proposed rule. The continuation of the review period begins on the date the request is sent to the agency.

- b. Publish or post notice that the committee will hold a meeting or hearing to review the proposed rule and immediately send a copy of the notice to the agency. The continuation of the review period begins on the date the notice is published or posted, whichever is earlier.

2. If a committee, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, recommends modifications in a proposed rule, and the agency, in writing, agrees to make modifications, the review period for both committees is extended either to the 10th working day following receipt by the committees of the modified proposed rule or to the expiration of the review period under subd. 1., whichever is later. There is no limit either on the number of modification agreements that may be entered into or on the time within which modifications may be made.

3. An agency may, on its own initiative, submit a germane modification to a proposed rule to a committee during its review period. If a germane modification is submitted within the final 10 days of a committee review period, the review period for both committees is extended for 10 working days. If a germane modification is submitted to a committee after the committee in the other house has concluded its jurisdiction over the proposed rule, the jurisdiction of the committee of the other house is revived for 10 working days. In this subdivision, an agency's proposal to delete part of a proposed rule under committee review shall be treated as a germane modification of the proposed rule.

4. An agency may modify a proposed rule following the committee review period if the modification is germane to the subject matter of the proposed rule. If a germane modification is made, the agency shall recall the proposed rule from the chief clerk of

each house of the legislature. The proposed rule, with the germane modification, shall be resubmitted to the presiding officer in each house of the legislature as provided in sub. (2) and the committee review period shall begin again. Following the committee review period, an agency may not make any modification that is not germane to the subject matter of the proposed rule. In this subdivision, an agency's proposal to delete part of a proposed rule under committee review shall be treated as a germane modification of the proposed rule.

5. If a committee in one house votes to object to a proposed rule under par. (d), the chairperson or cochairpersons of the committee shall immediately notify the chairperson or cochairpersons of the committee to which the proposed rule was referred in the other house. Upon receipt of the notice, the review period for the committee in the other house immediately ceases and no further action on the proposed rule may be taken under this paragraph, but the committee may proceed under par. (d) to object to the proposed rule.

6. If a committee has not concluded its jurisdiction over a proposed rule before the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene, that jurisdiction immediately ceases and, within 7 working days after that date, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall refer the proposed rule to the appropriate standing committee or joint legislative committee created by law, except the joint committee for review of administrative rules, as provided under sub. (2). The committee review period that was interrupted by the loss of jurisdiction under this subdivision continues for the committee to which the proposed rule is referred under this subdivision beginning on the date of referral under this subdivision.

(c) *Agency not to promulgate rule during committee review.* An agency may not promulgate a proposed rule during the committee review period unless both committees waive jurisdiction over the proposed rule prior to the expiration of the review period. A committee may waive its jurisdiction by adopting, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, a motion waiving the committee's jurisdiction. The committee shall report its action in writing to the joint committee for review of administrative rules within 2 working days after the waiver action.

(d) *Committee action.* A committee, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee during the review period under par. (b), may object to a proposed rule for one or more of the following reasons:

1. An absence of statutory authority.
2. An emergency relating to public health, safety or welfare.
3. A failure to comply with legislative intent.
4. A conflict with state law.
5. A change in circumstances since enactment of the earliest law upon which the proposed rule is based.
6. Arbitrariness and capriciousness, or imposition of an undue hardship.

(e) *Part of a proposed rule.* An agency may promulgate any part of a proposed rule which is not objected to by a committee.

**(5) JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES.**  
(a) *Referral.* If a committee objects to a proposed rule, the committee shall report the proposed rule and the objection to the presiding officer of the appropriate house within 2 working days after making the objection. The presiding officer shall refer the proposed rule and the objection to the joint committee for review of administrative rules within 5 working days after receiving the committee report.

(b) *Joint committee review period.* 1. The review period for the joint committee for review of administrative rules extends for 30 days after a proposed rule and objection are referred to it. The joint committee for review of administrative rules shall meet and take action in executive session during that period, except that if the cochairpersons take either of the following actions within the 30-day period, the joint committee review period is continued for 30 days from the date the first action is taken:

a. Request in writing that the agency meet with the joint committee for review of administrative rules to review the proposed rule. The continuation of the review period begins on the date the request is sent to the agency.

b. Publish or post notice that the joint committee for review of administrative rules will hold a meeting or hearing to review the proposed rule and immediately send a copy of the notice to the agency. The continuation of the review period begins on the date the notice is published or posted, whichever is earlier.

2. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, recommends modifications in a proposed rule, and the agency, in writing, agrees to make modifications, the review period for the joint committee for review of administrative rules is extended either to the 10th working day following receipt by the joint committee of the modified proposed rule or to the expiration of the review period under subd. 1., whichever is later. There is no limit either on the number of modification agreements that may be entered into or on the time within which modifications may be made.

3. If both committees object to a proposed rule, each objection has a separate review period beginning on the date of its receipt.

4. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules has not concluded its jurisdiction over a proposed rule before the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene, that jurisdiction immediately ceases and, within 7 working days after that date, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall refer the proposed rule to the joint committee for review of administrative rules. The committee review period that was interrupted by the loss of jurisdiction under this subdivision continues for the joint committee for review of administrative rules to which the proposed rule is referred under this subdivision beginning on the date of referral under this subdivision.

(c) *Agency not to promulgate rule during joint committee review.* An agency may not promulgate a proposed rule to which a committee has objected unless the joint committee for review of administrative rules, under par. (d), nonconcur in the action of the committee, or until a bill introduced under par. (e) fails to be enacted. An agency may promulgate any part of a proposed rule to which no objection has been made.

(d) *Joint committee action.* The joint committee for review of administrative rules may nonconcur in a committee's objection to a proposed rule by voting to nonconcur during the review period under par. (b). If the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule, an agency may not promulgate the proposed rule until a bill introduced under par. (e) fails to be enacted. The joint committee for review of administrative rules may object to a proposed rule only for one or more of the reasons specified under sub. (4) (d).

(e) *Bills to prevent promulgation.* When the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule it shall, within 30 days of the date of the objection, introduce in each house of the legislature, for consideration at any regular session, a bill to support the objection. Within 10 working days after introduction, the presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall refer the bill to the appropriate standing committee.

(f) *Timely introduction of bills; effect.* If both bills required under par. (e) are defeated, or fail to be enacted in any other manner, the agency may promulgate the proposed rule that was objected to. If either bill becomes law, the agency may not promulgate the proposed rule that was objected to unless a subsequent law specifically authorizes its promulgation. This paragraph applies to bills introduced on or after the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the legislature to convene and before February 1 of an even-numbered year.

(g) *Late introduction of bills; effect.* If the bills required under par. (e) are introduced on or after February 1 of an even-numbered year and before the next regular session of the legislature commences, as provided under s. 13.02 (2), the joint committee for review of administrative rules shall reintroduce the bills on the first

day of the next regular session of the legislature, unless either house adversely disposes of either bill. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules is required to reintroduce the bills, the agency may not promulgate the proposed rule to which the bills pertain except as provided in par. (f). If either house adversely disposes of either bill, the agency may promulgate the proposed rule that was objected to. In this paragraph, “adversely disposes of” means that one house has voted in one of the following ways:

1. To indefinitely postpone the bill.
2. To nonconcur in the bill.
3. Against ordering the bill engrossed.
4. Against ordering the bill to a 3rd reading.
5. Against passage.
6. Against concurrence.

**(6) PROMULGATION PREVENTION PROCEDURE.** (a) The legislature may not consider a bill required by sub. (5) (e) until the joint committee for review of administrative rules has submitted a written report on the bill. The report shall be printed as an appendix to each bill and shall contain:

1. An explanation of the issue involving the proposed rule objected to and the factual situation out of which the issue arose.
2. Arguments presented for and against the proposed rule at the executive session held under sub. (5) (b).
3. A statement of the action taken by the joint committee for review of administrative rules regarding the proposed rule.
4. A statement and analysis of the grounds upon which the joint committee for review of administrative rules relies for objecting to the proposed rule.

(b) Upon introduction of the bills under sub. (5), the presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall refer the bill introduced in that house to the appropriate committee, to the calendar scheduling committee or directly to the calendar. If the committee to which a bill is referred makes no report within 30 days after referral, the bill shall be considered reported without recommendation. No later than 40 days after referral, the bills shall be placed on the calendar of each house of the legislature according to its rule governing the placement of proposals on the calendar. A bill introduced under this section which is received in the 2nd house shall be referred, reported and placed on the calendar in the same manner as an original bill introduced under this section.

**(7) NONAPPLICATION.** This section does not apply to rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 253; 1987 a. 403 s. 256; 1989 a. 175; 2001 a. 87. Rule-making procedure is discussed. *Wisconsin State Telephone Association. v. PSC*, 105 Wis. 2d 601, 314 N.W.2d 873 (Ct. App. 1981).

**227.20 Filing of rules.** (1) An agency shall file a certified copy of each rule it promulgates in the office of the secretary of state and in the office of the revisor. No rule is valid until the certified copies have been filed. A certified copy shall be typed or duplicated on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper, leaving sufficient room for the secretary of state’s stamp at the top of the first page. Forms that are filed need not comply with the specifications of this subsection.

(2) The secretary of state shall endorse the date and the time of filing on each certified copy filed under sub. (1). The secretary of state shall keep a file of all certified copies filed under sub. (1).

(3) Filing a certified copy of a rule with the secretary of state creates a presumption of all of the following:

- (a) That the rule was duly promulgated by the agency.
- (b) That the rule was filed and made available for public inspection on the date and time endorsed on it.
- (c) That all of the rule-making procedures required by this chapter were complied with.

(d) That the text of the certified copy of the rule is the text as promulgated by the agency.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1993 a. 214.

**Cross-reference:** See s. 902.03 for provision for judicial notice of administrative rules.

**227.21 Publication of rules; incorporation by reference.** (1) All rules that agencies are directed by this chapter to file with the revisor shall be published in the code and register as required under s. 35.93.

(2) (a) Except as provided in s. 601.41 (3) (b), to avoid unnecessary expense an agency may, with the consent of the revisor and the attorney general, adopt standards established by technical societies and organizations of recognized national standing by incorporating the standards in its rules by reference to the specific issue or issues of the publication in which they appear, without reproducing the standards in full.

(b) The revisor and the attorney general shall consent to incorporation by reference only in a rule of limited public interest and in a case where the incorporated standards are readily available in published form. Each rule containing an incorporation by reference shall state how the material incorporated may be obtained and, except as provided in s. 601.41 (3) (b), that the standards are on file at the offices of the agency, the secretary of state, and the revisor.

(3) A rule promulgated jointly by 2 or more agencies need not be published in more than one place in the code.

(4) Agency materials that are exempt from the requirements of this chapter under s. 227.01 (13) may be published, either verbatim or in summary form, if the promulgating agency and the revisor determine that the public interest would be served by publication.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 403; 2001 a. 65.

**227.22 Effective date of rules.** (1) In this section, “date of publication” means the first date on which an issue of the register is mailed to any person entitled under s. 35.84 to receive it.

