

## CHAPTER 137 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 137-003-0000

#### Applicability of Rules in OAR 137, Division 3

(1) An agency that does not use an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct contested case hearings for the agency may choose to adopt any or all of the Model Rules for Contested Cases in OAR 137-003-0000 to 137-003-0092 or in 137-003-0501 to 137-003-0700. The agency may adopt these rules by reference without complying with the rulemaking procedures under ORS 183.335. Notice of such adoption shall be filed with the Secretary of State in the manner provided by ORS 183.355.

(2) When an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings conducts a contested case hearing for the agency, the proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to OAR 137-003-0501 to 137-003-0700, unless:

(a) The case is not subject to the procedural requirements for contested cases; or

(b) The Attorney General, by order, has exempted the agency or a category of the agency's cases from the application of such rules in whole or in part. These rules need not be adopted by the agency to be effective.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0501

#### Rules for Office of Administrative Hearings

(1) OAR 137-003-0501 to 137-003-0700 apply to the conduct of all contested case hearings conducted for an agency by an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings unless:

(a) The case is not subject to the procedural requirements for contested

cases; or

(b) The Attorney General, by order, has exempted the agency or a category of the agency's cases from the application of these rules in whole or in part.

(2) Any procedural rules adopted by the agency related to the conduct of hearings shall not apply to contested case hearings conducted for the agency by an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings unless required by state or federal law or specifically authorized by these rules or by order of the Attorney General. An agency may have rules specifying the time for requesting a contested case hearing, the content of a hearing request, any requirement for and content of a response to the contested case notice, the permissible scope of the hearing and timelines for issuance of a proposed or final order. The agency's substantive rules, including those allocating the burden of proof, shall apply to all of its hearings.

(3) If permitted by law, the agency may delegate to an administrative law judge any of the agency's functions under these rules, including the authority to issue a final order. This delegation must be in writing and may be for a category of cases or on a case-by-case basis.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;

DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0505

#### Contested Case Notice

(1) When the agency is required to issue a contested case notice pursuant to ORS 183.415, the notice shall include:

(a) A caption with the name of the agency and the name of the person or agency to whom the notice is issued;

(b) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted or charged and a reference to the particular sections of the statute and rules involved;

(c) A statement of the party's right to be represented by counsel;

(d) A statement of the party's right to a hearing;

(e) A statement of the authority and

jurisdiction under which a hearing is to be held on the matters asserted or charged;

(f) Either (i) a statement of the specific time within which a person may request a hearing, the agency address to which a hearing request should be sent, and a statement that if a request for hearing is not received by the agency within the time stated in the notice the person will have waived the right to a contested case hearing, or (ii) a statement of the time and place of the hearing; and

(g) Any other information required by law.

(2) A contested case notice may include either or both of the following:

(a) A statement that the record of the proceeding to date, including information in the agency file or files on the subject of the contested case automatically become part of the contested case record upon default for the purpose of proving a prima facie case;

(b) A statement that a collaborative dispute resolution process is available as an alternative to a contested case hearing, if requested within the time period stated in the notice, and that choosing such a process will not affect the right to a contested case hearing if a hearing request is received by the agency within the time period stated in the notice and the matter is not resolved through the collaborative process.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.413, 183.415 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00

### 137-003-0510

#### Rights of Parties in Contested Cases

(1) In addition to the information required to be given under ORS 183.413(2), before commencement of a contested case hearing, the agency shall inform a party, if the party is an agency, corporation, partnership,

limited liability company, trust, government body or an unincorporated association, that such party must be represented by an attorney licensed in Oregon, unless statutes applicable to the contested case proceeding specifically provide otherwise.

(2) The agency may request the administrative law judge to provide any or all of the information required to be given under ORS 183.413(2) or section (1) of this rule to each party in writing or orally before the commencement of the hearing.

(3) Unless otherwise precluded by law, the party(ies) and the agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, may agree to use alternative methods of dispute resolution in contested case matters. Such alternative methods of resolution may include arbitration or any collaborative method designed to encourage the agency and the parties to work together to develop a mutually agreeable solution, such as negotiation, mediation, use of a facilitator or a neutral fact-finder or settlement conferences, but may not include arbitration that is binding on the agency.

(4) Final disposition of contested cases may be by a final order following hearing or, unless precluded by law, by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or final order by default. A stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order disposing of a contested case must be in writing and signed by the party or parties. By signing such an agreement, the party or parties waive the right to a contested case hearing and to judicial review. The agency or administrative law judge shall incorporate the disposition into a final order.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.413, 183.415 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0515

#### Agency Referral to Office of Administrative Hearings

(1) When referring a contested case to the Office of Administrative Hearings, the agency shall provide written notice of the referral to the Office of Administrative Hearings that includes the name of the agency and the name and address

of each party and its counsel. The notice may also include the agency case number, the name and address of the agency staff person or the assigned assistant attorney general, if any, upon whom pleadings and other papers should be served, and any other information requested by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

(2) The agency referral notice must be accompanied by a copy of the agency's contested case notice in the case, a copy of any request for hearing and copies of motions or petitions filed with the agency and orders issued by the agency in the contested case.

(3) The agency shall provide a copy of the referral notice to each party or their counsel, if any. The agency may include additional copies of documents already sent to or received from the parties or their counsel with the copy of the referral notice.

(4) After a case has been referred by the agency to the Office of Administrative Hearings, the agency may withdraw the case from the Office of Administrative Hearings if the agency notifies the parties in writing that:

- (a) The agency is withdrawing its contested case notice;
- (b) All of the issues in the case have been resolved without the need to hold a hearing; or
- (c) The agency has determined that it is not appropriate for the case to proceed to a hearing at that time and the reason therefor.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0520

#### Filing and Service of Pleadings and Other Documents in Contested Case

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, a hearing request is considered filed when actually received by the agency.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by these rules, any documents, correspondence, motions

including motions for a discovery order, pleadings, rulings and orders filed for the record in the contested case shall be filed:

(a) With the agency before the case is referred by the agency to the Office of Administrative Hearings;

(b) With the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge after the agency has referred the case to the Office of Administrative Hearings and before the assigned administrative law judge issues a proposed order;

(c) With the agency after the assigned administrative law judge issues a proposed order, or with the administrative law judge if the administrative law judge has authority to issue the final order.

(3) The agency shall refer to the Office of Administrative Hearings or the assigned administrative law judge any motion or other matter filed with the agency that is not within the agency's jurisdiction.

(4) The Chief Administrative Law Judge or assigned administrative law judge shall refer to the agency any motion or other matter filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge that is not within the jurisdiction of the Office of Administrative Hearings.

(5) The person or agency filing any pleading, motion, correspondence or other document with the agency, the Office of Administrative Hearings or administrative law judge assigned to the case shall simultaneously provide copies of the documents to the agency and the parties, or their counsel if the agency or parties are represented.

(a) Copies shall be provided to the agency and the parties, or their counsel if the agency or parties are represented, by hand delivery, by facsimile, by mail or as otherwise permitted by the agency by rule or in writing, or as otherwise directed by the administrative law judge with the agreement of the agency and the parties.

(b) The agency may by rule or in writing waive the right to receive copies

of documents filed under this rule if the administrative law judge is authorized to issue the final order or if the agency is not a participant in the contested case hearing.

(6) Each party shall notify all other parties, the agency and the administrative law judge of any change in the party's address or withdrawal or change of the party's representatives, including legal counsel. If an attorney withdraws from representing a party, the attorney shall provide written notice of the withdrawal to the administrative law judge, all other parties and the agency, unless the agency has waived the right to receive notice.

(7) The agency shall notify all parties and the administrative law judge of any change in the agency's address or withdrawal or change of the agency's representatives, including legal counsel.

(8) Motions, pleadings and other documents sent through the U.S. Postal Service to the agency, Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge shall be considered filed on the date postmarked. Documents sent by facsimile or hand-delivered are considered filed when received by the agency, Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge. If the agency permits or the administrative law judge directs alternative means of filing, the agency or the administrative law judge should determine when filing is effective for each alternative method permitted or directed.

(9) Documents sent through the U.S. Postal Service by regular mail are presumed to have been received by the addressee, subject to evidence to the contrary.

(10) In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the time period shall be included, unless it is a Saturday or a legal holiday, including Sunday, in which event the time period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday or a legal holiday. Legal holidays are those identified in ORS 187.010 and 187.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ

19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0525

#### Scheduling Hearings

(1) Subject to the approval of the agency, the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge shall:

(a) Set the date and time of the hearing, including a postponed or continued hearing;

(b) Determine the location of the hearing; and

(c) Determine whether cases shall be consolidated or bifurcated.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by law, the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge may postpone a hearing:

(a) For good cause; or

(b) By agreement of the parties and the agency, if the agency is participating in the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 2-2000, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0528

#### Late Hearing Requests

(1)(a) When a party requests a hearing after the time specified by the agency, the agency may accept the late request only if:

(A) The cause for failure to timely request the hearing was beyond the reasonable control of the party, unless other applicable statutes or agency rules provide a different standard; and

(B) The agency receives the request before the entry of a final order by default or before 60 calendar days after the entry of the final order by default, unless other applicable statutes or agency rules provide a different timeframe.

