CHAPTER 227

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE AND REVIEW

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

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

227.01 Definitions. In this chapter:

(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.

(8m) "Permanent rule" means a rule other than a rule promulgated under s. 227.24.

(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.

(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" includes a modification of a rule under s. 227.265. "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.

(km) Establishes policies for information technology development projects as required under s. 16.971 (2) (Lg).

(kr) Establishes policies for information technology development projects as required under s. 36.59 (1) (c).

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

(Lm) Relates to the personnel systems developed under s. 36.115.

(Lr) Determines what constitutes high−demand fields for purposes of s. 38.28 (2) (be) 1. b.

(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.

(pm) Relates to setting fees under s. 655.27 (3) for the injured patients and families compensation fund or setting fees under s. 655.61 for the mediation fund.

(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.

(rm) Is a form prescribed by the attorney general for an accounting under s. 846.40 (8) (b) 2.

(rs) Relates to any form prescribed by the department of transportation under s. 348.03 (1) or 348.27 (19) (d) 1. or procedure prescribed under s. 348.27 (19) (d) 2.

(rt) Is a general permit issued under s. 30.206 or 30.2065.

(ru) Is a wetland general permit issued under s. 281.36 (3g).

(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.

(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. or 49.471 (11) (a).

(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).

(xm) Establishes camping fees within the fee limits specified under s. 27.01 (10) (d) 1. or 2.

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

(yc) Adjusts the total cost threshold for highway projects under ss. 84.013 (2m) and 84.0145 (4).

(yd) Relates to any form prescribed by the department of transportation under s. 218.0171 (8).

(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).

(yo) Establishes procedures under s. 39.86 (3) (c) or fees under s. 39.86 (5).

(yp) Lists exempt institutions under s. 39.87 (2).

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

(yt) Relates to implementing, interpreting, or administering s. 283.16, including determining social and economic impacts of compliance with phosphorus effluent limitations, establishing application and eligibility requirements for obtaining a variance, and providing guidance to the public.

(yw) Establishes additional services as bank services as provided in s. 221.1101 (6).

(yx) Relates to adjustments under s. 202.12 (8), exemptions under s. 202.12 (6m) (e), or the alternative registration of professional employer organizations under s. 202.22 (7) (b).

(yy) Expands the list of services that a credit union service organization may provide, as provided in s. 186.11 (4) (bd).

(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 a database 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), 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) Are guidelines issued under s. 440.035 (2m).

(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).

(zr) Relates to the administration or implementation of a cooperative agreement under s. 28.15.

(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.

(zv) Specifies the form required under s. 196.137 (4).

(zw) Determines whether a state law is reciprocal under s. 221.0901 (8) (e) 2. or 221.0904 (3) (b).

(zx) Determines a fee under s. 440.03 (9) for an initial credential for which no examination is required, for a reciprocal credential, or for a credential renewal.

(zy) Relates to any form prescribed by the division of banking in the department of financial institutions in connection with the licensing of mortgage bankers or mortgage brokers under s. 224.72 or the licensing of mortgage loan originators under s. 224.725.

(zz) Adjusts, under s. 551.206, the amounts specified in s. 551.202 (26) (c) 1. a. and b. and (27) (c) 1. a. and b.

(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; 2003 a. 33 ss. 2364, 2813; 2005 a. 217, 418; 2007 a. 20; 2009 a. 2, 28, 219, 391; 2011 a. 14, 32, 118, 167; 2013 a. 20, 22, 52, 101; 2013 a. 116 s. 31; 2013 a. 125, 134, 136; 2013 a. 151 s. 28; 2013 a. 210, 277, 278, 295, 320, 332, 361, 363, 377; 2015 a. 55, 90, 163, 196, 205, 208, 269.

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). See also Cholvin v. Department of Health and Family Services, 2008 WI App 127, 313 Wis. 2d 749, 758 N.W.2d 118, 07−1350.

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).

Materials developed by an agency as a reference aid for its staff that are couched in terms of advice and guidelines rather than setting forth law−like pronouncements are not a rule within the meaning of sub. (13) because they are not intended to have the effect of law. Chenequa Land Conservancy, Inc. v. Village of Hartland, 2004 WI App 144, 275 Wis. 2d 533, 685 N.W.2d 573, 03−2486.

If an administrative rule is properly adopted and is within the power of the legislature to delegate, there is no material difference between it and a law. 63 Atty. Gen. 159.

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 and 76.48.

(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 community supervision or aftercare supervision under s. 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.

NOTE: Sub. (4) is shown as amended eff. 7−1−17, or on the 2nd day after publication of the 2017−19 biennial budget act, whichever is later, by 2015 Wis. Act 55. Prior to that date it reads:

(4) The provisions of this chapter relating to contested cases do not apply to proceedings involving the revocation of aftercare supervision under s. 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 commission 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 employment relations commission in matters that are arbitrated in accordance with s. 230.44 (4) (bm).

(7m) Except as provided in s. 292.63 (6s), this chapter does not apply to proceedings in matters that are arbitrated under s. 292.63 (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; 2003 a. 33; 2007 a. 1; 2013 a. 20, 334; 2015 a. 55, 118, 216.

227.04 Considerations for small business. (1) In this section:

(a) "Minor violation" means a rule violation that does not cause serious harm to the public, is committed by a small business, and the violation is not willful, the violation is not likely to be repeated, there is a history of compliance by the violator, or the small business has voluntarily disclosed the violation.

(b) "Small business" has the meaning given in s. 227.114 (1).

(2m) (a) Each agency shall promulgate a rule that requires the agency to disclose in advance the discretion that the agency will follow in the enforcement of rules against a small business that has committed a minor violation. The rule promulgated under this subsection may include the reduction or waiver of penalties for a voluntary disclosure, by a small business, of actual or potential violations of rules.

(b) The rule promulgated under this subsection shall specify the situations in which the agency will allow discretion in the enforcement of a rule against a small business that has committed

a minor violation. The rule shall consider the following criteria for allowing discretion in the enforcement of the rule and the assessment of a penalty, including a forfeiture, fine, or interest:

1. The difficulty and cost of compliance with the rule by the small business.

2. The financial capacity of the small business, including the ability of the small business to pay the amount of any penalty that may be imposed.

3. The compliance options available, including options for achieving voluntary compliance with the rule.

4. The level of public interest and concern.

5. The opportunities available to the small business to understand and comply with the rule.

6. Fairness to the small business and to other persons, including competitors and the public.

(c) The rule promulgated under this subsection shall specify the situations in which the agency will not allow discretion in the enforcement of a rule against small businesses that have committed minor violations and shall include all of the following situations in which discretion is not allowed:

1. The violation results in a substantial economic advantage for the small business.

2. The small business has violated the same rule or guideline more than 3 times in the past 5 years.

3. The violation may result in an imminent endangerment to the environment, or to public health or safety.

(d) A rule promulgated under this subsection applies to minor violations committed after the effective date of the rule.

(3) Consistent with the requirements under sub. (2m) and, to the extent possible, each agency shall do all of the following:

(a) Provide assistance to small businesses to help small businesses comply with rules promulgated by the agency.

(c) In deciding whether to impose a fine against a small business found to be in violation of a rule, consider the appropriateness of a written warning, reduced fine, or alternative penalty if all of the following apply:

1. The small business has made a good faith effort to comply with the rule.

2. The rule violation does not pose a threat to public health, safety, or welfare.

(d) Establish methods to encourage the participation of small businesses in rule making under s. 227.114 (4).

(4) Each agency shall fully document every instance in which it made the decision to utilize discretion in penalizing businesses as provided in this section, including the reasons for its decision, and shall keep records of those instances on file for not fewer than 5 years.

History: 2011 a. 46; 2013 a. 296 ss. 1 to 7g, 9, 11, 12g, 13.

Cross−reference: See also chs. DFI−Gen 2 and DHS 19 and ss. ATCP 1.40, SPS 500.02, Tax 1.15, and Tax 61.25 Wis. adm. code.

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.

(2m) No agency may implement or enforce any standard, requirement, or threshold, including as a term or condition of any license issued by the agency, unless that standard, requirement, or threshold is explicitly required or explicitly permitted by statute or by a rule that has been promulgated in accordance with this subchapter, except as provided in s. 186.118 (2) (c) and (3) (b) 3. The governor, by executive order, may prescribe guidelines to ensure that rules are promulgated in compliance with this subchapter.

(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 director of the bureau of merit recruitment and selection in the department of administration from promulgating rules relating to expanded certification under s. 230.25 (1n).

History: 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 399; 2003 a. 33 ss. 2368, 9160; 2011 a. 21; 2013 a. 277; 2015 a. 55.

Guidelines promulgated outside the context of one particular contested case do not qualify for exception to the requirement that all rules must be filed under s. 227.023 [now s. 227.20]. Here, failure to file the guideline as a rule did not deprive the department of the authority to decide contested cases dealing with pregnancy leaves under the sex discrimination statute. Wisconsin Telephone Co. v. Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations, 228 NW 2d 649, 68 Wis. 2d 345, (1975).

An agency's revised interpretation of a 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 agency may use policies and guidelines to assist in the implementation of administrative rules provided they are consistent with state and federal legislation. Tannler v. Department of Health and Social Services, 211 Wis. 2d 179, 564 NW 2d 735 (1997)

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, 00−2711.

Under ss. 227.10 (2m) and 227.11 (2) (a), created by 2011 Wis. Act 21, an agency must have explicit authority to impose license and permit conditions and must have explicit authority for rulemaking. Act 21 makes clear that permit conditions and rulemaking may no longer be premised on implied agency authority. OAG 1−16

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 on an agency as follows:

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

1. A statutory or nonstatutory provision containing a statement or declaration of legislative intent, purpose, findings, or policy does not confer rule−making authority on the agency or augment the agency's rule−making authority beyond the rule−making authority that is explicitly conferred on the agency by the legislature.

