

§ 26.2

CFR parts 25 or 200 provide otherwise. They also apply in any other case where a hearing is required by statute or regulation, to the extent that rules adopted under such statute or regulation are not inconsistent.

[72 FR 73492, Dec. 27, 2007]

HEARING OFFICER

§ 26.2 Hearing officer, powers and duties.

(a) *Hearing officer.* Proceedings conducted under these rules shall be presided over by a hearing officer who shall be an Administrative Law Judge or Office of Appeals Judge authorized by the Secretary or designee to conduct proceedings under this part.

(b) *Time and place of hearing.* The hearing officer shall set the time and place of any hearing and shall give reasonable notice to the parties.

(c) *Powers of hearing officers.* The hearing officer shall conduct a fair and impartial hearing and take all action necessary to avoid delay in the disposition of proceeding and to maintain order. The hearing officer shall have all powers necessary to those ends, including but not limited to the power:

- (1) To administer oaths and affirmations;
- (2) To cause subpoenas to be issued as authorized by law;
- (3) To rule upon offers of proof and receive evidence;
- (4) To order or limit discovery as the interests of justice may require;
- (5) To regulate the course of the hearing and the conduct of the parties and their counsel;
- (6) To hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues by consent of the parties;
- (7) To consider and rule upon all procedural and other motions appropriate in adjudicative proceedings;
- (8) To take notice of any material fact not appearing in evidence in the record which is properly a matter of judicial notice; and
- (9) To make and file determinations.

[48 FR 43304, Sept. 23, 1983, as amended at 72 FR 53878, Sept. 20, 2007]

24 CFR Subtitle A (4-1-08 Edition)

§ 26.3 Failure to comply with an order of the hearing officer.

If a party refuses or fails to comply with an order of the hearing officer, the hearing officer may enter any appropriate order necessary to the disposition of the hearing including a determination against the noncomplying party.

§ 26.4 Ex parte communications.

(a) *Definition.* An ex parte communication is any communication with a hearing officer, direct or indirect, oral or written, concerning the merits of procedures of any pending proceeding which is made by a party in the absence of any other party.

(b) *Prohibition of ex parte communications.* Ex parte communications are prohibited except where:

(1) The purpose and content of the communication have been disclosed in advance or simultaneously to all parties; or

(2) The communication is a request for information concerning the status of the case.

(c) *Procedure after receipt of ex parte communication.* Any hearing officer who receives an ex parte communication which the hearing officer knows or has reason to believe is unauthorized shall promptly place the communication, or its substance, in all files and shall furnish copies to all parties. Unauthorized ex parte communications shall not be taken into consideration in deciding any matter in issue.

[48 FR 43304, Sept. 23, 1983; 48 FR 46980, Oct. 17, 1983]

§ 26.5 Disqualification of hearing officer.

When a hearing officer believes there is a basis for disqualification in a particular proceeding, the hearing officer shall withdraw by notice on the record and shall notify the Secretary and the official initiating the action under appeal. Whenever any party believes that the hearing officer should be disqualified from presiding in a particular proceeding, the party may file a motion with the hearing officer requesting the hearing officer to withdraw from presiding over the proceedings. This motion shall be supported by affidavits