(b) If a final order by default has already been entered, the party requesting the hearing shall deliver or mail within a reasonable time a copy of the hearing request to all persons and agencies required by statute, rule or order to receive notice of the proceeding.

(c) In determining whether to accept a late hearing request, the agency may require the request to be supported by an affidavit or other writing that explains why the request for hearing is late and may conduct such further inquiry as it deems appropriate.

(d) Before granting a party's late hearing request, the agency will provide all other parties, if any, an opportunity to respond to the late hearing request.

(2) If a party requesting a hearing disputes the facts underlying the agency's claim that a hearing request was late, the agency will provide a right to a hearing on that factual dispute. The administrative law judge will issue a proposed order recommending that the agency find that the hearing request is either timely filed or late.

(3) If the agency or another party disputes the facts contained in the explanation of why the request for hearing is late, the agency will provide a right to a hearing on the reasons why the hearing request is late. The administrative law judge will issue a proposed order recommending that the agency grant or deny the late hearing request.

(4) In addition to the right to a hearing provided in (2) and (3) of this rule, the agency by rule or in writing may provide in any case or class of cases a right to a hearing on whether the late filing of a hearing request should be accepted. If a hearing is held, it must be conducted pursuant to these rules by an administrative law judge from the Office of Administrative Hearings.

(5) If the late hearing request is allowed by the agency, the agency will enter an order granting the request and refer the matter to the Office of Administrative Hearings to hold a hearing on the underlying matter. If the late hearing request is denied by the agency, the agency shall enter an order setting forth reasons for the denial.

(6) Except as otherwise provided by law, if a final order by default has been entered, that

order remains in effect during consideration of a late hearing request unless the final order is stayed under OAR 137-003-0690.

(7) When a party requests a hearing more than 60 calendar days (or other time period set by statute) after the agency or administrative law judge has entered a final order by default, the agency shall not grant the request unless a statute or agency rule permits the agency to consider the request.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341

Hist.: DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0530

#### Late Filing and Amendment of Documents

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, when a party or agency fails to file any document for the contested case proceeding, except a hearing request, within the time specified by agency rules or these rules of procedure, the late filing may be accepted if the agency or administrative law judge determines that there was good cause for failure to file the document within the required time.

(2) The decision whether a late filing will be accepted shall be made:

(a) By the agency if OAR 137-003-0520 requires the document to be filed with the agency; or

(b) By the administrative law judge if OAR 137-003-0520 requires the document to be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings or the assigned administrative law judge.

(3) The agency or administrative law judge may require a statement explaining the reasons for the late filing.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, at any time after the issuance of the notice required by ORS 183.415, an agency may issue an amended notice. If an agency issues an amended notice, any party may obtain, upon request, a continuance determined to be reasonably necessary to enable the party to file an amended response, if required by agency rules, or to respond to any new material contained in the

amended notice. If the agency files an amended notice after the evidentiary record has been closed, the agency shall inform the administrative law judge, who will reopen the record and conduct any further hearing or listen to additional argument required by new matters in the amended notice. If the administrative law judge has issued a proposed order, the administrative law judge shall prepare an amended proposed order after completion of any further hearing.

(5) Unless otherwise provided by law, when a party or agency files any document for the contested case proceeding, the agency or the administrative law judge may permit the party or agency to file an amended document if the agency or administrative law judge determines that permitting the amendment will not unduly delay the proceeding or unfairly prejudice the parties or the agency.

(6) The decision whether an amended document will be accepted shall be made:

(a) By the agency if OAR 137-003-0520(2) requires the document to be filed with the agency; or

(b) By the administrative law judge if OAR 137-003-0520(2) requires the document to be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings or the assigned administrative law judge.

(7) The agency or administrative law judge may require a statement explaining the reasons for the amendment.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0535

#### Participation as Party or Limited Party

(1) The agency may by rule or in writing identify persons or entities who shall be parties or limited parties.

(2) Persons who have an interest in the outcome of the agency's contested case proceeding or who represent a public interest in such result may request to participate as parties or limited parties. Unless otherwise provided by law,

a person requesting to participate as a party or limited party shall file a petition with the agency and shall include a sufficient number of copies of the petition for service on all parties.

(3) The petition shall be filed at least 21 calendar days before the date set for the hearing, unless the agency by rule has set a different deadline or unless the agency and the parties agree to a different deadline. Petitions untimely filed shall not be considered unless the agency determines that good cause has been shown for failure to file within the required time.

(4) The petition shall include the following:

(a) Names and addresses of the petitioner and of any organization the petitioner represents;

(b) Name and address of the petitioner's attorney, if any;

(c) A statement of whether the request is for participation as a party or a limited party, and, if as a limited party, the precise area or areas in which participation is sought;

(d) If the petitioner seeks to protect a personal interest in the outcome of the agency's proceeding, a detailed statement of the petitioner's interest, economic or otherwise, and how such interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding;

(e) If the petitioner seeks to represent a public interest in the results of the proceeding, a detailed statement of such public interest, the manner in which such public interest will be affected by the results of the proceeding, and the petitioner's qualifications to represent such public interest;

(f) A statement of the reasons why existing parties to the proceeding cannot adequately represent the interest identified in subsection (4)(d) or (e) of this rule.

(5) The agency shall serve a copy of the petition on each party personally or by mail. Each party shall have seven calendar days from the date of personal service or agency mailing to file a response to the petition.

(6) If the agency determines under OAR 137-003-0530 that good cause has been shown for failure to file a timely petition, the agency at its discretion may:

- (a) Shorten the time within which responses to the petition shall be filed; or
- (b) Postpone the hearing until disposition is made of the petition.

(7) If a person is granted participation as a party or a limited party, the hearing may be postponed or continued to a later date if necessary to avoid an undue burden to one or more of the parties in the case.

(8) In ruling on petitions to participate as a party or a limited party, the agency shall consider:

- (a) Whether the petitioner has demonstrated a personal or public interest that could reasonably be affected by the outcome of the proceeding;
- (b) Whether any such affected interest is within the scope of the agency's jurisdiction and within the scope of the notice of contested case hearing;
- (c) When a public interest is alleged, the qualifications of the petitioner to represent that interest;
- (d) The extent to which the petitioner's interest will be represented by existing parties.

(9) The agency may treat a petition to participate as a party as if it were a petition to participate as a limited party.

(10) If the agency grants a petition, the agency shall specify areas of participation and procedural limitations as it deems appropriate.

(11) An agency ruling on a petition to participate as a party or as a limited party shall be by written order and served promptly on the petitioner, all parties and the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge. If the petition is allowed, the agency shall also provide petitioner with the notice of rights required by ORS 183.413(2) or request the administrative law judge to do so.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.415(4), 183.450(3) & OL 1999, Ch.

849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0540

#### Agency Participation as Interested Agency or Party

(1) At any time after an agency refers a contested case to the Office of Administrative Hearings, the agency may also notify the parties that it intends to name any other agency that has an interest in the outcome of that proceeding as a party or as an interested agency, either on its own initiative or upon request by that other agency.

(2) Each party shall have seven calendar days from the date of service of the notice to file objections. The agency may establish a shorter or longer period of time for filing objections.

(3) The agency decision to name an agency as a party or as an interested agency shall be by written order and served promptly on the parties, the named agency and the Office of Administrative Hearings or assigned administrative law judge.

(4) An agency named as a party or as an interested agency has the same procedural rights and shall be given the same notices as any party in the proceeding. An interested agency, unlike a party, has no right to judicial review.

(5) An agency may not be named as a party under this rule without written authorization of the Attorney General.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 180.060, 180.220, 183.341, 183.415(4) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0545

#### Representation of Agency by Attorney General or Agency Representative

(1) An agency may be represented at a contested case hearing by the Attorney General.

(2) An agency may be represented at a contested case hearing by an officer or employee of the agency if the Attorney General has consented to that representation in a particular hearing or

class of hearings and the agency, by rule, has authorized an agency representative to appear on its behalf in the particular type of contested case hearing involved.

(3) The administrative law judge shall not allow an agency representative appearing under section (2) of this rule to present legal argument as defined in this rule.

(a) "Legal Argument" includes arguments on:

(A) The jurisdiction of the agency to hear the contested case;

(B) The constitutionality of a statute or rule or the application of a constitutional requirement to an agency;

(C) The application of court precedent to the facts of the particular contested case proceeding.

(b) "Legal Argument" does not include presentation of motions, evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses or presentation of factual arguments or arguments on:

(A) The application of the statutes or rules to the facts in the contested case;

(B) Comparison of prior actions of the agency in handling similar situations;

(C) The literal meaning of the statutes or rules directly applicable to the issues in the contested case;

(D) The admissibility of evidence; and

(E) The correctness of procedures being followed in the contested case hearing.