2. A statutory provision describing the agency's general powers or duties does not confer rule−making authority on the agency or augment the agency's rule−making authority beyond the rule−

making authority that is explicitly conferred on the agency by the legislature.

3. A statutory provision containing a specific standard, requirement, or threshold does not confer on the agency the authority to promulgate, enforce, or administer a rule that contains a standard, requirement, or threshold that is more restrictive than the standard, requirement, or threshold contained in the statutory provision.

(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; 2011 a. 21; 2013 a. 125, 136, 210, 277, 278, 295, 320, 332, 361, 363.

Under ss. 227.10 (2m) and 227.11 (2) (a), created by 2011 Wis. Act 21, an agency must have explicit authority to impose license and permit conditions and must have explicit authority for rulemaking. Act 21 makes clear that permit conditions and rulemaking may no longer be premised on implied agency authority. OAG 1−16

Sub. (2) (a) clearly disallows rulemaking based on broad statements of policy or duty. Although sub. (2) (a) only speaks to rulemaking, it follows that an agency is prohibited from conditioning a permit based on broad statements of policy or duty. OAG 1−16.

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) 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 25 or fewer full−time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than $5,000,000.

(2) When an agency proposes or revises 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.

(6) When an agency, under s. 227.20 (1), files with the legislative reference bureau 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, under s. 227.19 (3m), 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 small business regulatory review board's determination that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses. The legislative reference bureau shall publish the summaries or the statement in the register with the rule.

(6m) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1), in this subsection, "small business" does not include an entity, as defined in s. 48.685 (1) (b) or 50.065 (1) (c).

(b) A small business may commence an action against an agency for injunctive relief to prevent the imposition of a penalty if the small business is subject to the penalty as the result of any of the following:

1. The small business acted or failed to act due to the failure by the agency's employee, officer, or agent with regulatory responsibility for that legal requirement to respond to a specific question in a reasonable time.

2. The small business acted or failed to act in response to inaccurate advice given to the small business by the agency's employee, officer, or agent with regulatory responsibility for that legal requirement.

(c) The small business may commence the action in the circuit court for the county where the property affected is located or, if no property is affected, in the circuit court for the county where the dispute arose.

(d) The circuit court may issue an order enjoining the imposition of the penalty if the court determines that par. (b) 1. or 2. applies.

(7m) Each agency shall designate at least one employee to serve as the small business regulatory coordinator for the agency, and shall publicize that employee's electronic mail address and telephone number. The small business regulatory coordinator shall act as a contact person for small business regulatory issues for the agency.

(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; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 32, 46.

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. 16.302.

(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 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. 16.301 (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; 2003 a. 33; 2005 a. 249; 2011 a. 32.

Sub. (2) requires a report on the effect of a proposed rule on housing if the "rule directly or substantially affects the development, construction, cost, or availability of housing in this state. . ." The use of the phrase "directly or substantially" demonstrates that not just any effect will trigger the housing impact report requirement. A housing impact report is not required simply because the subject matter of a proposed rule relates to housing, or because the rule tangentially affects housing in some way. Wisconsin Realtors Association v. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, 2015 WI 63, 363 Wis. 2d 430, 867 N.W.2d 364, 13−1407.

The absence of an explicit, on−the−record determination regarding whether a housing impact report is required is not dispositive and does not mean rules were promulgated without compliance with statutory rule−making procedures. Wisconsin Realtors Association v. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, 2015 WI 63, 363 Wis. 2d 430, 867 N.W.2d 364, 13−1407.

227.116 Rules to include time period. (1g) In this section, "permit" means any approval of an agency required as a condition of operating a business in this state.

(1r) Each proposed rule submitted to the legislative council under s. 227.15 that includes a requirement for a business to obtain a permit 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. (1r), 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. (1r). 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 (1r) 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 department of safety and professional services 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 department of safety and professional services.

(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; 2005 a. 249; 2011 a. 32.

227.117 Review of rules impacting energy availability. (1) The public service commission shall prepare an energy impact report on any proposed rule if, not later than 30 days after the public hearing under s. 227.18, the chairperson or ranking minority member of a standing committee, the speaker of the assembly, or the presiding officer of the senate requests in writing that the commission determine the rule's impact on the cost or reliability of electricity generation, transmission, or distribution or of fuels used in generating electricity. The energy impact report shall include an evaluation and related findings and conclusions on the probable impact of the proposed rule on the cost or reliability of electricity generation, transmission, or distribution or of fuels used in generating electricity.

(2) Within 30 days after the written request is submitted to the public service commission, the commission shall submit a copy of any energy impact report prepared under sub. (1) to the agency that proposed the rule that resulted in the report.

(3) An agency that receives an energy impact report under sub. (2), shall consider the energy impact report before submitting the notification and report to the legislature under s. 227.19 (2) and (3).

History: 2003 a. 277.

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) Except as provided in sub. (4), 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.

(4) If a petition to the department of revenue establishes that the department has established a standard by which it is construing

a state tax statute, but has not promulgated a rule to adopt the standard or published the standard in a manner that is available to the public, the department shall, as provided under s. 227.135, submit a statement of the scope of the proposed rule to the governor no later than 90 days after receiving the petition. No later than 270 days after the statement is approved by the governor, the department shall submit the proposed rule in final draft form to the governor for the governor's approval, as provided under s. 227.185. At the department's request, the governor may, at any time prior to the expiration of any deadline specified in this subsection, extend the time for submitting the statement or proposed rule in draft form for any period not to exceed 60 days. The governor may grant more than one extension under this subsection, but the total period for all such extensions may not exceed 120 days. The rule need not adhere to the standard established by the department, but shall address the same circumstances as the standard addresses. If the department fails to comply with this subsection, any of the petitioners may commence an action in circuit court to compel the department's compliance. If an action is commenced under this subsection, the court may compel the department to provide information to the court related to the degree to which the department is enforcing the standard, except that the information provided by the department shall not disclose the identity of any person who is not a party to the action.

History: 1985 a. 182; 2011 a. 68.

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.

(e) A description of all of the entities that may be affected by the rule.

(f) A summary and preliminary comparison of any existing or proposed federal regulation that is intended to address the activities to be regulated by the rule.

(2) An agency that has prepared a statement of the scope of the proposed rule shall present the statement to the governor and to the individual or body with policy−making powers over the subject matter of the proposed rule for approval. The agency may not send the statement to the legislative reference bureau for publication under sub. (3) until the governor issues a written notice of approval of the statement. The individual or body with policy−making powers may not approve the statement until at least 10 days after publication of the statement under sub. (3). No state employee or official may perform any activity in connection with the drafting of a proposed rule except for an activity necessary to prepare the statement of the scope of the proposed rule until the governor and the individual or body with policy−making powers over the subject matter of the proposed rule approve the statement.

(3) If the governor approves a statement of the scope of a proposed rule under sub. (2), the agency shall send an electronic copy of the statement to the legislative reference bureau, in a format approved by the legislative reference bureau, for publication in the register. On the same day that the agency sends the statement to the legislative reference bureau, the agency shall send a copy of the statement to the secretary of administration. The agency shall include with any statement of scope sent to the legislative reference bureau the date of the governor's approval of the statement of scope. The legislative reference bureau shall assign a discrete identifying number to each statement of scope and shall include that number and the date of the governor's approval in the publication of the statement of scope in the register.

(4) If at any time after a statement of the scope of a proposed rule is approved under sub. (2) the agency changes the scope of the proposed rule in any meaningful or measurable way, including changing the scope of the proposed rule so as to include in the scope any activity, business, material, or product that is not specifically included in the original scope of the proposed rule, the agency shall prepare and obtain approval of a revised statement of the scope of the proposed rule in the same manner as the original statement was prepared and approved under subs. (1) and (2). No state employee or official may perform any activity in connection with the drafting of the proposed rule except for an activity necessary to prepare the revised statement of the scope of the proposed rule until the revised statement is so approved.

History: 1995 a. 106; 2003 a. 118, 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 21; 2013 a. 20, 165.

NOTE: In *Coyne v. Walker*, 2016 WI 38, the Supreme Court held that provisions of 2011 Wisconsin Act 21 that give to the Governor, and in limited cases, the Secretary of Administration, the power to intervene in the process of drafting and promulgating administrative rules are unconstitutional as applied to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Finding Administrative Intent in the Wisconsin Administrative Register. Sefarbi. Wis. Law. April 2003.

Changing the Rules on Rulemaking. Sklansky. Wis. Law. Aug. 2011.

227.137 Economic impact analyses of proposed rules. (2) An agency shall prepare an economic impact analysis for a proposed rule before submitting the proposed rule to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15.

(3) An economic impact analysis of a proposed rule shall contain information on the economic effect of the proposed rule on specific businesses, business sectors, public utility ratepayers, local governmental units, and the state's economy as a whole. When preparing the analysis, the agency shall solicit information and advice from businesses, associations representing businesses, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule. The agency shall prepare the economic impact analysis in coordination with local governmental units that may be affected by the proposed rule. The agency may request information that is reasonably necessary for the preparation of an economic impact analysis from other businesses, associations, local governmental units, and individuals and from other agencies. The economic impact analysis shall include all of the following:

(a) An analysis and quantification of the policy problem that the proposed rule is intending to address, including comparisons with the approaches used by the federal government and by Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota to address that policy problem and, if the approach chosen by the agency to address that policy problem is different from those approaches, a statement as to why the agency chose a different approach.