(2) A rule is effective on the first day of the month commencing after the date of publication unless one of the following occurs:

- (a) The statute under which the rule was promulgated prescribes a different effective date for the rule.
- (b) A later date is prescribed by the agency in a statement filed with the rule.
- (c) The rule is promulgated under s. 227.24, in which case it becomes effective at the time prescribed in that section.

(d) The date of publication of the issue of the register in which the rule is printed occurs after the date designated under s. 35.93 (3) for publication of the register, in which case the rule becomes effective as provided in sub. (4).

(3) The revisor may prescribe in the manual prepared under s. 227.15 (7) the monthly date prior to which a rule must be filed in order to be included in that month’s issue of the register. The revisor shall compute the effective date of each rule submitted for publication in the register and shall publish it in a note at the end of each section. For the purpose of computing the effective date, the revisor may presume that an issue of the register will be published during the month in which it is designated for publication.

(4) If an issue of the register or the notice section of the register is published after the date designated under s. 35.93 (3) for its publication, the department of administration shall stamp the date of publication on the title page of each copy of that issue. A rule or notice contained in that issue of the register is not effective earlier than the day following the date stamped on the title page.

**History:** 1985 a. 182; 1985 a. 332 s. 253.

**227.23 Forms.** A form imposing a requirement which meets the definition of a rule shall be treated as a rule for the purposes of this chapter, except that:

(1) Its promulgation need not be preceded by notice and public hearing.

(2) It need not be promulgated by the board or officer charged with ultimate rule-making authority but may be promulgated by any employee of the agency authorized by the board or officer.

(3) It need not be published in the code and register in its entirety, but may be listed by title or description together with a statement as to how it may be obtained.

**History:** 1985 a. 182.

**Cross Reference:** See also ch. Ins 7, Wis. adm. code.

**227.24 Emergency rules; exemptions. (1) PROMULGATION.** (a) An agency may promulgate a rule as an emergency rule without complying with the notice, hearing and publication requirements under this chapter if preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare necessitates putting the rule into effect prior to the time it would take effect if the agency complied with the procedures.

(b) An agency acting under s. 186.235 (21), 215.02 (18) or 220.04 (8) may promulgate a rule without complying with the notice, hearing and publication procedures under this chapter.

(c) A rule promulgated under par. (a) takes effect upon publication in the official state newspaper or on any later date specified in the rule and, except as provided under sub. (2), remains in effect only for 150 days.

(d) A rule promulgated under par. (b) takes effect upon publication in the official state newspaper or on any later date specified in the rule and remains in effect for one year or until it is suspended or the proposed rule corresponding to it is objected to by the joint committee for review of administrative rules, whichever is sooner. If a rule under par. (b) is suspended or a proposed rule under s. 186.235 (21), 215.02 (18) or 220.04 (8) is objected to by the joint committee for review of administrative rules, any person may complete any transaction entered into or committed to in reliance on that rule and shall have 45 days to discontinue other activity undertaken in reliance on that rule.

(e) An agency that promulgates a rule under this subsection shall do all of the following:

1. Prepare a plain language analysis of the rule in the format prescribed under s. 227.14 (2) and print the plain language analysis with the rule when it is published.

2. Prepare a fiscal estimate of the rule in the format prescribed under s. 227.14 (4) and mail the fiscal estimate to each member of the legislature not later than 10 days after the date on which the rule is published.

(2) EXTENSION. (a) At the request of an agency, the joint committee for review of administrative rules may, at any time prior to the expiration date of a rule promulgated under sub. (1) (a), extend the effective period of the emergency rule or part of the emergency rule for a period specified by the committee not to exceed 60 days. Any number of extensions may be granted under this paragraph, but the total period for all extensions may not exceed 120 days.

(am) Any request by an agency to extend the effective period of the emergency rule or part of the emergency rule must be made in writing to the joint committee for review of administrative rules no later than 30 days before the initial expiration date of the emergency rule. At the time that the agency submits the written request to the joint committee for review of administrative rules, the agency shall submit a copy of the written request to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature and to the appropriate committees of each house of the legislature, as determined by the presiding officer of each house of the legislature. The presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall enter a statement in the journal of his or her house that the agency has submitted a request to extend the effective period of the emergency rule or part of the emergency rule. This paragraph shall not apply to any subsequent request by the agency to extend the same emergency rule or part of the emergency rule.

(b) In making the request for an extension, the agency shall provide the committee with the following:

1. Evidence that there is a threat to the public peace, health, safety or welfare that can be avoided only by extension of the emergency rule or part of the emergency rule.

2. Evidence that it is impossible for the agency to promulgate a permanent rule prior to the expiration date of the emergency rule under sub. (1) (c).

(c) Whenever the committee extends an emergency rule or part of an emergency rule under par. (a), it shall file a statement of its action with the agency promulgating the emergency rule, the presiding officer of each house of the legislature, the appropriate committees of each house of the legislature, as determined by the presiding officer of each house of the legislature, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes. The statement shall identify the specific emergency rule or part of an emergency rule to which it relates. The presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall enter a statement in the journal of his or her house that the emergency rule or part of the emergency rule has been extended.

(3) FILING. An agency shall file a rule promulgated under sub. (1) as provided in s. 227.20, shall mail a copy to the chief clerk of each house and to each member of the legislature at the time that the rule is filed and shall take any other step it considers feasible to make the rule known to persons who will be affected by it. The revisor shall insert in the notice section of each issue of the register a brief description of each rule under sub. (1) that is currently in effect. Each copy, notice or description of a rule promulgated under sub. (1) (a) shall be accompanied by a statement of the emergency finding by the agency or by a statement that the rule is promulgated at the direction of the joint committee for review of administrative rules under s. 227.26 (2) (b).

(4) PUBLIC HEARING. Notwithstanding sub. (1) (a) and (b), an agency shall hold a public hearing within 45 days after it promulgates a rule under sub. (1). If within that 45-day period the agency submits to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 a proposed rule corresponding to the rule under sub. (1), it shall hold a public hearing on both rules within 90 days after promulgation of the rule under sub. (1), or within 30 days after the agency receives the report on the proposed rule prepared by the legislative council under s. 227.15 (2), whichever occurs later.

**History:** 1985 a. 182 ss. 6, 46, 55 (1), 57; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; 1987 a. 403; 1989 a. 31; 1995 a. 151; 1997 a. 185.

**227.25 Revisor. (1)** The revisor shall, in cooperation with the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 (7), prepare a manual informing agencies about the form, style and placement of rules in the code.

(2) The revisor shall, upon request, furnish an agency with advice and assistance on the form and mechanics of rule drafting.

(3) An agency may request an advance commitment as to the title or numbering of a proposed rule by submitting a copy of the proposed rule indicating the requested title and numbering to the revisor prior to filing. As soon as possible after that, the revisor shall either approve the request or inform the agency of any change necessary to preserve uniformity in the code. If the title or numbering of a rule is revised, the revisor shall verify that a certified copy of the revised version has been filed with the secretary of state.

(4) The revisor may, prior to publication, edit the analysis of a proposed rule and any other material submitted for publication in the code and register, may refer to the fact that those materials are on file or may eliminate them and any reference to them in the code and register if he or she believes they do not appreciably add to an understanding of the rule. The revisor shall submit the edited version of any material to the agency for its comments prior to publication.

**History:** 1985 a. 182.

**227.26 Legislative review after promulgation; joint committee for review of administrative rules. (1)** DEFINITION. In this section, “rule” means all or any part of a rule which has taken effect as provided under s. 227.22 (2).

**(2) REVIEW OF RULES BY COMMITTEE.** (a) *Purpose.* The joint committee for review of administrative rules shall promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy and interpretations of statutes by agencies and an understanding upon the part of the public respecting the rules, statements and interpretations.

(b) *Requirement for promulgation.* If the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute meets the definition of a rule, it may direct the agency to promulgate the statement or interpretation as an emergency rule under s. 227.24 (1) (a) within 30 days after the committee’s action.

(c) *Public hearings.* The committee shall hold a public hearing to investigate any complaint with respect to a rule if it considers the complaint meritorious and worthy of attention.

(d) *Temporary suspension of rules.* The committee may suspend any rule by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee. A rule may be suspended only on the basis of testimony in relation to that rule received at a public hearing and only for one or more of the reasons specified under s. 227.19 (4) (d).

(e) *Notice.* When the committee suspends a rule, it shall publish a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, of the suspension in the official state newspaper and give any other notice it considers appropriate.

(f) *Introduction of bills.* If any rule is suspended, the committee shall, within 30 days after the suspension, introduce in each house of the legislature, for consideration at any regular session, a bill to repeal the suspended rule.

(g) *Committee report required.* No bill required by this subsection may be considered by the legislature until the committee submits a written report on the proposed bill. The report shall be printed as an appendix to the bills introduced under par. (f). The report shall contain all of the following:

1. An explanation of the issue regarding the suspended rule and the factual situation out of which the issue arose.
2. Arguments presented for and against the suspension action at the public hearing held under par. (c).
3. A statement of the action taken by the committee regarding the rule.
4. A statement and analysis of the grounds upon which the committee relies for suspending the rule.

(h) *Legislative procedure.* Upon the introduction of bills by the committee under this subsection, the presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall refer the bill introduced in that house to the appropriate committee, to the calendar scheduling committee or directly to the calendar. If the committee to which a bill is referred makes no report within 30 days after referral, the bill shall be considered reported without recommendation. No later than 40 days after referral, the bills shall be placed on the calendar of each house of the legislature according to its rule governing the placement of proposals on the calendar. A bill introduced under this subsection which is received in the 2nd house shall be referred, reported and placed on the calendar in the same manner as an original bill introduced under this subsection.

(i) *Timely introduction of bills; effect.* If both bills required under this subsection are defeated, or fail to be enacted in any other manner, the rule remains in effect and the committee may not suspend it again. If either bill becomes law, the rule is repealed and may not be promulgated again unless a subsequent law specifically authorizes such action. This paragraph applies to bills that are introduced on or after the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the legislature to convene and before February 1 of an even-numbered year.

(j) *Late introduction of bills; effect.* If the bills required under par. (f) are introduced on or after February 1 of an even-numbered year and before the next regular session of the legislature commences, as provided under s. 13.02 (2), unless either house ad-

versely disposes of either bill, the committee shall reintroduce the bills on the first day of the next regular session of the legislature. If the committee is required to reintroduce the bills, the rule to which the bills pertain remains suspended except as provided in par. (i). If either house adversely disposes of either bill, the rule remains in effect and the committee may not suspend it again. In this paragraph, “adversely disposes of” has the meaning given under s. 227.19 (5) (g).

(k) *Biennial report.* The committee shall submit a biennial report of its activities to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature, for distribution to the legislature under s. 13.172 (2), and to the governor and include recommendations.

**(3) PUBLIC HEARINGS BY STATE AGENCIES.** By a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, the committee may require any agency to hold a public hearing in respect to recommendations made under sub. (2) and to report its action to the committee within the time specified by the committee. The agency shall publish a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, of the hearing in the official state newspaper and give any other notice which the committee directs. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with s. 227.18 and shall be held not more than 60 days after receipt of notice of the requirement.