(4) If the administrative law judge determines that statements or objections made by an agency representative appearing under section (2) involve legal argument as defined in this rule, the administrative law judge shall provide reasonable opportunity for the agency representative to consult the Attorney General and permit the Attorney General to present argument at the hearing or to file written legal argument within a reasonable time after conclusion of the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.413, 183.415 & OL 1999, Ch. 448, 599 & 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0550

#### Representation of Parties; Out-of-state Attorneys

(1) Natural persons who are parties in a contested case may represent themselves or may be represented by an attorney or other representative as authorized by federal or state law, including ORS 183.458.

(2) Corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, unincorporated associations, trusts and government bodies must be represented by an attorney except as provided in OAR 137-003-0555 or as otherwise authorized by law.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by law, an out-of-state attorney may not represent a party to a contested case unless the out-of-state attorney is granted permission to appear in the matter pursuant to Oregon Uniform Trial Court Rule 3.170. Local counsel who obtained the order on behalf of the out-of-state attorney must participate meaningfully in the contested case in which the out-of-state attorney appears.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 9.320, 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0555

#### Authorized Representative of Parties Before Designated Agencies

(1) For purposes of this rule, the following words and phrases have the following meaning:

(a) "Agency" means State Landscape Contractors Board, Office of Energy and the Energy Facility Siting Council, Environmental Quality Commission and the Department of Environmental Quality; Insurance Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services for proceedings in which an insured appears pursuant to ORS

737.505; the Department of Consumer and Business Services and any other agency for the purpose of proceedings to enforce the state building code, as defined by ORS 455.010; the State Fire Marshal in the Department of State Police; Division of State Lands for proceedings regarding the issuance or denial of fill or removal permits under ORS 196.800 to 196.990; Public Utility Commission; Water Resources Commission and the Water Resources Department; Land Conservation and Development Commission and the Department of Land Conservation and Development; State Department of Agriculture for purposes of hearings under ORS 215.705; and the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(b) "Authorized Representative" means a member of a partnership, an authorized officer or regular employee of a corporation, association or organized group, an authorized officer or employee of a governmental authority other than a state agency or other authorized representatives recognized by state or federal law;

(c) "Legal Argument" includes arguments on:

(A) The jurisdiction of the agency to hear the contested case;

(B) The constitutionality of a statute or rule or the application of a constitutional requirement to an agency;

(C) The application of court precedent to the facts of the particular contested case proceeding.

(d) "Legal Argument" does not include presentation of motions, evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses or presentation of factual arguments or arguments on:

(A) The application of the statutes or rules to the facts in the contested case;

(B) Comparison of prior actions of the agency in handling similar

situations;

(C) The literal meaning of the statutes or rules directly applicable to the issues in the contested case;

(D) The admissibility of evidence; and

(E) The correctness of procedures being followed in the contested case hearing.

(2) A party or limited party participating in a contested case hearing before an agency listed in subsection (1)(a) of this rule may be represented by an authorized representative as provided in this rule if the agency has by rule specified that authorized representatives may appear in the type of contested case hearing involved.

(3) Before appearing in the case, an authorized representative must provide the administrative law judge with written authorization for the named representative to appear on behalf of a party or limited party.

(4) The administrative law judge may limit an authorized representative's presentation of evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, or presentation of factual arguments to insure the orderly and timely development of the hearing records, and shall not allow an authorized representative to present legal argument as defined in subsection (1)(c) of this rule.

(5) When an authorized representative is representing a party or limited party in a hearing, the administrative law judge shall advise such representative of the manner in which objections may be made and matters preserved for appeal. Such advice is of a procedural nature and does not change applicable law on waiver or the duty to make timely objection. Where such objections may involve legal argument as defined in this rule, the administrative law judge shall provide reasonable opportunity for the authorized representative to consult legal counsel and permit such legal counsel to file written legal argument within a reasonable time after conclusion of the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.457 & OL 1999, Ch. 448, 599 & 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0560

**Emergency License Suspension, Refusal to Renew**

(1) If the agency finds there is a serious danger to the public health or safety, it may, by order, immediately suspend or refuse to renew a license. For purposes of this rule, such an order is referred to as an emergency suspension order. An emergency suspension order must be in writing. It may be issued without prior notice to the licensee and without a hearing prior to the emergency suspension order.

(2)

(a) When the agency issues an emergency suspension order, the agency shall serve the order on the licensee either personally or by registered or certified mail;

(b) The order shall include the following statements:

(A) The effective date of the emergency suspension order;

(B) Findings of the specific acts or omissions of the licensee that violate applicable laws and rules and are the grounds for revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the license in the underlying proceeding affecting the license;

(C) The reasons the specified acts or omissions seriously endanger the public's health or safety;

(D) A reference to the sections of the statutes and rules involved;

(E) That the licensee has the right to demand a hearing to be held as soon as practicable to contest the emergency suspension order; and

(F) That if the demand for hearing is not received by the agency within 90 calendar days of the date of notice of the emergency suspension order the licensee shall have waived its right to a hearing regarding the emergency suspension order.

(3)

(a) If timely requested by the licensee, the agency shall refer the matter to the Office of Administrative Hearings to hold a hearing on the emergency

suspension order as soon as practicable;

(b) The agency may decide whether the hearing on the emergency suspension order shall be combined with any underlying agency proceeding affecting the license.

(c) At the hearing regarding the emergency suspension order, the administrative law judge shall consider the facts and circumstances including, but not limited to:

(A) Whether the acts or omissions of the licensee pose a serious danger to the public's health or safety; and

(B) Whether circumstances at the time of the hearing justify confirmation, alteration or revocation of the order.

(4) Following the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a proposed order consistent with OAR 137-003-0645 unless the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order. Any proposed order shall contain a recommendation whether the emergency suspension order should be confirmed, altered or revoked. The final order shall be consistent with OAR 137-003-0665 and shall be based upon the criteria in section (3)(c) of this rule.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, ORS 183.430 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0565

**Use of Collaborative Dispute Resolution in Contested Case Hearing**

(1) When an agency issues a contested case notice, the party(ies) and the agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, may agree to participate in a collaborative dispute resolution (DR) process to resolve any issues relevant to the notice. Neither a party's request, nor any agreement by the agency, to participate in such a process tolls the period for filing a timely request for a contested case hearing.

(2) The agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, or the administrative law

judge, if the agency is not participating in the contested case hearing, may establish a deadline for the conclusion of the collaborative DR process,

(3) The participants in the collaborative DR process may sign an agreement containing any of the provisions listed in OAR 137-005-0030 or such other terms as may be useful to further the collaborative DR process.

(4) If the party(ies), and the agency if participating in the contested case hearing, have agreed to participate in a collaborative DR process and a party makes a timely request for a contested case hearing, the hearing shall be suspended until the collaborative DR process is completed, the agency or the party opts out of the collaborative DR process, or the deadline, if any, for the conclusion of the collaborative process is reached.

(5) Collaborative dispute resolution may occur at any time before issuance of a final order. Any informal disposition of the contested case shall be consistent with ORS 183.415(5) and OAR 137-003-0510(4).

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341 &  
183.502

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341,  
183.415(5) & 183.502

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;  
DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0570

#### Discovery in Contested Case Hearing

(1) Discovery by the agency or any party may be permitted in appropriate contested cases. Any party or the agency may file a motion pursuant to the requirements in this rule for an order requiring discovery. Before requesting a discovery order, a party or the agency must seek the discovery through an informal exchange of information.

(2) A motion for an order requiring discovery should be filed with and decided by the agency or the administrative law judge, as required by OAR 137-003-0520(2).

(3) Any party seeking an order from the administrative law judge requiring discovery shall send a copy of the motion to the agency, unless the agency has waived notice, and to all other parties. If the agency seeks an order requiring discovery, the agency shall send a copy of the motion to all parties. A request for an order requiring discovery

must include a description of the attempts to obtain the requested discovery informally.

(4) After receiving a written request for an order requiring discovery, the agency or the administrative law judge shall issue a written order to require or deny discovery, or the agency may issue an order to require discovery on the agency's own motion. (5) Discovery may include but is not limited to one or more of the following methods:

(a) Disclosure of names and addresses of witnesses expected to testify at the hearing;

(b) Production of documents, which may but need not be limited to documents that the party producing the documents plans to offer as evidence;

(c) Production of objects for inspection;

(d) Permission to enter upon land to inspect land or other property;

(e) Up to 20 requests for admission, including subparts, unless otherwise authorized by the administrative law judge or the agency;

(f) Up to 20 written interrogatories, including subparts, unless otherwise authorized by the administrative law judge or the agency;

(g) Prehearing conferences, as provided in OAR 137-003-0575.

(6) Any discovery request must be reasonably likely to produce information that is generally relevant and necessary to the case, or is likely to facilitate resolution of the case. If the relevance or necessity of the requested discovery is not apparent, the agency or the administrative law judge may require the party or agency requesting discovery to explain how the request is likely to produce information that is relevant and necessary, or likely to facilitate resolution of the case.