(b) An analysis and detailed quantification of the economic impact of the proposed rule, including the implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to the businesses, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule.

(c) An analysis of the actual and quantifiable benefits of the proposed rule, including an assessment of how effective the proposed rule will be in addressing the policy problem that the rule is intended to address.

(d) An analysis of alternatives to the proposed rule, including the alternative of not promulgating the proposed rule.

(e) A determination made in consultation with the businesses, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule as to whether the proposed rule would adversely

affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, jobs, or the overall economic competitiveness of this state.

(f) Except as provided in this paragraph, if the economic impact analysis relates to a proposed rule of the department of safety and professional services under s. 101.63 (1) establishing standards for the construction of a dwelling, as defined in s. 101.61 (1), an analysis of whether the proposed rule would increase the cost of constructing or remodeling such a dwelling by more than $1,000. This paragraph applies notwithstanding that the purpose of the one− and 2−family dwelling code under s. 101.60 includes promoting interstate uniformity in construction standards. This paragraph does not apply to a proposed rule whose promulgation has been authorized under s. 227.19 (5) (fm).

(g) An analysis of the ways in which and the extent to which the proposed rule would place any limitations on the free use of private property, including a discussion of alternatives to the proposed rule that would minimize any such limitations.

(4) On the same day that the agency submits the economic impact analysis to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 (1), the agency shall also submit that analysis to the department of administration, to the governor, and to the chief clerks of each house of the legislature, who shall distribute the analysis to the presiding officers of their respective houses, to the chairpersons of the appropriate standing committees of their respective houses, as designated by those presiding officers, and to the cochairpersons of the joint committee for review of administrative rules. If a proposed rule is modified after the economic impact analysis is submitted under this subsection so that the economic impact of the proposed rule is significantly changed, the agency shall prepare a revised economic impact analysis for the proposed rule as modified. A revised economic impact analysis shall be prepared and submitted in the same manner as an original economic impact analysis is prepared and submitted.

(5) This section does not apply to emergency rules promulgated under s. 227.24.

(6) If an economic impact analysis regarding a proposed rule indicates that a total of $20,000,000 or more in implementation and compliance costs are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to businesses, local governmental units, and individuals as a result of the proposed rule, the department of administration shall review the proposed rule and issue a report. The agency may not submit a proposed rule to the legislature for review under s. 227.19 (2) until the agency receives a copy of the department's report and the approval of the secretary of administration. The report shall include all of the following findings:

(a) That the economic impact analysis is supported by related documentation contained or referenced in the economic impact analysis.

(b) That the agency has statutory authority to promulgate the proposed rule.

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

(d) That the agency has adequately documented the factual data and analytical methodologies that the agency used in support of the proposed rule and the related findings that support the regulatory approach that the agency chose for the proposed rule.

(7) Before issuing a report under sub. (6), the department of administration may return a proposed rule to the agency for further consideration and revision with a written explanation of why the proposed rule is being returned. If the agency head disagrees with the department's reasons for returning the proposed rule, the agency head shall so notify the department in writing. The secretary of administration shall approve the proposed rule when the agency has adequately addressed the issues raised during the department's review of the rule.

History: 2003 a. 118; 2005 a. 249; 2011 a. 21 ss. 7 to 18, 21 to 26; 2011 a. 32; 2013 a. 166 s. 76; 2015 a. 391.

NOTE: In *Coyne v. Walker*, 2016 WI 38, the Supreme Court held that provisions of 2011 Wisconsin Act 21 that give to the Governor, and in limited cases, the Secretary of Administration, the power to intervene in the process of drafting and promulgating administrative rules are unconstitutional as applied to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Changing the Rules on Rulemaking. Sklansky. Wis. Law. Aug. 2011.

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 legislative reference bureau 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 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 as a preface to the text of the proposed rule when it is published or distributed. The analysis shall include all of the following:

1. A reference to each statute that the proposed rule interprets, each statute that authorizes its promulgation, each related statute or related rule, and an explanation of the agency's authority to promulgate the proposed rule under those statutes.

2. A brief summary of the proposed rule.

3. A summary of and preliminary comparison with any existing or proposed federal regulation that is intended to address the activities to be regulated by the proposed rule.

4. A comparison with similar rules in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota.

5. A summary of the factual data and analytical methodologies that the agency used in support of the proposed rule and how any related findings support the regulatory approach chosen for the proposed rule.

6. Any analysis and supporting documentation that the agency used in support of the agency's determination of the rule's effect on small businesses under s. 227.114 or that was used when the agency prepared an economic impact analysis under s. 227.137 (3).

6m. A copy of any comments and opinion prepared by the board of veterans affairs under s. 45.03 (2m) for rules that are proposed by the department of veterans affairs.

7. The electronic mail address and telephone number of an agency contact person for the proposed rule.

8. The place where comments on the proposed rule should be submitted and the deadline for submitting those comments, if the deadline is known at the time the proposed rule is submitted to the

legislative council staff under s. 227.15 or, for a rule promulgated under s. 186.118 (2) (a) or (3) (b) 1., submitted as provided in s. 186.118 (2) (b) or (3) (b) 2.

(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.

(2g) REVIEW BY THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY REVIEW BOARD. On the same day that an agency submits to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 a proposed rule that may have an economic impact on small businesses, the agency shall submit the proposed rule, the analysis required under sub. (2), and a description of its actions taken to comply with s. 227.114 (2) and (3) to the small business regulatory review board. The board may use cost−benefit analysis to determine the fiscal effect of the rule on small businesses and shall determine whether the proposed rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses and whether the agency has complied with subs. (2) and (2m) and s. 227.114 (2) and (3). Except as provided in subs. (1m) and (1s), each proposed rule shall include provisions detailing how the rule will be enforced. If the board determines that the rule does not include an enforcement provision or that the agency failed to comply with sub. (2) or (2m) or s. 227.114 (2) or (3), the board shall notify the agency of that determination and ask the agency to comply with any of those requirements. If the board determines that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses, the board shall submit a statement to that effect to the agency that sets forth the reason for the board's decision. If the board determines that the proposed rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses, the board may submit to the agency suggested changes in the proposed rule to minimize the economic impact of the proposed rule, or may recommend the withdrawal of the proposed rule under sub. (6). In addition, the board may submit other suggested changes in the proposed rule to the agency, including proposals to reduce the use of cross−references in the rule. The board shall send a report of any suggested changes and of any notice of failure to include enforcement provisions or to comply with sub. (2) or (2m) or s. 227.114 (2) or (3) to the legislative council staff. The notification to the agency may include a request that the agency do any of the following:

(a) Verify that the proposed rule does not conflict with, overlap, or duplicate other rules or federal regulations.

(b) Require the inclusion of fee information and fee schedules in the analysis under sub. (2), including why fees are necessary and for what purpose the fees will be used.

(2m) QUALITY OF AGENCY DATA AND REDUCTION OF CROSS REFERENCES. Each agency shall, in cooperation with the department of administration, ensure the accuracy, integrity, objectivity, and consistency of the data that is used when preparing a proposed rule and when completing an analysis of the proposed rule under sub. (2). Each agency shall reduce the amount of cross−references to the statutes in proposed and final rules. A person affected by a proposed rule may submit comments to the agency regarding the accuracy, integrity, or consistency of that data.

(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 legislative reference bureau 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.

3. For rules that the agency determines may have a significant fiscal effect on the private sector, the anticipated costs that will be incurred by the private sector in complying with the rule.

(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 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF. On the same day that an agency submits a proposed rule to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15, the agency shall prepare a written notice of the agency's submittal to the legislative council staff. The notice shall include a statement of the date on which the proposed rule has been submitted to the 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 also include a statement containing the identifying number of the statement of scope for the proposed rule assigned under s. 227.135 (3), the date of publication and issue number of the register in which the statement of scope is published, and the date of approval of the statement of scope by the individual or body with policy−making powers over the subject matter of the proposed rule under s. 227.135 (2). 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 an electronic copy of the notice to the legislative reference bureau, in a format approved by the legislative reference bureau, for publication in the register. On the same day that the agency sends the notice to the legislative reference bureau, 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 with the legislative reference bureau 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.

(d) If a proposed rule is withdrawn, the proposed rule may be promulgated only by commencing the rule−making procedure

again with the preparation, under s. 227.135, of a statement of the scope of the proposed rule that the agency plans to promulgate.

History: 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 22, 253; 1993 a. 399; 1995 a. 106; 1999 a. 9; 2003 a. 118, 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20 ss. 2997de to 2997fr, 9121 (6) (a); 2011 a. 21, 36, 46; 2013 a. 20, 277.

The 2003 Jobs Creation Act: Changing Wisconsin's Regulatory Climate. Fassbender & Kent. Wis. Law. Sept. 2004.

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), (3), and (4), the economic impact analysis required under s. 227.137 (2), and any revised economic impact analysis required under s. 227.137 (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.

(1m) INTERNET ACCESS TO PROPOSED RULE. The legislative council staff shall create and maintain an Internet site that includes a copy of or link to each proposed rule received under sub. (1) in a format that allows searching using keywords. Each agency shall provide the legislative council staff with the proposed rules and other information needed to comply with this subsection in the format required by the legislative council staff. The Internet site shall identify or provide a link to a site that identifies proposed rules affecting small businesses, as defined in s. 227.114 (1). The Internet site shall also include or provide a link to all of the following:

(a) The electronic mail address and telephone number of an agency contact person for each proposed rule.

(b) The material required under s. 227.14 (2), (3), and (4).

