

Connecticut General Statutes Sections 4-166 through 4-189

Revised to January 1, 2023

Sec. 4-166. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

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

(2) “Approved regulation” means a regulation submitted to the Secretary of the State in accordance with the provisions of section [4-172](#);

(3) “Certification date” means the date the Secretary of the State certifies, in writing, that the eRegulations System is technologically sufficient to serve as the official compilation and electronic repository in accordance with section [4-173b](#);

(4) “Contested case” means a proceeding, including but not restricted to rate-making, price fixing and licensing, in which the legal rights, duties or privileges of a party are required by state statute or regulation to be determined by an agency after an opportunity for hearing or in which a hearing is in fact held, but does not include proceedings on a petition for a declaratory ruling under section [4-176](#), hearings referred to in section [4-168](#) or hearings conducted by the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles;

(5) “Final decision” means (A) the agency determination in a contested case, (B) a declaratory ruling issued by an agency pursuant to section [4-176](#), or (C) an agency decision made after reconsideration. The term does not include a preliminary or intermediate ruling or order of an agency, or a ruling of an agency granting or denying a petition for reconsideration;

(6) “Hearing officer” means an individual appointed by an agency to conduct a hearing in an agency proceeding. Such individual may be a staff employee of the agency;

(7) “Intervenor” means a person, other than a party, granted status as an intervenor by an agency in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section [4-176](#) or subsection (b) of section [4-177a](#);

(8) “License” includes the whole or part of any agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of permission required by law, but does not include a license required solely for revenue purposes;

(9) “Licensing” includes the agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal or amendment of a license;

(10) “Party” means each person (A) whose legal rights, duties or privileges are required by statute to be determined by an agency proceeding and who is named or admitted as a party, (B) who is required by law to be a party in an agency proceeding, or (C) who is granted status as a party under subsection (a) of section [4-177a](#);

(11) “Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, governmental subdivision, agency or public or private organization of any character, but does not include the agency conducting the proceeding;

(12) “Personal delivery” means delivery directly to the intended recipient or a recipient's designated representative and includes, but is not limited to, delivery by electronic mail to an electronic mail address identified by the recipient as an acceptable means of communication;

(13) “Presiding officer” means the member of an agency or the hearing officer designated by the head of the agency to preside at the hearing;

(14) “Proposed final decision” means a final decision proposed by an agency or a presiding officer under section [4-179](#);

(15) “Proposed regulation” means a proposal by an agency under the provisions of section [4-168](#) for a new regulation or for a change in, addition to or repeal of an existing regulation;

(16) “Regulation” means each agency statement of general applicability, without regard to its designation, that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior regulation, but does not include (A) statements concerning only the internal management of any agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public, (B) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to section [4-176](#), or (C) intra-agency or interagency memoranda;

(17) “Regulation-making” means the process for formulation and adoption of a regulation;

(18) “Regulation-making record” means the documents specified in subsection (b) of section [4-168b](#) and includes any other documents created, received or considered by an agency during the regulation-making process; and

(19) “Regulations of Connecticut state agencies” means the official compilation of all permanent regulations adopted by all state agencies subsequent to October 27, 1970, organized by title number, subtitle number and section number.

Sec. 4-167. Rules of practice. Public inspection. Enforceability. (a) In addition to other regulation-making requirements imposed by law, each agency shall: (1) Adopt as a regulation rules of practice setting forth the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available provided such rules shall be in conformance with the provisions of this chapter; and (2) make available for public inspection, upon request, copies of all regulations and all other written statements of policy or interpretations formulated, adopted or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions, and all forms and instructions used by the agency.

(b) No agency regulation is enforceable against any person or party, nor may it be invoked by the agency for any purpose, until (1) it has been made available for public inspection as provided in this section, and (2) the regulation or a notice of the adoption of the regulation has been published in the Connecticut Law Journal if noticed prior to July 1, 2013, or posted on the eRegulations System pursuant to section [4-172](#) and section [4-173b](#), if noticed on or after July 1, 2013. This provision is not applicable in favor of any person or party who has actual notice or knowledge thereof. The burden of proving the notice or knowledge is on the agency.

Sec. 4-168. Notice prior to action on regulations. Fiscal notes. Hearing or public comment. Posting on eRegulations System. Adoption procedure. Emergency regulations. Technical amendments. (a) Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of this section, an agency, not less than thirty days prior to adopting a proposed regulation, shall (1) post a notice of its intended action on the eRegulations System, which notice shall include (A) a specified public comment period of not less than thirty days, (B) a description sufficiently detailed so as to apprise persons likely to be affected of the issues and subjects involved in the proposed regulation, (C) a statement of the purposes for which the regulation is proposed, (D) a reference to the statutory authority for the proposed regulation, (E) when, where and how interested persons may obtain a copy of the small business impact and regulatory flexibility analysis required pursuant to section [4-168a](#), and (F) when, where and how interested persons may present their views on the proposed regulation; (2) post a copy of the proposed regulation on the eRegulations System; (3) give notice electronically to each joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of the subject matter of the proposed

regulation; (4) prior to January 1, 2017, give notice electronically or provide a paper copy notice, if requested, to all persons who have made requests to the agency for advance notice of its regulation-making proceedings; (5) provide a paper copy or electronic version of the proposed regulation to persons requesting it; and (6) prepare a fiscal note, including an estimate of the cost or of the revenue impact (A) on the state or any municipality of the state, and (B) on small businesses in the state, including an estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the proposed regulation and the projected costs, including, but not limited to, reporting, recordkeeping and administrative, associated with compliance with the proposed regulation and, if applicable, the regulatory flexibility analysis prepared under section [4-168a](#). The governing body of any municipality, if requested, shall provide the agency, within twenty working days, with any information that may be necessary for analysis in preparation of such fiscal note. On and after January 1, 2017, each such agency shall mail a paper copy of the notice posted pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, not later than five days after posting such notice, to any person who has requested advance notice of the agency's regulation-making proceedings on or after October 1, 2016.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of this section, during the public comment period specified in subsection (a) of this section, all interested persons shall have reasonable opportunity to submit data, views or arguments in writing on the proposed regulation. The agency shall hold a public hearing on the proposed regulation if requested by fifteen persons, by a governmental subdivision or agency or by an association having not less than fifteen members, if notice of the request is received by the agency not later than fourteen days after the date of posting of the notice by the agency on the eRegulations System. The agency shall consider fully all written and oral submissions respecting the proposed regulation and revise the fiscal note prepared in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of this section to indicate any changes made in the proposed regulation. On and after the certification date, each agency shall post the proposed regulation and all documents prepared by the agency pursuant to this subsection and subsection (a) of this section on the eRegulations System. Prior to the certification date, each agency shall create and maintain a regulation-making record for each regulation proposed by such agency, which shall be made available to the public. No regulation shall be found invalid due to the failure of an agency to give notice to each committee of cognizance pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section, provided one such committee has been so notified.