(7) The agency or the administrative law judge may authorize the requested discovery if the agency or the administrative law judge determines that the requested discovery is reasonably likely to produce information that is generally relevant to the case and necessary, or likely to facilitate resolution of the case. Upon request of a party, a witness, or the agency, the agency or the administrative law judge may deny, limit, or condition discovery to protect any party, any

witness, or the agency from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, undue burden or expense, or to limit the public disclosure of information that is confidential or privileged by statute or rule. In making a decision, the agency or administrative law judge shall consider any objections by the party, the witness or the agency from whom the discovery is sought.

(8) If the agency or the administrative law judge authorizes discovery, the agency or the administrative law judge shall control the methods, timing and extent of discovery. The agency or the administrative law judge may limit discovery to a list of witnesses and the documents upon which the agency and parties will rely. The agency may adopt rules governing discovery in the agency's contested cases as long as those rules are not in conflict with the requirements of this rule. Upon request of a party or the agency, the administrative law judge or the agency may issue a protective order limiting the public disclosure of information that is confidential or privileged by law.

(9) Only the agency may issue subpoenas in support of a discovery order. The agency or the party requesting the discovery may apply to the circuit court to compel obedience to a subpoena. (Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses or production of documents at the hearing are controlled by OAR 137-003-0585.)

(10) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the agency may delegate to an administrative law judge its authority to issue subpoenas in support of a discovery order and control discovery. The delegation must be by rule or in writing, and it may be limited.

(11) The administrative law judge may refuse to admit evidence that was not disclosed in response to a discovery order or discovery request, unless the party or agency that failed to provide discovery offers a satisfactory reason for having failed to do so, or unless excluding the evidence would violate the duty to conduct a full and fair inquiry under ORS 183.415(10). If the administrative law judge admits evidence that was not disclosed as ordered or requested, the administrative law judge may grant a continuance to allow an opportunity for the agency or other party to respond.

(12) Failure to respond to a request for

admissions required by a discovery order shall be deemed an admission of matters that are the subject of the request for admissions, unless the party or agency failing to respond offers a satisfactory reason for having failed to do so, or unless excluding additional evidence on the subject of the request for admissions would violate the duty to conduct a full and fair inquiry under ORS 183.415(10). If the administrative law judge does not treat failure to respond to the request for admissions as admissions, the administrative law judge may grant a continuance to enable the parties and the agency to develop the record as needed.

(13) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to require the agency or any party to provide information that is confidential or privileged under state or federal law, except that upon request the agency or any party must disclose all documents that the agency or party intends to introduce at the hearing.

(14) A party or agency dissatisfied with an administrative law judge's discovery order may ask the Chief Administrative Law Judge for immediate review of the order. A request for review by the Chief Administrative Law Judge must be made in writing within 10 days of the date of the discovery order. The Chief Administrative Law Judge shall review the order and independently apply the criteria set out above in subsection seven of this rule. The Chief Administrative Law Judge's order shall be in writing and shall explain any significant changes to the discovery order.

(15) If a party is dissatisfied with the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order, the party may request that the agency review the order. A request for review must be made in writing within 10 days of the filing of the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order. The agency shall review the order and independently apply the criteria set out above in subsection seven of this rule. The agency order shall be in writing and shall explain any significant changes to the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order.

(16) If the agency is dissatisfied with the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order, the agency may review the order on its own motion. Any decision to review the order must be stated in writing within 10 days of the filing of the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order.

The agency shall review the order and independently apply the criteria set out above in subsection seven of this rule. The agency order shall be in writing and shall explain any significant changes to the Chief Administrative Law Judge's discovery order.

(17) The Chief Administrative Law Judge or the agency may designate in writing a person to exercise their respective responsibilities under this rule.

(18) In addition to or in lieu of any other discovery method, a party may ask an agency for records under the Public Records Law. The party making a public records request of the agency before which the contested case is pending should serve a copy of the public records request upon the agency representative or the attorney representing the agency.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.425 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0572

#### Depositions in Contested Cases

(1) Depositions may not be taken in contested cases without agency authorization.

(2) A party or an attorney representing the agency may petition the agency for an order to take a deposition of a witness. A copy of the petition shall be sent to all other parties and the administrative law judge. The petition shall include the name and address of the witness, explain why the witness's testimony is material to the proceedings and explain why no other means of obtaining the witness's testimony for the hearing is adequate. As used in this rule, materiality means the testimony sought tends to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the issues more or less probable.

(3) The agency shall consider the petition and issue a written order either granting or denying the deposition. If the agency grants the deposition, the deposition shall be taken on such terms as the agency may order including, but not limited to, location, manner of recording, time of

day, persons permitted to be present and duration.

(4) Examination and cross-examination of deponents may proceed as permitted at hearing.

(5) The testimony of the deponent shall be recorded.

(6) All objections made at the time of the examination shall be noted on the record.

(7) At any time during the taking of a deposition, upon motion and a showing by a party, the agency or a deponent that the deposition is being conducted or hindered in bad faith or in a manner not consistent with these rules or in such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass or oppress the deponent, the agency or any party, the agency may order the examination to cease or may limit the scope or manner of the taking of the deposition. The taking of the deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion under this subsection.

(8) Documents and things produced for inspection during the examination of the witness shall, upon the request of a party or the agency, be marked for identification and annexed to and returned with the deposition, and may be inspected and copied by any party or the agency.

(9) Deposition of a non-party may be compelled by a subpoena issued by the agency. The agency or the party requesting the deposition may apply to circuit court to compel obedience to a subpoena issued to compel a deposition.

(10) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the agency may delegate to the administrative law judge its authority to authorize or limit depositions. Unless expressly required by law or expressly stated in the delegation by the agency, an administrative law judge may not require the agency to pay for any deposition taken by a party.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.425 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0573

#### Individually Identifiable Health Information

(1) This rule is intended to facilitate the issuance of a Qualified Protective Order (QPO) by an administrative tribunal in a contested case proceeding. The process described in this rule may be used by an agency or party to a contested case

proceeding to request information from Covered Entities by using a QPO. This rule is intended to comply with federal requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the HIPAA Privacy Rules in 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164 to protect the privacy of Protected Health Information. This rule should be construed to implement and not to alter the requirements of 45 CFR § 164.512(e).

(2) For purposes of this rule, capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this rule have the meaning given those terms in the HIPAA Privacy Rules in 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164.

(a) An agency or administrative law judge who conducts a contested case hearing on behalf of an agency is an “administrative tribunal,” as that term is used in 45 CFR § 164.512(e).

(b) The HIPAA Privacy Rules define “Covered Entity” to include the following entities, as further defined in the HIPAA Privacy Rules:

(A) A Health Insurer or the Medicaid program;

(B) A Health Care Clearinghouse; or

(C) A Health Care Provider that transmits any Individually Identifiable Health Information using Electronic Transactions covered by HIPAA.

(3) An administrative tribunal may issue a QPO at the request of a party, a Covered Entity, an Individual, or the agency.

(a) A request for a QPO may be accompanied by a copy of the subpoena, discovery request, or other lawful process that requests Protected Health Information from a Covered Entity.

(b) If the Individual has signed an authorization permitting disclosure of the Protected Health Information for purposes of the contested case proceeding, the administrative tribunal need not issue a QPO.

(4) A QPO is an order of the administrative tribunal that:

(a) Prohibits the use or disclosure of Protected Health Information by the

agency or parties for any purpose other than the contested case proceeding or judicial review of the contested case proceeding;

(b) Requires that all copies of the Protected Health Information be returned to the Covered Entity or destroyed at the conclusion of the contested case proceeding, or judicial review of the contested case proceeding, whichever is later; and

(c) Includes such additional terms and conditions as may be appropriate to comply with federal or state confidentiality requirements that apply to the Protected Health Information.

(5) This rule addresses only the process for requesting a QPO from an administrative tribunal in a contested case hearing. This rule does not address any claims or defenses related to the admissibility or confidentiality of Protected Health Information for purposes of discovery or the hearing.

(6) The provisions of this rule do not supercede any other provisions of the HIPAA Privacy Rules that otherwise permit or restrict uses or disclosure of Protected Health Information without the use of a QPO.

(7) This rule applies to all contested cases that are either pending or initiated on or after April 14, 2003.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341, HIPAA 1996, 45 CFR part 160 & 164

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, Or. Law 1999, 849

Hist.: DOJ 2-2003, f. 3-19-03, cert. ef. 4-1-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0575

#### Prehearing Conferences

(1) Prior to hearing, the administrative law judge may conduct one or more prehearing conferences to facilitate the conduct and resolution of the case. The administrative law judge may convene the conference on the initiative of the administrative law judge or at the agency’s or a party’s request.

(2) Prior to the conference, the

administrative law judge shall notify the party(ies) and the agency, if participating, of the purposes of the conference and the matters to be considered. The agency may add additional matters to be considered at the conference by providing notice in writing to the administrative law judge and the parties.

(3) The party(ies) and the agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, shall appear at a prehearing conference through legal counsel or through persons authorized to represent the party or the agency in the contested case hearing.