(bm) The economic impact analysis required under s. 227.137 (2) and any revised economic impact analysis required under s. 227.137 (4).

(c) Any report submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.14 (2g).

(d) The written report of the legislative council staff review of the proposed rule prepared under sub. (2) and any agency comments regarding that report.

(e) The time, date, and place of any public hearing specified in the notice in s. 227.17 as soon as that notice is submitted to the legislative reference bureau under s. 227.17 (1) (a).

(f) The place where comments on the proposed rule should be submitted and the deadline for submitting those comments.

(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 subsection. 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 clearinghouse for rule drafting and cooperate with the agency and the legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference 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; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 21.

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, as submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 (1), is sent to the legislative reference bureau in an electronic format approved by the legislative reference bureau and 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; 2013 a. 20.

The purpose of a public hearing is to give interested parties not only a chance to be heard, but to have an influence in the final form of the regulations involved. That purpose would not be served if the adopted rules were required to be identical in form to those proposed before the hearing. HM Distributors of Milwaukee, Inc. v. Department of Agriculture, 55 Wis. 2d 261, 198 N.W.2d 598 (1972).

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

(a) Send written notice of the hearing, in an electronic format approved by the legislative reference bureau, to the legislative reference bureau for publication in the register and, if required, publish the notice in a local newspaper.

(b) Send an electronic copy of the written notice of the hearing under par. (a) to each member of the legislature who has filed a written request for notice with the legislative reference bureau. Upon request, the legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference bureau 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 date on which the issue of the register in which the notice first appears is published under s. 35.93 (2).

(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) A copy of the proposed rule as submitted to the legislative council staff under s. 227.15 (1).

(em) Any report prepared by the department of administration under s. 227.137 (6).

(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.

(i) The electronic mail address and telephone number of the small business regulatory coordinator and a link to an Internet site that allows a person to review the rule and make comments regarding the rule.

(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; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 21; 2013 a. 20, 172.

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.

227.185 Approval by governor. After a proposed rule is in final draft form, the agency shall submit the proposed rule to the governor for approval. The governor, in his or her discretion, may approve or reject the proposed rule. If the governor approves a proposed rule, the governor shall provide the agency with a written notice of that approval. No proposed rule may be submitted to the legislature for review under s. 227.19 (2) unless the governor has approved the proposed rule in writing.

History: 2011 a. 21.

NOTE: In *Coyne v. Walker*, 2016 WI 38, the Supreme Court held that provisions of 2011 Wisconsin Act 21 that give to the Governor, and in limited cases, the Secretary of Administration, the power to intervene in the process of draft-

ing and promulgating administrative rules are unconstitutional as applied to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Changing the Rules on Rulemaking, Sklansky, Wis. Law. August 2011.

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 chief clerk 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 after the last day of the legislature's final general−business floorperiod in the biennial session as established in the joint resolution required under s. 13.02 (3) shall be considered received on the first day of the next regular session of the legislature, unless the presiding officers of both houses direct referral of the notice and report under this subsection before that day. The presiding officer of each house of the legislature shall, within 10 working days following the day on which the notice and report are received, direct the appropriate chief clerk to refer the notice and report to one standing committee. The agency shall submit to the legislative reference bureau for publication in the register, in an electronic format approved by the legislative reference bureau, a statement that a proposed rule has been submitted to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature. The agency shall also include in the statement the date of approval of the proposed rule by the governor under s. 227.185. Each chief clerk 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), (3), and (4); including any statement, suggested changes, or other material submitted to the agency by the small business regulatory review board; a copy of any economic impact analysis prepared by the agency under s. 227.137 (2); a copy of any revised economic impact analysis prepared by the agency under s. 227.137 (4); a copy of any report prepared by the department of administration under s. 227.137 (6); a copy of any energy impact report received from the public service commission under s. 227.117 (2); and a copy of any recommendations of the legislative council staff. The report shall also include all of the following:

(a) A detailed statement explaining the basis and purpose of the proposed rule, including how the proposed rule advances relevant statutory goals or purposes.

(b) A summary of public comments to the proposed rule and the agency's response to those comments, and an explanation of any modification made in the proposed rule as a result of public comments or 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.

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

(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).

(f) If an energy impact report regarding the proposed rule was submitted with the report required under sub. (2), an explanation of the changes, if any, that were made in the proposed rule in response to that report.

(g) The report of the department of administration, as required by s. 227.115, if a proposed rule directly or substantially affects the development, construction, cost, or availability of housing in this state.

(h) A response to any report prepared by the small business regulatory review board under s. 227.14 (2g).

(3m) ANALYSIS NOT REQUIRED. The final regulatory flexibility analysis specified under sub. (3) (e) is not required for any rule if the small business regulatory review board 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 subds. 1m. and 5., the committee review period for each committee extends for 30 days after referral of the proposed rule to the committee 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 on which the first 30−day review period would have expired:

a. Request in writing that the agency meet with the committee to review the proposed rule.

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.

1m. Except as provided under subd. 5., if a notice and report received under sub. (2) after the last day of the legislature's final general−business floorperiod as specified in sub. (2) is referred for committee review before the first day of the next regular session of the legislature, the committee review period for each committee to which the proposed rule is referred extends to the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene.

2. If a committee, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, requests modifications in a proposed rule, and the agency, in writing, agrees to consider making modifications, the review period for both committees to which the proposed rule is referred is extended either to the 10th working day following receipt by those committees of the modified proposed rule or a written statement to those committees that the agency will not make the modifications or to the expiration of the review period under subd. 1. or, if applicable, subd. 1m., 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.

2m. If a committee requests in writing that the public service commission determine the rule's impact on the cost or reliability of electricity generation, transmission, or distribution or of fuels used in generating electricity, the commission shall prepare an energy impact report in the manner provided under s. 227.117 (1). The commission shall submit a copy of the report to the committee and to the agency that proposed the rule within 30 days after the written request is submitted to the commission. The review period for both committees to which the proposed rule is referred is extended to the 10th working day following receipt by those committees of the report, to the expiration of the review period under subd. 1. or, if applicable, subd. 1m., or to the expiration of the review period under subd. 2., whichever is later.

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 under subd. 1., the review period for both committees to which the proposed rule is referred 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.

3m. An agency may, during the committee review period, reconsider its action by recalling the proposed rule from the chief clerk of each house of the legislature. If the agency decides to continue the rule−making process with regard to the proposed rule, the agency shall resubmit the proposed rule, either in its recalled form or with one or more germane modifications, to the chief clerk in each house of the legislature as provided in sub. (2) and the committee review period under subd. 1. or, if applicable, subd. 1m. shall begin again.

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 or to a part of the proposed rule under par. (d), the chairperson or cochairpersons of the committee shall immediately notify the chairperson or cochairpersons of the committee in the other house to which the proposed rule was referred. 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 or part of the proposed rule objected to may be taken under this paragraph by that committee, but the committee may proceed under par. (d) to object to the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule.

6. If a committee has not concluded its jurisdiction over a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule before the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene, that jurisdiction immediately ceases and, within 10 working days after that date, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall refer the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule to the appropriate standing committee of the next legislature as provided under sub. (2). If a committee review period is interrupted by the loss of jurisdiction under this subdivision, a new committee review period as provided in subd. 1. shall begin for the committee to which the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule is referred under this subdivision beginning on the date of referral under this subdivision.

(c) *Waiver of committee review.* A committee may waive its jurisdiction over a proposed rule prior to the expiration of the committee review period by adopting, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, a motion waiving the committee's jurisdiction.

(d) *Committee action.* A committee, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee during the applicable review period under par. (b), may object to a proposed rule or to a part of 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.

7. In the case of a proposed rule of the department of safety and professional services under s. 101.63 (1) establishing standards for the construction of a dwelling, as defined in s. 101.61 (1), the proposed rule would increase the cost of constructing or remodeling such a dwelling by more than $1,000. This subdivision applies notwithstanding that the purpose of the one− and 2−family dwelling code under s. 101.60 includes promoting interstate uniformity in construction standards. This subdivision does not apply to a proposed rule whose promulgation has been authorized under sub. (5) (fm).

(e) *Conclusion of committee jurisdiction.* Subject to par. (b) 3., a committee's jurisdiction over a proposed rule is concluded when the committee objects to, approves, or waives its jurisdiction over the proposed rule or when the committee review period ends, whichever occurs first. When a committee's jurisdiction over a proposed rule is concluded, the committee shall report the proposed rule and any objection as provided in sub. (5) (a).

(5) JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES. (a) *Referral.* When a committee's jurisdiction over a proposed rule is concluded as provided in sub. (4) (e), the committee shall report the proposed rule and any objection to the chief clerk of the appropriate house within 5 working days after that jurisdiction is concluded. The chief clerk shall refer the proposed rule and any

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. Except as provided in subd. 1m., the review period for the joint committee for review of administrative rules extends for 30 days after the last referral of a proposed rule and any objection to that committee, and during that review period that committee may take any action on the proposed rule in whole or in part permitted under this subsection. The joint committee for review of administrative rules shall meet and take action in executive session during that period with respect to any proposed rule or any part of a proposed rule to which a committee has objected and may meet and take action in executive session during that period with respect to any proposed rule or any part of a proposed rule to which no committee has objected, 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 on which the first 30−day review period would have expired:

a. Request in writing that the agency meet with the joint committee for review of administrative rules to review the proposed rule.

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.