(c) If an agency is required by a public act to adopt regulations, the agency, not later than five months after the effective date of the public act or by the time specified in the public act, shall post on the eRegulations System notice of its intent to adopt regulations. If the agency fails to post the notice within such five-month period or by the time specified in the public act, the agency shall submit an electronic statement of

its reasons for failure to do so to the Governor, the joint standing committee having cognizance of the subject matter of the regulations and the standing legislative regulation review committee and on and after the certification date, post such statement on the eRegulations System. The agency shall submit the required regulations to the standing legislative regulation review committee, as provided in subsection (b) of section [4-170](#), not later than one hundred eighty days after posting the notice of its intent to adopt regulations, or electronically submit a statement of its reasons for failure to do so to the committee.

(d) An agency may begin the regulation-making process under this chapter before the effective date of the public act requiring or permitting the agency to adopt regulations, but no regulation may take effect before the effective date of such act.

(e) After the close of the public comment period and prior to submission to the Attorney General, in accordance with section [4-169](#), the agency shall post on the eRegulations System a notice describing whether the agency has decided to move forward with the proposed regulation. If any comments have been received, the agency shall also post on the eRegulations System: (1) A statement of the principal reasons in support of its intended action; and (2) a statement of the principal considerations in opposition to its intended action as urged in written or oral comments on the proposed regulation and its reasons for rejecting such considerations. The agency shall distribute its response to comments electronically to all persons who have commented on the regulation and have provided a valid electronic mail address and shall mail a copy of such response to any person who has commented on the regulation and specifically requested a paper copy on or after January 1, 2017.

(f) Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of this section, no regulation may be adopted, amended or repealed by any agency until it is (1) approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency, as provided in section [4-169](#), (2) approved by the standing legislative regulation review committee, as provided in section [4-170](#), and (3) posted on the eRegulations System by the office of the Secretary of the State, as provided in section [4-172](#) and section [4-173b](#).

(g) (1) An agency may proceed to adopt an emergency regulation in accordance with this subsection without prior notice, public comment period or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice, public comment period and hearing that it finds practicable if (A) the agency finds that adoption of a regulation upon fewer than thirty days' notice is required (i) due to an imminent peril to the public health, safety or welfare or (ii) by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection in order to comply with the provisions of interstate fishery management plans adopted by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission or to meet unforeseen circumstances or emergencies affecting

marine resources, (B) the agency states in writing its reasons for that finding, and (C) the Governor approves such finding in writing.

(2) The agency shall submit an electronic copy of the proposed emergency regulation to the standing legislative regulation review committee in the form prescribed in subsection (b) of section [4-170](#), together with a statement of the terms or substance of the intended action, the purpose of the action and a reference to the statutory authority under which the action is proposed. The committee may approve or disapprove the proposed emergency regulation, in whole or in part, not later than fifteen calendar days after its submission to the committee, at a regular meeting, if one is scheduled, or may, upon the call of either chairman or any five or more members, hold a special meeting for the purpose of approving or disapproving the regulation, in whole or in part. Failure of the committee to act on such regulation within such fifteen-day period shall be deemed an approval. If the committee disapproves such regulation, in whole or in part, it shall notify the agency of the reasons for its action. An approved emergency regulation shall be posted on the eRegulations System by the office of the Secretary of the State and shall be effective for a period of not longer than one hundred eighty days from the date it is approved or deemed approved and posted. Such one-hundred-eighty-day period may be extended an additional sixty days for emergency regulations described in subparagraph (A)(ii) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, provided the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection requests of the standing legislative regulation review committee an extension of the renewal period at the time such regulation is submitted or not less than fifteen calendar days before the emergency regulation expires and the committee approves such extension. Failure of the committee to act on such request within fifteen calendar days shall be deemed an approval of the extension. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude an agency proposing an emergency regulation from adopting a permanent regulation that is identical or substantially similar to the emergency regulation, but such action shall not extend the effective date of the emergency regulation.

(3) If the necessary steps to adopt a permanent regulation, including the posting of notice of intent to adopt, preparation and submission of a fiscal note in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section [4-170](#) and approval by the Attorney General and the standing legislative regulation review committee, are not completed prior to the expiration date of an emergency regulation, the emergency regulation shall cease to be effective on such expiration date.

(h) An agency may make technical amendments to an existing regulation or repeal an existing regulation to: (1) Facilitate the statutory transfer of functions, powers or duties from the agency named in the existing regulation to another agency, (2) reflect a change in the name of the agency, (3) transfer or renumber sections of the regulation to correspond with the transferring or renumbering of the section of the general statutes

containing the statutory authority for the regulation, or make a correction in the numbering of the regulation, with no substantive changes made, (4) amend an existing regulation solely to conform the regulation to amendments to the general statutes, provided the amendments to the regulation do not entail any discretion by the agency, (5) update or correct contact information contained in the regulation, (6) correct spelling, grammar, punctuation, formatting or typographical errors, with no substantive changes made, or (7) repeal a regulation because the section of the general statutes under which the regulation has been adopted has been repealed and has not been transferred or reenacted. The agency may adopt any such amendments to or repeal of a regulation in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this section or may proceed without prior notice, public comment period or hearing, provided the agency has posted such amendments to or repeal of the regulation on the eRegulations System. Any such amendments to or repeal of a regulation shall be submitted in the form and manner prescribed in subsection (b) of section [4-170](#), to the Attorney General, as provided in section [4-169](#), and to the standing legislative regulation review committee, as provided in section [4-170](#), for approval and upon approval shall be submitted to the office of the Secretary of the State for posting on the eRegulations System with, in the case of transferred or renumbered sections only, a correlated table of the former and new section numbers.

(i) No regulation adopted after October 1, 1985, is valid unless adopted in substantial compliance with this section. A proceeding to contest any regulation on the ground of noncompliance with the procedural requirements of this section shall be commenced within two years from the effective date of the regulation.

4-168a. Regulations affecting small businesses. (a) As used in this section:

(1) “Agency”, “proposed regulation” and “regulation” have the same meanings as provided in section [4-166](#); and

(2) “Small business” means a business entity, including its affiliates, that (A) is independently owned and operated and (B) employs fewer than two hundred fifty full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than five million dollars, except that an agency, in adopting regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, may define “small business” to include a greater number of full-time employees, not to exceed applicable federal standards or five hundred, whichever is less, if necessary to meet the needs and address specific problems of small businesses.

(b) Prior to or concomitant with the posting of a notice pursuant to section [4-168](#), each agency shall prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in which the agency shall identify:

(1) The scope and objectives of the proposed regulation;

(2) The types of businesses potentially affected by the proposed regulation;

(3) The total number of small businesses potentially subject to the proposed regulation;

(4) Whether small businesses, in order to comply with the proposed regulation, may be required to: (A) Create, file or issue additional reports; (B) implement additional recordkeeping procedures; (C) provide additional administrative oversight; (D) hire additional employees; (E) hire or contract with additional professionals, including, but not limited to, lawyers, accountants, engineers, auditors or inspectors; (F) purchase any product or make any capital investment; (G) conduct additional training, audits or inspections; or (H) pay additional taxes or fees;

(5) Whether and to what extent the agency communicated with small businesses or small business organizations in developing the proposed regulation and the regulatory flexibility analysis, if applicable;

(6) Whether and to what extent the proposed regulation provides alternative compliance methods for small businesses that will accomplish the objectives of applicable statutes while minimizing adverse impact on small businesses. Such methods shall be consistent with public health, safety and welfare and may include, but not be limited to:

(A) The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;

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

(C) The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;

(D) The establishment of performance standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the proposed regulation; and

(E) The exemption of small businesses from all or any part of the requirements contained in the proposed regulation.

