



General Assembly

February Session, 2008

Raised Bill No. 201

LCO No. 1073

01073 _____ GAE

Referred to Committee on Government Administration and Elections

Introduced by:
(GAE)

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR AN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2008*) There shall be within the
2 executive branch an Office of Administrative Hearings for the purpose
3 of separating the adjudicatory function from the investigatory and
4 prosecutorial functions of agencies in the executive branch and to
5 perform the impartial administration and conduct of hearings of
6 contested cases in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 to 10,
7 inclusive, and 22 of this act and chapter 54 of the general statutes. The
8 central office of the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be
9 established within Hartford County.

10 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2008*) (a) A Chief Administrative Law
11 Adjudicator shall be appointed by the Governor, to serve a term
12 expiring on March 1, 2009. Thereafter, the Governor shall, with the
13 advice and consent of the General Assembly, appoint the Chief
14 Administrative Law Adjudicator to serve for a four-year term or until
15 a successor has been appointed and qualified. To be eligible for

16 appointment, the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator shall have
17 been admitted to the practice of law in this state for at least ten years
18 and shall be knowledgeable on the subject of administrative law. The
19 Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator shall take the oath of office
20 provided in section 1-25 of the general statutes prior to commencing
21 his or her duties, shall devote full time to the duties of the office of
22 Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator and shall not engage in the
23 private practice of law. The Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator
24 shall be eligible for reappointment.

25 (b) The Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator may be removed
26 during his or her term by the Governor for good cause shown.

27 (c) The Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator shall be exempt from
28 the classified service.

29 (d) The Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator, administrative law
30 adjudicators, assistants and other employees of the Office of
31 Administrative Hearings shall be entitled to the fringe benefits
32 applicable to other state employees, shall be included under the
33 provisions of chapters 65 and 66 of the general statutes regarding
34 disability and retirement of state employees, and shall receive full
35 retirement credit for each year or portion thereof for which retirement
36 benefits are paid for service as such Chief Administrative Law
37 Adjudicator, administrative law adjudicator, assistant or other
38 employee.

39 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2008*) (a) The Chief Administrative
40 Law Adjudicator shall be the chief executive officer of the Office of
41 Administrative Hearings and shall:

42 (1) Have all of the powers specifically granted in the general statutes
43 and any additional powers that are reasonable and necessary to enable
44 the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator to carry out the duties of his
45 or her office, including, but not limited to, the powers and duties
46 specified in section 4-8 of the general statutes;

47 (2) Assign administrative law adjudicators in all cases referred to
48 the Office of Administrative Hearings, provided, in assigning an
49 administrative law adjudicator to a case, the Chief Administrative Law
50 Adjudicator shall, whenever practicable, assign an administrative law
51 adjudicator who has expertise in the legal issues or general subject
52 matter of the proceeding;

53 (3) Have all the powers and duties of an administrative law
54 adjudicator;

55 (4) Prepare an edited version of a proposed final decision and final
56 decision that shall not disclose protected information in any case
57 where any provision of the general statutes, federal law, state or
58 federal regulations, or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction
59 bars the disclosure of the identity of any person or party or bars the
60 disclosure of any other information;

61 (5) Collect, compile and prepare statistics and other data with
62 respect to the operations of the Office of Administrative Hearings and
63 submit annually to the Governor and the General Assembly a report
64 on such operations, including, but not limited to, the number of
65 hearings initiated, the number of proposed final decisions rendered,
66 the number of partial or total reversals of such decisions by the
67 agencies, the number of final decisions rendered and the number of
68 proceedings pending;

69 (6) Study the subject of administrative adjudication in all its aspects
70 and develop recommendations to promote the goals of impartiality,
71 fairness, uniformity and cost-effectiveness in the administration and
72 conduct of hearings of contested cases;

73 (7) Adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54 of the general
74 statutes, to carry out the provisions of sections 1 to 10, inclusive, and
75 22 of this act and sections 4-176e to 4-181a, inclusive, of the general
76 statutes, as amended by this act, and the policies of the Office of
77 Administrative Hearings in connection therewith. Such regulations,

78 with respect to contested cases heard by said office, shall supersede
79 any inconsistent agency regulations, policies or procedures, except
80 those mandated by the general statutes or federal law, and shall
81 include, but not be limited to, standards related to time limits for
82 agency action in contested cases pursuant to applicable provisions of
83 the general statutes, and standards for the giving of notices of
84 hearings, for the scheduling of hearings and for the assignment of
85 administrative law adjudicators;

86 (8) Develop, in consultation with each agency subject to the
87 provisions of section 7 of this act and with the appropriate committee
88 or section of the Connecticut Bar Association, a program for the
89 continuing training and education of administrative law adjudicators
90 and ancillary personnel, and implement such program; and

91 (9) Index, by name and subject, all written orders and final decisions
92 and make all indices, proposed final decisions and final decisions
93 available for public inspection, and copying electronically and to the
94 extent required by the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in
95 section 1-200 of the general statutes.

96 (b) Any Deputy Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator of the Office
97 of Administrative Hearings shall be appointed by the Chief
98 Administrative Law Adjudicator from among the administrative law
99 adjudicators.

100 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) (a) Notwithstanding any
101 provision of the general statutes, each full-time employee or
102 permanent part-time employee of an agency subject to the provisions
103 of section 8 of this act whose primary duties (1) are to conduct hearings
104 in contested cases and issue final decisions or proposed final decisions,
105 including, but not limited to, human rights referees, staff attorneys,
106 hearing adjudicators and hearing officers, or (2) relate to providing
107 administrative services required for conducting such hearings and
108 issuing such decisions, shall be transferred to the Office of
109 Administrative Hearings, in accordance with the provisions of this

110 section and sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39 of the general statutes.

