

(c) The petition and the briefs filed under this section shall make specific reference to the pages of the transcript or of the exhibits which are relevant to the errors asserted with respect to findings of fact, and objections to such findings which are not so supported will not be considered.

(d) No matter properly subject to objection before the administrative law judge will be considered by the Administrative Review Board unless it shall have been raised before the administrative law judge or unless there were reasonable grounds for failure so to do; nor will any matter be considered by the Administrative Review Board unless included in the assignment or errors. In the discretion of the Administrative Review Board, review may be denied if the petition and brief in support thereof fail to show adequate cause for such review.

(e) The order denying review, or the decision of the Administrative Review Board, whichever is entered, will be made a part of the record, and a copy of such order or decision will be served upon the parties who were served with a copy of the administrative law judge's decision.

(f) If the respondent is found to have violated the Act, the Administrative Review Board shall determine whether respondent shall be relieved from the application of the ineligible list provisions of section 3 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (sec. 4, 49 Stat. 2039; 41 U.S.C. 37).

[11 FR 14493, Dec. 18, 1946. Redesignated at 24 FR 10952, Dec. 30, 1959, and amended at 36 FR 289, Jan. 8, 1971; 61 FR 19987, May 3, 1996]

§ 50-203.12 Effective date.

The amendments to Subpart A shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER May 3, 1996; Provided, however, That in any case where a hearing has begun or has been completed prior to said publication, the proceeding shall be conducted pursuant to the rules of practice in effect at the time the proceeding was initiated unless the parties stipulate in writing or orally for the record that the proceeding be conducted in accordance with §§ 50-203.1 to 50-203.12.

[61 FR 19988, May 3, 1996]

Subpart B—Exceptions and Exemptions Pursuant to Section 6 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act

§ 50-203.13 Requests for exceptions and exemptions.

(a) Request for the exception or exemption of a contract or class of contracts from the inclusion or application of one or more of those stipulations required by § 50-201.1 of this chapter must be made by the head of a contracting agency or department and shall be accompanied with a finding by him setting forth reasons why such inclusion or application will seriously impair the conduct of Government business.

(b) Request for the exception or exemption of a stipulation respecting minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of labor contained in an existing contract must be made jointly by the head of a contracting agency and the contractor and shall be accompanied with a joint finding by them setting forth reasons why such exception or exemption is desired.

(c) All requests for exceptions or exemptions which relate solely to safety and health standards shall be transmitted directly to the Bureau of Labor Standards, WSA, Department of Labor. All other requests for exceptions or exemptions shall be transmitted to the Office of Government Contracts Wage Standards, WSA, of the Department of Labor.

[12 FR 446, Jan. 22, 1947. Redesignated at 24 FR 10952, Dec. 30, 1959, and amended at 36 FR 289, Jan. 8, 1971]

§ 50-203.14 Decisions concerning exceptions and exemptions.

Decisions concerning exceptions and exemptions shall be in writing and approved by the Secretary of Labor or officer prescribed by him, originals being filed in the Department of Labor, and certified copies shall be transferred to the department or agency originating the request and to the Comptroller General. All such decisions shall be

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promulgated to all contracting agencies by the Office of Government Contracts Wage Standards, WSA of the Department of Labor.

[36 FR 289, Jan. 8, 1971]

Subpart C—Minimum Wage Determinations Under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act

SOURCE: 17 FR 7944, Aug. 30, 1952, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 24 FR 10952, Dec. 30, 1959.

§ 50-203.15 Initiation of proceeding.

Wage determination proceedings may be initiated by the Secretary of Labor with respect to any industry. The proceedings may be initiated by the Secretary of Labor upon his own motion or upon the request of any party showing a proper interest in the industry.

§ 50-203.16 Industry panel meetings.

The Secretary of Labor may, within his discretion, invite representatives of employers and employees in an industry to meet as an informal panel group to discuss with representatives of the Department of Labor the various questions relating to the issuance of a wage determination for the industry.

§ 50-203.17 Hearings.

(a) Hearings held for the purpose of receiving evidence with regard to prevailing minimum wages in the various industries shall be conducted by an administrative law judge.

(b) Due notice of hearing shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) The hearing shall be stenographically reported and a transcript made which will be available to any person at prescribed rates upon request addressed to the Secretary, United States Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.

(d) At the discretion of the administrative law judge, the hearing may be continued from day to day or adjourned to a later date, or to a different place by announcement thereof at the hearing or by other appropriate notice.

[17 FR 7944, Aug. 30, 1952. Redesignated at 24 FR 10952, Dec. 30, 1959, as amended at 61 FR 19988, May 3, 1996]

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§ 50-203.18 Evidence.

(a) Witnesses appearing at the hearing need not be sworn. The administrative law judge may, however, within his discretion, require that witnesses take an oath or affirmation as to testimony submitted.

(b) Written statements may be filed any time prior to the date of the hearing by persons who cannot appear personally.

(c) Written documents and exhibits shall be tendered in quadruplicate. When evidence is embraced in a document containing matter not intended to be put in evidence, within the discretion of the administrative law judge, such a document will not be received but the person offering the same may present to the administrative law judge the original document together with two copies of those portions of the document intended to be put in evidence.

(d) At any stage of the hearing, the administrative law judge may call for further evidence upon any matter. After the hearing has been closed, no further evidence shall be taken, except at the request of the Administrative Review Board, unless provision has been made at the hearing for the later receipt of such evidence. In the event that the Administrative Review Board shall cause the hearing to be reopened for the purpose of receiving further evidence, due and reasonable notice of the time and place fixed for such taking of testimony shall be given to all persons who have appeared at the hearing or filed a notice of intention to appear at the hearing.

(e) The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling. However, it shall be the policy to exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence.

[17 FR 7944, Aug. 30, 1952. Redesignated at 24 FR 10952, Dec. 30, 1959, as amended at 61 FR 19988, May 3, 1996]

§ 50-203.19 Subpoenas and witness fees.

(a) Subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses or the presentation of a document from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing shall be issued by the administrative law judge upon request