(c) Prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation that may have an adverse impact on small businesses, each agency shall notify the Department of Economic and Community Development and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to commerce of its intent to adopt the proposed regulation. Said department and committee shall advise and assist agencies in complying with the provisions of this section.

(d) The requirements contained in this section shall not apply to emergency regulations issued pursuant to subsection (g) of section [4-168](#); regulations that do not affect small businesses directly, including, but not limited to, regulations concerning the administration of federal programs; regulations concerning costs and standards for service businesses such as nursing homes, long-term care facilities, medical care providers, child care centers, as described in section [19a-77](#), group child care homes, as described in section [19a-77](#), family child care homes, as described in section [19a-77](#), water companies, nonprofit 501(c)(3) agencies, group homes and residential care facilities; and regulations adopted to implement the provisions of sections [4a-60g](#) to [4a-60i](#), inclusive.

Sec. 4-168b. Regulation-making record. (a) On and after the certification date, the official electronic regulation-making record shall be retained on the eRegulations System for each regulation proposed in accordance with the provisions of section [4-168](#). Prior to the certification date, each agency shall create and maintain a regulation-making record for each regulation proposed by such agency. The regulation-making record shall be made available to the public.

(b) The regulation-making record shall contain at least: (1) The agency's notice of intent to adopt regulations; (2) any written analysis prepared for the proceeding upon which the regulation is based, including the regulatory flexibility analysis required pursuant to section [4-168a](#), if applicable; (3) all comments submitted on the proposed regulation; (4) the official transcript, if any, of proceedings upon which the regulation is based or, if not transcribed, any audio recording or stenographic record of such proceedings, and any memoranda prepared by any member or employee of the agency summarizing the contents of the proceedings; (5) all official documents relating to the regulation, including the regulation submitted to the office of the Secretary of the State in accordance with section [4-172](#), a statement of the principal considerations in opposition to the agency's action, and the agency's reasons for rejecting such considerations, as required pursuant to section [4-168](#), and the fiscal note prepared pursuant to subsection (a) of section [4-168](#) and section [4-170](#); (6) any petition for the regulation filed pursuant to section [4-174](#); and (7) all comments or communications between the agency and the legislative regulation review committee. No audio recording of a hearing held pursuant to section [4-168](#) shall be posted on the eRegulations System unless the Secretary of the State confirms that such posting will not constitute a violation of any state or federal law regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities. Any audio recording of a hearing held pursuant to section [4-168](#) that is not posted on the eRegulations System shall be maintained by the agency and made available to the public upon request. If an agency determines that any part of the regulation-making record is impractical to display or is inappropriate for public display on the eRegulations System, the agency shall describe the part omitted in a statement

posted on the eRegulations System and shall maintain a copy of the omitted material readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the agency.

(c) The regulation-making record need not constitute the exclusive basis for agency action on that regulation or for judicial review thereof.

Sec. 4-168c. Posting of proposed regulations and regulation-making record prior to certification date. Prior to the certification date, any provision of the general statutes that requires the posting of a proposed regulation or the regulation-making record associated with a proposed regulation on the eRegulations System shall be construed to require the agency to post such regulation or record on the agency's Internet web site and the Secretary of the State to post a link to such regulation or record on the Internet web site of the Secretary of the State.

Sec. 4-168d. Register of regulatory activity. The Secretary of the State may, in the Secretary's discretion and within available appropriations, periodically publish a register of regulatory activity. The content of the register may include, but shall not be limited to, the text of notices of intent to adopt regulations posted on the eRegulations System. If produced in electronic format, the register shall be posted on the eRegulations System. If produced as a print publication, the fee for furnishing copies of the register shall be such as will, in the judgment of the Secretary, cover the printing and mailing costs for the register. The Secretary may provide a sufficient number of printed registers free of charge to the Connecticut State Library for distribution to the depository library system provided for in section [11-9c](#) and to the Chief Court Administrator for distribution to the system of law libraries established by section [11-19a](#).

Sec. 4-169. Approval of regulation by Attorney General. No adoption, amendment or repeal of any regulation, except a regulation issued pursuant to subsection (g) of section [4-168](#), shall be effective until the proposed regulation and any revision of a proposed regulation to be resubmitted to the standing legislative regulation review committee (1) has been submitted electronically to the Attorney General and the version submitted to the Attorney General posted on the eRegulations System by the agency proposing such regulation, and (2) approved by the Attorney General or by some other person designated by the Attorney General for such purpose. The review of such regulations by the Attorney General shall be limited to a determination of the legal sufficiency of the proposed regulation. If the Attorney General or the Attorney General's designated representative fails to give notice to the agency of any legal insufficiency within thirty days of the receipt of the proposed regulation, the Attorney General shall be deemed to have approved the proposed regulation for purposes of this section. The approval of the Attorney General shall be provided to the agency electronically, included in the regulation-making record and submitted electronically

by the agency to the standing legislative regulation review committee. As used in this section “legal sufficiency” means (A) the absence of conflict with any general statute or regulation, federal law or regulation or the Constitution of this state or of the United States, and (B) compliance with the notice and hearing requirements of section [4-168](#).

Sec. 4-170. Legislative regulation review committee. Submission requirements for regulations. Disapproved regulations. Resubmitted regulations. (a) There shall be a standing legislative committee to review all regulations of the several state departments and agencies following the proposal thereof, which shall consist of eight members of the House of Representatives, four from each major party, to be appointed on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January in the odd-numbered years, by the speaker of said House, and six members of the Senate, three from each major party, to be appointed on or before said dates by the president pro tempore of the Senate. The members shall serve for the balance of the term for which they were elected. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the authority making the appointment. There shall be two cochairpersons, one of whom shall be a member of the Senate and one of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives, each appointed by the applicable appointing authority, provided the cochairpersons shall not be members of the same political party and shall be from alternate parties in the respective houses in each successive term. For purposes of this section, “appointing authority” means the speaker or minority leader of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore or minority leader of the Senate, as appropriate according to the respective house and party of the member to be appointed. Each chairperson may call meetings of the committee for the performance of its duties.