1m. If a notice and report received under sub. (2) after the last day of the legislature's final general−business floorperiod as specified in sub. (2) is referred for review by the joint committee for review of administrative rules before the first day of the next regular session of the legislature, the review period for the joint committee for review of administrative rules extends to the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene. During that review period, the joint committee for review of administrative rules may meet and take action in executive session and may take any action on the proposed rule in whole or in part permitted under this subsection. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules meets in executive session with respect to a proposed rule or part of a proposed rule to which a committee has objected, that joint committee shall take action as permitted under this subsection with respect to the committee's objection.

2. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules, by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, requests modifications in a proposed rule, and the agency, in writing, agrees to consider making modifications, the review period for the joint committee is extended either to the 10th working day following receipt by the joint committee of the modified proposed rule or a written statement to the joint committee that the agency will not make the modifications or to the expiration of the review period under subd. 1. or, if applicable, subd. 1m., 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.

4. If the joint committee for review of administrative rules has not concluded its jurisdiction over a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule before the day specified under s. 13.02 (1) for the next legislature to convene, that jurisdiction immediately ceases and, within 10 working days after that date, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall refer the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule to the joint committee for review of administrative rules of the next legislature. If a committee review period is interrupted by the loss of jurisdiction under this subdivision, a new committee review period as provided in subd. 1. shall begin for the joint committee for review of administrative rules to which the proposed rule or part of 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 or a part of a proposed rule until the joint committee for review of administrative rules nonconcurs in the objection of the committee, concurs in the approval of the committee, otherwise approves the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule, or waives its jurisdiction over the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule under par. (d), until the expiration of the review period under par. (b) 1., if no committee has objected to the proposed rule or the part of the proposed rule, until a bill introduced under par. (e) fails to be enacted, or until a bill introduced under par. (em) is 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 or a part of a proposed rule, concur in a committee's approval of a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule, otherwise approve a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule, or waive its jurisdiction over a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule by voting to nonconcur, concur, or approve, or to waive its jurisdiction, during the applicable review period under par. (b). Except as provided in par. (dm), if the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule, an agency may not promulgate the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule objected to 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 or a part of a proposed rule only for one or more of the reasons specified under sub. (4) (d).

(dm) *Rules increasing dwelling construction costs; joint committee action.* If the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule for a reason specified in sub. (4) (d) 7., the department of safety and professional services may not promulgate the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule objected to until a bill introduced under par. (em) is enacted. This paragraph applies notwithstanding that the purpose of the one− and 2−family dwelling code under s. 101.60 includes promoting interstate uniformity in construction standards. This paragraph does not apply to a proposed rule whose promulgation has been previously authorized under par. (fm).

(e) *Bills to prevent promulgation.* When the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule under par. (d) it shall, within 30 days of the date of the objection, meet and take executive action regarding the introduction, in each house of the legislature, of a bill to support the objection. The joint committee shall introduce the bills within 5 working days after taking executive action in favor of introduction of the bills unless the bills cannot be introduced during this time period under the joint rules of the legislature.

(em) *Rules increasing dwelling construction costs; bill to authorize promulgation.* If the joint committee for review of administrative rules objects to a proposed rule or a part of a proposed rule under par. (dm), any member of the legislature may introduce a bill to authorize promulgation of the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule. This paragraph applies notwithstanding that the purpose of the one− and 2−family dwelling code under s. 101.60 includes promoting interstate uniformity in construction standards. This paragraph does not apply to a proposed rule whose promulgation has been previously authorized under par. (fm).

(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 or part of the proposed rule that was objected to. If either bill becomes law, the agency may not promulgate the proposed rule or part of 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.

(fm) *Rules increasing dwelling construction costs; timely introduction of bill; effect.* If all bills introduced under par. (em) are defeated, or fail to be enacted in any other manner, the agency may not promulgate the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule that was objected to unless subsequent law specifically authorizes its promulgation. If any of those bills becomes law, the agency may promulgate the proposed rule or part of the proposed rule that was objected to.

(g) *Introduction of bills in next session; 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), or if the bills cannot be introduced during this time period under the joint rules of the legislature, the joint committee for review of administrative rules shall introduce 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 introduce the bills, the agency may not promulgate the proposed rule or part of 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 or part of 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 OR AUTHORIZATION PROCEDURE. (a) The legislature may not consider a bill required or permitted under sub. (5) (e) or (em) 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 or part of 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 or part of 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, or as soon thereafter as is possible if the legislature is not in a floorperiod 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; 2003 a. 118, 277; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20, 180; 2011 a. 21, 32, 46; 2013 a. 20; 2013 a. 165 s. 115.

Rule−making procedure is discussed. Wisconsin State Telephone Association. v. PSC, 105 Wis. 2d 601, 314 N.W.2d 873 (Ct. App. 1981).

Post−promulgation rule suspension under s. 227.26 (2) (d) does not violate the separation of powers doctrine. Martinez v. DILHR, 165 Wis. 2d 687, 478 N.W.2d 582 (1992).

Changing the Rules on Rulemaking. Sklansky. Wis. Law. Aug. 2011.

227.20 Filing of rules. (1) An agency shall file a certified copy of each rule it promulgates with the legislative reference bureau. No rule is valid until the certified copy has been filed. A certified copy shall be typed or duplicated on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper, leaving sufficient room for a stamp at the top of the first page. Forms that are filed need not comply with the specifications of this subsection. The agency shall also send a copy of each rule to the legislative reference bureau in an electronic format approved by the legislative reference bureau.

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

(3) Filing a certified copy of a rule with the legislative reference bureau 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, except as provided in s. 186.118 (2) (c) or (3) (b) 3.

(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; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2013 a. 20, 277.

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

Guidelines promulgated outside the context of one particular contested case do not qualify for exception to the requirement that all rules must be filed under s. 227.023 [now s. 227.20]. Here, failure to file the guideline as a rule did not deprive the department of the authority to decide contested cases dealing with pregnancy leaves under the sex discrimination statute. Wisconsin Telephone Co. v. Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations, 228 NW 2d 649, 68 Wis. 2d 345, (1975).

Sub. (3) directs a court to presume that the rule was duly promulgated by the agency and that all statutory rule−making procedures have been followed, including those pertaining to the preparation of a housing impact report. This section apparently creates a rebuttable presumption that a court is to presume that the agency that promulgated the rule followed the statute regarding housing reports, but a party challenging the rule may rebut that presumption. The statute also requires courts to respect the legislature's role in reviewing and approving agency rules by presuming the validity of rules that have survived the legislature's scrutiny. Wisconsin Realtors Association v. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, 2015 WI 63, 363 Wis. 2d 430, 867 N.W.2d 364, 13−1407.

227.21 Publication of rules; incorporation by reference. (1) The legislative reference bureau shall publish all rules that agencies are directed by this chapter to file with the legislative reference bureau under s. 227.20 in the register and shall publish all permanent rules that agencies are directed by this chapter to file with the legislative reference bureau under s. 227.20 in the code, as provided in 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 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 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 or are available on optical disc or in another electronic format. 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 and the legislative reference bureau.

(c) An agency that adopts standards under par. (a) may provide the legislative reference bureau with one or more Web addresses to provide electronic access to the standards for publication in conjunction with the publication of the Wisconsin administrative code and register under s. 35.93.

(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 ver-

batim or in summary form, if the promulgating agency and the legislative reference bureau determine that the public interest would be served by publication.

History: 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 403; 2001 a. 65; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20, 96, 180; 2013 a. 20; 2015 a. 196.

Consent may not be given to incorporate by reference the U.S. Code or federal regulations, except rules meeting the definition of a technical standard. Material incorporated by reference cannot include future amendments thereto. 59 Atty. Gen. 31.

227.22 Effective date of rules. (1) In this section, "date of publication" means the date on which a rule is published in the code as required under s. 35.93 (2) (c) 1.

(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.

(e) The rule has a significant economic impact on small businesses, as defined in s. 227.114 (1), in which case the rule applies to small businesses no earlier than the first day of the 3rd month commencing after the date of publication of the rule.

(3) The legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference bureau may presume that an issue of the register will be published during the month in which it is designated for publication.

History: 1985 a. 182; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2013 a. 20, 172.

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:

1d. Prepare a statement of the scope of the proposed emergency rule as provided in s. 227.135 (1), obtain approval of the statement as provided in s. 227.135 (2), and send the statement to the legislative reference bureau for publication in the register as provided in s. 227.135 (3). If the agency changes the scope of a proposed emergency rule as described in s. 227.135 (4), the agency shall prepare and obtain approval of a revised statement of the scope of the proposed emergency rule as provided in s. 227.135 (4). No state employee or official may perform any activity in connection with the drafting of a proposed emergency rule except for an activity necessary to prepare the statement of the scope of the proposed emergency rule until the governor and the individual or body with policy−making powers over the subject matter of the proposed emergency rule approve the statement.

1g. Submit the proposed emergency rule in final draft form to the governor for approval. The governor, in his or her discretion, may approve or reject the proposed emergency rule. If the governor approves a proposed emergency rule, the governor shall provide the agency with a written notice of that approval. An agency may not file an emergency rule with the legislative reference bureau as provided in s. 227.20 and an emergency rule may not be published until the governor approves the emergency rule in writing.

1m. 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 for the rule in the format prescribed under s. 227.14 (4), mail the fiscal estimate to each member of the legislature, and send a copy of the fiscal estimate to the legislative reference bureau in an electronic format approved by the legislative reference bureau, 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 shall 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.

(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 and the legislative reference bureau. The statement shall identify the specific emergency rule or part of an emergency rule to which it relates.

(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 legislative reference bureau 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, and a copy of the rule and fiscal estimate. 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).