111 (b) Persons transferred to the Office of Administrative Hearings
112 pursuant to this section and persons appointed by the Chief
113 Administrative Law Adjudicator pursuant to chapter 67 of the general
114 statutes shall be in the classified service, represented by the collective
115 bargaining representative of an employee organization and subject to
116 the provisions of chapter 68 of the general statutes. Persons transferred
117 to the Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section who
118 are members of an employee organization, as defined in section 5-270
119 of the general statutes, at the time of their transfer shall continue to be
120 represented by such employee organization.

121 (c) The salaries, seniority and benefits of persons transferred to the
122 Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section shall not be
123 reduced as a result of the transfer.

124 (d) No promotions governed by any existing and applicable
125 memorandum of understanding between the Office of Labor Relations
126 and any collective bargaining representative for state employees shall
127 be denied, delayed, impaired or eliminated by the implementation of
128 sections 1 to 10, inclusive, of this act.

129 (e) (1) Persons transferred to the Office of Administrative Hearings
130 pursuant to this section who are members of a collective bargaining
131 unit at the time of their transfer shall (A) not lose the job classification
132 in which they are placed at the time of their transfer as a result of the
133 transfer, and (B) remain the beneficiaries of any existing and applicable
134 memorandum of understanding between the Office of Labor Relations
135 and any collective bargaining representative for state employees. The
136 rights and obligations contained in any memorandum of
137 understanding that applies to staff attorneys shall apply to
138 administrative law adjudicators transferred to the Office of
139 Administrative Hearings and appointed by the Chief Administrative
140 Law Adjudicator.

141 (2) Persons transferred to the Office of Administrative Hearings
142 pursuant to this section who are not members of a collective
143 bargaining unit at the time of their transfer, and persons appointed by
144 the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator, shall (A) have a job
145 classification commensurate with persons who are members of a
146 collective bargaining unit at the time of their transfer, and (B) be
147 subject to and become the beneficiaries of the terms of any existing and
148 applicable memorandum of understanding between the Office of
149 Labor Relations and any collective bargaining representative for state
150 employees, including the rights and obligations contained in any
151 memorandum of understanding that applies to staff attorneys.

152 (f) Time served in other agencies by persons transferred to the
153 Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section shall be
154 recognized as qualifying experience and time in the Office of
155 Administrative Hearings shall count as successful and satisfactory
156 performance for career progression under any existing and applicable
157 memorandum of understanding between the Office of Labor Relations
158 and any collective bargaining representative for state employees.

159 (g) An administrative law adjudicator, assistant or other employee
160 of the Office of Administrative Hearings who is removed, suspended,
161 demoted or subjected to disciplinary action or other adverse
162 employment action may appeal such action in accordance with the
163 applicable collective bargaining agreement.

164 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) (a) Each administrative law
165 adjudicator shall have been admitted to the practice of law in this state
166 for at least two years, except that such requirement shall not apply to
167 any administrative law adjudicator transferred pursuant to section 4 of
168 this act. Each administrative law adjudicator shall be knowledgeable
169 on the subject of administrative law.

170 (b) An administrative law adjudicator shall have the powers
171 granted to hearing officers and presiding officers pursuant to sections
172 1 to 10, inclusive, and 22 of this act and chapter 54 of the general

173 statutes.

174 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) (a) All hearings in contested
175 cases conducted by the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be
176 conducted by an administrative law adjudicator assigned by the Chief
177 Administrative Law Adjudicator and shall be conducted in accordance
178 with sections 1 to 10, inclusive, and 22 of this act and sections 4-176e to
179 4-181a, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

180 (b) Unless different time limits are provided by any provision of the
181 general statutes for contested cases before an agency, the time limits
182 provided in sections 4-176e to 4-181a, inclusive, of the general statutes,
183 as amended by this act, apply to all contested cases conducted by the
184 Office of Administrative Hearings.

185 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) An administrative law
186 adjudicator may conduct hearings, mediations and settlement
187 negotiations held by the Office of Administrative Hearings. If a
188 contested case is not resolved through mediation or settlement, either
189 party may proceed to a hearing. An administrative law adjudicator
190 who attempts to settle or mediate a matter may not thereafter be
191 assigned to hear the matter. If a contested case is resolved by
192 stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order to the administrative
193 law adjudicator, the administrative law adjudicator shall issue an
194 order dismissing the contested case. The order shall incorporate by
195 reference such stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order which
196 shall be attached thereto. The order shall further provide that no
197 findings of fact or conclusions of law have been made regarding any
198 alleged violations of the law. The order and stipulation, agreed
199 settlement or consent order may be enforceable by any party in
200 Superior Court. A party may petition the superior court for the judicial
201 district of New Britain for enforcement of the order and stipulation,
202 agreed settlement or consent order and for appropriate temporary
203 relief or a restraining order.

204 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) (a) Notwithstanding any

205 provision of the general statutes, and except as otherwise provided in
206 sections 9 and 10 of this act, on and after the effective date of this
207 section, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall conduct hearings
208 and render proposed final decisions or, if authorized or required by
209 law, final decisions in contested cases:

210 (1) Pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of section 4-61dd of
211 the general statutes;

212 (2) Brought by or before the Department of Children and Families;

213 (3) Brought by or before the Department of Transportation; and

214 (4) Brought by or before the Commission on Human Rights and
215 Opportunities.

216 (b) Any agency that is not required to refer contested cases to the
217 Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section may, with
218 the consent of the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator, refer any
219 contested case brought by or before such agency, to the Office of
220 Administrative Hearings for purposes of mediation, settlement or a
221 full adjudication of the contested case by an administrative law
222 adjudicator.