(b) (1) No adoption, amendment or repeal of any regulation, except a regulation issued pursuant to subsection (g) of section [4-168](#), shall be effective until (A) an electronic copy of the proposed regulation approved by the Attorney General, as provided in section [4-169](#), and an electronic copy of the regulatory flexibility analysis as provided in section [4-168a](#) are submitted to the standing legislative regulation review committee in a manner designated by the committee, by the agency proposing the regulation, (B) the regulation is approved by the committee, at a regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose, and (C) a certified electronic copy of the regulation is submitted to the office of the Secretary of the State by the agency, as provided in section [4-172](#), and the regulation is posted on the eRegulations System by the Secretary. (2) The date of submission for purposes of subsection (c) of this section shall be the first Tuesday of each month. Any regulation received by the committee on or before the first Tuesday of a month shall be deemed to have been submitted on the first Tuesday of that month. Any regulation submitted after the first Tuesday of a month shall be deemed to be submitted on the first Tuesday of the next succeeding month. (3) The form of proposed regulations which are submitted to the committee shall be as follows: New language added to an existing regulation shall be underlined; language to

be deleted shall be enclosed in brackets and a new regulation or new section of a regulation shall be preceded by the word “(NEW)” in capital letters. Each proposed regulation shall have a statement of its purpose following the final section of the regulation. (4) The committee may permit any proposed regulation, including, but not limited to, a proposed regulation which by reference incorporates in whole or in part, any other code, rule, regulation, standard or specification, to be submitted in summary form together with a statement of purpose for the proposed regulation. On and after October 1, 1994, if the committee finds that a federal statute requires, as a condition of the state exercising regulatory authority, that a Connecticut regulation at all times must be identical to a federal statute or regulation, then the committee may approve a Connecticut regulation that by reference specifically incorporates future amendments to such federal statute or regulation provided the agency that proposed the Connecticut regulation shall submit for approval amendments to such Connecticut regulations to the committee not later than thirty days after the effective date of such amendment, and provided further the committee may hold a public hearing on such Connecticut amendments. (5) The agency shall also provide the committee with a copy of the fiscal note prepared pursuant to subsection (a) of section [4-168](#). At the time of submission to the committee, the agency shall submit an electronic copy of the proposed regulation and the fiscal note to (A) the Office of Fiscal Analysis which, not later than seven days after receipt, shall submit an analysis of the fiscal note to the committee; and (B) each joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of the subject matter of the proposed regulation. No regulation shall be found invalid due to the failure of an agency to submit an electronic copy of the proposed regulation and the fiscal note to each committee of cognizance, provided such regulation and fiscal note have been electronically submitted to one such committee.

(c) The committee shall review all proposed regulations and, in its discretion, may hold public hearings on any proposed regulation and may approve, disapprove or reject without prejudice, in whole or in part, any such regulation. If the committee fails to so approve, disapprove or reject without prejudice a proposed regulation, within sixty-five days after the date of submission as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the committee shall be deemed to have approved the proposed regulation for purposes of this section.

(d) If the committee disapproves a proposed regulation in whole or in part, it shall give notice of the disapproval and the reasons for the disapproval to the agency, and no agency shall thereafter issue any regulation or directive or take other action to implement such disapproved regulation, or part thereof, as the case may be, except that the agency may adopt a substantively new regulation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, provided the General Assembly may reverse such disapproval under the provisions of section [4-171](#). If the committee disapproves any regulation proposed for

the purpose of implementing a federally subsidized or assisted program, the General Assembly shall be required to either sustain or reverse the disapproval.

(e) If the committee rejects a proposed regulation without prejudice, in whole or in part, it shall notify the agency of the reasons for the rejection and the agency, following approval by the Attorney General for legal sufficiency pursuant to section [4-169](#), shall resubmit the regulation in revised form to the committee, if the adoption of such regulation is required by the general statutes or any public or special act, not later than the first Tuesday of the second month following such rejection without prejudice and may so resubmit any other regulation, in the same manner as provided in this section for the initial submission. Each resubmission under this subsection shall include a summary of revisions identified by paragraph. The committee shall review and take action on such resubmitted regulation no later than thirty-five days after the date of submission, as provided in subsection (b) of this section. Posting of the notice on the eRegulations System pursuant to the provisions of section [4-168](#) shall not be required in the case of such resubmission.

(f) If an agency fails to submit any regulation approved in whole or in part by the standing legislative regulation review committee to the office of the Secretary of the State as provided in section [4-172](#), not later than fourteen days after the date of approval, the agency shall notify the committee, not later than five days after such fourteen-day period, of its reasons for failing to submit such regulation. If any agency fails to comply with the time limits established under subsection (c) of section [4-168](#), or under subsection (e) of this section, the administrative head of such agency shall submit to the committee a written explanation of the reasons for such noncompliance. The committee, upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members, may grant an extension of the time limits established under subsection (c) of section [4-168](#) and under subsection (e) of this section. If no such extension is granted, the administrative head of the agency shall personally appear before the standing legislative regulation review committee, at a time prescribed by the committee, to explain such failure to comply. After any such appearance, the committee may, upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members, report such noncompliance to the Governor. Not later than fourteen days thereafter, the Governor shall report to the committee concerning the action the Governor has taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of section [4-168](#) and with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 4-170a. Review of old regulations. Section [4-170a](#) is repealed.

Sec. 4-170b. Agency submission to legislative regulation review committee upon failure to submit or resubmit required regulations. On or before December first of each year, each agency shall submit to the standing legislative regulation review committee:

(1) A list of every section of the general statutes that requires the agency to adopt regulations on or before January first of such year if the agency (A) has not submitted the proposed regulations to the committee as provided in section [4-170](#) by said December first, or (B) submitted proposed regulations which were rejected without prejudice by the committee and the agency has not resubmitted the proposed regulations to the committee as provided in section [4-170](#) by said December first;

(2) A date by which the agency proposes to submit or resubmit each of the proposed regulations; and

(3) An explanation in writing by the administrative head of the agency of the reasons each such proposed regulation was not submitted or resubmitted to the committee on or before the date by which the agency is required by the general statutes to adopt the regulation.

Sec. 4-171. Submission to General Assembly of disapproved regulations and list of required regulations not submitted or resubmitted to legislative regulation review committee. (a) On or before February fifteenth of each regular session of the General Assembly, the cochairpersons of the standing legislative regulation review committee shall submit to the General Assembly for its study (1) a copy of all proposed regulations which have been disapproved by the standing committee under subsection (c) of section [4-170](#), and (2) a list by agency of each section of the general statutes that requires the agency to adopt regulations on or before January first of the preceding year which the agency did not submit or resubmit to the committee by December first of such year as provided in section [4-170b](#).

(b) Any such regulations that were disapproved by the standing legislative regulation review committee under subsection (c) of section [4-170](#) shall be referred by the speaker of the House or by the president pro tempore of the Senate to an appropriate committee for its consideration and the committee shall schedule hearings thereon. The General Assembly may, by resolution, either sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval of the standing committee under the provisions of said subsection (c), except that if the General Assembly fails during its regular session to reverse by resolution the disapproval of a regulation proposed for the purpose of implementing a federally subsidized or assisted program, the vote of disapproval shall be deemed sustained for purposes of this section and the proposed regulation shall not become effective. Any action of the General Assembly under the provisions of this section shall be effective as of the date of passage of the resolution in the second house of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4-172. Submittal of certified electronic copies of regulations to Secretary of the State. Posting on eRegulations System. Effective date. (a) After approval of a

regulation as required by sections [4-169](#) and [4-170](#), or after reversal of a decision of the standing legislative regulation review committee by the General Assembly pursuant to section [4-171](#), each agency shall submit to the office of the Secretary of the State a certified electronic copy of such regulation. Concomitantly, the agency shall electronically file with the electronic copy of the regulation a statement from the department head or a duly authorized deputy department head of such agency certifying that the electronic copy of the regulation is a true and accurate copy of the regulation approved in accordance with sections [4-169](#) and [4-170](#). Each regulation when so electronically submitted shall be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the State for posting on the eRegulations System, and each section of the regulation shall include the appropriate regulation section number and a section heading. The Secretary of the State shall post each such regulation on the eRegulations System not later than ten calendar days after the agency submission of the regulation.