**History:** 1985 a. 182 ss. 1, 3, 50; 1987 a. 186.

Rule suspension under sub. (2) (d) does not violate separation of powers doctrine. *Martinez v. DILHR*, 165 Wis. 2d 687, 478 N.W.2d 582 (1992).

Legislative committee review of administrative rules in Wisconsin. Bunn and Gallagher. 1977 WLR 935.

**227.27 Construction of administrative rules. (1)** In construing rules, ss. 990.001, 990.01, 990.03 (1), (2) and (4), 990.04 and 990.06 apply in the same manner in which they apply to statutes, except that ss. 990.001 and 990.01 do not apply if the construction would produce a result that is inconsistent with the manifest intent of the agency.

**(2)** The code shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and proceedings as provided by s. 889.01, but this does not preclude reference to or, in case of a discrepancy, control over a rule filed with the revisor and the secretary of state, and the certified copy of a rule shall also and in the same degree be prima facie evidence in all courts and proceedings.

**History:** 1983 a. 544; 1985 a. 182 ss. 22, 55 (2), (3); Stats. 1985 s. 227.27.

### SUBCHAPTER III

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

**Cross Reference:** See also ch. NR 2, Wis. adm. code.

**227.40 Declaratory judgment proceedings. (1)** Except as provided in sub. (2), the exclusive means of judicial review of the validity of a rule shall be an action for declaratory judgment as to the validity of such rule brought in the circuit court for Dane County. The officer, board, commission or other agency whose rule is involved shall be the party defendant. The summons in such action shall be served as provided in s. 801.11 (3) and by delivering a copy to such officer or to the secretary or clerk of the agency where composed of more than one person or to any member of such agency. The court shall render a declaratory judgment in such action only when it appears from the complaint and the supporting evidence that the rule or its threatened application interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the legal rights and privileges of the plaintiff. A declaratory judgment may be rendered whether or not the plaintiff has first requested the agency to pass upon the validity of the rule in question.

**(2)** The validity of a rule may be determined in any of the following judicial proceedings when material therein:

(a) Any civil proceeding by the state or any officer or agency thereof to enforce a statute or to recover thereunder, provided such proceeding is not based upon a matter as to which the opposing party is accorded an administrative review or a judicial review by other provisions of the statutes and such opposing party has failed to exercise such right to review so accorded;

- (b) Criminal prosecutions;
- (c) Proceedings or prosecutions for violations of county or municipal ordinances;
- (d) Habeas corpus proceedings relating to criminal prosecution;
- (e) Proceedings under s. 66.191, 1981 stats., or s. 40.65 (2), 106.50, 106.52, 303.07 (7) or 303.21 or ss. 227.52 to 227.58 or under ch. 102, 108 or 949 for review of decisions and orders of administrative agencies if the validity of the rule involved was duly challenged in the proceeding before the agency in which the order or decision sought to be reviewed was made or entered.

(3) In any judicial proceeding other than one set out above, in which the invalidity of a rule is material to the cause of action or any defense thereto, the assertion of such invalidity shall be set forth in the pleading of the party so maintaining the invalidity of such rule in that proceeding. The party so asserting the invalidity of such rule shall, within 30 days after the service of the pleading in which the party sets forth such invalidity, apply to the court in which such proceedings are had for an order suspending the trial of said proceeding until after a determination of the validity of said rule in an action for declaratory judgment under sub. (1) hereof.

(a) Upon the hearing of such application if the court is satisfied that the validity of such rule is material to the issues of the case, an order shall be entered staying the trial of said proceeding until the rendition of a final declaratory judgment in proceedings to be instituted forthwith by the party asserting the invalidity of such rule. If the court shall find that the asserted invalidity of a rule is not material to the case, an order shall be entered denying the application for stay.

(b) Upon the entry of a final order in said declaratory judgment action, it shall be the duty of the party who asserts the invalidity of the rule to formally advise the court of the outcome of the declaratory judgment action so brought as ordered by the court. After the final disposition of the declaratory judgment action the court shall be bound by and apply the judgment so entered in the trial of the proceeding in which the invalidity of the rule is asserted.

(c) Failure to set forth invalidity of a rule in a pleading or to commence a declaratory judgment proceeding within a reasonable time pursuant to such order of the court or to prosecute such declaratory judgment action without undue delay shall preclude such party from asserting or maintaining such rule is invalid.

(4) (a) In any proceeding pursuant to this section for judicial review of a rule, the court shall declare the rule invalid if it finds that it violates constitutional provisions or exceeds the statutory authority of the agency or was promulgated without compliance with statutory rule-making procedures.

(b) Notwithstanding s. 227.54, in any proceeding under this section for judicial review of a rule, a court may not restrain, enjoin or suspend enforcement of the rule during the course of the proceeding on the basis of the alleged failure of the agency promulgating the rule to comply with s. 227.114.

(c) Notwithstanding par. (a), if a court finds that an agency did not adequately comply with s. 227.114, the court may not declare the rule invalid on that basis but shall order the agency to comply with that section and to propose any amendments to the rule that are necessary within a time specified by the court. Unless the legislature acts under s. 227.26 (2) to suspend the rule, the rule remains in effect while the agency complies with the order.

(5) The joint committee for review of administrative rules shall be served with a copy of the petition in any action under this section and, with the approval of the joint committee on legislative organization, shall be made a party and be entitled to be heard.

**History:** Sup. Ct. Order, 67 Wis. 2d 585, 775 (1975); 1977 c. 29, 449; 1981 c. 278 s. 6; 1983 a. 90; 1983 a. 191 s. 6; 1985 a. 182 ss. 26, 55 (1), 57; Stats. 1985 s. 227.40; 1987 a. 403 s. 256; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 316; 1995 a. 27; 1999 a. 82.

The plaintiff could not bring a declaratory judgment action under sub. (1) since it could contest the validity of a rule in an action brought against the plaintiff under sub. (2). Phillips Plastics Corp. v. DNR, 98 Wis. 2d 524, 297 N.W.2d 69 (Ct. App. 1980).

Pleading requirements for challenging administrative rules are established. The record for judicial review and the scope of judicial review discussed. Liberty Homes, Inc. v. DILHR, 136 Wis. 2d 368, 401 N.W.2d 805 (1987).

A failure to comply with this section prevented the trial court from acquiring jurisdiction. Harris v. Reivitz, 142 Wis. 2d 82, 417 N.W.2d 50 (Ct. App. 1987).

Under sub. (5), the plaintiff must serve JCRAR within 60 days of filing, pursuant to s. 893.02. Richards v. Young, 150 Wis. 2d 549, 441 N.W.2d 742 (1989).

In a conflict between a statute and a rule, the statute controls. Debeck v. DNR, 172 Wis. 2d 382, 493 N.W.2d 234 (Ct. App. 1992).

This section encompasses policies or other statements, standards, or orders that meet the definition of a rule under s. 227.01 (13) but have not been promulgated as a rule under s. 227.10. Heritage Credit Union v. Office of Credit Unions, 2001 WI App 213, 247 Wis. 2d 589, 634 N.W.2d 593.

How to review an administrative rule. Levine. WBB Oct. 1983.

The standard of review of administrative rules in Wisconsin. Zabrowski. 1982 WLR 691.

**227.41 Declaratory rulings. (1)** Any agency may, on petition by any interested person, issue a declaratory ruling with respect to the applicability to any person, property or state of facts of any rule or statute enforced by it. Full opportunity for hearing shall be afforded to interested parties. A declaratory ruling shall bind the agency and all parties to the proceedings on the statement of facts alleged, unless it is altered or set aside by a court. A ruling shall be subject to review in the circuit court in the manner provided for the review of administrative decisions.

(2) Petitions for declaratory rulings shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The petition shall be in writing and its caption shall include the name of the agency and a reference to the nature of the petition.

(b) The petition shall contain a reference to the rule or statute with respect to which the declaratory ruling is requested, a concise statement of facts describing the situation as to which the declaratory ruling is requested, the reasons for the requested ruling, and the names and addresses of persons other than the petitioner, if any, upon whom it is sought to make the declaratory ruling binding.

(c) The petition shall be signed by one or more persons, with each signer's address set forth opposite the signer's name, and shall be verified by at least one of the signers. If a person signs on behalf of a corporation, limited liability company or association, that fact also shall be indicated opposite that person's name.

(3) The petition shall be filed with the administrative head of the agency or with a member of the agency's policy board.

(4) Within a reasonable time after receipt of a petition pursuant to this section, an agency shall either deny the petition in writing or schedule the matter for hearing. If the agency denies the petition, it shall promptly notify the person who filed the petition of its decision, including a brief statement of the reasons therefor.

**History:** 1985 a. 182 s. 27; Stats. 1985 s. 227.41; 1991 a. 316; 1993 a. 112.

Res judicata does not apply to administrative agency proceedings, but this section requires internal consistency within a proceeding by binding the agency within that proceeding to its own declaratory ruling. Board of Regents v. Wisconsin Personnel Commission, 103 Wis. 2d 545, 309 N.W.2d 366 (Ct. App. 1981).

This section does not provide a method for review of a determination already made by the agency, but only a method for requesting an agency to make a determination. Therefore, this section could not be used by prisoners to challenge the department of corrections' dismissal of their complaint under the inmate complaint review system. Aello v. Litscher, 104 F. Supp. 2d 1124 (2000).

**227.42 Right to hearing. (1)** In addition to any other right provided by law, any person filing a written request with an agency for hearing shall have the right to a hearing which shall be treated as a contested case if:

(a) A substantial interest of the person is injured in fact or threatened with injury by agency action or inaction;

(b) There is no evidence of legislative intent that the interest is not to be protected;

(c) The injury to the person requesting a hearing is different in kind or degree from injury to the general public caused by the agency action or inaction; and

(d) There is a dispute of material fact.

(2) Any denial of a request for a hearing shall be in writing, shall state the reasons for denial, and is an order reviewable under this chapter. If the agency does not enter an order disposing of the request for hearing within 20 days from the date of filing, the request shall be deemed denied as of the end of the 20-day period.

(3) This section does not apply to rule-making proceedings or rehearings, or to actions where hearings at the discretion of the agency are expressly authorized by law.

(4) This section does not apply if a hearing on the matter was conducted as a part of a hearing under s. 293.43.

(5) Except as provided under s. 289.27 (1), this section does not apply to any part of the process for approving a feasibility report, plan of operation or license under subch. III of ch. 289 or s. 291.23, 291.25, 291.29 or 291.31, any decision by the department of natural resources relating to the environmental impact of a proposed action under ch. 289 or 291 or ss. 292.31 and 292.35, or any part of the process of negotiation and arbitration under s. 289.33.

(6) This section does not apply to a decision issued or a hearing conducted under s. 291.87.

**History:** 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 418; Stats. 1977 s. 227.064; 1979 c. 221; 1981 c. 374; 1983 a. 298; 1985 a. 182 s. 28; Stats. 1985 s. 227.42; 1995 a. 227.

A person who satisfies the conditions under sub. (1) is entitled to a hearing whether or not person has any "other right provided by law". *Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District v. DNR*, 126 Wis. 2d 63, 375 N.W.2d 649 (1985).

