



General Assembly

January Session, 2009

Raised Bill No. 1117

LCO No. 4568

04568 _____ 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, 2009*) There shall be within the
2 executive department an Office of Administrative Hearings for the
3 purpose of separating the adjudicatory function from the investigatory
4 and prosecutorial functions of agencies in the executive department
5 and to perform the impartial administration and conduct of hearings
6 of 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, 2009*) (a) A Chief Administrative Law
11 Adjudicator shall be appointed by the Governor, to serve a term
12 expiring on March 1, 2010. 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, 2009*) The Chief Administrative Law
40 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 section 22 of this act and sections 4-176e to 4-181a, inclusive, of the
76 general statutes, as amended by this act, and the policies of the Office
77 of 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 a program for the continuing education of
87 administrative law adjudicators in procedural due process and in the
88 substantive law of the agencies that are subject to the provisions of
89 section 8 of this act and training for ancillary personnel, and
90 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 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) (a) Notwithstanding any
97 provision of the general statutes, each full-time employee or
98 permanent part-time employee of an agency subject to the provisions
99 of section 8 of this act whose primary duties (1) are to conduct hearings
100 in contested cases and issue final decisions or proposed final decisions,
101 including, but not limited to, human rights referees, staff attorneys,
102 hearing adjudicators and hearing officers, or (2) relate to providing
103 administrative services required for conducting such hearings and
104 issuing such decisions, shall be transferred to the Office of
105 Administrative Hearings, in accordance with the provisions of this
106 section and sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39 of the general statutes.

107 (b) Persons transferred to the Office of Administrative Hearings
108 pursuant to this section and persons appointed by the Chief
109 Administrative Law Adjudicator pursuant to chapter 67 of the general

110 statutes shall be in the classified service, represented by the collective
111 bargaining representative of an employee organization and subject to
112 the provisions of chapter 68 of the general statutes. Persons transferred
113 to the Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section who
114 are members of an employee organization, as defined in section 5-270
115 of the general statutes, at the time of their transfer shall continue to be
116 represented by such employee organization.

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

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

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

137 (2) Persons transferred to the Office of Administrative Hearings
138 pursuant to this section who are not members of a collective
139 bargaining unit at the time of their transfer, and persons appointed by
140 the Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator, shall (A) have a job
141 classification commensurate with persons who are members of a

142 collective bargaining unit at the time of their transfer, and (B) be
143 subject to and become the beneficiaries of the terms of any existing and
144 applicable memorandum of understanding between the Office of
145 Labor Relations and any collective bargaining representative for state
146 employees, including the rights and obligations contained in any
147 memorandum of understanding that applies to staff attorneys.

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

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

160 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) (a) Each administrative law
161 adjudicator shall have been admitted to the practice of law in this state
162 for at least two years, except that such requirement shall not apply to
163 any administrative law adjudicator transferred pursuant to section 4 of
164 this act. Each administrative law adjudicator shall be knowledgeable
165 on the subject of administrative law.

166 (b) An administrative law adjudicator shall have the powers
167 granted to hearing officers and presiding officers pursuant to sections
168 1 to 10, inclusive, and section 22 of this act and chapter 54 of the
169 general statutes.

170 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) (a) All hearings in contested
171 cases conducted by the Office of Administrative Hearings shall be
172 conducted by an administrative law adjudicator assigned by the Chief

173 Administrative Law Adjudicator and shall be conducted in accordance
174 with sections 1 to 10, inclusive, and section 22 of this act and sections 4-
175 176e to 4-181a, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this
176 act.

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

182 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) An administrative law
183 adjudicator may conduct hearings, mediations and settlement
184 negotiations held by the Office of Administrative Hearings. If a
185 contested case is not resolved through mediation or settlement, either
186 party may proceed to a hearing. An administrative law adjudicator
187 who attempts to settle or mediate a matter may not thereafter be
188 assigned to hear the matter. If a contested case is resolved by
189 stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order to the administrative
190 law adjudicator, the administrative law adjudicator shall issue an
191 order dismissing the contested case. The order shall incorporate by
192 reference such stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order which
193 shall be attached thereto. The order shall further provide that no
194 findings of fact or conclusions of law have been made regarding any
195 alleged violations of the law. The order and stipulation, agreed
196 settlement or consent order may be enforceable by any party in
197 Superior Court. A party may petition the superior court for the judicial
198 district of New Britain for enforcement of the order and stipulation,
199 agreed settlement or consent order and for appropriate temporary
200 relief or a restraining order.

201 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) (a) Notwithstanding any
202 provision of the general statutes, and except as otherwise provided in
203 sections 9 and 10 of this act, on and after the effective date of this
204 section, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall conduct hearings

205 and render proposed final decisions or, if authorized or required by
206 law, final decisions in contested cases:

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

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

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

211 (4) Brought by or before the Commission on Human Rights and
212 Opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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

242 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2009*) No administrative law
243 adjudicator may be assigned by the Chief Administrative Law
244 Adjudicator to hear a contested case with respect to:

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

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

250 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2009*) On and after October 1, 2012,
251 the Governor, at the request of the head of any agency subject to the
252 provisions of subsection (b) of section 8 of this act and for good cause
253 shown, may exempt such agency from the requirements of said section
254 8.