(b) Each regulation hereafter adopted is effective upon its posting on the eRegulations System by the Secretary of the State in accordance with this section, except that: (1) If a later date is required by statute or specified in the regulation, the later date is the effective date; and (2) a regulation may not be effective before the effective date of the public act requiring or permitting the adoption of the regulation. Each emergency regulation shall be effective when posted on the eRegulations System by the Secretary of the State. The agency shall take appropriate measures to make emergency regulations known to the persons who may be affected by them.

Sec. 4-173. Omission of certain regulations from eRegulations System. Link to electronic copy. Maintenance of copy for public inspection. The Secretary of the State may omit from the regulations of Connecticut state agencies posted on the eRegulations System (1) any regulation of a federal agency or a government agency of another state that is incorporated by reference into a Connecticut regulation, (2) any regulation that is incorporated by reference into a Connecticut regulation and to which a third party holds the intellectual property rights, (3) the State Building Code, (4) the State Fire Prevention Code, and (5) the State Fire Safety Code. The Secretary of the State may post a link on the eRegulations System to an electronic copy of the State Building Code, the State Fire Prevention Code, the State Fire Safety Code and any document incorporated by reference, if available and not prohibited by any state or federal law, rule or regulation. Such link shall not be considered to be a part of the official compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies. Each agency that incorporates a document by reference into a regulation shall maintain a copy of such document readily available for public inspection in the principal office of the agency, except for a regulation of a federal agency or a government agency of another state that is published by or otherwise available in printed or electronic form from such federal or government agency. Copies of the State Building Code, the State Fire Prevention

Code and the State Fire Safety Code shall be readily available for public inspection in the principal office of the Department of Administrative Services.

Sec. 4-173a. Posting of implemented policies and procedures online. Section [4-173a](#) is repealed, effective June 19, 2013.

Sec. 4-173b. Establishment of eRegulations System. Certification by Secretary of the State. Official compilation. Plan to maintain paper copies. (a) The Secretary of the State shall establish and maintain the eRegulations System, which shall include a compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies adopted by all state agencies subsequent to October 27, 1970. Such compilation may be a revision of the most current compilation published by the Commission on Official Legal Publications. The Commission on Official Legal Publications shall, within available appropriations, provide any assistance requested by the Secretary of the State in the creation of the eRegulations System. On and after the certification date the eRegulations System shall also include the official electronic regulation-making record described in section [4-168b](#). On and after the date the Secretary of the State certifies the eRegulations System as sufficient pursuant to this section, the regulations of Connecticut state agencies published by the Secretary on said system shall be the official compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies for all purposes, including all legal and administrative proceedings. The Secretary of the State shall update the compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies published on the eRegulations System at least monthly. The eRegulations System shall be easily accessible to and searchable by the public and shall enable members of the public to request and receive an electronic notification when an agency posts a notice of intent to adopt regulations in accordance with section [4-168](#). The Secretary of the State may specify the format in which state agencies shall submit the final approved version of such regulations and all other documents required pursuant to this section and sections [4-167](#), [4-168](#), [4-170](#) and [4-172](#), and all state agencies shall follow the instructions of the Secretary of the State with respect to agency submissions to the Secretary.

(b) The Secretary of the State shall post on the eRegulations System all effective regulations of Connecticut state agencies as provided by the Commission on Official Legal Publications and any updates thereto. The Secretary of the State shall designate such posting as an unofficial version of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies until such time as the Secretary certifies in writing that the compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies published on the eRegulations System is technologically sufficient to serve as the official compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies and the electronic repository for the regulation-making record. Such certification shall be published on the Secretary's Internet web site and in

the Connecticut Law Journal. Until such time as the Secretary makes such certification concerning the official compilation: (1) The Secretary, upon receipt of the certified electronic copy of an approved regulation in accordance with section [4-172](#), shall forward an electronic copy of such regulation to the Commission on Official Legal Publications for publication in accordance with this section, (2) the Commission on Official Legal Publications shall continue to publish the regulations of Connecticut state agencies, and (3) such published version shall be the official version of said regulations.

(c) Each agency and quasi-public agency with regulatory authority shall post a conspicuous web site link to the eRegulations System on the agency's or quasi-public agency's Internet web site and shall, if practicable, link to the specific provisions of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies that concern the agency's or quasi-public agency's particular programs.

(d) Not later than January 1, 2014, the Secretary of the State shall develop and implement a plan to maintain a paper copy at the office of the Secretary of the State of all of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies posted on the eRegulations System.

Sec. 4-174. Petition for regulation. Any interested person may petition an agency requesting the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. Each agency shall prescribe by regulation the form for petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration, and disposition. Within thirty days after submission of a petition, the agency either shall deny the petition in writing stating its reasons for the denials or shall initiate regulation-making proceedings in accordance with section [4-168](#).

Sec. 4-175. Declaratory judgment action to determine validity of a regulation or applicability of a statute, regulation or final decision. (a) If a provision of the general statutes, a regulation or a final decision, or its threatened application, interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the legal rights or privileges of the plaintiff and if an agency (1) does not take an action required by subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (e) of section [4-176](#), within sixty days of the filing of a petition for a declaratory ruling, (2) decides not to issue a declaratory ruling under subdivision (4) or (5) of subsection (e) of said section [4-176](#), or (3) is deemed to have decided not to issue a declaratory ruling under subsection (i) of said section [4-176](#), the petitioner may seek in the Superior Court a declaratory judgment as to the validity of the regulation in question or the applicability of the provision of the general statutes, the regulation or the final decision in question to specified circumstances. The agency shall be made a party to the action.

(b) When the action for declaratory judgment concerns the applicability or validity of a regulation, the agency shall, within thirty days after service of the complaint, transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the regulation-making record relating to

the regulation. The court may order the agency to transcribe any portion of the regulation-making record that has not been transcribed and transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the transcription. By stipulation of all parties, the record may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs.

Sec. 4-176. Declaratory rulings. Petitions. Regulations. (a) Any person may petition an agency, or an agency may on its own motion initiate a proceeding, for a declaratory ruling as to the validity of any regulation, or the applicability to specified circumstances of a provision of the general statutes, a regulation, or a final decision on a matter within the jurisdiction of the agency.

(b) Each agency shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, that provide for (1) the form and content of petitions for declaratory rulings, (2) the filing procedure for such petitions and (3) the procedural rights of persons with respect to the petitions.