The right to a contested case hearing under sub. (1) is discussed. *Metropolitan Greyhound Management Corp. v. Wisconsin Racing Board*, 157 Wis. 2d 678, 460 N.W.2d 802 (Ct. App. 1990).

Sub. (1) does not grant the right to a contested case hearing regarding the need for an environmental impact statement. *North Lake Management District v. DNR*, 182 Wis. 2d 500, 513 N.W.2d 703 (Ct. App. 1994).

Sub. (1) (d) provides authority for agencies to develop appropriate summary disposition procedures if there are no disputes of material fact. *Balele v. Wisconsin Personnel Commission*, 223 Wis. 2d 739, 589 N.W.2d 418 (Ct. App. 1998).

*Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District v. DNR: Expanding the scope of state agency actions covered by contested case hearings.* 1986 WLR 963.

**227.43 Division of hearings and appeals.** (1) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration shall:

(a) Serve as the appointing authority of all hearing examiners under s. 230.06.

(b) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case which is required to be conducted by the department of natural resources and which is not conducted by the secretary of natural resources.

(bg) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing or review under ss. 84.30 (18), 84.31 (6) (a), 85.013 (1), 86.073 (3), 86.16 (5), 86.195 (9) (b), 86.32 (1), 101.935 (2) (b), 101.951 (7) (a) and (b), 114.134 (4) (b), 114.135 (9), 114.20 (19), 175.05 (4) (b), 194.145 (1), 194.46, 218.0114 (7) (d) and (12) (b), 218.0116 (2), (4), (7) (a), (8) (a) and (10), 218.0131 (3), 218.11 (7) (a) and (b), 218.22 (4) (a) and (b), 218.32 (4) (a) and (b), 218.41 (4), 218.51 (5) (a) and (b), 341.09 (2m) (d), 342.26, 343.69 and 348.25 (9).

(br) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case which is required to be conducted by the department of transportation and which is not conducted by the secretary of transportation.

(bu) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case that is required to be conducted by the department of health and family services and that is not conducted by the secretary of health and family services.

(bv) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case that is required to be conducted by the department of workforce development under subch. III of ch. 49 and that is not conducted by the secretary of workforce development.

(c) Supervise hearing examiners in the conduct of the hearing and the rendering of a decision, if a decision is required.

(d) Promulgate rules relating to the exercise of the administrator's and the division's powers and duties under this section.

(1m) Upon the request of an agency that is not prohibited from contracting with a 3rd party for contested case hearing services,

the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration may contract with the agency to provide the contested case hearing services and may assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing performed under such a contract.

(2) (a) The department of natural resources shall notify the division of hearings and appeals of every pending hearing to which the administrator of the division is required to assign a hearing examiner under sub. (1) (b) after the department of natural resources is notified that a hearing on the matter is required.

(b) The department of transportation shall notify the division of hearings and appeals of every pending hearing to which the administrator of the division is required to assign a hearing examiner under sub. (1) (br) after the department of transportation is notified that a hearing on the matter is required.

(c) The department of health and family services shall notify the division of hearings and appeals of every pending hearing to which the administrator of the division is required to assign a hearing examiner under sub. (1) (bu) after the department of health and family services is notified that a hearing on the matter is required.

(d) The department of workforce development shall notify the division of hearings and appeals of every pending hearing to which the administrator of the division is required to assign a hearing examiner under sub. (1) (bv) after the department of workforce development is notified that a hearing on the matter is required.

(3) (a) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services rendered to the department of natural resources by a hearing examiner under this section. The fee shall cover the total cost of the services less any costs covered by the appropriation under s. 20.505 (4) (f).

(b) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services rendered to the department of transportation by a hearing examiner under this section. The fee shall cover the total cost of the services less any costs covered by the appropriation under s. 20.505 (4) (f).

(c) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services rendered to the department of health and family services by a hearing examiner under this section in a manner consistent with a federally approved allocation methodology. The fees shall cover the total cost of the services.

(d) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services rendered to the department of workforce development by a hearing examiner under this section in a manner consistent with a federally approved allocation methodology. The fees shall cover the total cost of the services.

(e) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services contracted for under sub. (1m).

(4) (a) The department of natural resources shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner assigned to the department under sub. (1) (b), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (a).

(b) The department of transportation shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner assigned under sub. (1) (br) or assigned to the department under sub. (1) (br), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (b).

(c) The department of health and family services shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner, including support services, assigned under sub. (1) (bu), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (c).

(d) The department of workforce development shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner, including support services, assigned under sub. (1) (bv), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (d).

(e) The agency contracting out for contested case hearing services under sub. (1m) shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing

examiner, including support services, assigned under sub. (1m), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (e).

**History:** 1977 c. 418; 1981 c. 20 s. 2202 (1) (b); 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 182 ss. 16 to 18, 29, 31; Stats. 1985 s. 227.43; 1993 a. 16; 1995 a. 370; 1997 a. 3, 27; 1999 a. 9, 31, 185, 186.

**Cross Reference:** See also HA, Wis. adm. code.

**227.44 Contested cases; notice; parties; hearing; records.** (1) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice. Except in the case of an emergency, reasonable notice shall consist of mailing notice to known interested parties at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

(2) The notice shall include:

(a) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing, including whether the case is a class 1, 2 or 3 proceeding.

(b) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held, and, in the case of a class 2 proceeding, a reference to the particular statutes and rules involved.

(c) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the matters cannot be stated with specificity at the time the notice is served, the notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved.

(2m) Any person whose substantial interest may be affected by the decision following the hearing shall, upon the person's request, be admitted as a party.

(2s) The personnel commission may order consolidation of any case with any other case involving the same parties or one or more issues arising substantially out of the same circumstances or closely related circumstances.

(3) Opportunity shall be afforded all parties to present evidence and to rebut or offer countervailing evidence.

(4) (a) In any action to be set for hearing, the agency or hearing examiner may direct the parties to appear before it for a conference to consider:

1. The clarification of issues.
2. The necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings.
3. The possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof.
4. The limitation of the number of witnesses.
5. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the action.

(b) The agency or hearing examiner presiding at a conference under this subsection shall make a memorandum for the record which summarizes the action taken at the conference, the amendments allowed to the pleadings and the agreements made by the parties as to any of the matters considered, and which limits the issues for hearing to those not disposed of by admissions or agreements of the parties. Such memorandum shall control the subsequent course of the action, unless modified at the hearing to prevent manifest injustice.

(5) Unless precluded by law, informal disposition may be made of any contested case by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default. In any proceeding in which a hearing is required by law, if there is no such hearing, the agency or hearing examiner shall record in writing the reason why no such hearing was held, and shall make copies available to interested persons.

(6) The record in a contested case shall include:

(a) All applications, pleadings, motions, intermediate rulings and exhibits and appendices thereto.

(b) Evidence received or considered, stipulations and admissions.

(c) A statement of matters officially noticed.

(d) Questions and offers of proof, objections, and rulings thereon.

(e) Any proposed findings or decisions and exceptions.

(f) Any decision, opinion or report by the agency or hearing examiner.

(7) All staff memoranda and staff data, not admitted as evidence in a contested case, which are submitted to the hearing examiner or officials of the agency in connection with their consideration of the case, are not part of the official record but shall be made a part of the file and shall be served on all parties. Any party may, within 10 days of service of such memoranda or data, submit comments thereon to the examiner or officials and such comments shall also be served on all parties and placed in the file.

(8) A stenographic, electronic or other record of oral proceedings shall be made in any class 2 or class 3 proceeding and in any class 1 proceeding when requested by a party. Each agency may establish rules relating to the transcription of the record into a written transcript and the providing of free copies of the written transcript. Rules may require a purpose for transcription which is deemed by the agency to be reasonable, such as appeal, and if this test is met to the satisfaction of the agency, the record shall be transcribed at the agency's expense, except that in preparing the record for judicial review of a decision that was made in an appeal under s. 227.47 (2) or in an arbitration proceeding under s. 101.143 (6s) or 230.44 (4) (bm) the record shall be transcribed at the expense of the party petitioning for judicial review. Rules may require a showing of impecuniousness or financial need as a basis for providing a free copy of the transcript, otherwise a reasonable compensatory fee may be charged. If any agency does not promulgate such rules, then it must transcribe the record and provide free copies of written transcripts upon request. In any event, an agency shall not refuse to provide a written transcript if the person making the request pays a reasonable compensatory fee for the transcription and for the copy. This subsection does not apply where a transcript fee is specifically provided by law.

(9) The factual basis of the decision shall be solely the evidence and matters officially noticed.

**History:** 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 26, 418; 1985 a. 182 ss. 32, 52, 55 (1); Stats. 1985 s. 227.44; 1993 a. 16; 1997 a. 237.

It was not an abuse of discretion for a hearing examiner to not use an interpreter. *Kropiwka v. DILHR*, 87 Wis. 2d 709, 275 N.W.2d 881 (1979).

Procedural due process is violated when the scope of the hearing exceeds that stated in a notice. The parties have a right to be apprised of the issues to insure the right to be heard. *Bracegirdle v. Board of Nursing*, 159 Wis. 2d 402, 464 N.W.2d 111 (Ct. App. 1990).

A reprimand may be imposed only after affording an opportunity for a hearing as provided for in a class 2 contested case. 67 Atty. Gen. 188.

Administrative Review of DNR Decisions. Boldt. Wis. Law. July 1993.

**227.45 Evidence and official notice.** In contested cases:

(1) Except as provided in ss. 19.52 (3) and 901.05, an agency or hearing examiner shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence. The agency or hearing examiner shall admit all testimony having reasonable probative value, but shall exclude immaterial, irrelevant or unduly repetitious testimony or evidence that is inadmissible under s. 901.05. The agency or hearing examiner shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. Basic principles of relevancy, materiality and probative force shall govern the proof of all questions of fact. Objections to evidentiary offers and offers of proof of evidence not admitted may be made and shall be noted in the record.

(2) All evidence, including records and documents in the possession of the agency or hearing examiner of which the agency or hearing examiner desires to avail himself or herself, shall be duly offered and made a part of the record in the case. Every party shall be afforded adequate opportunity to rebut or offer countervailing evidence.

(3) An agency or hearing examiner may take official notice of any generally recognized fact or any established technical or scientific fact; but parties shall be notified either before or during the hearing or by full reference in preliminary reports or otherwise, of the facts so noticed, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the validity of the official notice.

(4) An agency or hearing examiner shall take official notice of all rules which have been published in the Wisconsin administrative code or register.

(5) Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, if the original is not readily available. Upon request, parties shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original.

(6) A party may conduct cross-examinations reasonably required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

(6m) A party's attorney of record may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness or the production of evidence. A subpoena issued by an attorney must be in substantially the same form as provided in s. 805.07 (4) and must be served in the manner provided in s. 805.07 (5). The attorney shall, at the time of issuance, send a copy of the subpoena to the appeal tribunal or other representative of the department responsible for conducting the proceeding.