223 (c) The powers, functions and duties of conducting hearings and
224 issuing decisions in contested cases enumerated in subsections (a) and
225 (b) of this section shall, on the date specified in subsection (a) or the
226 date of referral in subsection (b), be transferred to the Office of
227 Administrative Hearings in accordance with the provisions of sections
228 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39 of the general statutes.

229 (d) Any hearing officer under contract with an agency to conduct
230 hearings and issue decisions in contested cases enumerated in
231 subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall, on and after the date
232 specified in subsection (a) or the date of referral in subsection (b),
233 continue to serve until all such cases assigned to such hearing officer
234 are completed, unless the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator

235 determines that the case shall be reassigned to an administrative law
236 adjudicator.

237 (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the State
238 Board of Mediation and Arbitration or the State Board of Labor
239 Relations.

240 (f) The Department of Children and Families shall execute any
241 requisite contract with the Office of Administrative Hearings that is
242 necessary to maintain and secure any federal or state funding or
243 reimbursement.

244 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2008*) No administrative law
245 adjudicator may be assigned by the Chief Administrative Law
246 Adjudicator to hear a contested case with respect to:

247 (1) Any hearing that is required by federal law to be conducted by a
248 specific agency or other hearing authority; or

249 (2) Any matter where the head of the agency, or one or more of the
250 members of a multimember agency, presides at the hearing in a
251 contested case.

252 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2008*) On and after October 1, 2011,
253 the Governor, at the request of the head of any agency subject to the
254 provisions of subsection (b) of section 8 of this act and for good cause
255 shown, may exempt such agency from the requirements of said
256 section.

257 Sec. 11. Subsection (e) of section 2c-2b of the general statutes is
258 amended by adding subdivision (21) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2008*):

259 (NEW) (21) The Office of Administrative Hearings established
260 under section 1 of this act.

261 Sec. 12. Section 4-166 of the general statutes is repealed and the
262 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

263 As used in this chapter and sections 1 to 10, inclusive, and 22 of this
264 act, unless the context otherwise requires:

265 (1) "Agency" means each state board, commission, department or
266 officer authorized by law to make regulations or to determine
267 contested cases, but does not include either house or any committee of
268 the General Assembly, the courts, the Council on Probate Judicial
269 Conduct, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General, or
270 town or regional boards of education, or automobile dispute
271 settlement panels established pursuant to section 42-181;

272 (2) "Contested case" means a proceeding, including but not
273 restricted to rate-making, price fixing and licensing, in which the legal
274 rights, duties or privileges of a party are required by state statute or
275 regulation to be determined by an agency or by the Office of
276 Administrative Hearings after an opportunity for hearing or in which a
277 hearing is in fact held, but does not include proceedings on a petition
278 for a declaratory ruling under section 4-176, as amended by this act,
279 hearings referred to in section 4-168 or hearings conducted by the
280 Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles;

281 (3) "Final decision" means (A) the [agency] determination in a
282 contested case made pursuant to section 4-179, as amended by this act,
283 section 22 of this act and section 4-180, as amended by this act, (B) a
284 declaratory ruling issued by an agency pursuant to section 4-176, as
285 amended by this act, or (C) [an agency] a decision made after
286 reconsideration of a final decision. The term does not include a
287 preliminary or intermediate ruling or order, [of an agency,] or a ruling
288 [of an agency] granting or denying a petition for reconsideration;

289 (4) "Hearing officer" means an individual appointed by an agency to
290 conduct a hearing in an agency proceeding that is not conducted by an
291 administrative law adjudicator pursuant to section 8 of this act. Such
292 individual may be a staff employee of the agency;

293 (5) "Intervenor" means a person, other than a party, granted status

294 as an intervenor by an agency in accordance with the provisions of
295 subsection (d) of section 4-176 or subsection (b) of section 4-177a, as
296 amended by this act;

297 (6) "License" includes the whole or part of any agency permit,
298 certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of permission
299 required by law, but does not include a license required solely for
300 revenue purposes;

301 (7) "Licensing" includes the agency process respecting the grant,
302 denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal or
303 amendment of a license;

304 (8) "Party" means each person (A) whose legal rights, duties or
305 privileges are required by statute to be determined by an agency
306 proceeding and who is named or admitted as a party, (B) who is
307 required by law to be a party in an agency proceeding, or (C) who is
308 granted status as a party under subsection (a) of section 4-177a, as
309 amended by this act;

310 (9) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited
311 liability company, association, governmental subdivision, agency or
312 public or private organization of any character, but does not include
313 the agency conducting the proceeding;

314 (10) "Presiding officer" means the head of the agency presiding at a
315 hearing, the member of [an] a multimember agency or the hearing
316 officer designated by the head of the agency to preside at [the] a
317 hearing, or an administrative law adjudicator presiding at a hearing;

318 (11) "Proposed final decision" means a final decision proposed by an
319 agency or a presiding officer under section 4-179, as amended by this
320 act, or section 22 of this act;

321 (12) "Proposed regulation" means a proposal by an agency under
322 the provisions of section 4-168 for a new regulation or for a change in,
323 addition to or repeal of an existing regulation;

324 (13) "Regulation" means each agency statement of general
325 applicability, without regard to its designation, that implements,
326 interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the organization,
327 procedure, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes
328 the amendment or repeal of a prior regulation, but does not include
329 (A) statements concerning only the internal management of any
330 agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the
331 public, (B) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to section 4-176, as
332 amended by this act, or (C) intra-agency or interagency memoranda;

333 (14) "Regulation-making" means the process for formulation and
334 adoption of a regulation;

335 (15) "Administrative law adjudicator" means an administrative law
336 judge transferred or appointed in accordance with sections 2 to 5,
337 inclusive, of this act;

338 (16) "Head of the agency" means the individual or group of
339 individuals constituting the highest authority within an agency.