(c) Within thirty days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory ruling, an agency shall give notice of the petition to all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law and to all persons who have requested notice of declaratory ruling petitions on the subject matter of the petition.

(d) If the agency finds that a timely petition to become a party or to intervene has been filed according to the regulations adopted under subsection (b) of this section, the agency: (1) May grant a person status as a party if the agency finds that the petition states facts demonstrating that the petitioner's legal rights, duties or privileges shall be specifically affected by the agency proceeding; and (2) may grant a person status as an intervenor if the agency finds that the petition states facts demonstrating that the petitioner's participation is in the interests of justice and will not impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings. The agency may define an intervenor's participation in the manner set forth in subsection (d) of section [4-177a](#).

(e) Within sixty days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory ruling, an agency in writing shall: (1) Issue a ruling declaring the validity of a regulation or the applicability of the provision of the general statutes, the regulation, or the final decision in question to the specified circumstances, (2) order the matter set for specified proceedings, (3) agree to issue a declaratory ruling by a specified date, (4) decide not to issue a declaratory ruling and initiate regulation-making proceedings, under section [4-168](#), on the subject, or (5) decide not to issue a declaratory ruling, stating the reasons for its action.

(f) A copy of all rulings issued and any actions taken under subsection (e) of this section shall be promptly delivered to the petitioner and other parties personally or by United States mail, certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested.

(g) If the agency conducts a hearing in a proceeding for a declaratory ruling, the provisions of subsection (b) of section [4-177c](#), section [4-178](#) and section [4-179](#) shall apply to the hearing.

(h) A declaratory ruling shall be effective when personally delivered or mailed or on such later date specified by the agency in the ruling, shall have the same status and binding effect as an order issued in a contested case and shall be a final decision for purposes of appeal in accordance with the provisions of section [4-183](#). A declaratory ruling shall contain the names of all parties to the proceeding, the particular facts on which it is based and the reasons for its conclusion.

(i) If an agency does not issue a declaratory ruling within one hundred eighty days after the filing of a petition therefor, or within such longer period as may be agreed by the parties, the agency shall be deemed to have decided not to issue such ruling.

(j) The agency shall keep a record of the proceeding as provided in section [4-177](#).

Sec. 4-176e. Agency hearings. Except as otherwise required by the general statutes, a hearing in an agency proceeding may be held before (1) one or more hearing officers, provided no individual who has personally carried out the function of an investigator in a contested case may serve as a hearing officer in that case, or (2) one or more of the members of the agency.

Sec. 4-177. Contested cases. Notice. Record. (a) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice.

(b) The notice shall be in writing and shall include: (1) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing; (2) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held; (3) a reference to the particular sections of the statutes and regulations involved; and (4) a short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the agency or party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished.

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

(d) The record in a contested case shall include: (1) Written notices related to the case; (2) all petitions, pleadings, motions and intermediate rulings; (3) evidence

received or considered; (4) questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon; (5) the official transcript, if any, of proceedings relating to the case, or, if not transcribed, any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings; (6) proposed final decisions and exceptions thereto; and (7) the final decision.

(e) Any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings shall be transcribed on request of any party. The requesting party shall pay the cost of such transcript. Nothing in this section shall relieve an agency of its responsibility under section [4-183](#) to transcribe the record for an appeal.

Sec. 4-177a. Contested cases. Party, intervenor status. (a) The presiding officer shall grant a person status as a party in a contested case if that officer finds that: (1) Such person has submitted a written petition to the agency and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that the petitioner's legal rights, duties or privileges shall be specifically affected by the agency's decision in the contested case.

(b) The presiding officer may grant any person status as an intervenor in a contested case if that officer finds that: (1) Such person has submitted a written petition to the agency and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that the petitioner's participation is in the interests of justice and will not impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

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

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

Sec. 4-177b. Contested cases. Presiding officer. Subpoenas and production of documents. In a contested case, the presiding officer may administer oaths, take testimony under oath relative to the case, subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, physical evidence, papers and documents to any hearing held in the case. If any person disobeys the subpoena or, having appeared, refuses to answer any question put to him or to produce any records, physical evidence, papers and documents requested by the presiding officer, the agency may apply to the superior court for the

judicial district of Hartford or for the judicial district in which the person resides, or to any judge of that court if it is not in session, setting forth the disobedience to the subpoena or refusal to answer or produce, and the court or judge shall cite the person to appear before the court or judge to show cause why the records, physical evidence, papers and documents should not be produced or why a question put to him should not be answered. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the agency or any party as otherwise allowed by law.

Sec. 4-177c. Contested cases. Documents. Evidence. Arguments. Statements. (a) In a contested case, each party and the agency conducting the proceeding shall be afforded the opportunity (1) to inspect and copy relevant and material records, papers and documents not in the possession of the party or such agency, except as otherwise provided by federal law or any other provision of the general statutes, and (2) at a hearing, to respond, to cross-examine other parties, intervenors, and witnesses, and to present evidence and argument on all issues involved.

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

Sec. 4-178. Contested cases. Evidence. In contested cases: (1) Any oral or documentary evidence may be received, but the agency shall, as a matter of policy, provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence; (2) agencies shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law; (3) when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced substantially, any part of the evidence may be received in written form; (4) documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, if the original is not readily available, and upon request, parties and the agency conducting the proceeding shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original; (5) a party and such agency may conduct cross-examinations required for a full and true disclosure of the facts; (6) notice may be taken of judicially cognizable facts and of generally recognized technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge; (7) parties shall be notified in a timely manner of any material noticed, including any agency memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the material so noticed; and (8) the agency's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be used in the evaluation of the evidence.

Sec. 4-178a. Contested cases and declaratory ruling proceedings. Review of preliminary, procedural or evidentiary rulings. If a hearing in a contested case or in a declaratory ruling proceeding is held before a hearing officer or before less than a

majority of the members of the agency who are authorized by law to render a final decision, a party, if permitted by regulation and before rendition of the final decision, may request a review by a majority of the members of the agency, of any preliminary, procedural or evidentiary ruling made at the hearing. The majority of the members may make an appropriate order, including the reconvening of the hearing.

Sec. 4-179. Agency proceedings. Proposed final decision. (a) When, in an agency proceeding, a majority of the members of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the matter or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party, shall not be rendered until a proposed final decision is served upon the parties, and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file exceptions and present briefs and oral argument to the members of the agency who are to render the final decision.

(b) A proposed final decision made under this section shall be in writing and contain a statement of the reasons for the decision and a finding of facts and conclusion of law on each issue of fact or law necessary to the decision, including the specific provisions of the general statutes or of regulations adopted by the agency upon which the agency bases its findings.

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

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

Sec. 4-180. Contested cases. Final decision. Application to court upon agency failure. (a) Each agency shall proceed with reasonable dispatch to conclude any matter pending before it and, in all contested cases, shall render a final decision within ninety days following the close of evidence or the due date for the filing of briefs, whichever is later, in such proceedings.

