

issue, explaining the basis for such belief;

(iii) That NMFS believes the issue listed by the requester is not material, explaining the basis for such belief; or

(iv) That NMFS agrees that the issue is factual, material, and in dispute.

(2) The answer must also indicate whether the hearing request will be consolidated with one or more other hearing requests under §221.23 and, if so:

(i) Identify any other hearing request that will be consolidated with this hearing request; and

(ii) State which Department will conduct the hearing and provide contact information for the appropriate Department hearings component.

(c) *Witnesses and exhibits.* NMFS's answer must also list the witnesses and exhibits that it intends to present at the hearing, other than solely for impeachment purposes.

(1) For each witness listed, NMFS must provide:

(i) His or her name, address, telephone number, and qualifications; and

(ii) A brief narrative summary of his or her expected testimony.

(2) For each exhibit listed, NMFS must specify whether it is in the license proceeding record.

(d) *Page limits.* (1) For each disputed factual issue, the information provided under paragraph (b)(1) of this section may not exceed two pages.

(2) For each witness, the information provided under paragraph (c)(1) of this section may not exceed one page.

(e) *Notice in lieu of answer.* If NMFS elects not to file an answer to a hearing request:

(1) NMFS is deemed to agree that the issues listed by the requester are factual, material, and in dispute;

(2) NMFS may file a list of witnesses and exhibits with respect to the request only as provided in §221.42(b); and

(3) NMFS must file a notice containing the information required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, if the hearing request will be consolidated with one or more other hearing requests under §221.23.

§ 221.25 What will NMFS do with any hearing requests?

(a) *Case referral.* Within 50 days after the deadline in §221.21(a), NMFS will refer the case for a hearing as follows:

(1) If the hearing is to be conducted by NMFS, NMFS will refer the case to the Department of Commerce's designated ALJ office.

(2) If the hearing is to be conducted by another Department, NMFS will refer the case to the hearings component used by that Department.

(b) *Content.* The case referral will consist of the following:

(1) A copy of any preliminary prescription under §221.20;

(2) The original of any hearing request under §221.21;

(3) The original of any notice of intervention and response under §221.22;

(4) The original of any answer under §221.24; and

(5) An original referral notice under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Notice.* At the time NMFS refers the case for a hearing, it must provide a referral notice that contains the following information:

(1) The name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number of the Department hearings component that will conduct the hearing;

(2) The name, address, and other contact information for the representative of each party to the hearing process;

(3) An identification of any other hearing request that will be consolidated with this hearing request; and

(4) The date on which NMFS is referring the case for docketing.

(d) *Delivery and service.* (1) NMFS must refer the case to the appropriate Department hearings component by one of the methods identified in §221.12(b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(ii).

(2) NMFS must serve a copy of the referral notice on FERC and each party to the hearing by one of the methods identified in §221.13(c)(1) and (c)(2).

§ 221.26 What regulations apply to a case referred for a hearing?

(a) If NMFS refers the case to the Department of Commerce's designated ALJ office, the regulations in this subpart will continue to apply to the hearing process.

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(b) If NMFS refers the case to the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Administrative Law Judges, the regulations at 7 CFR 1.601 *et seq.* will apply from that point on.

(c) If NMFS refers the case to the Department of the Interior's Office of Hearings and Appeals, the regulations at 43 CFR 45.1 *et seq.* will apply from that point on.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO HEARINGS

§ 221.30 What will the Department of Commerce's designated ALJ office do with a case referral?

Within 5 days after issuance of the referral notice under § 221.25(c), 7 CFR 1.625(c), or 43 CFR 45.25(c):

(a) The Department of Commerce's designated ALJ office must:

- (1) Docket the case;
 - (2) Assign an ALJ to preside over the hearing process and issue a decision; and
 - (3) Issue a docketing notice that informs the parties of the docket number and the ALJ assigned to the case; and
- (b) The ALJ must issue a notice setting the time, place, and method for conducting an initial prehearing conference under § 221.40. This notice may be combined with the docketing notice under paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

§ 221.31 What are the powers of the ALJ?

The ALJ will have all powers necessary to conduct a fair, orderly, expeditious, and impartial hearing process, consistent with the requirements of § 221.60(a), including the powers to:

- (a) Administer oaths and affirmations;
- (b) Issue subpoenas to the extent authorized by law;
- (c) Rule on motions;
- (d) Authorize discovery as provided for in this subpart;
- (e) Hold hearings and conferences;
- (f) Regulate the course of hearings;
- (g) Call and question witnesses;
- (h) Exclude any person from a hearing or conference for misconduct or other good cause;
- (i) Issue a decision consistent with § 221.60(b) regarding any disputed issues of material fact relating to any Department's condition or prescription that

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has been referred to the ALJ for hearing; and

(j) Take any other action authorized by law.

§ 221.32 What happens if the ALJ becomes unavailable?

(a) If the ALJ becomes unavailable or otherwise unable to perform the duties described in § 221.31, the Department of Commerce's designated ALJ office shall designate a successor.

(b) If a hearing has commenced and the ALJ cannot proceed with it, a successor ALJ may do so. At the request of a party, the successor ALJ may recall any witness whose testimony is material and disputed, and who is available to testify again without undue burden. The successor ALJ may, within his or her discretion, recall any other witness.

§ 221.33 Under what circumstances may the ALJ be disqualified?

(a) The ALJ may withdraw from a case at any time the ALJ deems himself or herself disqualified.

(b) At any time before issuance of the ALJ's decision, any party may move that the ALJ disqualify himself or herself for personal bias or other valid cause.

(1) The party must file the motion promptly after discovering facts or other reasons allegedly constituting cause for disqualification.

(2) The party must file with the motion an affidavit or declaration setting forth the facts or other reasons in detail.

(c) The ALJ must rule upon the motion, stating the grounds for the ruling.

(1) If the ALJ concludes that the motion is timely and meritorious, he or she must disqualify himself or herself and withdraw from the case.

(2) If the ALJ does not disqualify himself or herself and withdraw from the case, the ALJ must continue with the hearing process and issue a decision.

§ 221.34 What is the law governing ex parte communications?

(a) Ex parte communications with the ALJ or his or her staff are prohibited in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554(d).