340 Sec. 13. Subsection (g) of section 4-176 of the general statutes is
341 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
342 *October 1, 2008*):

343 (g) If the agency conducts a hearing in a proceeding for a
344 declaratory ruling, the provisions of [subsection (b) of section 4-177c,]
345 section 4-178, as amended by this act, and section 4-179, as amended
346 by this act, shall apply to the hearing.

347 Sec. 14. Section 4-176e of the general statutes is repealed and the
348 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

349 Except as otherwise required by the general statutes, a [hearing in
350 an agency proceeding may be held before (1)] contested case shall be
351 heard by (1) an administrative law adjudicator, (2) the head of the
352 agency, (3) one or more of the members of a multimember agency, or
353 (4) one or more hearing officers, provided no individual who has

354 personally carried out the function of an investigator in a contested
355 case may serve as a hearing officer in that case, [, or (2) one or more of
356 the members of the agency.]

357 Sec. 15. Section 4-177 of the general statutes is repealed and the
358 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

359 (a) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity
360 for hearing after reasonable notice from the agency.

361 (b) The notice shall be in writing and shall include: (1) A statement
362 of the time, place [,] and nature of the hearing or, if the contested case
363 has been referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings, a statement
364 that the matter has been referred to the Office of Administrative
365 Hearings and that the time and place of the hearing will be set by an
366 administrative law adjudicator; (2) a statement of the legal authority
367 and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held; (3) a reference
368 to the particular sections of the statutes and regulations involved; and
369 (4) a short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the agency or
370 party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is
371 served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues
372 involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed
373 statement shall be furnished.

374 (c) After an agency refers a contested case to the Office of
375 Administrative Hearings, the agency shall certify the official record in
376 such contested case to the Office of Administrative Hearings. The
377 Office of Administrative Hearings shall issue a notice in writing to all
378 parties that shall include a statement of the time, place and nature of
379 the hearing. Thereafter, a party shall file all documents that are to
380 become part of such record with the Office of Administrative
381 Hearings. The filing of such documents with the agency rather than
382 with the Office of Administrative Hearings shall not be a jurisdictional
383 defect and shall not be grounds for termination of the proceeding,
384 provided the administrative law adjudicator may assess appropriate
385 costs and sanctions against a party who misfiles such documents on a

386 showing of prejudice resulting from a wilful misfiling. The Office of
387 Administrative Hearings shall maintain the official record of a
388 contested case referred to said office.

389 [(c)] (d) Unless precluded by law, a contested case may be resolved
390 by stipulation, agreed settlement [.] or consent order or by the default
391 of a party.

392 [(d)] (e) The record in a contested case shall include: (1) Written
393 notices related to the case; (2) all petitions, pleadings, motions and
394 intermediate rulings; (3) evidence received or considered; (4) questions
395 and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon; (5) the official
396 transcript, if any, of proceedings relating to the case, or, if not
397 transcribed, any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings;
398 (6) proposed final decisions and exceptions thereto; and (7) the final
399 decision.

400 [(e)] (f) Any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings
401 shall be transcribed on request of any party. The requesting party shall
402 pay the cost of such transcript, unless otherwise provided by law.
403 Nothing in this section shall relieve an agency of its responsibility
404 under section 4-183, as amended by this act, to transcribe the record for
405 an appeal.

406 Sec. 16. Section 4-177a of the general statutes is repealed and the
407 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

408 (a) The presiding officer shall grant a person status as a party in a
409 contested case if [that] such officer finds that: (1) Such person has
410 submitted a written petition to the agency or presiding officer, and
411 mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the date of
412 hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that the
413 petitioner's legal rights, duties or privileges shall be specifically
414 affected by [the agency's] a decision in the contested case.

415 (b) The presiding officer may grant any person status as an

416 intervenor in a contested case if [that] such officer finds that: (1) Such
417 person has submitted a written petition to the agency or presiding
418 officer, and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the
419 date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that
420 the petitioner's participation is in the interests of justice and will not
421 impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

422 (c) The five-day requirement in subsections (a) and (b) of this
423 section may be waived at any time before or after commencement of
424 the hearing by the presiding officer on a showing of good cause.

425 (d) If a petition is granted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section,
426 the presiding officer may limit the intervenor's participation to
427 designated issues in which the intervenor has a particular interest as
428 demonstrated by the petition and shall define the intervenor's rights to
429 inspect and copy records, physical evidence, papers and documents, to
430 introduce evidence [,] and to argue and cross-examine on those issues.
431 The presiding officer may further restrict the participation of an
432 intervenor in the proceedings, including the rights to inspect and copy
433 records, to introduce evidence and to cross-examine, so as to promote
434 the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

435 Sec. 17. Section 4-177b of the general statutes is repealed and the
436 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

437 In a contested case, the presiding officer may administer oaths, take
438 testimony under oath relative to the case, subpoena witnesses and
439 require the production of records, physical evidence, papers and
440 documents to any hearing held in the case. If any person disobeys the
441 subpoena or, having appeared, refuses to answer any question put to
442 [him] such person or to produce any records, physical evidence,
443 papers and documents requested by the presiding officer, the
444 administrative law adjudicator or, if the hearing is conducted by the
445 agency, the agency may apply to the superior court for the judicial
446 district of [Hartford] New Britain or for the judicial district in which
447 the person resides, or to any judge of that court if it is not in session,

448 setting forth the disobedience to the subpoena or refusal to answer or
449 produce, and the court or judge shall cite the person to appear before
450 the court or judge to show cause why the records, physical evidence,
451 papers and documents should not be produced or why a question put
452 to [him] such person should not be answered. Nothing in this section
453 shall be construed to limit the authority of the agency, the
454 administrative law adjudicator or any party as otherwise allowed by
455 law.