(b) If any agency fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in any contested case, any party thereto may apply to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford for an order requiring the agency to render a final decision forthwith. The court, after hearing, shall issue an appropriate order.

(c) A final decision in a contested case shall be in writing or orally stated on the record and, if adverse to a party, shall include the agency's findings of fact and conclusions of law necessary to its decision, including the specific provisions of the general statutes or of regulations adopted by the agency upon which the agency bases its decision. Findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence in the record and on matters noticed. The agency shall state in the final decision the name of each party and the most recent mailing address, provided to the agency, of the party or his authorized representative.

The final decision shall be delivered promptly to each party or his authorized representative, personally or by United States mail, certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested. The final decision shall be effective when personally delivered or mailed or on a later date specified by the agency.

Sec. 4-180a. Indexing of written orders and final decisions. (a) In addition to other requirements imposed by any provision of law, each agency shall index, by name and subject, all written orders and final decisions rendered on or after October 1, 1989, and shall make them available for public inspection and copying, to the extent required by the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section [1-200](#).

(b) No written order or final decision may be relied on as precedent by an agency until it has been made available for public inspection and copying. On and after October 1, 1989, no written order or final decision, regardless of when rendered, may be relied on as precedent by an agency unless it also has been indexed by name and subject.

Sec. 4-181. Contested cases. Communications by or to hearing officers and members of an agency. (a) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters authorized by law, no hearing officer or member of an agency who, in a contested case, is to render a final decision or to make a proposed final decision shall communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, with any person or party, or, in connection with any issue of law, with any party or the party's representative, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a member of a multimember agency may communicate with other members of the agency regarding a matter pending before the agency, and members of the agency or a hearing officer may receive the aid and advice of members, employees, or agents of the agency if those members, employees, or agents have not received communications prohibited by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters authorized by law, no party or intervenor in a contested case, no other agency, and no person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the case, shall communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue in that case, with a hearing officer or any member of the agency, or with any employee or agent of the agency assigned to assist the hearing officer or members of the agency in such case, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.

(d) The provisions of this section apply from the date the matter pending before the agency becomes a contested case to and including the effective date of the final decision. Except as may be otherwise provided by regulation, each contested case shall

be deemed to have commenced on the date designated by the agency for that case, but in no event later than the date of hearing.

Sec. 4-181a. Contested cases. Reconsideration. Modification. (a)(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, a party in a contested case may, within fifteen days after the personal delivery or mailing of the final decision, file with the agency a petition for reconsideration of the decision on the ground that: (A) An error of fact or law should be corrected; (B) new evidence has been discovered which materially affects the merits of the case and which for good reasons was not presented in the agency proceeding; or (C) other good cause for reconsideration has been shown. Within twenty-five days of the filing of the petition, the agency shall decide whether to reconsider the final decision. The failure of the agency to make that determination within twenty-five days of such filing shall constitute a denial of the petition.

(2) Within forty days of the personal delivery or mailing of the final decision, the agency, regardless of whether a petition for reconsideration has been filed, may decide to reconsider the final decision.

(3) If the agency decides to reconsider a final decision, pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection, the agency shall proceed in a reasonable time to conduct such additional proceedings as may be necessary to render a decision modifying, affirming or reversing the final decision, provided such decision made after reconsideration shall be rendered not later than ninety days following the date on which the agency decides to reconsider the final decision. If the agency fails to render such decision made after reconsideration within such ninety-day period, the original final decision shall remain the final decision in the contested case for purposes of any appeal under the provisions of section [4-183](#).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, an agency decision made after reconsideration pursuant to this subsection shall become the final decision in the contested case in lieu of the original final decision for purposes of any appeal under the provisions of section [4-183](#), including, but not limited to, an appeal of (A) any issue decided by the agency in its original final decision that was not the subject of any petition for reconsideration or the agency's decision made after reconsideration, (B) any issue as to which reconsideration was requested but not granted, and (C) any issue that was reconsidered but not modified by the agency from the determination of such issue in the original final decision.

(b) On a showing of changed conditions, the agency may reverse or modify the final decision, at any time, at the request of any person or on the agency's own motion. The procedure set forth in this chapter for contested cases shall be applicable to any proceeding in which such reversal or modification of any final decision is to be

considered. The party or parties who were the subject of the original final decision, or their successors, if known, and intervenors in the original contested case, shall be notified of the proceeding and shall be given the opportunity to participate in the proceeding. Any decision to reverse or modify a final decision shall make provision for the rights or privileges of any person who has been shown to have relied on such final decision.

(c) The agency may, without further proceedings, modify a final decision to correct any clerical error. A person may appeal that modification under the provisions of section [4-183](#) or, if an appeal is pending when the modification is made, may amend the appeal.

Sec. 4-182. Matters involving licenses. (a) When the grant, denial or renewal of a license is required to be preceded by notice and opportunity for hearing, the provisions of this chapter concerning contested cases apply.

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

(c) No revocation, suspension, annulment or withdrawal of any license is lawful unless, prior to the institution of agency proceedings, the agency gave notice by mail to the licensee of facts or conduct which warrant the intended action and the specific provisions of the general statutes or of regulations adopted by the agency that authorize such intended action, and the licensee was given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the license. If the agency finds that public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. These proceedings shall be promptly instituted and determined.

(d) (1) When an agency is authorized under the general statutes to issue a license, but is not specifically authorized to revoke or suspend such license, the agency may: (A) Revoke or suspend such license in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section; or (B) (i) adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, that provide a procedure for the revocation or suspension of such license consistent with the requirements of said subsection (c), and (ii) revoke or suspend such license in accordance with such regulations.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect (A) the validity of any regulation adopted in accordance with this chapter and effective on or before October 1, 1999, or (B) any contested case in which a notice under section [4-177](#) is issued on or before October 1, 1999.

Sec. 4-183. Appeal to Superior Court. (a) A person who has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final decision may appeal to the Superior Court as provided in this section. The filing of a petition for reconsideration is not a prerequisite to the filing of such an appeal.

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

(c) (1) Within forty-five days after mailing of the final decision under section [4-180](#) or, if there is no mailing, within forty-five days after personal delivery of the final decision under said section, or (2) within forty-five days after the agency denies a petition for reconsideration of the final decision pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section [4-181a](#), or (3) within forty-five days after mailing of the final decision made after reconsideration pursuant to subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection (a) of section [4-181a](#) or, if there is no mailing, within forty-five days after personal delivery of the final decision made after reconsideration pursuant to said subdivisions, or (4) within forty-five days after the expiration of the ninety-day period required under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section [4-181a](#) if the agency decides to reconsider the final decision and fails to render a decision made after reconsideration within such period, whichever is applicable and is later, a person appealing as provided in this section shall serve a copy of the appeal on the agency that rendered the final decision at its office or at the office of the Attorney General in Hartford and file the appeal with the clerk of the superior court for the judicial district of New Britain or for the judicial district wherein the person appealing resides or, if that person is not a resident of this state, with the clerk of the court for the judicial district of New Britain. Within that time, the person appealing shall also serve a copy of the appeal on each party listed in the final decision at the address shown in the decision, provided failure to make such service within forty-five days on parties other than the agency that rendered the final decision shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction over the appeal. Service of the appeal shall be made by United States mail, certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, without the use of a state marshal or other officer, or by personal service by a proper officer or indifferent person making service in the same manner as

complaints are served in ordinary civil actions. If service of the appeal is made by mail, service shall be effective upon deposit of the appeal in the mail.