(3m) REVIEW BY THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY REVIEW BOARD. On the same day that the agency files a rule under sub. (3) that may have an economic impact on small businesses, as defined in s. 227.114 (1), the agency shall submit a copy of the rule to the small business regulatory review board. The board may use cost−benefit analysis to determine the fiscal effect of the emergency rule on small businesses and shall determine whether the emergency rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses and whether the agency complied with ss. 227.114 (2) and (3) and 227.14 (2m). If the board determines that the emergency rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses, the board shall submit a statement to that effect to the agency that sets forth the reason for the board's decision. If the board determines that the emergency rule will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses, the board may submit to the agency and to the legislative council staff suggested changes in the emergency rule to minimize the economic impact of the emergency rule. If the board determines that the agency failed to comply with s. 227.114 (2) or (3) or 227.14 (2m), the board shall notify the agency of that determination and ask the agency to comply with any of those provisions. In addition, the board may submit other suggested changes in the proposed rule to the agency and may include a request that the agency do any of the following:

(a) Explain how the agency has responded to comments received from small businesses regarding the emergency rule.

(b) Verify that the emergency rule does not conflict with, overlap, or duplicate other rules or federal regulations.

(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; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 21, 32, 46; 2013 a. 20, 165.

The effectiveness of an emergency rule may not be extended beyond the initial effective period by simply refiling it. 62 Atty Gen. 305.

227.25 Legislative reference bureau. (1) The legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference bureau 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 legislative reference bureau prior to filing. As soon as possible after that, the legislative reference bureau shall either approve the request or inform the agency of any change necessary to preserve uniformity in the code.

(4) The legislative reference bureau 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 they do not appreciably add to an understanding of the rule. The legislative reference bureau shall submit the edited version of any material to the agency for its comments prior to publication.

History: 1985 a. 182; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20.

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, meet and take executive action regarding the introduction, in each house of the legislature, of a bill to support the suspension. The committee shall introduce the bills within 5 working days after taking executive action in favor of introduction of the bills unless the bills cannot be introduced during this time period under the joint rules of the legislature.

(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, or as soon thereafter as is possible if the legislature is not in a floorperiod 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), or if the bills cannot be introduced during this time period under the joint rules of the legislature, unless either house adversely disposes of either bill, the committee shall introduce the bills on the first day of the next regular session of the legislature. If the committee is required to introduce the bills on the first day of the next regular session, 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.

(L) *Emergency rules.* If the committee suspends an emergency rule under this section, the agency may not submit to the legislature under s. 227.19 (2) the substance of the emergency rule as a proposed permanent rule during the time the emergency rule is suspended.

(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; 2005 a. 249.

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

A collective bargaining agreement between the regents and the teaching assistants association is not subject to review by the committee. 59 Atty. Gen. 200.

In giving notice of public hearings held under sub. (2), the committee should concurrently employ the various forms of notice available that best fit the particular circumstances. 62 Atty. Gen. 299.

If an administrative rule is properly adopted and is within the power of the legislature to delegate there is no material difference between it and a law. No law, including a valid rule can be revoked by a joint resolution of the legislature as such a resolution deprives the executive its power to veto an act of the legislature. 63 Atty. Gen. 159.

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

227.265 Repeal or modification of rules. If a bill to repeal or modify a rule is enacted, the procedures under ss. 227.114 to 227.21 and 227.26 do not apply. Instead, the legislative reference bureau shall publish the repeal or modification in the Wisconsin administrative code and register as required under s. 35.93, and the repeal or modification shall take effect as provided in s. 227.22.

History: 2013 a. 125, 136, 210, 277, 278, 295, 320, 332, 361, 363.

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 legislative reference bureau under s. 227.20 or modified under s. 227.265, 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; 2005 a. 249; 2007 a. 20; 2013 a. 125, 136, 210, 277, 278, 295, 320, 332, 361, 363.

227.30 Review of administrative rules or guidelines. (1) The small business regulatory review board may review the rules and guidelines of any agency to determine whether any of those rules or guidelines place an unnecessary burden on the ability of small businesses, as defined in s. 227.114 (1), to conduct their affairs. If the board determines that a rule or guideline places an unnecessary burden on the ability of a small business to conduct its affairs, the board shall submit a report and recommendations regarding the rule or guideline to the joint committee for review of administrative rules and to the agency.

(2) When reviewing the report, the joint committee for review of administrative rules shall consider all of the following:

(a) The continued need for the rule or guideline.

(b) The nature of the complaints and comments received from the public regarding the rule or guideline.

(c) The complexity of the rule or guideline.

(d) The extent to which the rule or guideline overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with federal regulations, other state rules, or local ordinances.

(e) The length of time since the rule or guideline has been evaluated.

(f) The degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the subject area affected by the rule or guideline since the rule or guideline was promulgated.

(3) The joint committee for review of administrative rules may refer the report regarding the rule or guideline to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature for referral to a committee under s. 227.19 (2) or may review the rule or guideline as provided under s. 227.26.

History: 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249.

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 the rule brought in the circuit court for the county where the party asserting the invalidity of the rule resides or has its principal place of business or, if that party is a nonresident or does not have its principal place of business in this state, in the circuit court for the county where the dispute arose. The officer or other agency whose rule is involved shall be the party defendant. The summons in the action shall be served as provided in s. 801.11 (3) and by delivering a copy to that officer or, if the agency is composed of more than one person, to the secretary or clerk of the agency or to any member of the agency. The court shall render a declaratory judgment in the 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.

(f) Proceedings under s. 227.114 (6m).

(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.

(6) Upon entry of a final order in a declaratory judgment action under sub. (1), the court shall send an electronic notice to the legislative reference bureau of the court's determination as to the validity or invalidity of the rule, in a format approved by the legislative reference bureau, and the legislative reference bureau shall publish a notice of that determination in the Wisconsin administrative register under s. 35.93 (2) and insert an annotation of that determination in the Wisconsin administrative code under s. 13.92 (4) (a).

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; 2003 a. 145; 2005 a. 249; 2011 a. 21; 2013 a. 20; 2015 a. 197 s. 51.

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 are 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 rules 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, 00−3162.

The trial court erred by denying a motion to change venue to Dane County when the motion asserted that a department of corrections system was a rule, although it was never promulgated as a rule, and therefore, the "rule" was invalid. Johnson v. Berge, 2003 WI App 51, 260 Wis. 2d 758, 659 N.W.2d 418, 02−0911.

Although administrative agencies do not have the power to declare statutes unconstitutional, and the lack of authority has been a basis for not applying the exhaustion of administrative remedies doctrine, if the agency has the authority to provide the relief requested without invalidating the rule, a constitutional basis for a claim does not in itself support an exception to the rule. Metz v. Veterinary Examining Board, 2007 WI App 220, 305 Wis. 2d 788, 741 N.W.2d 244, 06−1611.

A challenge to a policy on the basis that it is actually a rule is to be construed as a challenge to the validity of a rule, and the requirements of this section do apply. Because the challenge falls under this section, the petitioner was required to serve the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules with a copy of her petition. Because she failed to do so, the court lacked competency to review the issue. Mata v. Department of Children and Families, 2014 WI App 69, 354 Wis. 2d 486, 849 N.W.2d 908, 13−2013.

Even without the statutory presumption in s. 227.20 (3), the party challenging the validity of rules has the burden of proving the invalidity of the rules. Wisconsin Realtors Association v. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, 2015 WI 63, 363 Wis. 2d 430, 867 N.W.2d 364 13−1407.

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) Except as provided in sub. (5), 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) Except as provided in sub. (5) (b), the petition shall be filed with the administrative head of the agency or with a member of the agency's policy board.

(4) Except as provided in sub. (5) (c), 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 hear-

ing. 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.

(5) (a) The department of revenue shall, on petition by any interested person, or any group or association of interested persons, 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. The department of revenue may issue a declaratory ruling on the facts contained in the petition. If the department of revenue does not deny the petition or issue a declaratory ruling on the facts contained in the petition, the department of revenue shall hold a hearing, as provided under s. 227.44, and shall afford all interested parties an opportunity to participate in the hearing. A declaratory ruling shall bind the department and all parties to the proceedings on the statement of facts contained in the ruling, unless it is altered or set aside by the tax appeals commission or a court or the applicable rule or statute is repealed or materially amended. A ruling, including the denial of the petition, shall be subject to review by the tax appeals commission as provided in ch. 73.

(b) A petition under par. (a) shall conform to the requirements under sub. (2) and be filed with the secretary of revenue.

(c) No later than 30 days after the day that the secretary of revenue receives a petition under this subsection, the department of revenue shall deny the petition in writing, issue a notice that it will issue a declaratory ruling on the facts contained in the petition, in which case the department of revenue shall issue the ruling no later than 90 days after issuing the notice, or schedule the matter for hearing. The department may deny the petition only if the petition fails to comply with the requirements under sub. (2) and par. (b) or if the department determines that the petition is frivolous, a justiciable controversy does not exist, the ruling would not provide guidance on matters of general applicability, or the ruling would substitute for other procedures available to the parties for resolution of the dispute. If the department denies the petition, it shall promptly notify the person who filed the petition of its decision and include with the notice a brief statement of the reasons for denying the petition. The department may not deny a petition for lack of a justiciable controversy solely because the only parties to the matter are the petitioner and the department.

(d) 1. If the department of revenue does not deny the petition, or issue a notice that it will issue a declaratory ruling based on the facts contained in the petition, the department shall hold a hearing and determine, no later than 180 days after the secretary receives the petition, whether the petitioner has presented sufficient facts from which to issue a declaratory ruling. The department of revenue, petitioner, and other parties may take and preserve evidence prior to and during the hearing using the methods allowed to parties under s. 227.45. With the agreement of the parties, the department may rule on the petition based on facts stipulated by the parties.

