Office of the Secretary of Labor

§ 18.2 Definitions.

For purposes of these rules:
(a) **Adjudicatory proceeding** means a judicial-type proceeding leading to the formulation of a final order;
(b) **Administrative law judge** means an administrative law judge appointed pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3105 (provisions of the rules in this part which refer to administrative law judges may be applicable to other Presiding Officers as well);
(c) **Administrative Procedure Act** means those provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, as codified, which are contained in 5 U.S.C. 551 through 559;
(d) **Complaint** means any document initiating an adjudicatory proceeding, whether designated a complaint, appeal or an order for proceeding or otherwise;
(e) **Hearing** means that part of a proceeding which involves the submission of evidence, either by oral presentation or written submission;
(f) **Order** means the whole or any part of a final procedural or substantive disposition of a matter by the administrative law judge in a matter other than rulemaking;
(g) **Party** includes a person or agency named or admitted as a party to a proceeding;
(h) **Person** includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, exchange or other entity or organization;

§ 18.1 Scope of rules.

(a) **General application.** These rules of practice are generally applicable to adjudicatory proceedings before the Office of Administrative Law Judges, United States Department of Labor. Such proceedings shall be conducted expeditiously and the parties shall make every effort at each stage of a proceeding to avoid delay. To the extent that these rules may be inconsistent with a rule of special application as provided by statute, executive order, or regulation, the latter is controlling. The Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States shall be applied in any situation not provided for or controlled by these rules, or by any statute, executive order or regulation.

(b) **Waiver, modification, or suspension.** Upon notice to all parties, the administrative law judge may, with respect to matters pending before him or her, modify or waive any rule herein upon a determination that no party will be prejudiced and that the ends of justice will be served thereby. These rules may, from time to time, be suspended, modified or revoked in whole or part.