

## § 50-203.15

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]

## 41 CFR Ch. 50 (7-1-05 Edition)

#### **§ 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