2. If the department determines that it does not have sufficient facts from which to issue a declaratory ruling, the department may deny the petition. If the department determines that it has sufficient facts from which to issue a declaratory ruling, the department shall issue a ruling on the merits of the petition no later than 180 days after the determination, unless the deadline is extended by written agreement of all parties. The ruling may deny the petition on the grounds that the petition is frivolous, a justiciable controversy does not exist, the ruling would not provide guidance on matters of general applicability, or that the ruling would substitute for other procedures available to the parties for resolution of the dispute.

History: 1985 a. 182 s. 27; Stats. 1985 s. 227.41; 1991 a. 316; 1993 a. 112; 2011 a. 68; 2013 a. 165.

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. Aiello v. Litscher, 104 F. Supp. 2d 1068 (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; 2009 a. 219; 2013 a. 20; 2013 a. 116 s. 31.

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

An applicant denied a racetrack license had a right to a contested case hearing. 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), 98−1432.

When an ALJ's decision did not provide notice of the 30−day time period under s. 227.53 (1) (a) 2. for petitioning for judicial review in a contested case, the 6−month default limitation adopted under *Hedrich v. Board of Regents*, 2001 WI App. 228, applied. Habermehl Electric, Inc. v. DOT, 2003 WI App 39, 260 Wis. 2d 466, 659 N.W.2d 463, 02−1573.

Sub. (1) does not provide that a single factual dispute related to one issue entitles the party to a contested case hearing on every issue raised by the party. The only reasonable interpretation of sub. (1) is that a petitioner is entitled to a contested case hearing only on those specific issues that involve disputes of material fact. Haase−Hardie v. Department of Natural Resources, 2014 WI App 103, 357 Wis. 2d 442, 855 N.W.2d 443, 13−2827

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.

(bd) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case which is referred by the state superintendent under s. 118.134 (1).

(bg) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing or review under ss. 84.30 (18), 84.305, 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, 348.105 (5) (h), and 348.25 (9).

(bm) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing or review of a worker's compensation claim or other dispute under ch. 102.

(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 services and that is not conducted by the secretary of health services.

(by) Assign a hearing examiner to preside over any hearing of a contested case that is required to be conducted by the department of children and families under ch. 48 or subch. III of ch. 49 and that is not conducted by the secretary of children and families.

(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.

(1g) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall establish a system for assigning hearing examiners to preside over any hearing under this section. The system shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that hearing examiners are assigned to different subjects on a rotating basis. The system may include the establishment of pools of examiners responsible for certain subjects.

(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.

(am) 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) (bm) after the department of workforce development 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 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 services is notified that a hearing on the matter is required.

(d) The department of children and families 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) (by) after the department of children and families 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.

(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.

(bm) 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. The fee shall cover the total cost of the services.

(br) The administrator of the division of hearings and appeals may set the fees to be charged for any services rendered to the department of public instruction by a hearing examiner under this section. The fee shall cover the total cost of the services.

(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 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 children and families 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) (bg) or assigned to the department under sub. (1) (br), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (b).

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

(br) The department of public instruction shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner, including support services, assigned under sub. (1) (bd), according to the fees set under sub. (3) (br).

(c) The department of health 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 children and families shall pay all costs of the services of a hearing examiner, including support services, assigned under sub. (1) (by), 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; 2003 a. 118; 2005 a. 465; 2007 a. 20 ss. 2998 to 3001, 9121 (6) (a); 2013 a. 115; 2015 a. 55, 137.

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.

(d) If the subject of the hearing is a decision of the department of natural resources or the department of transportation, the name and title of the person who will conduct the hearing.

(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.

(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. 292.63 (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; 2003 a. 33, 118; 2013 a. 20.

Cross−reference: See also ch. HA 1, Wis. adm. code.

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.

227.445 Substitution of hearing examiner assigned by division of hearings and appeals. (1) A person who has applied for a contract, permit, or other approval from the department of natural resources or the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection that is the subject of a contested case hearing for which the division of hearings and appeals has assigned a hearing examiner may file a written request with the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration, not later than 10 days after receipt of the notice under s. 227.44 (1), for a substitution of a new hearing examiner.

(2) No person may file more than one request under sub. (1) for a single hearing.

(3) Upon receipt of a request under sub. (1), the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall determine if the request was made timely and in proper form. If the request was made timely and in proper form, the administrator of the division of hearings and appeals shall transfer the matter to another hearing examiner and shall transmit to the new hearing examiner all materials relating to the matter.

History: 2015 a. 391.

227.45 Evidence and official notice. In contested cases:

(1) Except as provided in s. 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; 2007 a. 1.

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).

Admission of evidence by an administrative agency is a matter of discretion. Stein v. WI Psychology Examining Board, 2003 WI App 147, 265 Wis. 2d 781, 668 N.W.2d 112, 02−2726.

This section requires very relaxed rules of evidence. A similar relaxation of the statutory rules of evidence is required as to documents. Sub. (5) does not require certified copies of medical records. Rutherford v. Labor & Industry Review Commission, 2008 WI App 66, 309 Wis. 2d 498, 752 N.W.2d 897, 06−3110.

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. 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; 2007 a. 1.

An agency's decision not to accept a 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 examiner's findings, conclusions, and impressions of the testimony. Hakes v. LIRC, 187 Wis. 2d 582, 523 N.W.2d 155 (Ct. App. 1994).

An agency's alteration of a 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.

Under sub. (2), if the decision of the administrative agency varies in any respect from that of the ALJ, the agency is required to provide an explanation of the basis for each variance, but there is no requirement that the agency indulge in the elaborate opinion procedure of an appellate court. Sub. (2) provides for no opportunity to be heard before the agency when a hearing examiner conducts the original hearing. Each party has the opportunity to file objections to the proposed decision. The agency may direct whether such argument shall be written or oral. Daniels v. Chiropractic Examining Board, 2008 WI App 59, 309 Wis. 2d 485, 750 N.W.2d 951, 07−1072.

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.

A witness subpoenaed under sub. (1) must attend a 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 employment relations commission, hearing examiner or arbitrator concerning an appeal of the decision of the administrator of the division of personnel management in the department of administration 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; 2003 a. 33 ss. 2376, 2377, 9160; 2015 a. 55.

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 Wis. 77, is overruled. Edmonds v. Board of Fire & Police Commrs. 66 Wis. 2d 337, 224 N.W.2d 575 (1975).

227.48 Service of decision. (1) Except as provided in s. 196.40, 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; 2011 a. 155.

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), 99−0255.

227.483 Costs upon frivolous claims. (1) If a hearing examiner or the tax appeals commission finds, at any time during the proceeding, that an administrative hearing commenced or continued by a petitioner or a claim or defense used by a party is frivolous, the hearing examiner or tax appeals commission shall award the successful party the costs and reasonable attorney fees that are directly attributable to responding to the frivolous petition, claim, or defense.

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

(3) To find a petition for a hearing or a claim or defense to be frivolous under sub. (1), the hearing examiner must find at least one of the following:

(a) That the petition, claim, or defense was commenced, used, or continued in bad faith, solely for purposes of harassing or maliciously injuring another.

(b) That the party or the party's attorney knew, or should have known, that the petition, claim, or defense was without any reasonable basis in law or equity and could not be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

(c) If the proceeding relates to mining for ferrous minerals, as defined in s. 295.41 (18), that the petition, claim, or defense was commenced, used, or continued primarily for the purpose of caus-

ing delay to an activity authorized under a license that is the subject of the hearing.

History: 2003 a. 118; 2011 a. 68; 2013 a. 1.

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 25 or fewer full−time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than $5,000,000.

(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; 2003 a. 145.

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).

This section 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), 98−2144.

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), 95−0438.

Filing of a petition for rehearing under sub. (1) is not accomplished upon its mailing. A petition is filed when it is physically delivered to and received by the relevant authority. Currier v. Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2006 WI App 12, 288 Wis. 2d 693, 709 N.W.2d 520, 05−0292.

227.50 Ex parte communications in contested cases. **(1)** (a) Except as provided in par. (am), 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 any of the following:

1m. 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. This subdivision does not apply to an advisory staff which does not participate in the proceeding.

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.

(am) Paragraph (a) does not apply to any of the following:

1. An ex parte communication which is authorized or required by statute.

2. An ex parte communication by an official or employee of an agency which is conducting a class 1 proceeding.

3. 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.

4. In a contested case before the public service commission, an ex parte communication by or to any official or employee of the commission other than the hearing examiner, the chairperson, or a commissioner.

(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; 2013 a. 28; 2015 a. 55.

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. SPS 1 and 2, Wis. adm. code.

An applicant denied a racetrack license had a right to a contested case hearing. Metropolitan Greyhound Management Corp. v. Wisconsin Racing Board, 157 Wis. 2d 678, 460 N.W.2d 802 (Ct. App. 1990).

A change to the statutes or rules that might negatively affect a permit holder does not itself constitute a revocation for the purpose of this section. LeClair v. Natural Resources Board, 168 Wis. 2d 227, 483 N.W.2d 278 (1992).

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, and decisions of the division of banking relating to savings banks or savings and loan associations, but no other institutions subject to the jurisdiction of the division of banking.

(4) Decisions of the office of credit unions.

(6) Decisions of the chairperson of the elections commission 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; 2003 a. 33; 2007 a. 1; 2015 a. 118.

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

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 s. 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 the 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 [now s. 196.28 (1) to (3)] 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. Turkow v. DNR, 216 Wis. 2d 273, 576 N.W.2d 288 (Ct. App. 1998), 97−1149.