456 Sec. 18. Section 4-177c of the general statutes is repealed and the
457 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

458 [(a)] In a contested case, each party and the agency, including an
459 agency conducting the proceeding, shall be afforded the opportunity
460 (1) to inspect and copy relevant and material records, papers and
461 documents not in the possession of the party or such agency, except as
462 otherwise provided by federal law or any other provision of the
463 general statutes, and (2) at a hearing, to respond, to cross-examine
464 other parties, intervenors [] and witnesses, and to present evidence
465 and argument on all issues involved.

466 [(b) Persons not named as parties or intervenors may, in the
467 discretion of the presiding officer, be given an opportunity to present
468 oral or written statements. The presiding officer may require any such
469 statement to be given under oath or affirmation.]

470 Sec. 19. Section 4-178 of the general statutes is repealed and the
471 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

472 In contested cases: (1) Any oral or documentary evidence may be
473 received, but the [agency] presiding officer shall, as a matter of policy,
474 provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly
475 repetitious evidence; (2) [agencies shall give effect to] the rules of
476 privilege recognized by law shall be given effect; (3) when a hearing
477 will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced
478 substantially, any part of the evidence may be received in written

479 form; (4) documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies
480 or excerpts, if the original is not readily available, and upon request,
481 parties and the agency, including an agency conducting the
482 proceeding, shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with
483 the original; (5) a party and [such] the agency, including an agency
484 conducting the proceeding, may conduct cross-examinations required
485 for a full and true disclosure of the facts; (6) notice may be taken of
486 judicially cognizable facts; [and of] (7) in a proceeding conducted by
487 the agency or in an agency review of a proposed final decision, notice
488 may be taken of generally recognized technical or scientific facts
489 within the agency's specialized knowledge; [(7)] (8) parties shall be
490 notified in a timely manner of any material noticed, including any
491 agency memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity
492 to contest the material so noticed; and [(8) the agency's] (9) in a
493 proceeding conducted by the agency or in an agency review of a
494 proposed final decision, the agency may use its experience, technical
495 competence [,] and specialized knowledge [may be used] in the
496 evaluation of the evidence.

497 Sec. 20. Section 4-178a of the general statutes is repealed and the
498 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

499 If a hearing in a contested case or in a declaratory ruling proceeding
500 is held before a hearing officer or before less than a majority of the
501 members of the agency who are authorized by law to render a final
502 decision, a party, if permitted by regulation and before rendition of the
503 final decision, may request a review by a majority of the members of
504 the agency, of any preliminary, procedural or evidentiary ruling made
505 at the hearing. The majority of the members may make an appropriate
506 order, including the reconvening of the hearing. The provisions of this
507 section do not apply to a hearing conducted by an administrative law
508 adjudicator.

509 Sec. 21. Section 4-179 of the general statutes is repealed and the
510 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

511 (a) When, in an agency proceeding that is not conducted by an
512 administrative law adjudicator, a majority of the members of the
513 agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the matter
514 or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party, shall not be
515 rendered until a proposed final decision is served upon the parties,
516 and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file
517 exceptions and present briefs and oral argument to the members of the
518 agency who are to render the final decision.

519 (b) A proposed final decision made under this section shall be in
520 writing and [contain a statement of the reasons for the decision and a
521 finding of facts and conclusion of law on each issue of fact or law
522 necessary to the decision] shall comply with the requirements of
523 subsection (c) of section 4-180, as amended by this act.

524 (c) Except when authorized by law to render a final decision for an
525 agency, a hearing officer shall, after hearing a matter, make a proposed
526 final decision.

527 (d) The parties and the agency conducting the proceeding, by
528 written stipulation, may waive compliance with this section.

529 Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2008*) (a) A proposed final
530 decision rendered by an administrative law adjudicator shall be
531 delivered promptly to each party or the party's authorized
532 representative, and to the agency, personally or by United States mail,
533 certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested. After
534 such proposed final decision is rendered, the record in the contested
535 case shall be delivered promptly to the agency.

536 (b) A proposed final decision rendered by an administrative law
537 adjudicator shall become a final decision of the agency unless the head
538 of the agency, not later than twenty-one days following the date the
539 proposed final decision is delivered or mailed to the agency, modifies
540 or rejects the proposed final decision, provided the head of the agency
541 may, before expiration of such time period and for good cause, certify

542 the extension of such time period for not more than an additional
543 twenty-one days. If the head of the agency modifies or rejects the
544 proposed final decision, the head of the agency shall state the reason
545 for the modification or rejection on the record. In reviewing a proposed
546 final decision rendered by an administrative law adjudicator, the head
547 of the agency may afford each party, including the agency, an
548 opportunity to present briefs and may afford each party, including the
549 agency, an opportunity to present oral argument.

550 (c) If, within the time period provided in subsection (b) of this
551 section, the head of the agency, in reviewing a proposed final decision
552 rendered by an administrative law adjudicator, determines that
553 additional evidence is necessary, the head of the agency shall refer the
554 matter to the Office of Administrative Hearings. The Chief
555 Administrative Law Adjudicator shall assign the administrative law
556 adjudicator who rendered such proposed final decision to take the
557 additional evidence unless such administrative law adjudicator is
558 unavailable. After taking the additional evidence, the administrative
559 law adjudicator shall, not later than thirty days following such referral,
560 prepare a proposed final decision as provided in this section based on
561 such additional evidence and the record of the prior hearing.

562 (d) A proposed final decision made under this section shall be in
563 writing and shall comply with the requirements of subsection (c) of
564 section 4-180 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

565 Sec. 23. Section 4-180 of the general statutes is repealed and the
566 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

567 (a) Each agency and administrative law adjudicator shall proceed
568 with reasonable dispatch to conclude any matter pending before [it]
569 such agency or administrative law adjudicator and, in all hearings of
570 contested cases conducted by the agency or the administrative law
571 adjudicator, shall render a final decision within ninety days following
572 the close of evidence or the due date for the filing of briefs, whichever
573 is later. [, in such proceedings.]

