

based. The election to contest the citation without a hearing under this section does not affect the respondent's right to appeal.

[T.D. ATF-244, 51 FR 45763, Dec. 22, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

SURRENDER OF PERMIT

§ 200.72 Before citation.

If a respondent surrenders the permit before citation, the district director may accept the surrender. But if the evidence, in the opinion of the district director, warrants citation for suspension, revocation or annulment, the surrender shall be refused and the district director shall issue the citation.

[T.D. ATF-244, 51 FR 45764, Dec. 22, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

§ 200.73 After citation.

If a respondent surrenders the permit after citation and prior to an initial decision, the district director may accept the surrender of the permit and dismiss the proceeding as moot. If, however, in the opinion of the district director, the evidence is such as to warrant suspension, revocation or annulment, as the case may be, the surrender of the permit shall be refused, and the proceeding shall continue.

[T.D. ATF-244, 51 FR 45764, Dec. 22, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

MOTIONS

§ 200.74 General.

All motions shall be made and addressed to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending, and copies of all motion papers shall be served upon the other party or parties. Such officer may dispose of any motion without oral argument, but he may, if he so desires, set it down for hearing and request argument. He may dispose of such motion prior to the hearing on the merits or he may postpone the disposition until the hearing on the merits. No appeal may be taken from any ruling on a motion until the whole record is certified for review. Examples of typical motions may be found in the

Rules of Civil Procedure referred to in § 200.2.

§ 200.75 Prior to hearing.

All motions which should be made prior to the hearing, such as motion directed to the sufficiency of the pleadings or of preliminary orders, shall be filed in writing with the district director issuing the citation or the administrative law judge if the matter has been referred to him, and shall briefly state the order or relief applied for and the grounds for such motion, and shall be filed within 15 days after service of the citation.

[21 FR 1441, Mar. 6, 1956. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, as amended by T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

§ 200.76 At hearing.

Motions at the hearing may be made in writing to the administrative law judge or stated orally on the record.

HEARING

§ 200.77 General.

If a hearing is requested, it shall be held at the time and place stated in the notice of hearing unless otherwise ordered by the administrative law judge.

[T.D. ATF-244, 51 FR 45764, Dec. 22, 1986]

§ 200.78 Applications.

The administrative law judge who presides at the hearing on applications shall recommend a decision to the district director who shall make the initial decision as provided in § 200.107. The applicant may be directed by the district director to produce such records as may be deemed necessary for examination. All hearings on applications shall be open to the public subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be consistent with orderly procedure.

[21 FR 1441, Mar. 6, 1956. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9197, Mar. 6, 1985; T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

§ 200.79 Suspension, revocation, or annulment.

(a) The administrative law judge who presides at the hearing in proceedings

for the suspension, revocation and annulment of permits shall make the initial decision.

(b) If no hearing is requested, the district director shall make the initial decision.

[T.D. ATF-244, 51 FR 45764, Dec. 22, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

BURDEN OF PROOF

§ 200.80 Applications.

In hearings on the contemplated disapproval of applications there may be incorporated in the record sufficient testimony, reports, affidavits and other documents to be considered only for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause for the issuance of the notice of contemplated disapproval by showing that the district director had reason to believe that the applicant is not entitled to a permit. The burden of proof shall be upon the applicant to produce evidence to show he is entitled to a permit. The district director may, instead of following the aforementioned procedure, assume the burden of going forward.

[21 FR 1441, Mar. 6, 1956. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9197, Mar. 6, 1985; T.D. ATF-374, 61 FR 29957, June 13, 1996]

§ 200.81 Suspension, revocation, or annulment.

In hearings on the suspension, revocation, or annulment of a permit, the burden of proof is on the Government.

[T.D. ATF-199, 50 FR 9197, Mar. 6, 1985]

GENERAL

§ 200.82 Stipulations at hearing.

If there has been no prehearing conference under § 200.66, the administrative law judge shall at the beginning of the hearing, require that the parties attempt to arrive at such stipulations as will eliminate the necessity of taking evidence with respect to allegations of fact concerning which there is no substantial dispute. The administrative law judge should take similar action, where it appears appropriate, throughout the hearing and should call and conduct any conferences which he deems advisable with a view to the

simplification, clarification, and disposition of any of the issues involved.

§ 200.83 Evidence.

Any evidence which would be admissible under the rules of evidence governing proceedings in matters not involving trial by jury in the Courts of the United States, shall be admissible and controlling as far as possible: *Provided*, That the administrative law judge may relax such rules in any hearing when in his judgment such relaxation would not impair the rights of either party and would more speedily conclude the hearing, or would better serve the ends of justice. Except as provided in § 200.81, the proponent of an order shall have the burden of proof. Every party shall have the right to present his case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, depositions, duly authenticated copies of records and documents, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such reasonable cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. The administrative law judge shall have the right in his discretion to limit the number of witnesses whose testimony may be merely cumulative and shall, as a matter of policy, not only exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence but shall also limit the cross-examination of witnesses to reasonable bounds so as not to unnecessarily prolong the hearing and unduly burden the record. Material and relevant evidence shall not be excluded, because it is not the best evidence, unless its authenticity is challenged, in which case reasonable time shall be given to establish its authenticity. When portions only of a document are to be relied upon, the offering party shall prepare the pertinent excerpts, adequately identified, and shall supply copies of such excerpts, together with a statement indicating the purpose for which such materials will be offered, to the administrative law judge and to the other parties. Only the excerpts, so prepared and submitted, shall be received in the record. However, the whole of the original document should be made available for examination and for use by opposing counsel for purposes of cross-examination. Compilations, charts, summaries