(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:

(a) Who is beyond reach of the subpoena of the agency or hearing examiner;

(b) Who is about to go out of the state, not intending to return in time for the hearing;

(c) Who is so sick, infirm or aged as to make it probable that the witness will not be able to attend the hearing; or

(d) Who is a member of the legislature, if any committee of the same or the house of which the witness is a member is in session, provided the witness waives his or her privilege.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414 ss. 9, 10, 12; Stats. 1975 s. 227.08; 1977 c. 277, 418, 447; 1979 c. 162, 208; 1985 a. 182 s. 33; Stats. 1985 s. 227.45; 1989 a. 139; 1991 a. 269.

If there is evidence that a rule promulgated by an administrative agency is founded on a particular source, it is reasonable to resort to the source to interpret the rule, but it is the course of reliance on the source in the uniform administrative interpretation of the rule, that gives the interpretation validity and not the source itself. *Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. v. DILHR*, 62 Wis. 2d 327, 214 N.W.2d 587 (1974).

**227.46 Hearing examiners; examination of evidence by agency.** (1) 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. Subject to rules of the agency, examiners presiding at hearings may:

(a) Administer oaths and affirmations.

(b) Issue subpoenas authorized by law and enforce subpoenas under s. 885.12.

(c) Rule on offers of proof and receive relevant evidence.

(d) Take depositions or have depositions taken when permitted by law.

(e) Regulate the course of the hearing.

(f) Hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties.

(g) Dispose of procedural requests or similar matters.

(h) Make or recommend findings of fact, conclusions of law and decisions to the extent permitted by law.

(i) Take other action authorized by agency rule consistent with this chapter.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (2m) and s. 227.47 (2), in any contested case which is a class 2 or class 3 proceeding, where a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision are not present for the hearing, the hearing examiner presiding at the hearing shall prepare a proposed decision, including findings of fact, conclusions of law, order and opinion, in a form

that may be adopted as the final decision in the case. The proposed decision shall be a part of the record and shall be served by the agency on all parties. Each party adversely affected by the proposed decision shall be given an opportunity to file objections to the proposed decision, briefly stating the reasons and authorities for each objection, and to argue with respect to them before the officials who are to participate in the decision. The agency may direct whether such argument shall be written or oral. If an agency's decision varies in any respect from the decision of the hearing examiner, the agency's decision shall include an explanation of the basis for each variance.

(2m) In any hearing or review assigned to a hearing examiner under s. 227.43 (1) (bg), the hearing examiner presiding at the hearing shall prepare a proposed decision, including findings of fact, conclusions of law, order and opinion, in a form that may be adopted as the final decision in the case. The proposed decision shall be a part of the record and shall be served by the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration on all parties. Each party adversely affected by the proposed decision shall be given an opportunity to file objections to the proposed decision within 15 days, briefly stating the reasons and authorities for each objection, and to argue with respect to them before the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals. The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may direct whether such argument shall be written or oral. If the decision of the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals varies in any respect from the decision of the hearing examiner, the decision of the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall include an explanation of the basis for each variance. The decision of the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals is a final decision of the agency subject to judicial review under s. 227.52. The department of transportation may petition for judicial review.

(3) With respect to contested cases except a hearing or review assigned to a hearing examiner under s. 227.43 (1) (bg), an agency may by rule or in a particular case may by order:

(a) Direct that the hearing examiner's decision be the final decision of the agency;

(b) Except as provided in sub. (2) or (4), direct that the record be certified to it without an intervening proposed decision; or

(c) Direct that the procedure in sub. (2) be followed, except that in a class 1 proceeding both written and oral argument may be limited.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in any contested case, if a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the case or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party to the proceeding other than the agency itself, shall not be made until a proposed decision is served upon the parties and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file objections and present briefs or oral argument to the officials who are to render the decision. Except as provided in s. 227.47 (2), the proposed decision shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor and of each issue of fact or law necessary to the proposed decision, prepared by the hearing examiner or a person who has read the record. The parties by written stipulation may waive compliance with this subsection.

(5) In any class 2 proceeding, if the decision to file a complaint or otherwise commence a proceeding to impose a sanction or penalty is made by one or more of the officials of the agency, the hearing examiner shall not be an official of the agency and the procedure described in sub. (2) shall be followed.

(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.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the hearing examiner presiding at a hearing may order such protective measures as are necessary to protect the trade secrets of parties to the hearing.

(b) In this subsection, “trade secret” has the meaning specified in s. 134.90 (1) (c).

(8) If the hearing examiner assigned under s. 227.43 (1) (b) renders the final decision in a contested case and the decision is subject to judicial review under s. 227.52, the department of natural resources may petition for judicial review. If the hearing examiner assigned under s. 227.43 (1) (br) renders the final decision in a contested case and the decision is subject to judicial review under s. 227.52, the department of transportation may petition for judicial review.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 196 s. 131; 1977 c. 277, 418, 447; 1979 c. 208; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (2); 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 182 ss. 33g, 57; 1985 a. 236; Stats. 1985 s. 227.46; 1987 a. 365; 1993 a. 16.

Under sub. (4), the agency findings should reflect that a majority of officials rendering the decision either heard the case or read the record. *Wisconsin Electric Power Co. v. DNR*, 93 Wis. 2d 222, 287 N.W.2d 113 (1980).

An agency’s decision not to accept the hearing examiner’s order on grounds that altered sanctions were justified by the “seriousness of the facts” was insufficient. *Heine v. Chiropractic Examining Board*, 167 Wis. 2d 187, 481 N.W.2d 638 (Ct. App. 1992).

The agency, not the hearing examiner, is responsible for credibility determinations. When the agency reverses the examiner the agency must state the basis for rejecting the findings and give the reason why it made its independent finding. It is a denial of due process if the agency makes a determination without benefit of the examiners’ findings, conclusions, and impressions of the testimony. *Hakes v. LIRC*, 187 Wis. 2d 581, 523 N.W.2d 155 (Ct. App. 1994).

An agency’s alteration of the hearing examiner’s finding of facts without conferring with the hearing examiner violated sub. (2) and rendered the decision procedurally defective. The altered findings, implicitly addressing the issue of the subject’s credibility on a critical issue, logically related to the ultimate determination and violated due process. *Epstein v. Benson*, 2000 WI 195, 238 Wis. 2d 717, 618 N.W.2d 224.

Sub. (5) requires the use of a hearing examiner if an examining board member participates in the decision to commence a proceeding against a licensee, but does not require such use if a board member is involved only in the investigation. 66 Atty. Gen. 52.

Discussion of circumstances under which hearing examiner has power to entertain motion to dismiss proceedings. 68 Atty. Gen. 30.

Witness subpoenaed under (1) must attend continued or postponed hearing and remain in attendance until excused. 68 Atty. Gen. 251.

**227.47 Decisions. (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.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a proposed or final decision of the personnel commission, hearing examiner or arbitrator concerning an appeal of the decision of the secretary of employment relations made under s. 230.09 (2) (a) or (d) shall not be accompanied by findings of fact or conclusions of law. If within 30 days after the commission issues a decision in such an appeal either party files a petition for judicial review of the decision under s. 227.53 and files a written notice with the commission that the party has filed such a petition, the commission shall issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law within 90 days after receipt of the notice. The court shall stay the proceedings pending receipt of the findings and conclusions.

**History:** 1975 c. 414 s. 15; 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 208; 1985 a. 182 ss. 33r, 57; Stats. 1985 s. 227.47; 1993 a. 16, 491.

Although its procedures are not subject to ch. 227, the finding of the city of Milwaukee Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was insufficient in failing to specify what particular wrongful acts the officers performed or why those acts constituted conduct unbecoming an officer under the circumstances, and in failing to make separate findings as to each officer, because in making its determination the board is required to state specific findings of fact and conclusions of law in the manner required of state agencies under this section. *State ex rel. Heffernan v. Board*, 247 W 77, overruled. *Edmonds v. Board of Fire & Police Comms.* 66 Wis. 2d 337, 224 N.W.2d 575.

**227.48 Service of decision. (1)** Every decision when made, signed and filed, shall be served forthwith by personal delivery or mailing of a copy to each party to the proceedings or to the party’s attorney of record.

(2) Each decision shall include notice of any right of the parties to petition for rehearing and administrative or judicial review of adverse decisions, the time allowed for filing each petition and identification of the party to be named as respondent. No time period specified under s. 227.49 (1) for filing a petition for rehearing, under s. 227.53 (1) (a) for filing a petition for judicial review or under any other section permitting administrative review of an agency decision begins to run until the agency has complied with this subsection.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414 ss. 13, 17; Stats. 1975 s. 227.11; 1981 c. 378; 1985 a. 182 ss. 33rm, 57; Stats. 1985 s. 227.48.

Service of a decision is complete on the date of its mailing regardless of its receipt by the addressee. In re Proposed Incorporation of Pewaukee, 72 Wis. 2d 593, 241 N.W.2d 603 (1976).

Formal notice under sub. (2) of the right to judicial review need be given only with a decision arising out of a contested case proceeding. *Collins v. Policano*, 231 Wis. 2d 420, 605 N.W.2d 260 (Ct. App. 1999).

**227.485 Costs to certain prevailing parties. (1)** The legislature intends that hearing examiners and courts in this state, when interpreting this section, be guided by federal case law, as of November 20, 1985, interpreting substantially similar provisions under the federal equal access to justice act, 5 USC 504.

(2) In this section:

(a) “Hearing examiner” means the agency or hearing examiner conducting the hearing.

(b) “Nonprofit corporation” has the meaning designated in s. 181.0103 (17).

(c) “Small business” means a business entity, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, and which employs fewer than 25 full–time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than \$2,500,000.

(d) “Small nonprofit corporation” means a nonprofit corporation which employs fewer than 25 full–time employees.

(e) “State agency” does not include the citizens utility board.

(f) “Substantially justified” means having a reasonable basis in law and fact.

(3) In any contested case in which an individual, a small nonprofit corporation or a small business is the prevailing party and submits a motion for costs under this section, the hearing examiner shall award the prevailing party the costs incurred in connection with the contested case, unless the hearing examiner finds that the state agency which is the losing party was substantially justified in taking its position or that special circumstances exist that would make the award unjust.

(4) In determining the prevailing party in cases in which more than one issue is contested, the examiner shall take into account the relative importance of each issue. The examiner shall provide for partial awards of costs under this section based on determinations made under this subsection.

(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.

(6) A final decision under sub. (5) is subject to judicial review under s. 227.52. If the individual, small nonprofit corporation or small business is the prevailing party in the proceeding for judicial review, the court shall make the findings applicable under s. 814.245 and, if appropriate, award costs related to that proceeding under s. 814.245, regardless of who petitions for judicial review. In addition, the court on review may modify the order for payment of costs in the final decision under sub. (5).

(7) An individual is not eligible to recover costs under this section if the person's properly reported federal adjusted gross income was \$150,000 or more in each of the 3 calendar years or corresponding fiscal years immediately prior to the commencement of the case. This subsection applies whether the person files the tax return individually or in combination with a spouse.

(8) If a state agency is ordered to pay costs under this section, the costs shall be paid from the applicable appropriation under s. 20.865 (1) (a), (g) or (q).