(4) The purposes of a prehearing conference may include, but are not limited to the following:

- (a) To facilitate discovery and to resolve disagreements about discovery;
- (b) To identify, simplify and clarify issues;
- (c) To eliminate irrelevant or immaterial issues;
- (d) To obtain stipulations of fact and to admit documents into evidence;
- (e) To provide to the administrative law judge, agency and parties, in advance of the hearing, copies of all documents intended to be offered as evidence at the hearing and the names of all witnesses expected to testify;
- (f) To authenticate documents;
- (g) To decide the order of proof and other procedural matters pertaining to the conduct of the hearing;
- (h) To assist in identifying whether the case might be appropriate for settlement or for a collaborative dispute resolution process and, if the agency agrees that the case is appropriate, to refer the case to the agency for settlement discussions or for exploration or initiation of a collaborative dispute resolution process;
- (i) To schedule the date, time and location of the hearing or for any other matters connected with the hearing, including dates for pre-filed testimony and exhibits; and
- (j) To consider any other matters that

may expedite the orderly conduct of the proceeding.

(5) The prehearing conference may be conducted in person or by telephone.

(6) The failure of a party or the agency to appear at a prehearing conference convened by the administrative law judge shall not preclude the administrative law judge from making rulings on any matters identified by the administrative law judge in the notice issued under section (2) of this rule, and discussion of any of these matters at the conference in the absence of the agency or a party notified of the conference does not constitute an ex parte communication with the administrative law judge.

(7) The administrative law judge conducting the prehearing conference must make a record of any stipulations, rulings and agreements. The administrative law judge shall either make an audio or stenographic record of the pertinent portions of the conference or shall place the substance of stipulations, rulings and agreements in the record by written summary. Stipulations to facts and to the authenticity of documents and agreements to narrow issues shall be binding upon the agency and the parties to the stipulation unless good cause is shown for rescinding a stipulation or agreement.

(8) After the hearing begins, the administrative law judge may at any time recess the hearing to discuss any of the matters listed in section (4) of this rule.

(9) Nothing in this rule precludes the agency and parties from engaging in informal discussions of any of the matters listed in section (4) of this rule without the participation of the administrative law judge. Any agreement reached in an informal discussion shall be submitted to the administrative law judge in writing or presented orally on the record at the hearing.

(10) An agency may adopt rules regarding the exchange of exhibits and a list of witnesses before the hearing. In the absence of an agency rule to the contrary, an administrative law judge may establish deadlines for the exchange of exhibits and a list of witnesses before the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341 & 183.502

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.430, 183.502 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;

DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0580

#### Motion for Summary Determination

(1) Not less than 28 calendar days before the date set for hearing, the agency or a party may file a motion requesting a ruling in favor of the agency or party on any or all legal issues (including claims and defenses) in the contested case. The motion, accompanied by any affidavits or other supporting documents, shall be served on the agency and parties in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520.

(2) Within 14 calendar days after service of the motion, the agency or a party may file a response to the motion. The response may be accompanied by affidavits or other supporting documents and shall be served on the agency and parties in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520.

(3) The administrative law judge may establish longer or shorter periods than those under section (1) and (2) of this rule for the filing of motions and responses.

(4) The agency by rule may elect not to make available this process for summary determination.

(5) The party and the agency may stipulate to a record upon which the requested summary determination shall be made.

(6) The administrative law judge shall grant the motion for a summary determination if:

(a) The pleadings, affidavits, supporting documents (including any interrogatories and admissions) and the record in the contested case show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact that is relevant to resolution of the legal issue as to which a decision is sought; and

(b) The agency or party filing the motion is entitled to a favorable ruling as a matter of law.

(7) The administrative law judge shall consider all evidence in a manner most favorable to the non-moving party or non-moving agency.

(8) Each party or the agency has the burden of producing evidence on any issue

relevant to the motion as to which that party or the agency would have the burden of persuasion at the contested case hearing.

(9) A party or the agency may satisfy the burden of producing evidence through affidavits. Affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, establish that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein and contain facts that would be admissible at the hearing.

(10) When a motion for summary determination is made and supported as provided in this rule, a non-moving party or non-moving agency may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials contained in that party's or agency's pleading. When a motion for summary determination is made and supported as provided in this rule, the administrative law judge or the agency must explain the requirements for filing a response to any unrepresented party or parties.

(11) The administrative law judge's ruling may be rendered on a single issue and need not resolve all issues in the contested case.

(12) If the administrative law judge's ruling on the motion resolves all issues in the contested case, the administrative law judge shall issue a proposed order in accordance with OAR 137-003-0645 incorporating that ruling or a final order in accordance with OAR 137-003-0665 if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 44.415, 183.341, 183.440, 183.445 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0585

#### Subpoenas

(1) Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents at the hearing may be issued as follows:

(a) By an agency on its own motion or by an Assistant Attorney General on behalf of the agency;

(b) By the agency or administrative law judge upon the request of a party to a contested case upon a showing of

general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought; and

(c) By an attorney representing a party on behalf of that party.

(2) A motion to quash a subpoena must be presented in writing to the administrative law judge, with service on the agency and any other party in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520.

(a) The agency and any party may respond to the motion to quash within seven calendar days of receiving the motion. Any response must be in writing and served on the agency and any other party in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520.

(b) The administrative law judge shall rule on the motion to quash within 14 calendar days of receiving the motion.

(3) If a person fails to comply with a properly issued subpoena, the agency, administrative law judge or party may apply to any circuit court judge to compel obedience with the requirements of the subpoena.

(4) The administrative law judge may establish longer or shorter periods than those under section (2) of this rule for the filing of motions and responses.

(5) The agency shall be responsible for paying any mileage or fees required by ORS 44.415 for witnesses subpoenaed to a hearing under subsection (1)(a) of this rule. The party shall be responsible for paying any mileage or fees required by ORS 44.415 for witnesses subpoenaed to a hearing under subsections (1)(b) or (c) of this rule.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 44.415, 183.341, 183.440, 183.445 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0590

#### Qualified Interpreters

(1) For purposes of this rule:

(a) An “assistive communication device” means any equipment designed to facilitate communication by an individual with a disability;

(b) An “individual with a disability”

means a person who cannot readily understand the proceedings because of deafness or a physical hearing impairment, or cannot communicate in the proceedings because of a physical speaking impairment;

(c) A “non-English speaking” person means a person who, by reason of place of birth or culture, speaks a language other than English and does not speak English with adequate ability to communicate effectively in the proceedings;

(d) A “qualified interpreter” means:

(A) For an individual with a disability, a person readily able to communicate with the individual with a disability, interpret the proceedings and accurately repeat and interpret the statements of the individual with a disability;

(B) For a non-English speaking person, a person readily able to communicate with the non-English speaking person and who can orally transfer the meaning of statements to and from English and the language spoken by the non-English speaking person. A qualified interpreter must be able to interpret in a manner that conserves the meaning, tone, level, style and register of the original statement, without additions or omissions. “Qualified interpreter” does not include a person who is unable to interpret the dialect, slang or specialized vocabulary used by the party or witness.

(2) If an individual with a disability is a party or witness in a contested case hearing:

(a) The administrative law judge shall appoint a qualified interpreter and make available appropriate assistive communication devices whenever it is necessary to interpret the proceedings to, or to interpret the testimony of, the individual with a disability.

(b) No fee shall be charged to the individual with a disability for the

appointment of an interpreter or use of an assistive communication device. No fee shall be charged to any person for the appointment of an interpreter or the use of an assistive communication device if appointment or use is made to determine whether the person is disabled for purposes of this rule.

(3) If a non-English speaking person is a party or witness in a contested case hearing:

(a) The administrative law judge shall appoint a qualified interpreter whenever it is necessary to interpret the proceedings to a non-English speaking party, to interpret the testimony of a non-English speaking party or witness, or to assist the administrative law judge in performing the duties of the administrative law judge.

(b) No fee shall be charged to any person for the appointment of an interpreter to interpret the testimony of a non-English speaking party or witness, or to assist the administrative law judge in performing the duties of the administrative law judge. No fee shall be charged to a non-English-speaking party who is unable to pay for the appointment of an interpreter to interpret the proceedings to the non-English speaking party. No fee shall be charged to any person for the appointment of an interpreter if an appointment is made to determine whether the person is unable to pay or non-English speaking for the purposes of this rule.

(c) A non-English speaking party shall be considered unable to pay for an interpreter for purposes of this rule if:

(A) The party makes a verified statement and provides other information in writing under oath showing financial inability to pay for a qualified interpreter and provides any other information required by the agency concerning the inability to pay for such an interpreter; and

(B) It appears to the agency that the party is in fact unable to pay for a

qualified interpreter.

(d) The agency may delegate to the administrative law judge the authority to determine whether the party is unable to pay for a qualified interpreter.

(4) When an interpreter for an individual with a disability or a non-English speaking person is appointed or an assistive communication device is made available under this rule:

(a) The administrative law judge shall appoint a qualified interpreter who is certified under ORS 45.291 if one is available unless, upon request of a party or witness, the administrative law judge deems it appropriate to appoint a qualified interpreter who is not so certified.

