§ 164.51 Other discovery.

(a) General. Except as so provided by §164.50(b) supra, further discovery, under this subpart, shall be permitted only upon determination by the Administrative Law Judge (1) that such discovery shall not in any way unreasonably delay the proceeding, (2) that the information to be obtained is not otherwise obtainable and (3) that such information has significant probative value. The Administrative Law Judge shall be guided by the procedures set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, where practicable, and the precedents thereunder, except that no discovery shall be undertaken except upon order of the Administrative Law Judge or upon agreement of the parties.

(b) Depositions upon oral questions. The Administrative Law Judge shall order depositions upon oral questions only upon a showing of good cause and upon a finding that (1) the information sought cannot be obtained by alternative methods, or (2) there is a substantial reason to believe that relevant and probative evidence may otherwise not be preserved for presentation by a witness at the hearing.

(c) Procedure. (1) Any party to the proceeding desiring discovery shall make a motion or motions therefor. Such a motion shall set forth (i) the circumstances warranting the taking of the discovery, (ii) the nature of the information expected to be discovered and (iii) the proposed time and place where it will be taken.

(2) If the Administrative Law Judge determines the motion should be granted, he shall issue an order and appropriate subpoenas, if necessary, for the taking of such discovery together with the conditions and terms thereof.

Motions

§ 164.60 Motions.

(a) General. All motions, except those made orally during the course of a public hearing or as otherwise provided by this part, shall be in writing and shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, shall set forth the relief or order sought, and shall be filed with the hearing clerk and served on all parties.

(b) Response to motions. Within 10 days after service of any motion filed pursuant to this part, or within such other time as may be fixed by the Administrator, his designee, or the Administrative Law Judge, any party may serve and file an answer to the motion. The movant shall, if requested by the Administrator, his designee, or the Administrative Law Judge, serve and file reply papers within the time set by the request.

(c) Decision. The Administrative Law Judge shall rule upon all motions filed or made prior to the filing of his initial or accelerated decision at the time of filing on ex parte motions or where the movant has stated that no party objects to the granting of such motion. Otherwise, such decision shall await the answering papers and reply papers if permitted. The Environmental Appeals Board shall rule upon all motions filed after the filing of the initial or accelerated decision. Oral argument of motions will be permitted only if the
Environmental Protection Agency

§ 164.81 Evidence.

(a) General. The Administrative Law Judge shall admit all relevant, competent and material evidence, except evidence that is unduly repetitious. Relevant, competent and material evidence may be received at any hearing even though inadmissible under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings. The weight to be given evidence shall be determined by its reliability and probative value. In all hearings the testimony of witnesses shall be taken orally, except as otherwise provided by these rules or by the

(b) Motion for subpoena duces tecum. Subpoenas for the production of documentary evidence, unless issued by the Administrative Law Judge suasponte, shall be issued only upon a written motion. Such motion shall specify, as exactly as possible, the documents desired.

(c) Service of subpoenas. Subpoenas shall be served as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The Hearings

§ 164.80 Order of proceeding and burden of proof.

(a) At the hearing, the proponent of cancellation or change in classification has the burden of going forward to present an affirmative case for the cancellation or change in classification of the registration. In the case of the denial of an application for registration, the applicant shall have the burden of going forward. In the case of a hearing called by the Administrator, the Respondent has the burden of going forward to present an affirmative case as to the statement of issues. The party having the burden of going forward shall have the opportunity to submit evidence on rebuttal.

(b) On all issues arising in connection with the hearing, the ultimate burden of persuasion shall rest with the proponent of the registration.

(c) If any party, other than Respondent, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing, he shall be deemed to have authorized the Administrative Law Judge to dismiss the proceeding with or without prejudice, as the Administrative Law Judge may determine, unless a motion excusing the failure to appear has been made and granted. In the event that a party appears at the hearing and no representative of the Agency appears, the Administrative Law Judge shall proceed ex parte to hear the evidence of the party. Provided, That failure on the part of Respondent to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of Respondent’s right to file proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and orders, to be served with a copy of the Administrative Law Judge’s initial or accelerated decision, and to file exceptions with and to submit argument before the Administrator with respect thereto.