(9) Each state agency that is ordered to pay costs under this section or that recovers costs under sub. (10) shall submit a report annually, as soon as is practicable after June 30, to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature, for distribution to the appropriate standing committees under s. 13.172 (3), the number, nature and amounts of the claims paid, the claims involved in the contested case in which the costs were incurred, the costs recovered under sub. (10) and any other relevant information to aid the legislature in evaluating the effect of this section.

(10) If the examiner finds that the motion under sub. (3) is frivolous, the examiner may award the state agency all reasonable costs in responding to the motion. In order to find a motion to be frivolous, the examiner must find one or more of the following:

(a) The motion was submitted in bad faith, solely for purposes of harassing or maliciously injuring the state agency.

(b) The party or the party's attorney knew, or should have known, that the motion 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.

**History:** 1985 a. 52; Stats. 1985 s. 227.115; 1985 a. 182 ss. 33s, 57; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; Stats. 1985 s. 227.485; 1987 a. 186; 1997 a. 27, 79.

That the state loses a case does not justify the automatic imposition of fees and costs. An award depends upon whether the state's position had arguable merit. *Behnke v. DHSS*, 146 Wis. 2d 178, 430 N.W.2d 600 (Ct. App. 1988).

Sub. (4) requires a party who prevails in an agency's proposed decision to seek costs within 30 days of the proposed decision, thereby permitting the hearing examiner to make appropriate findings on entitlement to and amount of costs to be awarded. Any disputes regarding that decision can then be resolved, along with the merits of the underlying matter, in one final decision. *Gordon v. State Medical Examining Board*, 225 Wis. 2d 552, 593 N.W.2d 481 (Ct. App. 1999).

#### 227.49 Petitions for rehearing in contested cases.

(1) A petition for rehearing shall not be a prerequisite for appeal or review. Any person aggrieved by a final order may, within 20 days after service of the order, file a written petition for rehearing which shall specify in detail the grounds for the relief sought and supporting authorities. An agency may order a rehearing on its own motion within 20 days after service of a final order. This subsection does not apply to s. 17.025 (3) (e). No agency is required to conduct more than one rehearing based on a petition for rehearing filed under this subsection in any contested case.

(2) The filing of a petition for rehearing shall not suspend or delay the effective date of the order, and the order shall take effect on the date fixed by the agency and shall continue in effect unless the petition is granted or until the order is superseded, modified, or set aside as provided by law.

(3) Rehearing will be granted only on the basis of:

(a) Some material error of law.

(b) Some material error of fact.

(c) The discovery of new evidence sufficiently strong to reverse or modify the order, and which could not have been previously discovered by due diligence.

(4) Copies of petitions for rehearing shall be served on all parties of record. Parties may file replies to the petition.

(5) The agency may order a rehearing or enter an order with reference to the petition without a hearing, and shall dispose of the petition within 30 days after it is filed. If the agency does not enter an order disposing of the petition within the 30-day period, the petition shall be deemed to have been denied as of the expiration of the 30-day period.

(6) Upon granting a rehearing, the agency shall set the matter for further proceedings as soon as practicable. Proceedings upon rehearing shall conform as nearly may be to the proceedings in an original hearing except as the agency may otherwise direct. If in the agency's judgment, after such rehearing it appears that the original decision, order or determination is in any respect unlawful or unreasonable, the agency may reverse, change, modify or suspend the same accordingly. Any decision, order or determination made after such rehearing reversing, changing, modifying or suspending the original determination shall have the same force and effect as an original decision, order or determination.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 139; 1979 c. 208; 1985 a. 182 s. 33t; Stats. 1985 s. 227.49.

This section does not require service of a petition for rehearing within 20 days of service of the order, only filing. *DOR v. Hogan*, 198 Wis. 2d 792, 542 N.W.2d 148 (Ct. App. 1995).

#### 227.50 Ex parte communications in contested cases.

(1) (a) In a contested case, no ex parte communication relative to the merits or a threat or offer of reward shall be made, before a decision is rendered, to the hearing examiner or any other official or employee of the agency who is involved in the decision-making process, by:

1. An official of the agency or any other public employee or official engaged in prosecution or advocacy in connection with the matter under consideration or a factually related matter; or

2. A party to the proceeding, or any person who directly or indirectly would have a substantial interest in the proposed agency action or an authorized representative or counsel.

(b) Paragraph (a) 1. does not apply to an advisory staff which does not participate in the proceeding.

(c) This subsection does not apply to an ex parte communication which is authorized or required by statute.

(d) This subsection does not apply to an ex parte communication by an official or employee of an agency which is conducting a class 1 proceeding.

(e) This subsection does not apply to any communication made to an agency in response to a request by the agency for information required in the ordinary course of its regulatory functions by rule of the agency.

(2) A hearing examiner or other agency official or employee involved in the decision-making process who receives an ex parte communication in violation of sub. (1) shall place on the record of the pending matter the communication, if written, a memorandum stating the substance of the communication, if oral, all written responses to the communication and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral responses made, and also shall advise all parties that the material has been placed on the record; however, any writing or memorandum which would not be admissible into the record if presented at the hearing shall not be placed in the record, but notice of the substance or nature of the communication shall be given to all parties. Any party desiring to rebut the communication shall be allowed to do so, if the party requests the opportunity for rebuttal within 10 days after notice of the communication. The hearing examiner or agency official or employee may, if deeming it necessary to eliminate the effect of an ex parte communication received, withdraw from the proceeding, in which case a successor shall be assigned.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 418; 1985 a. 182 s. 33t; Stats. 1985 s. 227.50.

The failure to notify the parties of the receipt of an ex parte communication was harmless error. *Seebach v. PSC*, 97 Wis. 2d 712, 295 N.W.2d 753 (Ct. App. 1980).

227.51 Licenses. (1) When the grant, denial or renewal of a license is required to be preceded by notice and opportunity for

hearing, the provisions of this chapter concerning contested cases apply.

(2) When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, the existing license does not expire until the application has been finally acted upon by the agency, and, if the application is denied or the terms of the new license are limited, until the last day for seeking review of the agency decision or a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court.

(3) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, no revocation, suspension, annulment or withdrawal of any license is lawful unless the agency gives notice by mail to the licensee of facts or conduct which warrant the intended action and the licensee is given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the license. If an agency finds that public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action and incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. Such proceedings shall be promptly instituted and determined.

**History:** 1975 c. 414; 1985 a. 182 s. 33t; Stats. 1985 s. 227.51.

**Cross Reference:** See also chs. RL 1 and 2, Wis. adm. code.

Summary suspension of occupational licenses is discussed. 76 Atty. Gen. 110.

**227.52 Judicial review; decisions reviewable.** Administrative decisions which adversely affect the substantial interests of any person, whether by action or inaction, whether affirmative or negative in form, are subject to review as provided in this chapter, except as otherwise provided by law and except for the following:

(1) Decisions of the department of revenue other than decisions relating to alcohol beverage permits issued under ch. 125.

(2) Decisions of the department of employee trust funds.

(3) Those decisions of the division of banking that are subject to review, prior to any judicial review, by the banking review board.

(4) Decisions of the office of credit unions.

(5) Decisions of the division of savings institutions.

(6) Decisions of the chairperson of the elections board or the chairperson's designee.

(7) Those decisions of the department of workforce development which are subject to review, prior to any judicial review, by the labor and industry review commission.

**History:** 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 187, 418; 1981 c. 79, 96, 391; 1983 a. 27, 122, 183, 538; 1985 a. 182 s. 35; Stats. 1985 s. 227.52; 1995 a. 27 ss. 6233, 9130 (4); 1997 a. 3, 27; 1999 a. 9, 182.

**Cross-reference:** See s. 50.03 (11) for review under subchapter I of chapter 50.

**Legislative Council Note, 1981:** The amendment to s. 227.15 applies court review under ch. 227 to revocations, suspensions and nonrenewals by the department of permits issued by it. [Bill 300-A]

An order of the tax appeals commission refusing to dismiss proceedings for lack of jurisdiction was not appealable because the merits of the case were still pending. *Pasch v. DOR*, 58 Wis. 2d 346, 206 N.W.2d 157 (1973).

The requirements of ss. 227.15 and 227.16 (1) [now ss. 227.52 and 227.53 (1)] for standing to seek review of an administrative decision do not create separate and independent criteria, but both sections essentially require that to be a person aggrieved for standing purposes, one must have an interest recognized by law in the subject matter that is injuriously affected by the decision. *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc. v. PSC*, 69 Wis. 2d 1, 230 N.W.2d 243 (1975).

An order of the employment relations commission directing an election and determining the bargaining unit under 111.70 (4) (d) is not reviewable. *West Allis v. WERC*, 72 Wis. 2d 268, 240 N.W.2d 416 (1976).

An unconditional interim order by public service commission fixing utility rates pending final determination was reviewable when no provision was made for the refund of excess interim rates. *Friends of the Earth v. PSC*, 78 Wis. 2d 388, 254 N.W.2d 299 (1977).

The decision of the PSC not to investigate under ss. 196.28 and 196.29 was a nonreviewable, discretionary determination. Reviewable decisions are defined. *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc. v. PSC*, 93 Wis. 2d 650, 287 N.W.2d 737 (1980).

A court order setting aside an administrative order and remanding the case to the administrative agency was appealable as of right. *Bearns v. DILHR*, 102 Wis. 2d 70, 306 N.W.2d 22 (1981).

Because an appointment to office was an administrative decision, a challenge of appointment could only be made under this chapter. *State ex rel. Frederick v. Cox*, 111 Wis. 2d 264, 330 N.W.2d 603 (Ct. App. 1982).

A declaratory judgment action was improper when the plaintiff did not pursue any available remedies under ch. 227. *Trunkow v. DNR*, 216 Wis. 2d 272, 576 N.W.2d 288 (Ct. App. 1998).

Administrative decisions eligible for judicial review in Wisconsin. *Klitzke*, 61 MLR 405.

**227.53 Parties and proceedings for review.** (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, any person aggrieved by a decision specified in s. 227.52 shall be entitled to judicial review of the decision as provided in this chapter and subject to the all of the following procedural requirements:

(a) 1. Proceedings for review shall be instituted by serving a petition therefor personally or by certified mail upon the agency or one of its officials, and filing the petition in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county where the judicial review proceedings are to be held. If the agency whose decision is sought to be reviewed is the tax appeals commission, the banking review board, the credit union review board, the savings and loan review board or the savings bank review board, the petition shall be served upon both the agency whose decision is sought to be reviewed and the corresponding named respondent, as specified under par. (b) 1. to 5.

2. Unless a rehearing is requested under s. 227.49, petitions for review under this paragraph shall be served and filed within 30 days after the service of the decision of the agency upon all parties under s. 227.48. If a rehearing is requested under s. 227.49, any party desiring judicial review shall serve and file a petition for review within 30 days after service of the order finally disposing of the application for rehearing, or within 30 days after the final disposition by operation of law of any such application for rehearing. The 30-day period for serving and filing a petition under this paragraph commences on the day after personal service or mailing of the decision by the agency.

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 the petitioner is a nonresident. 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.