(b) The administrative law judge may not appoint any person as an interpreter if the person has a conflict of interest with any of the parties or witnesses, is unable to understand or cannot be understood by the administrative law judge, party or witness, or is unable to work cooperatively with the administrative law judge, the person in need of an interpreter or the representative for that person. If a party or witness is dissatisfied with the interpreter selected by the administrative law judge, a substitute interpreter may be used as provided in ORS 45.275(5).

(c) If a party or witness is dissatisfied with the interpreter selected by the administrative law judge, the party or witness may use any certified interpreter except that good cause must be shown for a substitution if the substitution will delay the proceeding.

(d) Fair compensation for the services of an interpreter or the cost of an assistive communication device shall be paid by the agency except, when a substitute interpreter is used for reasons other than cause, the party requesting the substitute shall bear any additional costs beyond the amount required to pay the original interpreter.

(5) The administrative law judge shall

require any interpreter for a person with a disability or a non-English speaking person to state the interpreter's name on the record and whether he or she is certified under ORS 45.291. If the interpreter is not certified under ORS 45.291, the interpreter must state or submit his or her qualifications on the record and must swear or affirm to make a true and impartial interpretation of the proceedings in an understandable manner using the interpreter's best skills and judgment in accordance with the standards and ethics of the interpreter profession.

(6) A person requesting an interpreter for a person with a disability or a non-English speaking person, or assistive communication device for an individual with a disability, must notify the administrative law judge as soon as possible, but no later than 14 calendar days before the proceeding, including the hearing or pre-hearing conference, for which the interpreter or device is requested.

(a) For good cause, the administrative law judge may waive the 14-day advance notice.

(b) The notice to the administrative law judge must include:

(A) The name of the person needing a qualified interpreter or assistive communication device;

(B) The person's status as a party or a witness in the proceeding; and

(C) If the request is in behalf of;

(i) An individual with a disability, the nature and extent of the individual's physical hearing or speaking impairment, and the type of aural interpreter, or assistive communication device needed or preferred; or

(ii) A non-English speaking person, the language spoken by the non-English speaking person.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.418, 183.421 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0595

#### Public Attendance; Exclusion of Witnesses; Removal of Disruptive Individuals

(1) Unless otherwise required by law, contested case hearings are open to the public unless the agency by rule or in writing determines that the hearing will be closed to non-participants in the hearing.

(2) The administrative law judge may exclude witnesses from the hearing, except for a party, a party's authorized representative, expert witnesses, the agency representative, one agency officer or employee and any persons authorized by statute to attend.

(3) An administrative law judge may expel any person from the contested case hearing if that person engages in conduct that disrupts the hearing.

(4) Any party, party's representative, agency or agency's representative, having knowledge or reasonable belief that any person participating in the hearing may present a danger or may be a threat to anyone involved in the hearing, should immediately notify the assigned administrative law judge, the agency and the parties or their representatives of the potential danger.

(5) An administrative law judge may take any other measures reasonably required to ensure the safety and security of the participants in the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 2-2000, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-00; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0600

#### Conducting the Contested Case Hearing

(1) The contested case hearing shall be conducted by and under the control of the administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings.

(2) If the administrative law judge has an actual or potential conflict of interest as defined in ORS 244.020(1) or (7), that administrative law judge shall comply with the requirements of ORS Chapter 244 (e.g., ORS 244.120 and 244.130).

(3) At the commencement of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall explain the issues involved in the hearing and the matters that the parties must either prove or disprove.

(4) The hearing shall be conducted so as to include the following:

(a) The statement and evidence of the proponent in support of its action;

(b) The statement and evidence of opponents, interested agencies, and other parties; except that limited parties may address only subjects within the area to which they have been limited;

(c) Any rebuttal evidence; and

(d) Any closing arguments.

(5) The administrative law judge, the agency through an agency representative or assistant attorney general, interested agencies through an assistant attorney general, and parties or their attorneys or authorized representatives shall have the right to question witnesses. However, limited parties may question only those witnesses whose testimony may relate to the area or areas of participation granted by the agency.

(6) The hearing may be continued with recesses as determined by the administrative law judge.

(7) The administrative law judge may set reasonable time limits for oral presentation and may exclude or limit cumulative, repetitious, irrelevant or immaterial matter.

(8) Exhibits shall be marked and maintained by the administrative law judge as part of the record of the proceedings.

(9) If the administrative law judge receives any written or oral ex parte communication during the contested case proceeding, the administrative law judge shall notify all parties and otherwise comply with the requirements of OAR 137-003-0625.

(10) The administrative law judge may request that any closing arguments be submitted in writing or orally.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.415(9) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0605

#### Telephone Hearings

(1) Unless precluded by law, the administrative law judge may hold a hearing or portion of a hearing by telephone and may permit a party or witness to appear at a hearing by telephone.

(2) If a hearing is to be held by telephone, each party and the agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, shall provide, before the commencement of the hearing, to all other parties, to the agency and to the administrative law judge copies of the exhibits it intends to offer into evidence at the hearing.

(3) If a witness is to testify by telephone, the party or agency that intends to call the witness shall provide, before commencement of the hearing, to the witness, to the other parties, to the agency, if participating in the contested case hearing, and to the administrative law judge a copy of each document about which the witness will be questioned.

(4) Nothing in this rule precludes any party or the agency from seeking to introduce documentary evidence in addition to evidence described in section (2) during the telephone hearing. The administrative law judge shall receive such evidence, subject to the applicable rules of evidence, if inclusion of the evidence in the record is necessary to conduct a full and fair hearing. If any evidence introduced during the hearing has not previously been provided to the agency and to the other parties, the hearing may be continued upon the request of any party or the agency for sufficient time to allow the party or the agency to obtain and review the evidence.

(5) The administrative law judge shall make an audio or stenographic record of any telephone hearing.

(6) As used in this rule, "telephone" means any two-way or multi-party electronic communication device, including video conferencing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0610

**Evidentiary Rules**

(1) Evidence of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their serious affairs shall be admissible.

(2) Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded, and privileges afforded by Oregon law shall be recognized by the administrative law judge.

(3) All offered evidence, not objected to, will be received by the administrative law judge subject to the administrative law judge's power to exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious matter.

(4) Evidence objected to may be received by the administrative law judge. If the administrative law judge does not rule on its admissibility at the hearing, the administrative law judge shall do so either on the record before a proposed order is issued or in the proposed order. If the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, the administrative law judge may rule on the admissibility of the evidence in the final order.

(5) The administrative law judge shall accept an offer of proof made for excluded evidence. The offer of proof shall contain sufficient detail to allow the reviewing agency or court to determine whether the evidence was properly excluded. The administrative law judge shall have discretion to decide whether the offer of proof is to be oral or written and at what stage in the proceeding it will be made. The administrative law judge may place reasonable limits on the offer of proof, including the time to be devoted to an oral offer or the number of pages in a written offer.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341,  
183.450 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;  
DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0615

**Judicial Notice and Official Notice of Facts**

(1) The administrative law judge may take notice of judicially cognizable facts on the record before issuance of the proposed order or in the proposed order or, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, before the final order is

issued. The agency or party(ies) may present rebuttal evidence.

(2) The administrative law judge may take official notice of general, technical or scientific facts within the specialized knowledge of the administrative law judge.

(a) If the administrative law judge takes official notice of general, technical or scientific facts, the administrative law judge shall provide such notice to the parties and the agency, if the agency is participating in the contested case hearing, before the issuance of the proposed order or, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, before the final order is issued.

(b) The agency or a party may object or may present rebuttal evidence in response to the administrative law judge's official notice of general, technical or scientific facts.

(c) If an objection is made or if rebuttal evidence is presented, the administrative law judge shall rule before the issuance of the proposed order or in the proposed order or, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order, in the final order on whether the noticed facts will be considered as evidence in the proceeding.

(3) Before the issuance of the proposed order or a final order issued by an administrative law judge, the agency may take notice of judicially cognizable facts and may take official notice of general, technical or scientific facts within the specialized knowledge of the agency as follows:

(a) The agency shall provide notice of judicially cognizable facts or official notice of general, technical or scientific facts in writing to the administrative law judge and parties to the hearing.

(b) A party may present rebuttal evidence in response to agency notice of judicially cognizable facts or official notice of general, technical or scientific facts.

(c) If a party presents rebuttal evidence, the administrative law judge shall rule

on whether the noticed facts will be considered as evidence in the proceeding.

(4) After the issuance of a proposed order, the agency may take notice of judicially cognizable facts and may take official notice of general, technical or scientific facts within the specialized knowledge of the agency as follows:

(a) The agency shall provide notice of judicially cognizable facts or official notice of general, technical or scientific facts in writing to the parties to the hearing and, if authorized to issue a final order, to the administrative law judge.

