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the person effecting service shall execute a statement, showing the time, place and manner of service, which shall constitute evidence of service. The acknowledgment, statement, or return receipt, when service is effected by mail, shall be made a part of the record by the Ethical Conduct Officer. The date of delivery, as shown by the acknowledgment or statement of personal service or the return receipt, shall be the date of service.

§ 956.10 Respondent's failure to appear at the hearing.

If the respondent shall fail to appear at the hearing, the presiding officer shall receive the Ethical Conduct Officer's evidence and render a decision without requirement of further notice to the respondent.

§ 956.11 Amendment of pleadings.

(a) By consent of the parties, a pleading may be amended at any time. Also, a party may move to amend a pleading at any time prior to the close of the hearing, provided that the proposed amendment is reasonably within the scope of the proceeding.

(b) When issues not raised by the pleadings but reasonably within the scope of the proceedings initiated by the notice of proposed disciplinary action are tried by express or implied consent of the parties, they shall be treated in all respects as if they had been raised in the pleadings. Such amendments, as may be necessary to make the pleadings conform to the evidence and to raise such issues, shall be allowed at any time upon the motion of any party.

(c) If a party objects to the introduction of evidence at the hearing on the ground that it is not within the issues framed by the pleadings, but fails to satisfy the presiding officer that an amendment of the pleadings would prejudice him on the merits, the presiding officer may allow the pleadings to be amended and may grant a continuance to enable the objecting party to rebut the evidence presented.

(d) The presiding officer may, upon reasonable notice and upon such terms as are just, permit service of a supplemental pleading setting forth transactions, occurrences, or events which

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have transpired since the date of the pleading sought to be supplemented and which are relevant to any of the issues involved.

§ 956.12 Continuances and extensions.

Continuances and extensions will not be granted by the presiding officer except for good cause shown.

§ 956.13 Hearings.

(a) Hearings are held at 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22201-3078, or other locations designated by the presiding officer.

(b) A party may, not later than 7 days prior to the scheduled date of a hearing, file a request that such hearing be held at a place other than that designated in the notice of hearing. He shall support his request with a statement outlining:

(1) The evidence to be offered in such place;

(2) The names and addresses of the witnesses who will testify;

(3) The reasons why such evidence cannot be produced at the place designated in the notice of hearing.

The presiding officer shall give consideration to the convenience and necessity of the parties and the relevance of the evidence to be offered.

[49 FR 40771, Oct. 17, 1984, as amended at 63 FR 66051, Dec. 1, 1998]

§ 956.14 Appearances.

(a) A respondent may appear and be heard in person or by attorney.

(b) An attorney may practice before the Postal Service in accordance with applicable rules issued by the Judicial Officer (see part 951 of this chapter).

(c) When a respondent is represented by an attorney, all pleadings and other papers subsequent to the notice of proposed disciplinary action shall be mailed to the attorney.

(d) All counsel shall promptly file notices of appearance. Changes of the respondent's counsel shall be recorded by notices from retiring and succeeding counsel and from the respondent.

(e) After an answer has been filed pursuant to the rules in this part, the Law Department shall represent the Ethical Conduct Officer in further proceedings relative to the hearing and

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shall in its notice of appearance identify the individual member of such department who has been assigned to handle the case on its behalf.

§ 956.15 Presiding officer.

(a) The presiding officer shall be an Administrative Law Judge qualified in accordance with law. The Chief Administrative Law Judge shall assign cases under this part upon rotation so far as practicable. The Judicial Officer may, for good cause found, preside at the reception of evidence upon request of either party.

(b) The presiding officer shall have authority to:

(1) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(2) Examine witnesses;

(3) Rule upon offers of proof, admissibility of evidence, and matters of procedure;

(4) Order any pleading amended upon motion of a party at any time prior to the close of the hearing;

(5) Maintain discipline and decorum and exclude from the hearing any person acting in an indecorous manner;

(6) Require the filing of briefs or memoranda of law on any matter upon which he is required to rule;

(7) Order prehearing conferences for the purposes of the settlement or simplification of issues by the parties;

(8) Permit oral argument by any party;

(9) Order the proceeding reopened at any time prior to his decision for the receipt of additional evidence;

(10) Render an initial decision, if the presiding officer is not the Judicial Officer, which becomes the final agency decision unless a timely appeal is taken; the Judicial Officer may issue a tentative or a final decision;

(11) Take such other and further action as may be necessary properly to decide over the proceeding and render decision therein.

§ 956.16 Burden of proof and evidence.

(a) Each party may introduce and examine witnesses and submit physical evidence. The Ethical Conduct Officer has the burden of proof in any proceeding under this part and must establish a violation by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the Federal Rules of Evidence shall be applicable to the hearings conducted under this part. Such rules may be relaxed, however, to the extent that the presiding officer deems proper to insure a fair hearing.

(c) Testimony shall be under oath or affirmation, and witnesses shall be subject to cross-examination.

(d) Agreed statements of fact may be received in evidence.

(e) Official notice or knowledge may be taken of the types of matters of which judicial notice or knowledge may be taken.

(f) Each party may present oral argument.

§ 956.17 Discovery—depositions.

(a) The parties are encouraged to engage in voluntary discovery procedures. In connection with any deposition or other discovery procedure, the presiding officer may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense; and those orders may include limitations on the scope, method, time and place for discovery, and provisions for protecting the secrecy of confidential information or documents.

(b) After an answer has been filed, the parties may mutually agree to, or the presiding officer may, upon application of either party and for good cause shown, order the taking of the testimony of any person by deposition upon oral examination or written interrogatories before any officer authorized to administer oaths at the place of examination, for use as evidence or for purposes of discovery. The application for order shall specify whether the purpose of the deposition is discovery or for use as evidence.

(c) The time, place, and manner of taking depositions shall be mutually agreed by the parties or, failing such agreement, governed by order of the presiding officer.

(d) No testimony taken by depositions shall be considered as part of the evidence in a hearing unless and until such testimony is offered and received in evidence at such hearing. It will not ordinarily be received in evidence if the deponent is present and can testify