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

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

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

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

(h) If, before the date set for hearing on the merits of an appeal, application is made to the court for leave to present additional evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for failure to present it in the proceeding before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon conditions determined by the court. The agency may modify its findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall file that evidence and any modifications, new findings, or decisions with the reviewing court.

(i) The appeal shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record. If alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency are not shown in the record or if facts necessary to establish aggrievement are not shown in the record, proof limited thereto may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear oral argument and receive written briefs.

(j) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court shall affirm the decision of the agency unless the court finds that substantial rights of the person appealing have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are: (1) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; (2) in excess of the statutory authority of the agency; (3) made upon unlawful procedure; (4) affected by other error of law; (5) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record; or (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. If the court finds such prejudice, it shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate, may render a judgment under subsection (k) of this section or remand the case for further proceedings. For purposes of this section, a remand is a final judgment.

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

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

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

Sec. 4-184. Appeal from final judgment of Superior Court. An aggrieved party may obtain a review of any final judgment of the Superior Court under this chapter. The appeal shall be taken in accordance with section [51-197b](#).

Sec. 4-184a. Award of reasonable fees and expenses to certain prevailing parties in appeals of agency decisions. (a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) “Person” means a person as defined in section [4-166](#), but excludes (A) an individual with a net worth in excess of five hundred thousand dollars, (B) a business

whose gross revenues for the most recently completed fiscal year exceeded one million five hundred thousand dollars, (C) a business with more than twenty-five employees and (D) an agency as defined in section [4-166](#).

(2) “Reasonable fees and expenses” means any expenses not in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars which the court finds were reasonably incurred in opposing the agency action, including court costs, expenses incurred in administrative proceedings, attorney's fees, witness fees of all necessary witnesses, and such other expenses as were reasonably incurred.

(b) In any appeal by an aggrieved person of an agency decision taken in accordance with section [4-183](#) and in any appeal of the final judgment of the Superior Court under said section taken in accordance with section [51-197b](#), the court may, in its discretion, award to the prevailing party, other than the agency, reasonable fees and expenses in addition to other costs if such prevailing party files a request for an award of reasonable fees and expenses within thirty days of the issuance of the court's decision and the court determines that the action of the agency was undertaken without any substantial justification.

Sec. 4-185. Application of chapter. (a) This chapter applies to all agency proceedings commenced on or after July 1, 1989. Each agency proceeding commenced before July 1, 1989, is governed by the law in effect when the proceeding was commenced.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes to the contrary in existence on July 1, 1989, this chapter shall apply to all agencies and agency proceedings not expressly exempted in this chapter.

Sec. 4-185a. Validation of certain actions. Section [4-185a](#) is repealed.

Sec. 4-186. Chapter 54 exemptions and conflicts. (a) Appeals from denial of compensation under the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program or imposition of a penalty pursuant to section [31-49r](#), appeals from the decisions of the administrator of the Unemployment Compensation Act, appeals from decisions of the employment security appeals referees to the board of review, and appeals from decisions of the Employment Security Board of Review to the courts, as is provided in chapter 567, and appeals from the Commissioner of Revenue Services to the courts, as provided in chapters 207 to 212a, inclusive, 214, 214a, 217, 218a, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228b, 228c, 228d, 228e and 229 and appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management pursuant to sections [12-242hh](#), [12-242ii](#) and [12-242kk](#), are excepted from the provisions of this chapter.

(b) (1) In the case of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of chapter 567 and provisions of the general statutes relating to limitations of periods of time, procedures for filing appeals, or jurisdiction or venue of any court or tribunal governing unemployment compensation, employment security, Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program or manpower appeals, the provisions of the law governing unemployment compensation, employment security, Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program and manpower appeals shall prevail.

(2) In the case of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of sections [8-37gg](#), [8-345](#) and [8-346a](#) relating to administrative hearings, the provisions of sections [8-37gg](#), [8-345](#) and [8-346a](#) shall prevail.

(c) The Employment Security Division, the Labor Commissioner or said commissioner's designee with respect to the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the state Labor Department, the Office of the Claims Commissioner, and the Workers' Compensation Commissioner are exempt from the provisions of section [4-176e](#) and sections [4-177](#) to [4-183](#), inclusive.

(d) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply: (1) To procedures followed or actions taken concerning the lower Connecticut River conservation zone described in chapter 477a and the upper Connecticut River conservation zone described in chapter 477c, (2) to the administrative determinations authorized by section [32-9r](#) concerning manufacturing facilities in distressed municipalities, (3) to the rules made pursuant to section [9-436](#) for use of paper ballots and (4) to guidelines established under section [22a-227](#) for development of a municipal solid waste management plan.

(e) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the Board of Regents for Higher Education in the manner described in section [10a-7](#) and to the Department of Correction in the manner described in section [18-78a](#).

(f) The provisions of section [4-183](#) shall apply to the Psychiatric Security Review Board in the manner described in section [17a-597](#), and to appeals from the condemnation of a herd by the Commissioner of Agriculture in the manner described in section [22-288a](#).

(g) The provisions of section [4-183](#) shall apply to special education appeals taken pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (d) of section [10-76h](#), in the manner described therein. The final decision rendered in the special education hearings pursuant to section [10-76h](#) shall be exempt from the provisions of section [4-181a](#).

(h) The Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority and the Municipal Liability Trust Fund Committee are not agencies for the purposes of this chapter.

(i) Guidelines, criteria and procedures adopted pursuant to section [10a-225](#) by the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority and the state-wide solid waste management plan adopted under section [22a-227](#) shall not be construed as regulations under this chapter.

(j) The Judicial Review Council is exempt from the provisions of sections [4-175](#) to [4-185](#), inclusive.

Secs. 4-187 and 4-188. Unemployment compensation, employment security and manpower appeals. Employment Security Division and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration exempt. Sections [4-187](#) and [4-188](#) are repealed.

Sec. 4-188a. Requirements for exemption of constituent units of state system of higher education. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the constituent units of the state system of higher education, provided the board of trustees for each such constituent unit shall (1) after providing a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to present their views, promulgate written statements of policy concerning personnel policies and student discipline, which shall be made available to members of the public, and (2) in cases of dismissal of tenured, unclassified employees, dismissal of nontenured, unclassified employees prior to the end of their appointment, and proposed disciplinary action against a student, promulgate procedures which shall provide (A) written notice to affected persons of the reasons for the proposed action; (B) a statement that the affected person is entitled to a hearing if he so requests; and (C) a written decision following the hearing.

Sec. 4-189. Repeal of inconsistent provisions. Any provisions in the general statutes that are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are repealed, provided nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to repeal provisions in the general statutes that provide for the confidentiality of records.