(b) A party may object in writing to agency notice of judicially cognizable facts or official notice of general, technical or scientific facts with service on any other parties, the agency and, if authorized to issue a final order, on the administrative law judge in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520. A party may request that the agency or, if authorized to issue a final order, the administrative law judge provide an opportunity for the party to present written or non-written rebuttal evidence.

(c) The agency may request the administrative law judge to conduct further hearing proceedings under OAR 137-003-0655 as necessary to permit a party to present rebuttal evidence.

(d) If a party presents rebuttal evidence, the agency or, if authorized to issue a final order, the administrative law judge shall rule in the final order on whether the noticed facts were considered as evidence.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.450(4) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0625

#### Ex Parte Communications with Administrative Law Judge

(1) For purposes of this rule, an ex parte communication is:

- (a) An oral or written communication;
- (b) By a party, a party's representative or legal adviser, any other person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding, any other person with personal knowledge of the facts relevant to the proceeding, or any officer, employee or agent of the agency;
- (c) That relates to a legal or factual issue in the contested case proceeding;
- (d) Made directly or indirectly to the administrative law judge;
- (e) While the contested case proceeding is pending;
- (f) That is made without notice and opportunity for the agency and all parties to participate in the communication.

(2) If an administrative law judge receives an ex parte communication during the pendency of the contested case proceeding, the administrative law judge shall place in the record:

- (a) The name of each individual from whom the administrative law judge received an ex parte communication;
- (b) A copy of any ex parte written communication received by the administrative law judge;
- (c) A memorandum reflecting the substance of any ex parte oral communication made to the administrative law judge;
- (d) A copy of any written response made by the administrative law judge to any ex parte oral or written communication; and
- (e) A memorandum reflecting the substance of any oral response made by the administrative law judge to any ex parte oral or written communication.

(3) The administrative law judge shall advise the agency and all parties in the proceeding that an ex parte communication has been made a part of the record. The administrative law judge

shall allow the agency and parties an opportunity to respond to the ex parte communication. Any responses shall be made part of the record.

4) The provisions of this rule do not apply to:

- (a) Communications made to an administrative law judge by other administrative law judges;
- (b) Communications made to an administrative law judge by any person employed by the Office of Administrative Hearings to assist the administrative law judge; or
- (c) Communications made to the administrative law judge by an assistant attorney general if the communications are made in response to a request from the administrative law judge and the assistant attorney general is not advising the agency about the matters at issue in the contested case proceeding.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0630

#### Pre-hearing Motions

(1) A request for any order or other relief may be made by filing a motion in writing. The motion need not be in any particular form.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by statute or rule, all motions shall be filed in writing at least seven calendar days before the date set for the hearing and a copy provided to the parties and to the agency in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520 except:

- (a) Motions seeking to intervene or to be granted party status under OAR 137-003-0535,
- (b) Motions made in a pre-hearing conference,
- (c) Motions for a ruling on legal issues under OAR 137-003-0580; and
- (d) Motions to continue a scheduled conference or hearing,
- (e) Motions to quash a subpoena under OAR 137-003-0585 when the

subpoena is served less than 14 days before the date set for the hearing.

(3) The agency or a party may file a response to a motion. Responses to motions made seven calendar days before the date of the hearing shall be in writing with service to the parties and to the agency in the manner required by OAR 137-003-0520 and shall be filed on the earlier of:

- (a) Five calendar days after receipt of the motion, or
- (b) The date and time of the hearing.

(4) Responses to late-filed motions may be presented orally or in writing at the contested case hearing.

(5) At the request of a party or the agency, or on the administrative law judge's own motion, the administrative law judge may establish longer or shorter periods than those under sections (2) and (3) of this rule for the filing of motions and responses. The administrative law judge may also consider motions presented orally at the contested case hearing. In exercising discretion under this subsection, the administrative law judge shall consider the duty to ensure a full and fair inquiry into the facts and the likelihood of undue delay or unfair prejudice.

(6) The mere filing or pendency of a motion, even if uncontested, does not alter or extend any time limit or deadline established by statute, rule or order.

(7) The administrative law judge shall rule on all motions on the record before issuance of a proposed order or in the proposed order or, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, in the final order.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0635

#### Transmittal of Questions to the Agency

(1) Questions regarding the following issues may be transmitted to the agency:

- (a) The agency's interpretation of its rules and applicable statutes; or
- (b) Which rules or statutes apply to a

proceeding.

(2) At the request of a party, the agency, or their representatives, or on the administrative law judge's own motion, the administrative law judge may transmit a question to the agency unless the agency by rule or in writing elects not to make available this process for transmittal of questions to the agency.

(3) The administrative law judge shall submit any transmitted question in writing to the agency. The submission shall include a summary of the matter in which the question arises and shall be served on the agency representative and parties in the manner required OAR 137-003-0520(3).

(4) The agency may request additional submissions by a party or the administrative law judge in order to respond to the transmitted question.

(5) Unless prohibited by statute or administrative rules governing the timing of hearings, the administrative law judge may stay the proceeding and shall not issue the proposed order or the final order, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue the final order, until the agency responds to the transmitted question.

(6) The agency shall respond in writing to the transmitted question within a reasonable time and the response shall be made a part of the record of the contested case hearing. The agency's response may be to decline to answer the transmitted question. The agency shall provide its response to the administrative law judge and to each party. The parties may reply to the agency's response within a reasonable time.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0640

#### Immediate Review by Agency

(1) Before issuance of a proposed order or before issuance of a final order if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order, the agency or a party may seek immediate review by the agency of the administrative law judge's decision on any of the

following:

(a) A ruling on a motion to quash a subpoena under OAR 137-003-0585;

(b) A ruling refusing to consider as evidence judicially or officially noticed facts presented by the agency under OAR 137-003-0615 that is not rebutted by a party;

(c) A ruling on the admission or exclusion of evidence based on a claim of the existence or non-existence of a privilege.

(2) The agency by rule or in writing may elect not to make available this process of immediate review by the agency.

(3) The agency or a party may file a response to the request for immediate review. The response shall be in writing and shall be filed with the agency within five calendar days after receipt of the request for review with service on the administrative law judge, the agency representative, if any, and any other party.

(4) The mere filing or pendency of a request for immediate agency review, even if uncontested, does not alter or extend any time limit or deadline established by statute, rule, or order.

(5) The agency shall rule on all requests for immediate agency review in writing and the request and ruling shall be made part of the record of the proceeding.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0645

#### Proposed Orders in Contested Cases

(1) Unless the administrative law judge is authorized or required to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, the administrative law judge shall prepare a proposed order.

(2) The proposed order shall be based exclusively on:

(a) The pleadings, including the contested case notice, and motions;

(b) The applicable law;

(c) Evidence and arguments;

- (d) Stipulations;
  - (e) Ex parte written communications received by the administrative law judge, memoranda prepared by the administrative law judge reflecting the substance of any ex parte oral communications made to the administrative law judge, written responses made by the administrative law judge and any memoranda prepared by the administrative law judge reflecting the substance of any oral responses made by the administrative law judge;
  - (f) Judicially cognizable facts and matters officially noticed;
  - (g) Proposed findings of fact and written argument submitted by a party or the agency;
  - (h) Intermediate orders or rulings by the administrative law judge or agency; and
  - (i) Any other material made part of the record of the hearing.
- (3) The proposed order shall fully dispose of all issues presented to the administrative law judge that are required to resolve the case. The proposed order shall be in writing and shall include:
- (a) The case caption;
  - (b) The name of the administrative law judge(s), the appearances of the parties and identity of witnesses;
  - (c) A statement of the issues;
  - (d) References to specific statutes or rules at issue;
  - (e) Rulings on issues presented to the administrative law judge, such as admissibility of offered evidence, when the rulings are not set forth in the record;
  - (f) Findings as to each issue of fact and as to each ultimate fact required to support the proposed order, along with a statement of the underlying facts supporting each finding;
  - (g) Conclusions of law based on the findings of fact and applicable law;
  - (h) An explanation of the reasoning that leads from the findings of fact to

the legal conclusion(s);

- (i) The action the administrative law judge recommends the agency take as a result of the facts found and the legal conclusions arising therefrom; and
  - (j) The name of the administrative law judge who prepared the proposed order and date the order was issued.
- (4) The agency by rule may provide that the proposed order will become a final order if no exceptions are filed within the time specified in the agency rule unless the agency notifies the parties and the administrative law judge that the agency will issue the final order. If the agency adopts such a rule, the proposed order shall include a statement to this effect.
- (5) If the recommended action in the proposed order is adverse to any party, the proposed order shall also include a statement that the party may file exceptions and present argument to the agency or, if authorized to issue the final order, to the administrative law judge. The proposed order shall include information provided by the agency as to:
- (a) Where and when written exceptions must be filed to be considered by the agency; and
  - (b) When and in what form argument may be made to the official(s) who will render the final order.
- (6) The administrative law judge shall serve the proposed order on the agency and each party.
- (7) The proposed order shall include a certificate of service, documenting the date the proposed order was served on the agency and each party.
- (8) The administrative law judge shall transmit the hearing record to the agency when the proposed order is served or, if the administrative law judge has authority to issue a final order, when the final order is served.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.460, 183.464 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0650

**Exceptions to Proposed Order**

(1) If the recommended action in the proposed order is adverse to any party or the agency, the party or agency may file exceptions and present argument to the agency or, if authorized to issue a final order, to the administrative law judge.