The division of hearings and appeals is not a line agency charged with the administration and enforcement of the statutes involved and does not have experience administering the underlying program. Unless the line agency has adopted DHA's interpretation as its own, *de novo* review of a DHA decision is appropriate. Buettner v. DHFS, 2003 WI App 90, 264 Wis. 2d 700, 663 N.W.2d 282, 01−0981.

Unlike factual questions, or questions with legal issues intertwined with factual determinations, neither party bears any burden when the issue before the court is whether an administrative agency exceeded the scope of its powers in promulgating a rule. The court examines the enabling statute *de novo* to ascertain whether the statute grants express or implied authorization for the rule. Any reasonable doubt pertaining to an agency's implied powers are resolved against the agency. Wisconsin

Citizens Concerned for Cranes and Doves v. DNR, 2004 WI 40, 270 Wis. 2d 318, 677 N.W.2d 612, 02−1166.

Although this section does not require that an administrative decision be final to be subject to judicial review, case law has established that the legislative intent was to limit judicial review to final orders of an agency. A final order for purposes of judicial review directly affects the legal rights, duties, or privileges of a person. One aspect of this standard is whether the person would have another opportunity for judicial review, whereas an interlocutory order is one under which the substantial rights of the parties remain undetermined and the cause is retained for further action. Sierra Club v. DNR, 2007 WI App 181, 304 Wis. 2d 614, 736 N.W.2d 918, 06−2653.

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 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 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, or the savings institutions 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 4.

2. Unless a rehearing is requested under s. 227.49, petitions for review of contested cases 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 under this subdivision 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 subdivision commences on the day after personal service or mailing of the decision by the agency.

2m. Petitions for review of cases other than contested cases shall be served and filed within 30 days 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), 108.227 (6), 182.70 (6), and 182.71 (5) (g). If the petitioner is a nonresident, the proceedings shall be held in the county where the property affected by the decision is located or, if no property is affected, in the county where the dispute arose. If all parties stipulate and the court to which the parties desire to transfer the proceedings agrees, the proceedings may be held in the county designated by the parties. If 2 or more petitions for review of the same decision are filed in different counties, the circuit judge for the county in which a petition for review of the decision was first filed shall determine the venue for judicial review of the decision, and shall order transfer or consolidation where appropriate.

(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 institutions review board, the division of banking, except if the petitioner is the division of banking, the prevailing parties before the savings institutions 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, and the savings institutions 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 affirmance, 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; 1997 a. 27; 1999 a. 9, 85; 2001 a. 38; 2003 a. 33, 118; 2005 a. 253; 2009 a. 324; 2013 a. 36.

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 ensure that future supplies of natural gas remain as reasonably adequate and sufficient as practicable indicated a legally recognized interest of environmental group members living in the area affected by the commission order in the future adequacy of their service that was sufficient to provide standing 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 the validity of a 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. Omernick 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 sue 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), 98−1367.

Because parties to an agency proceeding have the right to participate in judicial review proceedings under the first sentence in sub. (1) (d), those parties are not part of the group referred to as "other interested persons" in the second sentence and therefore are not entitled to petition for permissive intervention. Under sub. (1) (d) the petition to intervene must be served on all parties to the judicial review at least 5 days before the hearing on the intervention petition. Citizens' Utility Board v. PSC, 2003 WI App 206, 267 Wis. 2d 414, 671 N.W.2d 11, 02−1834.

As a general matter, sub. (1) (a) 2. affords a petitioner 30 days from the date of service of the original adverse agency decision to file a petition for judicial review. The extended deadline for filing a petition for judicial review applies only when rehearing is requested under s. 227.49. Section 227.49 (1) specifies that the petition for rehearing must be filed, meaning physically delivered to and received by the agency, within 20 days of the initial decision. If a petition for rehearing is not filed within the 20−day time limit, a rehearing is not properly requested under s. 227.49 and the petitioner does not acquire the benefit of the extended deadline for petitioning for judicial review. Currier v. Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2006 WI App 12, 288 Wis. 2d 693, 709 N.W.2d 520, 05−0292.

Although sub. (1) did not clearly prescribe which governmental entity must be named and served as respondent in this case, DHA's notice gave clear instructions and clarified any ambiguity in sub. (1), making the petitioner's failure to follow the notice unreasonable and dismissal of the petition for judicial review proper. All Star Rent A Car, Inc. v. Department of Transportation, 2006 WI 85, 292 Wis. 2d 615, 716 N.W.2d 506, 03−2668.

Sub. (1) (b) does not authorize a circuit court to dismiss a petition for judicial review because it does not show the nature of the petitioner's interest or state a ground for relief under s. 227.57 unless the petitioner has notice of the possibility of dismissal and a reasonable opportunity to request leave to amend the petition. The claimed deficiency must be raised by motion of the respondent and may not be raised by the court sua sponte. Jackson v. LIRC, 2006 WI App 97, 293 Wis. 2d 332, 715 N.W.2d 654, 05−2123.

The 30−day limitation period under sub. (1) (a) 2. is triggered only by s. 227.48 service of the decision upon the parties, which occurs on the date the decision is mailed to the parties, not the various dates of receipt. Once the time limitation is triggered, strict compliance is required. Wisconsin Power & Light Co. v. PSC, 2006 WI App 221, 296 Wis. 2d 705, 725 N.W. 2d 423, 05−3092.

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, and 448.02 (9).

History: 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 182 s. 39; Stats. 1985 s. 227.54; 1987 a. 5; 1997 a. 27, 311; 2007 a. 20, 196; 2009 a. 28.

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).

Substantial evidence is that quantity and quality of evidence that a reasonable person could accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Written hearsay medical reports are admissible as evidence. Properly admitted evidence may not necessarily constitute substantial evidence. Uncorroborated written hearsay medical reports alone that were controverted by in−person testimony did not constitute substantial evidence to support a board's decision. Gehin v. Wisconsin Group Insurance Board, 2005 WI 16, 278 Wis. 2d 111, 692 N.W.2d 572, 03−0226.

Because sub. (3) specifically describes in the last sentence the circumstances under which a court may dismiss an amended petition without a motion from the respondent, the only reasonable construction of sub. (3) is that the court may not dismiss the original petition without a timely motion from the respondent asserting that the petition does not allege facts showing that the petitioner is aggrieved. The circuit court does not have the authority to dismiss the petition sua sponte on the ground that it does not allege facts showing that the petitioner was aggrieved. Jackson v. LIRC, 2006 WI App 97, 293 Wis. 2d 332, 715 N.W.2d 654, 05−2123.

Hearsay in Administrative Hearings. Maloney. Wis. Law. Sept. 2005.

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) Subject to sub. (11), 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.

(11) Upon review of an agency action or decision affecting a property owner's use of the property owner's property, the court shall accord no deference to the agency's interpretation of law if the agency action or decision restricts the property owner's free use of the property owner's property.

NOTE: Sub. (11) was created as sub. (11) (a) by 2015 Wis. Act 391 and renumbered to sub. (11) by the legislative reference bureau under s. 13.92 (1) (bm) 2.

(12) 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; 2015 a. 391; s. 13.92 (1) (bm) 2.

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).

When a DNR decision under s. 30.12 prohibited a structure and the riparian owner did not seek review under s. 227.20 [now 227.57], the trial court had no jurisdiction 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 (1977).

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 (1977).

"Discretion" means a process of reasoning, not decision−making, based on facts in the record or reasonably inferred from the record, and a conclusion based on a logical rationale founded on proper legal standards. Reidinger v. Optometry Examining Board, 81 Wis. 2d 292, 260 N.W.2d 270 (1977).

An agency determination that an environmental impact statement was adequately prepared is reviewed under s. 227.20 [now 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).

Sub. (4) does not require a higher standard of fairness than the constitutional requirement of due process. The requirement of fairness merely insures that the procedure before the administrative agency will meet the requirements of due process. Due process in an administrative proceeding is really a question of the presence or absence of fair play. Bracegirdle v. Board of Nursing, 159 Wis. 2d 402, 464 N.W.2d 111 (Ct. App. 1990).

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; great weight, due weight, and de novo. Kelley Company, Inc. 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 558, 550 N.W.2d 534 (Ct. App. 1996), 95−0797.

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), 98−2912.

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, 00−0759.

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, 00−1486.

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, 00−3562.

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 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, 257 Wis. 2d. 255, 650 N.W.2d 864, 01−3441.

An agency's interpretation of its own rules is controlling unless it is plainly erroneous or inconsistent with the language of the rule. Agency interpretations of it's own rules generally receive only one level of deference from appellate courts, called either controlling weight or great weight. Despite the difference in terminology, the deference given is similar to the great weight standard applied to statutory interpretations. Both turn on whether the agency's interpretation is reasonable and consistent with the meaning or purpose of the regulation or statute. Baer v. Wisconsin DNR, 2006 WI App 225, 297 Wis. 2d 232, 724 N.W.2d 638, 05−0668.

Controlling weight deference is similar to great weight deference, despite the difference in terminology, because both standards turn on whether the agency's interpretation is reasonable and consistent with the meaning or purpose of the regulation or statute. Controlling weight describes a level of deference given to an agency's interpretation and application of administrative rules and regulations, while great weight deference describes a level of deference given to an agency's interpretation and application of a statute. DaimlerChrysler v. LIRC, 2007 WI 15, 299 Wis. 2d 1, 727 N.W.2d 311, 05−0544.

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. Asso. 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. Massa. 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 s. 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 safety and professional services 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; 2011 a. 32.

227.60 Jurisdiction of state courts to determine validity 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]