(b) The petition shall state the nature of the petitioner's interest, the facts showing that petitioner is a person aggrieved by the decision, and the grounds specified in s. 227.57 upon which petitioner contends that the decision should be reversed or modified. The petition may be amended, by leave of court, though the time for serving the same has expired. The petition shall be entitled in the name of the person serving it as petitioner and the name of the agency whose decision is sought to be reviewed as respondent, except that in petitions for review of decisions of the following agencies, the latter agency specified shall be the named respondent:

1. The tax appeals commission, the department of revenue.

2. The banking review board, the division of banking.

3. The credit union review board, the office of credit unions.

4. The savings and loan review board, the division of savings institutions, except if the petitioner is the division of savings institutions, the prevailing parties before the savings and loan review board shall be the named respondents.

5. The savings bank review board, the division of savings institutions, except if the petitioner is the division of savings institutions, the prevailing parties before the savings bank review board shall be the named respondents.

(c) A copy of the petition shall be served personally or by certified mail or, when service is timely admitted in writing, by first class mail, not later than 30 days after the institution of the proceeding, upon each party who appeared before the agency in the proceeding in which the decision sought to be reviewed was made or upon the party's attorney of record. A court may not dismiss the proceeding for review solely because of a failure to serve a

copy of the petition upon a party or the party's attorney of record unless the petitioner fails to serve a person listed as a party for purposes of review in the agency's decision under s. 227.47 or the person's attorney of record.

(d) Except in the case of the tax appeals commission, the banking review board, the credit union review board, the savings and loan review board and the savings bank review board, the agency and all parties to the proceeding before it, shall have the right to participate in the proceedings for review. The court may permit other interested persons to intervene. Any person petitioning the court to intervene shall serve a copy of the petition on each party who appeared before the agency and any additional parties to the judicial review at least 5 days prior to the date set for hearing on the petition.

(2) Every person served with the petition for review as provided in this section and who desires to participate in the proceedings for review thereby instituted shall serve upon the petitioner, within 20 days after service of the petition upon such person, a notice of appearance clearly stating the person's position with reference to each material allegation in the petition and to the affirmation, vacation or modification of the order or decision under review. Such notice, other than by the named respondent, shall also be served on the named respondent and the attorney general, and shall be filed, together with proof of required service thereof, with the clerk of the reviewing court within 10 days after such service. Service of all subsequent papers or notices in such proceeding need be made only upon the petitioner and such other persons as have served and filed the notice as provided in this subsection or have been permitted to intervene in said proceeding, as parties thereto, by order of the reviewing court.

**History:** 1971 c. 243; 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414; 1977 c. 26 s. 75; 1977 c. 187; 1979 c. 90, 208, 355; 1985 a. 149 s. 10; 1985 a. 182 ss. 37, 57; Stats. 1985 s. 227.53; 1987 a. 27, 313, 399; 1991 a. 221; 1995 a. 27; 1999 a. 9, 85; 2001 a. 38.

The circuit court had no jurisdiction of an appeal from the tax appeals commission when the petition for review was served only on the department of revenue and not on the commission within the allowed 30 days. *Brachtl v. DOR*, 48 Wis. 2d 184, 179 N.W.2d 921 (1970).

Service on the department of a notice of appeal by ordinary mail, when received in time and not promptly objected to was good service. Service on a staff member of the department was sufficient when in the past that individual had represented himself as an agent and as an attorney for the department. *Hamilton v. DILHR*, 56 Wis. 2d 673, 203 N.W.2d 7 (1973).

An appeal will not lie from an order denying a petition to reopen an earlier PSC order when no appeal was taken from the order or the order denying rehearing within 30 days. *Town of Caledonia v. PSC*, 56 Wis. 2d 720, 202 N.W.2d 912 (1973).

A failure to strictly comply with the caption requirements of sub. (1) does not divest a court of jurisdiction if all other jurisdictional requirements are met. *Evans v. DLAD*, 62 Wis. 2d 622, 215 N.W.2d 408 (1974).

When the taxpayer failed to serve a copy of his petition for review of a decision and order of the tax appeals commission upon the department of revenue within 30 days, the circuit court had no jurisdiction. *Cudahy v. DOR*, 66 Wis. 2d 253, 224 N.W.2d 570 (1974).

The implied authority of the PSC under various provisions of ch. 196 to insure that future supplies of natural gas will remain as reasonably adequate and sufficient as practicable indicates a legally recognized interest of the environmental group members living in the area affected by the commission order in the future adequacy of their service that is sufficient to provide standing if the facts alleged in the petition are true to challenge the commission's failure to consider conservation alternatives to the proposed priority system. *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc. v. PSC*, 69 Wis. 2d 1, 230 N.W.2d 243 (1975).

A county had standing to challenge validity of rule not adopted in conformity with ss. 227.02 through 227.025, 1983 stats. *Dane County v. DHSS*, 79 Wis. 2d 323, 255 N.W.2d 539 (1977).

"Parties" under sub. (1) (c), 1975 stats., are those persons affirmatively demonstrating active interest in the proceedings; the PSC must identify parties. *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc. v. PSC*, 84 Wis. 2d 504, 267 N.W.2d 609 (1978).

Chapter 801 is inapplicable to judicial review proceedings. *Omerick v. DNR*, 94 Wis. 2d 309, 287 N.W.2d 841 (Ct. App. 1979).

Service on a department rather than on a specific division within the department was sufficient notice under this section. *Sunnyview Village v. DOA*, 104 Wis. 2d 396, 311 N.W.2d 632 (1981).

When the petitioners lacked standing to seek review and the intervenors filed after the time limit in sub. (1), the intervenors could not continue to press their claim. *Fox v. DHSS*, 112 Wis. 2d 514, 334 N.W.2d 532 (1983).

The test for determining whether a party has standing is: 1) whether the agency decision directly causes injury to the interest of the petitioner; and 2) whether the asserted interest is recognized by law. *Waste Management of Wisconsin v. DNR*, 144 Wis. 2d 499, 424 N.W.2d 685 (1988).

Although it may not be able to the state, a county has standing to bring a petition for review because the petition initiates a special proceeding rather than an action. *Richland County v. DHSS*, 146 Wis. 2d 271, 430 N.W.2d 374 (Ct. App. 1988).

Delivery of a petition to an agency attorney did not meet the requirements for service under sub. (1) (a) 1. *Weisensel v. DHSS*, 179 Wis. 2d 637, 508 N.W.2d 33 (Ct. App. 1993).

The time provisions under sub. (2) are mandatory. *Wagner v. State Medical Examining Board*, 181 Wis. 2d 633, 511 N.W.2d 874 (1994).

In the case of a ch. 227 petition for review, the petition commences the action rather than continuing it. As an attorney is not authorized to accept the service of process commencing an action, service on the attorney general rather than the agency is insufficient to commence an action for review. *Gimenez v. State Medical Examining Board*, 229 Wis. 2d 312, 600 N.W.2d 28 (Ct. App. 1999).

Section 227.48 applies only to contested cases. By virtue of the reference to s. 227.48, the 30-day deadline in sub. (1) (a) 2. is inapplicable to noncontested cases. Because there is no statutory limit for noncontested cases, a 6-month default limitation applies. *Hedrich v. Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System*, 2001 WI App 228, 248 Wis. 2d 204, 635 N.W.2d 650.

**227.54 Stay of proceedings.** The institution of the proceeding for review shall not stay enforcement of the agency decision. The reviewing court may order a stay upon such terms as it deems proper, except as otherwise provided in ss. 196.43, 253.06 (7), 448.02 (9) and 551.62.

**History:** 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 182 s. 39; Stats. 1985 s. 227.54; 1987 a. 5; 1997 a. 27, 311.

**227.55 Record on review.** Within 30 days after service of the petition for review upon the agency, or within such further time as the court may allow, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceedings in which the decision under review was made, including all pleadings, notices, testimony, exhibits, findings, decisions, orders and exceptions, therein; but by stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings the record may be shortened by eliminating any portion thereof. Any party, other than the agency, refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The record may be typewritten or printed. The exhibits may be typewritten, photostated or otherwise reproduced, or, upon motion of any party, or by order of the court, the original exhibits shall accompany the record. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable.

**History:** 1985 a. 182 s. 41; Stats. 1985 s. 227.55.

Time provisions under this section are mandatory. *Wagner v. State Medical Examining Board*, 181 Wis. 2d 633, 511 N.W.2d 874 (1994).

**227.56 Additional evidence; trial; motion to dismiss; amending petition. (1)** If before the date set for trial, application is made to the circuit court for leave to present additional evidence on the issues in the case, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for failure to present it in the proceedings before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon such terms as the court may deem proper. The agency may modify its findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall file with the reviewing court the additional evidence together with any modified or new findings or decision.

(2) Proceedings for review of administrative agency decisions as provided in this chapter may be brought on for trial or hearing at any time upon not less than 10 days' notice given after the expiration of the time for service of the notices provided in s. 227.53 (2).

(3) Within 20 days after the time specified in s. 227.53 for filing notices of appearance in any proceeding for review, any respondent who has served such notice may move to dismiss the petition as filed upon the ground that such petition, upon its face, does not state facts sufficient to show that the petitioner named therein is a person aggrieved by the decision sought to be reviewed. Upon the hearing of such motion the court may grant the petitioner leave to amend the petition if the amendment as proposed shall have been served upon all respondents prior to such hearing. If so amended the court may consider and pass upon the validity of the amended petition without further or other motion to dismiss the same by any respondent.

**History:** 1975 c. 414; 1985 a. 182 ss. 41, 57; Stats. 1985 s. 227.56.

Section 111.36 (3m) (c) [now s. 111.39 (5) (c)] shows a policy against opening Fair Employment proceedings more than one year after the commission's final order; a court should not use ch. 227 or s. 752.35 to circumvent that policy. *Chicago & North Western Railroad v. LIRC*, 91 Wis. 2d 462, 283 N.W.2d 603 (Ct. App. 1979).

A court may not find facts under sub. (1); the court may only receive evidence to determine whether to remand to the agency for further fact finding. *State Public Intervenor v. DNR*, 171 Wis. 2d 243, 490 N.W.2d 770 (Ct. App. 1992).

**227.57 Scope of review. (1)** The review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record, except that in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency, testimony thereon may be taken in the court and, if leave is granted to take such testimony, depositions and written interrogatories may be taken prior to the date set for hearing as provided in ch. 804 if proper cause is shown therefor.

(2) Unless the court finds a ground for setting aside, modifying, remanding or ordering agency action or ancillary relief under a specified provision of this section, it shall affirm the agency's action.

(3) The court shall separately treat disputed issues of agency procedure, interpretations of law, determinations of fact or policy within the agency's exercise of delegated discretion.

(4) The court shall remand the case to the agency for further action if it finds that either the fairness of the proceedings or the correctness of the action has been impaired by a material error in procedure or a failure to follow prescribed procedure.

(5) The court shall set aside or modify the agency action if it finds that the agency has erroneously interpreted a provision of law and a correct interpretation compels a particular action, or it shall remand the case to the agency for further action under a correct interpretation of the provision of law.

(6) If the agency's action depends on any fact found by the agency in a contested case proceeding, the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence on any disputed finding of fact. The court shall, however, set aside agency action or remand the case to the agency if it finds that the agency's action depends on any finding of fact that is not supported by substantial evidence in the record.