574 (b) If, in any contested case, any agency or administrative law
575 adjudicator fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this
576 section, [in any contested case, any party thereto] any party to such
577 contested case may apply to the superior court for the judicial district
578 of [Hartford] New Britain for an order requiring the agency or
579 administrative law adjudicator to render a proposed final decision or a
580 final decision forthwith. The court, after hearing, shall issue an
581 appropriate order.

582 (c) A final decision in a contested case shall be in writing or, if there
583 is no proposed final decision, orally stated on the record. [and, if
584 adverse to a party,] A proposed final decision and a final decision in a
585 contested case shall include [the agency's] findings of fact and
586 conclusions of law necessary to [its] the decision and shall be made by
587 applying all pertinent provisions of law. Findings of fact shall be based
588 exclusively on the evidence in the record and on matters noticed. The
589 [agency shall state in] proposed final decision and the final decision
590 shall contain the name of each party and the most recent mailing
591 address, provided to the agency, of the party or [his] the party's
592 authorized representative. If the final decision is orally stated on the
593 record, each such name and mailing address shall be included in the
594 record.

595 (d) The final decision shall be delivered promptly to each party or
596 [his] the party's authorized representative and, in the case of a final
597 decision by an administrative law adjudicator authorized by law to
598 render such decision, to the agency, personally or by United States
599 mail, certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested.
600 [The] An agency rendering a final decision shall immediately transmit
601 a copy of such decision to the Office of Administrative Hearings. A
602 proposed final decision that becomes a final decision because of
603 agency inaction, as provided in subsection (b) of section 22 of this act,
604 shall become effective at the expiration of the time period specified in
605 said subsection or on a later date specified in such proposed final
606 decision. Any other final decision shall be effective when personally

607 delivered or mailed or on a later date specified [by the agency] in such
608 final decision. The date of delivery or mailing of a proposed final
609 decision and a final decision shall be endorsed on the front of the
610 decision or on a transmittal sheet included with the decision.

611 Sec. 24. Subsection (a) of section 4-181 of the general statutes is
612 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
613 *October 1, 2008*):

614 (a) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters
615 authorized by law, no hearing officer, administrative law adjudicator
616 or member of an agency who, in a contested case, is to render a final
617 decision or to make a proposed final decision shall communicate,
618 directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, with any
619 person or party, or, in connection with any issue of law, with any party
620 or the party's representative, without notice and opportunity for all
621 parties to participate.

622 Sec. 25. Section 4-181a of the general statutes is repealed and the
623 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

624 (a) (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, a party or the agency in a
625 contested case may, within fifteen days after the personal delivery or
626 mailing of the final decision or within fifteen days after the date that a
627 proposed final decision becomes a final decision because of agency
628 inaction, as provided in subsection (b) of section 22 of this act, file with
629 the [agency] authority that rendered the final decision a petition for
630 reconsideration of the decision on the ground that: (A) An error of fact
631 or law should be corrected; (B) new evidence has been discovered
632 which materially affects the merits of the case and which for good
633 reasons was not presented in the agency proceeding; or (C) other good
634 cause for reconsideration has been shown. Within twenty-five days of
635 the filing of the petition, [the agency] such authority shall decide
636 whether to reconsider the final decision. The failure of [the agency]
637 such authority to make [that] such determination within twenty-five
638 days of such filing shall constitute a denial of the petition.

639 (2) Within forty days of the personal delivery or mailing of the final
640 decision, the [agency] authority that rendered the final decision,
641 regardless of whether a petition for reconsideration has been filed,
642 may decide to reconsider the final decision.

643 (3) If the [agency] authority that rendered the final decision decides
644 to reconsider [a] the final decision, pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of
645 this subsection, [the agency] such authority shall proceed in a
646 reasonable time to conduct such additional proceedings as may be
647 necessary to render a decision modifying, affirming or reversing the
648 final decision, provided such decision made after reconsideration shall
649 be rendered not later than ninety days following the date on which
650 [the agency] such authority decides to reconsider the final decision. If
651 [the agency] such authority fails to render such decision made after
652 reconsideration within such ninety-day period, the original final
653 decision shall remain the final decision in the contested case for
654 purposes of any appeal under the provisions of section 4-183, as
655 amended by this act.

656 (4) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (3) of this
657 subsection, [an agency] a decision made after reconsideration pursuant
658 to this subsection shall become the final decision in the contested case
659 in lieu of the original final decision for purposes of any appeal under
660 the provisions of section 4-183, as amended by this act, including, but
661 not limited to, an appeal of (A) any issue decided by the [agency]
662 authority that rendered the final decision in its original final decision
663 that was not the subject of any petition for reconsideration or [the
664 agency's] such authority's decision made after reconsideration, (B) any
665 issue as to which reconsideration was requested but not granted, and
666 (C) any issue that was reconsidered but not modified by [the agency]
667 such authority from the determination of such issue in the original
668 final decision.

669 (b) On a showing of changed conditions, the [agency] authority that
670 rendered the final decision may reverse or modify the final decision, at

671 any time, at the request of any person or on [the agency's] such
672 authority's own motion. The procedure set forth in this chapter for
673 contested cases shall be applicable to any proceeding in which such
674 reversal or modification of any final decision is to be considered. The
675 party or parties who were the subject of the original final decision, or
676 their successors, if known, and intervenors in the original contested
677 case, shall be notified of the proceeding and shall be given the
678 opportunity to participate in the proceeding. Any decision to reverse
679 or modify a final decision shall make provision for the rights or
680 privileges of any person who has been shown to have relied on such
681 final decision.

