

## Office of the Secretary, HUD

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

SOURCE: 48 FR 43304, Sept. 23, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—Hearings Before Hearing Officers

#### § 26.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth rules of procedure in certain proceedings of the Department of Housing and Urban Development presided over by a hearing officer. These rules of procedure apply to hearings with respect to determinations by the Multifamily Participation Review Committee pursuant to 24 CFR part 200, subpart H, to hearings conducted pursuant to referrals by debarring or suspending officials under 24 CFR part 24, and to hearings conducted pursuant to referrals by a hearing official under 24 CFR part 25, unless such regulations at 24 CFR parts 24, 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.

[48 FR 43304, Sept. 23, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 39239, Aug. 1, 1995]

### 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 Board of Contract 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.

#### § 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