

(HCT/Ps), and/or the cessation of manufacturing HCT/Ps.

[44 FR 22367, Apr. 13, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 3750, Jan 18, 1980; 45 FR 10332, Feb. 15, 1980; 46 FR 8975, Jan. 27, 1981; 46 FR 14340, Feb. 27, 1981; 51 FR 26364, July 22, 1986; 54 FR 9037, Mar. 3, 1989; 57 FR 58403, Dec. 10, 1992; 58 FR 65520, Dec. 14, 1993; 62 FR 40444, July 29, 1997; 62 FR 55976, Oct. 28, 1997; 63 FR 26697, May 13, 1998; 63 FR 64581, Nov. 20, 1998; 67 FR 5467, Feb. 6, 2002; 68 FR 62368, Nov. 4, 2003; 69 FR 31705, June 4, 2004; 69 FR 68680, Nov. 24, 2004]

§ 16.5 Inapplicability and limited applicability.

(a) This part does not apply to the following:

(1) Informal presentation of views before reporting a criminal violation under section 305 of the act and section 5 of the Federal Import Milk Act and §1210.31.

(2) A hearing on a refusal of admission of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic under section 801(a) of the act and §1.94, or of an electronic product under section 360(a) of the Public Health Service Act and §1005.20.

(3) Factory inspections, recalls (except mandatory recalls of medical devices intended for human use), regulatory letters, and similar compliance activities related to law enforcement.

(4) A hearing on an order for re-labeling, diversion, or destruction of shell eggs under section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) and §§101.17(h) and 115.50 of this chapter.

(b) If a regulation provides a person with an opportunity for hearing and specifies some procedures for the hearing but not a comprehensive set of procedures, the procedures in this part apply to the extent that they are supplementary and not in conflict with the other procedures specified for the hearing. Thus, the procedures in subpart A of part 108 relating to emergency permit control are supplemented by the nonconflicting procedures in this part, e.g., the right to counsel, public notice of the hearing, reconsideration and stay, and judicial review.

[44 FR 22367, Apr. 13, 1979, as amended at 57 FR 58403, Dec. 10, 1992; 65 FR 76110, Dec. 5, 2000]

Subpart B—Initiation of Proceedings

§ 16.22 Initiation of regulatory hearing.

(a) A regulatory hearing is initiated by a notice of opportunity for hearing from FDA. The notice will—

(1) Be sent by mail, telegram, telex, personal delivery, or any other mode of written communication;

(2) Specify the facts and the action that are the subject of the opportunity for a hearing;

(3) State that the notice of opportunity for hearing and the hearing are governed by this part; and

(4) State the time within which a hearing may be requested, and state the name, address, and telephone number of the FDA employee to whom any request for hearing is to be addressed.

(5) Refer to FDA's guideline on electronic media coverage of its administrative proceedings (21 CFR part 10, subpart C).

(b) A person offered an opportunity for a hearing has the amount of time specified in the notice, which may not be less than 3 working days after receipt of the notice, within which to request a hearing. The request may be filed by mail, telegram, telex, personal delivery, or any other mode of written communication, addressed to the designated FDA employee. If no response is filed within that time, the offer is deemed to have been refused and no hearing will be held.

(c) If a hearing is requested, the Commissioner will designate a presiding officer, and the hearing will take place at a time and location agreed upon by the party requesting the hearing, the FDA, and the presiding officer or, if agreement cannot be reached, at a reasonable time and location designated by the presiding officer.

(d) A notice of opportunity for hearing under this section will not operate to delay or stay any administrative action, including enforcement action by the agency unless the Commissioner, as a matter of discretion, determines that delay or a stay is in the public interest.

[44 FR 22367, Apr. 13, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 32173, Aug. 13, 1984]