682 (c) The [agency] authority that rendered the final decision may,
683 without further proceedings, modify a final decision to correct any
684 clerical error. A person may appeal [that] such modification under the
685 provisions of section 4-183, as amended by this act, or, if an appeal is
686 pending when the modification is made, may amend the appeal.

687 (d) For the purposes of this section and section 4-183, as amended
688 by this act, in the case of a proposed final decision that becomes a final
689 decision because of agency inaction, as provided in subsection (b) of
690 section 22 of this act, the authority that rendered the final decision
691 shall be deemed to be the agency.

692 Sec. 26. Section 4-183 of the general statutes is repealed and the
693 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2008*):

694 (a) A person who has exhausted all administrative remedies
695 available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final decision
696 may appeal to the Superior Court as provided in this section. The filing
697 of a petition for reconsideration is not a prerequisite to the filing of
698 such an appeal.

699 (b) A person may appeal a preliminary, procedural or intermediate
700 agency action or ruling to the Superior Court if (1) it appears likely that
701 the person will otherwise qualify under this chapter to appeal from the

702 final agency action or ruling, and (2) postponement of the appeal
703 would result in an inadequate remedy.

704 (c) (1) Within forty-five days after mailing of the final decision
705 under section 4-180, as amended by this act, or, if there is no mailing,
706 within forty-five days after personal delivery of the final decision
707 under said section, or (2) within forty-five days after the [agency]
708 authority that rendered the final decision denies a petition for
709 reconsideration of the final decision pursuant to subdivision (1) of
710 subsection (a) of section 4-181a, as amended by this act, or (3) within
711 forty-five days after mailing of the final decision made after
712 reconsideration pursuant to subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection (a)
713 of section 4-181a, as amended by this act, or, if there is no mailing,
714 within forty-five days after personal delivery of the final decision
715 made after reconsideration pursuant to said subdivisions, or (4) within
716 forty-five days after the expiration of the ninety-day period required
717 under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 4-181a, as amended
718 by this act, if [the agency] such authority decides to reconsider the final
719 decision and fails to render a decision made after reconsideration
720 within such period, or (5) if a proposed final decision becomes a final
721 decision because of agency inaction, as provided in subsection (b) of
722 section 22 of this act, within forty-five days after the decision becomes
723 final, whichever is applicable and is later, a person appealing as
724 provided in this section shall serve a copy of the appeal on the agency
725 [that rendered the final decision] at its office or at the office of the
726 Attorney General in Hartford and file the appeal with the clerk of the
727 superior court for the judicial district of New Britain or for the judicial
728 district wherein the person appealing resides or, if [that] such person is
729 not a resident of this state, with the clerk of the court for the judicial
730 district of New Britain. An appeal of a final decision under this section
731 shall be taken within such applicable forty-five-day period regardless
732 of the effective date of the final decision. Within [that] such time, the
733 person appealing shall also serve a copy of the appeal on each party
734 listed in the final decision at the address shown in the decision,
735 provided failure to make such service within forty-five days on parties

736 other than the agency [that rendered the final decision] shall not
737 deprive the court of jurisdiction over the appeal. Service of the appeal
738 shall be made by United States mail, certified or registered, postage
739 prepaid, return receipt requested, without the use of a state marshal or
740 other officer, or by personal service by a proper officer or indifferent
741 person making service in the same manner as complaints are served in
742 ordinary civil actions. If service of the appeal is made by mail, service
743 shall be effective upon deposit of the appeal in the mail.

744 (d) The person appealing, not later than fifteen days after filing the
745 appeal, shall file or cause to be filed with the clerk of the court an
746 affidavit, or the state marshal's return, stating the date and manner in
747 which a copy of the appeal was served on each party and on the
748 agency [that rendered the final decision,] and, if service was not made
749 on a party, the reason for failure to make service. If the failure to make
750 service causes prejudice to any party to the appeal or to the agency, the
751 court, after hearing, may dismiss the appeal.

752 (e) If service has not been made on a party, the court, on motion,
753 shall make such orders of notice of the appeal as are reasonably
754 calculated to notify each party not yet served.

755 (f) The filing of an appeal shall not, of itself, stay enforcement of [an
756 agency] a final decision. An application for a stay may be made to the
757 agency, to the court or to both. Filing of an application with the agency
758 shall not preclude action by the court. A stay, if granted, shall be on
759 appropriate terms.

760 (g) Within thirty days after the service of the appeal, or within such
761 further time as may be allowed by the court, the agency shall
762 transcribe any portion of the record that has not been transcribed and
763 transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the
764 entire record of the proceeding appealed from, which shall include the
765 [agency's] findings of fact and conclusions of law, separately stated. By
766 stipulation of all parties to such appeal proceedings, the record may be
767 shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the

768 record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The court
769 may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the
770 record.

771 (h) If, before the date set for hearing on the merits of an appeal,
772 application is made to the court for leave to present additional
773 evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the
774 additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for
775 failure to present it in the proceeding before the [agency] authority that
776 rendered the final decision, the court may order that the additional
777 evidence be taken before [the agency] such authority upon conditions
778 determined by the court. [The agency] Such authority may modify its
779 findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall
780 file [that] such evidence and any modifications, new findings [,] or
781 decisions with the reviewing court.

782 (i) [The] Except as otherwise provided by law, the appeal shall be
783 conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the
784 record. If alleged irregularities in procedure before the [agency]
785 presiding officer are not shown in the record or if facts necessary to
786 establish aggrievement are not shown in the record, proof limited
787 thereto may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear
788 oral argument and receive written briefs.