(7) If the agency's action depends on facts determined without a hearing, the court shall set aside, modify or order agency action if the facts compel a particular action as a matter of law, or it may remand the case to the agency for further examination and action within the agency's responsibility.

(8) The court shall reverse or remand the case to the agency if it finds that the agency's exercise of discretion is outside the range of discretion delegated to the agency by law; is inconsistent with an agency rule, an officially stated agency policy or a prior agency practice, if deviation therefrom is not explained to the satisfaction of the court by the agency; or is otherwise in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision; but the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency on an issue of discretion.

(9) The court's decision shall provide whatever relief is appropriate irrespective of the original form of the petition. If the court sets aside agency action or remands the case to the agency for further proceedings, it may make such interlocutory order as it finds necessary to preserve the interests of any party and the public pending further proceedings or agency action.

(10) Upon such review due weight shall be accorded the experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge of the agency involved, as well as discretionary authority conferred upon it. The right of the appellant to challenge the constitutionality of any act or of its application to the appellant shall not be foreclosed or impaired by the fact that the appellant has applied for or holds a license, permit or privilege under such act.

**History:** 1975 c. 94 s. 3; 1975 c. 414; 1979 c. 208; 1985 a. 182 s. 41; Stats. 1985 s. 227.57.

Under sub. (6), a finding of fact is supported if reasonable minds could arrive at the same conclusion. *Westring v. James*, 71 Wis. 2d 462, 238 N.W.2d 695 (1976).

A reviewing court, in dealing with a determination or judgment that an administrative agency is alone authorized to make, must judge the propriety of the action solely on grounds invoked by the agency with sufficient clarity. *Stas v. Milwaukee County Civil Service Commission* 75 Wis. 2d 465, 249 N.W.2d 764 (1977).

Where a DNR decision prohibited a structure s.30.12 and the riparian owner did not seek review under s. 227.20, 1983 stats., [now 227.57], the trial court had no juris-

diction to hear an action by the owner seeking a declaration that structure was a permitted "pier" under s. 30.13. *Kosmatka v. DNR*, 77 Wis. 2d 558, 253 N.W.2d 887.

Summary judgment procedure is not authorized in proceedings for judicial review under this chapter. *Wis. Environmental Decade v. PSC*, 79 Wis. 2d 161, 255 N.W.2d 917.

"Discretion" means process of reasoning, not decision-making, based on facts in record or reasonably inferred from record, and conclusion based on logical rationale founded on proper legal standards. *Reidinger v. Optometry Examining Board*, 81 Wis. 2d 292, 260 N.W.2d 270.

An agency determination that an environmental impact statement was adequately prepared is reviewed under s. 227.20 [s. 227.57]. *Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc. v. PSC*, 98 Wis. 2d 682, 298 N.W.2d 205 (Ct. App. 1980).

Relief from a judgment entered in a ch. 227 review may not be granted under s. 806.07. *Charter Manufacturing Co. v. Milwaukee River Restoration Council, Inc.* 102 Wis. 2d 521, 307 N.W.2d 322 (Ct. App. 1981).

A party cannot recover attorney's fees against the state under sub. (9). An administrative judge should have been disqualified due to a compelling appearance of impropriety. *Guthrie v. WERC*, 107 Wis. 2d 306, 320 N.W.2d 213 (Ct. App. 1982). *Affirmed*. 111 Wis. 2d 447, 331 N.W.2d 331 (1983).

The commission's change of accounting treatment for recovery of utility expenditures was arbitrary and capricious. *Wisconsin Public Service Corp. v. PSC*, 109 Wis. 2d 256, 325 N.W.2d 867 (1982).

Sub. (7) grants the trial court broad authority to remand a matter to an agency for further action when no hearing has been held and no particular result is compelled as a matter of law. *R. W. Docks & Slips v. DNR*, 145 Wis. 2d 854, 429 N.W.2d 86 (Ct. App. 1988).

On review, there are three levels of deference that may be given to an administrative agency's conclusions of law and statutory interpretations, depending on the agency's experience, technical competence and knowledge in regard to the question presented. *Kelley Co. v. Marquardt*, 172 Wis. 2d 234, 493 N.W.2d 68 (1992).

Statutes enabling rule promulgation are strictly construed to preclude the exercise of a power not expressly granted. Whether an agency exceeded its authority in promulgating a rule is reviewed de novo by a reviewing court. *State Public Intervenor v. DNR*, 177 Wis. 2d 666, 503 N.W.2d 305 (Ct. App. 1993).

Agency jurisdiction is a legal issue reviewed de novo by a reviewing court. An agency's decision on the scope of its own power is not binding on the court. *Loomis v. Wisconsin Personnel Commission*, 179 Wis. 2d 25, 505 N.W.2d 462 (Ct. App. 1993).

Default judgment is incompatible with the scope of review of a ch. 227 proceeding. *Wagner v. State Medical Examining Board*, 181 Wis. 2d 633, 511 N.W.2d 874 (1994).

A circuit judge has inherent authority to order briefs in a case under this section and to dismiss the action if a party fails to file a brief as ordered. *Lee v. LIRC*, 202 Wis. 2d 559, 550 N.W.2d 534 (Ct. App. 1996).

De novo review of an administrative decision is appropriate only if the issue is one of first impression or the agency's position has been so inconsistent as to be of no guidance. An agency need not have considered identical or even substantially similar facts before, only the particular statutory scheme. *ITW Deltar v. LIRC*, 226 Wis. 2d 11, 593 N.W.2d 908 (Ct. App. 1999).

Emphasizing the uniqueness of certain facts presented to an administrative agency does not assure de novo review of the agency's decision. The test is not whether the agency has ruled on the precise, or even substantially similar, facts. The key is the agency's experience in administering a particular statutory scheme. *Mattila v. Employee Trust Funds Board*, 2001 WI App 79, 243 Wis. 2d 90, 626 N.W.2d 33.

The courts will not defer to an agency interpretation that directly contravenes the words of a rule. *Trott v. DHFS*, 2001 WI App 68, 242 Wis. 2d 397, 626 N.W.2d 48.

The test under sub. (6) is whether, taking into account all of the evidence in the record, reasonable minds could arrive at the same conclusion as the agency. The findings of an administrative agency do not need to reflect a preponderance of the evidence as long as the agency's conclusions are reasonable. If the factual findings of the administrative body are reasonable, they will be upheld. *Kitten v. DWD*, 2002 WI 54, 252 Wis. 2d 561, 644 N.W.2d 649.

Ordinarily a reviewing court will not consider issues beyond those properly raised before the administrative agency, and a failure to raise an issue generally constitutes a waiver of the right to raise the issue. However, the rule is one of administration, and the reviewing court has the power to decide issues that were not raised before the administrative agency if all the necessary facts are of record and the issue is a legal one of great importance. *Bunker v. LIRC*, 2002 WI App 216, \_\_\_ Wis. 2d \_\_\_, \_\_\_ N.W.2d \_\_\_.

Due process does not disqualify an agency as a decision-maker merely because of familiarity with the facts of the case. *Hortonville Dist. v. Hortonville Ed. Assn.* 426 U.S. 482 (1976).

If a court affirms an agency decision under sub. (2), an unsuccessful claimant may not bring a claim to federal court. *Young v. Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co.* 569 F. Supp. 741 (1983).

The Standards of Review for Agency Interpretation of Statutes in Wisconsin. *Masa*. 83 MLR 597 (2000).

The scope of judicial review in Wisconsin. *Hewitt*, 1973 WLR 554.

The standard of review of administrative rules in Wisconsin. 1982 WLR 691.

**227.58 Appeals.** Any party, including the agency, may secure a review of the final judgment of the circuit court by appeal to the court of appeals within the time period specified in s. 808.04 (1).

**History:** 1977 c. 187 s. 134; 1983 a. 219; 1985 a. 182 s. 41; Stats. 1985 s. 227.58.

**Judicial Council Note, 1983:** This section is amended by repealing the appeal deadline of 30 days from notice of entry of judgment for greater uniformity. An appeal must be initiated within the time specified in s. 808.04 (1), stats. This section is further amended to eliminate the superfluous provision that the appeal is taken in the manner of other civil appeals. Civil appeal procedures are governed by chs. 808 and 809. [Bill 151–S]

The court of appeals had no power to remand a case under 806.07 (1) (b) or (h); ch. 227 cannot be supplemented by statutory remedies pertaining to civil procedure.

Chicago & North Western Railroad v. LIRC, 91 Wis. 2d 462, 283 N.W.2d 603 (Ct. App. 1979).

**227.59 Certification of certain cases from the circuit court of Dane County to other circuits.** Any action or proceeding for the review of any order of an administrative officer, commission, department or other administrative tribunal of the state required by law to be instituted in or taken to the circuit court of Dane County except an action or appeal for the review of any order of the department of workforce development or the department of commerce or findings and orders of the labor and industry review commission which is instituted or taken and is not called for trial or hearing within 6 months after the proceeding or action is instituted, and the trial or hearing of which is not continued by stipulation of the parties or by order of the court for cause shown, shall on the application of either party on 5 days' written notice to the other be certified and transmitted for trial to the circuit court of the county of the residence or principal place of business of the plaintiff or petitioner, where the action or proceeding shall be given preference. Unless written objection is filed within the 5-day period, the order certifying and transmitting the proceeding shall be entered without hearing. The plaintiff or petitioner shall pay to the clerk of the circuit court of Dane County a fee of \$2 for transmitting the record.

**History:** 1977 c. 29; 1983 a. 219; 1985 a. 182 s. 47; Stats. 1985 s. 227.59; 1995 a. 27 ss. 6238, 9116 (5), 9130 (4); 1997 a. 3.

**227.60 Jurisdiction of state courts to determine validi-**

**ty of laws when attacked in federal court and to stay enforcement.** Whenever a suit praying for an interlocutory injunction shall have been begun in a federal district court to restrain any department, board, commission or officer from enforcing or administering any statute or administrative order of this state, or to set aside or enjoin the suit or administrative order, the department, board, commission or officer, or the attorney general, may bring a suit to enforce the statute or order in the circuit court of Dane County at any time before the hearing on the application for an interlocutory injunction in the suit in the federal court. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the circuit court of Dane County and on the court of appeals, on appeal, to entertain the suit with the powers granted in this section. The circuit court shall, when the suit is brought, grant a stay of proceedings by any state department, board, commission or officer under the statute or order pending the determination of the suit in the courts of the state. The circuit court of Dane County upon the bringing of the suit therein shall at once cause a notice thereof, together with a copy of the stay order by it granted, to be sent to the federal district court in which the action was originally begun. An appeal shall be taken within the time period specified in s. 808.04 (2). The appeal shall be given preference.

**History:** 1977 c. 187; 1983 a. 219; 1985 a. 182 s. 49; Stats. 1985 s. 227.60.

**Judicial Council Note, 1983:** This section is amended to replace the appeal deadline of 10 days after termination of the suit by the time provisions of s. 808.04 (2), for greater uniformity. Section 808.04 (2) provides that an appeal must be initiated within 15 days of entry of judgment or order appealed from. The provision requiring preferential court treatment is harmonized and standardized with similar provisions in the statutes. [Bill 151–S]