255 Sec. 11. Subsection (e) of section 2c-2b of the general statutes is
256 amended by adding subdivision (21) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2009*):

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

259 Sec. 12. Section 4-166 of the general statutes is repealed and the
260 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

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

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

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

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

291 (5) "Intervenor" means a person, other than a party, granted status
292 as an intervenor by an agency in accordance with the provisions of
293 subsection (d) of section 4-176 or subsection (b) of section 4-177a, as
294 amended by this act;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

322 (13) "Regulation" means each agency statement of general
323 applicability, without regard to its designation, that implements,
324 interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the organization,

325 procedure, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes
326 the amendment or repeal of a prior regulation, but does not include
327 (A) statements concerning only the internal management of any
328 agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the
329 public, (B) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to section 4-176, as
330 amended by this act, or (C) intra-agency or interagency memoranda;

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

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

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

338 Sec. 13. Subsection (g) of section 4-176 of the general statutes is
339 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
340 *October 1, 2009*):

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

345 Sec. 14. Section 4-176e of the general statutes is repealed and the
346 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

355 Sec. 15. Section 4-177 of the general statutes is repealed and the
356 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

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

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

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

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

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

404 Sec. 16. Section 4-177a of the general statutes is repealed and the
405 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

413 (b) The presiding officer may grant any person status as an
414 intervenor in a contested case if ~~[that]~~ such officer finds that: (1) Such
415 person has submitted a written petition to the agency or presiding
416 officer, and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the
417 date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that

418 the petitioner's participation is in the interests of justice and will not
419 impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

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

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

433 Sec. 17. Section 4-177b of the general statutes is repealed and the
434 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

450 to [him] such person should not be answered. Nothing in this section
451 shall be construed to limit the authority of the agency, the
452 administrative law adjudicator or any party as otherwise allowed by
453 law.

454 Sec. 18. Section 4-177c of the general statutes is repealed and the
455 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

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

468 Sec. 19. Section 4-178 of the general statutes is repealed and the
469 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

470 In contested cases: (1) Any oral or documentary evidence may be
471 received, but the [agency] presiding officer shall, as a matter of policy,
472 provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly
473 repetitious evidence; (2) [agencies shall give effect to] the rules of
474 privilege recognized by law shall be given effect; (3) when a hearing
475 will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced
476 substantially, any part of the evidence may be received in written
477 form; (4) documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies
478 or excerpts, if the original is not readily available, and upon request,
479 parties and the agency, including an agency conducting the
480 proceeding, shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with

481 the original; (5) a party and [such] the agency, including an agency
482 conducting the proceeding, may conduct cross-examinations required
483 for a full and true disclosure of the facts; (6) notice may be taken of
484 judicially cognizable facts; [and of] (7) in a proceeding conducted by
485 the agency or in an agency review of a proposed final decision, notice
486 may be taken of generally recognized technical or scientific facts
487 within the agency's specialized knowledge; [(7)] (8) parties shall be
488 notified in a timely manner of any material noticed, including any
489 agency memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity
490 to contest the material so noticed; and [(8) the agency's] (9) in a
491 proceeding conducted by the agency or in an agency review of a
492 proposed final decision, the agency may use its experience, technical
493 competence [,] and specialized knowledge [may be used] in the
494 evaluation of the evidence.

495 Sec. 20. Section 4-178a of the general statutes is repealed and the
496 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

507 Sec. 21. Section 4-179 of the general statutes is repealed and the
508 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

509 (a) When, in an agency proceeding that is not conducted by an
510 administrative law adjudicator, a majority of the members of the
511 agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the matter
512 or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party, shall not be

513 rendered until a proposed final decision is served upon the parties,
514 and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file
515 exceptions and present briefs and oral argument to the members of the
516 agency who are to render the final decision.

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

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

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

527 Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2009*) (a) A proposed final
528 decision rendered by an administrative law adjudicator shall be
529 delivered promptly to each party or the party's authorized
530 representative, and to the agency, personally or by United States mail,
531 certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested. After
532 such proposed final decision is rendered, the record in the contested
533 case shall be delivered promptly to the agency.

534 (b) A proposed final decision rendered by an administrative law
535 adjudicator shall become a final decision of the agency unless the head
536 of the agency, not later than twenty-one days following the date the
537 proposed final decision is delivered or mailed to the agency, modifies
538 or rejects the proposed final decision, provided the head of the agency
539 may, before expiration of such time period and for good cause, certify
540 the extension of such time period for not more than an additional
541 twenty-one days. If the head of the agency modifies or rejects the
542 proposed final decision, the head of the agency shall state the reason
543 for the modification or rejection on the record. In reviewing a proposed

544 final decision rendered by an administrative law adjudicator, the head
545 of the agency may afford each party, including the agency, an
546 opportunity to present briefs and may afford each party, including the
547 agency, an opportunity to present oral argument.