789 (j) [The] Unless a different standard of review is provided by law,
790 the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the [agency]
791 authority that rendered the final decision as to the weight of the
792 evidence on questions of fact. The court shall affirm the final decision
793 [of the agency] unless the court finds that substantial rights of the
794 person appealing have been prejudiced because the administrative
795 findings, inferences, conclusions [,] or decisions are: (1) In violation of
796 constitutional or statutory provisions; (2) in excess of the statutory
797 authority of the agency; (3) made upon unlawful procedure; (4)
798 affected by other error of law; (5) clearly erroneous in view of the
799 reliable, probative [,] and substantial evidence on the whole record; or

800 (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or
801 clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. If the court finds such
802 prejudice, [it] the court shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate,
803 may render a judgment under subsection (k) of this section or remand
804 the case for further proceedings. For the purposes of this section, a
805 remand is a final judgment.

806 (k) If a particular agency action is required by law, the court, on
807 sustaining the appeal, may render a judgment that modifies the
808 [agency] final decision, orders the particular agency action, or orders
809 the agency to take such action as may be necessary to effect the
810 particular action.

811 (l) In all appeals taken under this section, costs may be taxed in
812 favor of the prevailing party in the same manner, and to the same
813 extent, that costs are allowed in judgments rendered by the Superior
814 Court. No costs shall be taxed against the state, except as provided in
815 section 4-184a.

816 (m) In any case in which a person appealing claims that [he] such
817 person cannot pay the costs of an appeal under this section, [he] such
818 person shall, within the time permitted for filing the appeal, file with
819 the clerk of the court to which the appeal is to be taken an application
820 for waiver of payment of such fees, costs and necessary expenses,
821 including the requirements of bond, if any. The application shall
822 conform to the requirements prescribed by rule of the judges of the
823 Superior Court. After such hearing as the court determines is
824 necessary, the court shall render its judgment on the application,
825 which judgment shall contain a statement of the facts the court has
826 found, with its conclusions thereon. The filing of the application for the
827 waiver shall toll the time limits for the filing of an appeal until such
828 time as a judgment on such application is rendered.

829 Sec. 27. Subsection (e) of section 1-82a of the general statutes is
830 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
831 *October 1, 2008*):

832 (e) The judge trial referee shall make public a finding of probable
833 cause not later than five business days after any such finding. At such
834 time the entire record of the investigation shall become public, except
835 that the Office of State Ethics may postpone examination or release of
836 such public records for a period not to exceed fourteen days for the
837 purpose of reaching a stipulation agreement pursuant to subsection
838 [(c)] (d) of section 4-177, as amended by this act. Any such stipulation
839 agreement or settlement shall be approved by a majority of those
840 members present and voting.

841 Sec. 28. Subsection (e) of section 1-93a of the general statutes is
842 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
843 *October 1, 2008*):

844 (e) The judge trial referee shall make public a finding of probable
845 cause not later than five business days after any such finding. At such
846 time, the entire record of the investigation shall become public, except
847 that the Office of State Ethics may postpone examination or release of
848 such public records for a period not to exceed fourteen days for the
849 purpose of reaching a stipulation agreement pursuant to subsection
850 [(c)] (d) of section 4-177, as amended by this act. Any stipulation
851 agreement or settlement entered into for a violation of this part shall be
852 approved by a majority of its members present and voting.

853 Sec. 29. (*Effective October 1, 2008*) On or before January 6, 2010, the
854 Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator appointed pursuant to section 2
855 of this act shall submit to the joint standing committee of the General
856 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary a
857 feasibility analysis and implementation plan for the transfer of
858 contested cases conducted by the Department of Social Services to the
859 Office of Administrative Hearings.

860 Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 46a-57 of the general statutes is
861 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
862 *1, 2008*):

863 (a) (1) The Governor shall appoint three human rights referees for
864 terms commencing October 1, 1998, and four human rights referees for
865 terms commencing January 1, 1999. The human rights referees so
866 appointed shall serve for a term of one year.

867 (2) (A) On and after October 1, 1999, the Governor shall appoint
868 seven human rights referees with the advice and consent of both
869 houses of the General Assembly. The Governor shall appoint three
870 human rights referees to serve for a term of two years commencing
871 October 1, 1999. The Governor shall appoint four human rights
872 referees to serve for a term of three years commencing January 1, 2000.
873 Thereafter, human rights referees shall serve for a term of three years.

874 (B) On and after July 1, 2001, there shall be five human rights
875 referees. Each of the human rights referees serving on July 1, 2001,
876 shall complete the term to which such referee was appointed.
877 Thereafter, human rights referees shall be appointed by the Governor,
878 with the advice and consent of both houses of the General Assembly,
879 to serve for a term of three years.

880 (C) On and after July 1, 2004, there shall be seven human rights
881 referees. Each of the human rights referees serving on July 1, 2004,
882 shall complete the term to which such referee was appointed and shall
883 serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. Thereafter, human
884 rights referees shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and
885 consent of both houses of the General Assembly, to serve for a term of
886 three years.

887 (D) On and after July 1, 2008, there shall be six human rights
888 referees. Each of the human rights referees serving on July 1, 2008,
889 shall complete the term for which such referee was appointed.
890 Thereafter, human rights referees shall be appointed by the Governor,
891 with the advice and consent of both houses of the General Assembly,
892 to serve for a term of three years.

893 (3) When the General Assembly is not in session, any vacancy shall

894 be filled pursuant to the provisions of section 4-19. The Governor may
 895 remove any human rights referee for cause.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	2c-2b(e)
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-166
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-176(g)
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-176e
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-177
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-177a
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-177b
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-177c
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-178
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-178a
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-179
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-180
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-181(a)
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-181a
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	4-183
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	1-82a(e)
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	1-93a(e)
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 30	<i>July 1, 2008</i>	46a-57(a)

Statement of Purpose:

To establish a demonstration project for an Office of Administrative Hearings.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]