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

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

563 Sec. 23. Section 4-180 of the general statutes is repealed and the
564 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

572 (b) If, in any contested case, any agency or administrative law
573 adjudicator fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this
574 section, [in any contested case, any party thereto] any party to such

575 contested case may apply to the superior court for the judicial district
576 of [Hartford] New Britain for an order requiring the agency or
577 administrative law adjudicator to render a proposed final decision or a
578 final decision forthwith. The court, after hearing, shall issue an
579 appropriate order.

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

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

608 decision or on a transmittal sheet included with the decision.

609 Sec. 24. Subsection (a) of section 4-181 of the general statutes is
610 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
611 *October 1, 2009*):

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

620 Sec. 25. Section 4-181a of the general statutes is repealed and the
621 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

637 (2) Within forty days of the personal delivery or mailing of the final
638 decision, the [agency] authority that rendered the final decision,

639 regardless of whether a petition for reconsideration has been filed,
640 may decide to reconsider the final decision.

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

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

667 (b) On a showing of changed conditions, the [agency] authority that
668 rendered the final decision may reverse or modify the final decision, at
669 any time, at the request of any person or on [the agency's] such
670 authority's own motion. The procedure set forth in this chapter for

671 contested cases shall be applicable to any proceeding in which such
672 reversal or modification of any final decision is to be considered. The
673 party or parties who were the subject of the original final decision, or
674 their successors, if known, and intervenors in the original contested
675 case, shall be notified of the proceeding and shall be given the
676 opportunity to participate in the proceeding. Any decision to reverse
677 or modify a final decision shall make provision for the rights or
678 privileges of any person who has been shown to have relied on such
679 final decision.

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

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

690 Sec. 26. Section 4-183 of the general statutes is repealed and the
691 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

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

697 (b) A person may appeal a preliminary, procedural or intermediate
698 agency action or ruling to the Superior Court if (1) it appears likely that
699 the person will otherwise qualify under this chapter to appeal from the
700 final agency action or ruling, and (2) postponement of the appeal
701 would result in an inadequate remedy.

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

736 shall be made by United States mail, certified or registered, postage
737 prepaid, return receipt requested, without the use of a state marshal or
738 other officer, or by personal service by a proper officer or indifferent
739 person making service in the same manner as complaints are served in
740 ordinary civil actions. If service of the appeal is made by mail, service
741 shall be effective upon deposit of the appeal in the mail.

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

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

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

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

768 record.

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

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

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

800 prejudice, [it] the court shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate,
801 may render a judgment under subsection (k) of this section or remand
802 the case for further proceedings. For the purposes of this section, a
803 remand is a final judgment.

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

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

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

827 Sec. 27. Subsection (e) of section 1-82a of the general statutes is
828 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
829 *October 1, 2009*):

830 (e) The judge trial referee shall make public a finding of probable

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

839 Sec. 28. Subsection (e) of section 1-93a of the general statutes is
840 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
841 *October 1, 2009*):

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

851 Sec. 29. (*Effective October 1, 2009*) On or before January 6, 2011, the
852 Chief Administrative Law Adjudicator appointed pursuant to section 2
853 of this act shall submit to the joint standing committee of the General
854 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary a
855 feasibility analysis and implementation plan for the transfer of
856 contested cases conducted by the Department of Social Services to the
857 Office of Administrative Hearings.

858 Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 46a-57 of the general statutes is
859 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
860 *1, 2009*):

861 (a) (1) The Governor shall appoint three human rights referees for

862 terms commencing October 1, 1998, and four human rights referees for
863 terms commencing January 1, 1999. The human rights referees so
864 appointed shall serve for a term of one year.

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

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

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

885 (D) On and after July 1, 2009, there shall be six human rights
886 referees. Each of the human rights referees serving on July 1, 2009,
887 shall complete the term for which such referee was appointed.
888 Thereafter, human rights referees shall be appointed by the Governor,
889 with the advice and consent of both houses of the General Assembly,
890 to serve for a term of three years.

891 (3) When the General Assembly is not in session, any vacancy shall
892 be filled pursuant to the provisions of section 4-19. The Governor may

893 remove any human rights referee for cause.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	July 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 2	July 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 3	July 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 4	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 5	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 6	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 7	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 8	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 9	July 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 10	July 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 11	July 1, 2009	2c-2b(e)
Sec. 12	October 1, 2009	4-166
Sec. 13	October 1, 2009	4-176(g)
Sec. 14	October 1, 2009	4-176e
Sec. 15	October 1, 2009	4-177
Sec. 16	October 1, 2009	4-177a
Sec. 17	October 1, 2009	4-177b
Sec. 18	October 1, 2009	4-177c
Sec. 19	October 1, 2009	4-178
Sec. 20	October 1, 2009	4-178a
Sec. 21	October 1, 2009	4-179
Sec. 22	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 23	October 1, 2009	4-180
Sec. 24	October 1, 2009	4-181(a)
Sec. 25	October 1, 2009	4-181a
Sec. 26	October 1, 2009	4-183
Sec. 27	October 1, 2009	1-82a(e)
Sec. 28	October 1, 2009	1-93a(e)
Sec. 29	October 1, 2009	New section
Sec. 30	July 1, 2009	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.]