(2) The agency shall by rule or in writing describe:

- (a) Where and when written exceptions must be filed to be considered by the agency; and
- (b) When and in what form argument may be made to the official(s) who will render the final order.

(3) The agency may request the administrative law judge to review any written exceptions received by the agency and request the administrative law judge either to provide a written response to the exceptions to be made a part of the record or to revise the proposed order as the administrative law judge considers appropriate to address any exceptions. The administrative law judge shall not consider new or additional evidence unless, pursuant to OAR 137-003-0655(2), the agency requests the administrative law judge to conduct further hearing. The administrative law judge's response must be in writing, either in the form of a response to the exceptions or a revised proposed order, and sent to all parties and the agency.

(4) Agency staff may comment to the agency or the administrative law judge on the proposed order, and the agency or the administrative law judge may consider such comments, subject to OAR 137-003-0625 and 137-003-0660.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341,  
183.460, 183.464 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;  
DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ  
19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

## 137-003-0655

**Further Hearing and Issuance of Final Order**

(1) After issuance of the proposed order, if any, the administrative law judge shall not hold any further hearing or revise or amend the

proposed order except at the request of the agency, except as provided in this subsection. The administrative law judge may withdraw a proposed order for correction within three working days of issuance of the proposed order. If the administrative law judge withdraws a proposed order for correction, the time for filing exceptions shall begin on the date the administrative law judge issues the corrected proposed order.

(2) If the agency requests the administrative law judge to conduct a further hearing under section (1) of this rule, the agency shall specify the scope of the hearing and the issues to be addressed. After further hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a proposed order.

(3) If the administrative law judge's proposed order recommended a decision favorable to a party and the agency intends to reject that recommendation and issue an order adverse to that party, the agency shall issue an amended proposed order if:

- (a) The official(s) who are to render the final order have not considered the record; or
- (b) The changes to the proposed order are not within the scope of any exceptions or agency comment to which there was an opportunity to respond.

(4) Any amended proposed order issued under section (3) of this rule shall comply with OAR 137-003-0665(3) and (4) and shall include a statement that the party may file exceptions and present argument to the agency. The agency shall serve the amended proposed order on each party to the contested case proceeding.

(5) The agency or, if authorized to issue a final order, administrative law judge shall consider any timely exceptions and argument before issuing a final order. If exceptions are received, the agency or the administrative law judge may not consider new or additional evidence unless the agency requests the administrative law judge to conduct further hearings under section (1) of this rule. The agency or administrative law judge may issue an amended proposed order in light of any exceptions or argument.

(6) The agency or, if authorized, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order in

accordance with OAR 137-003-0665. The agency may adopt the proposed order as the final order, or modify the proposed order and issue the modified order as the final order.

(7) If an agency decision maker has an actual or potential conflict of interest as defined in ORS 244.020(1) or (7), that decision maker shall comply with the requirements of ORS Chapter 244, including but not limited to ORS 244.120 and 244.130.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 7-2003, f. 7-11-03, cert. ef. 7-21-03; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0660

#### Ex Parte Communications to Agency during Review of Contested Case

(1) For purposes of this rule, an ex parte communication is an oral or written communication to an agency decision maker during its review of the contested case not made in the presence of all parties to the hearing, concerning a fact in issue in the proceeding, but does not include communication from agency staff or counsel about legal issues or about facts in the record.

(2) If an agency decision maker receives an ex parte communication during its review of a contested case, the decision maker shall:

- (a) Give all parties notice of the substance of the communication, if oral, or a copy of the communication, if written; and
- (b) Provide any party who did not present the ex parte communication an opportunity to rebut the substance of the ex parte communication.

(3) The agency shall include in the record of the contested case proceeding:

- (a) The ex parte communication, if in writing;
- (b) A statement of the substance of the ex parte communication, if oral;
- (c) The agency's notice to the parties of the ex parte communication; and

(d) Rebuttal evidence, if any.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, ORS 183.462 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0665

#### Final Orders in Contested Cases

(1) Final orders in contested cases shall be in writing.

(2) Except as provided in section (5) of this rule, all final orders in contested cases shall include the following:

- (a) Each of the elements identified in OAR 137-003-0645(3)(a)-(h),
- (b) An Order stating the action taken by the agency as a result of the facts found and the legal conclusions arising therefrom; and
- (c) A citation of the statutes under which the order may be appealed.

(3) If the agency modifies the proposed order issued by the administrative law judge in any substantial manner, the agency must identify the modifications and provide an explanation to the parties as to why the agency made the modification. For purposes of this provision, an agency modifies a proposed order in a "substantial manner" when the effect of the modifications is to change the outcome or the basis for the order or to change a finding of fact.

(4) The agency may modify a finding of historical fact made by the administrative law judge only if the agency determines that the finding made by the administrative law judge is not supported by a preponderance of the evidence in the record. For purposes of this provision, an administrative law judge makes a finding of historical fact if the administrative law judge determines that an event did or did not occur in the past or that a circumstance or status did or did not exist either before the hearing or at the time of the hearing.

(5) When informal disposition of a contested case is made by stipulation, agreed settlement or consent order as provided in OAR 137-003-0510(4), the final order need not comply with section (2) of this rule. However, the order must state the agency action and:

- (a) Incorporate by reference a stipulation or agreed settlement signed by the party or parties agreeing to that action; or
  - (b) Be signed by the party or parties.
- (6) The final order shall be served on each party.
- (7) The date of service of the final order on the parties shall be specified in writing and be part of or be attached to the order on file with the agency, unless service of the final order is not required by statute.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341  
 Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341,  
 183.415(5), 183.470 & OL 1999, Ch. 849  
 Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00;  
 DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0670

#### Default in Cases Involving a Notice of Proposed Action that Does Not Become Final Without a Hearing or Default

(1) This rule applies when the agency issues a notice of proposed action that does not become final in the absence of a request for hearing. The agency or, if authorized, the administrative law judge may issue a final order by default:

- (a) When the agency gave a party an opportunity to request a hearing and the party failed to request a hearing within the time allowed to make the request;
- (b) When the party that requested a hearing withdraws the request;
- (c) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, when the agency or administrative law judge notified the party of the time and place of the hearing and the party fails to appear at the hearing; or
- (d) When the agency or administrative law judge notified the party of the time and place of the hearing in a matter in which only one party is before the agency and that party subsequently notifies the agency or administrative law judge that the party will not appear at the hearing, unless the agency or administrative law judge agreed to

reschedule the hearing.

(2) If the party failed to appear at the hearing and, before issuing a final order by default, the agency or administrative law judge finds that the failure of the party to appear was caused by circumstances beyond the party's reasonable control, the agency or administrative law judge may not issue a final order by default under section (1)(c) of this rule. In this case, the administrative law judge shall schedule a new hearing.

(3)

(a) An agency or administrative law judge may issue an order adverse to a party upon default under section (1) of this rule only upon a prima facie case made on the record. The agency or administrative law judge must find that the record contains evidence that persuades the agency or administrative law judge of the existence of facts necessary to support the order.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, if the agency designated the agency file in a matter as the record when a contested case notice for the matter was issued in accordance with OAR 137-003-0505 and no further testimony or evidence is necessary to establish a prima facie case, the agency file shall constitute the record. No hearing shall be conducted. The agency or, if authorized, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order by default under section (1) of this rule in accordance with OAR 137-003-0665.

(c) If the agency determines that testimony or evidence is necessary to establish a prima facie case or if more than one party is before the agency and one party appears at the hearing, the administrative law judge shall conduct a hearing and, unless authorized to issue a final order without first issuing a proposed order, the administrative law judge shall issue a proposed order in accordance with OAR 137-003-0645. The agency or, if authorized, the administrative law judge shall issue a final order by default in accordance with OAR 137-003-0665.

(4) The agency or administrative law judge shall notify a defaulting party of the entry of a final order by default by delivering or mailing a copy of the order.

(5) If a final order by default is entered because a party did not request a hearing within the time specified by the agency, the party may make a late hearing request as provided in OAR 137-003-0528.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.415(6), 183.470 & OL 1999, Ch. 849  
Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0672

#### Default in Cases Involving an Agency Order that May Become Final Without a Request for Hearing

(1) This rule applies when the agency has issued a contested case notice containing an order that was to become effective unless a party requested a hearing, and has designated the agency file as the record.

(2) When the agency gives a party an opportunity to request a hearing and the party fails to request a hearing within the time allowed to make the request, the agency order is final and no further order need be served upon the party. The party may make a late hearing request as provided in OAR 137-003-0528.

(3) After a party requests a hearing, the agency or the administrative law judge will dismiss the request for hearing, and the agency order is final as if the party never requested a hearing if:

- (a) The party that requested a hearing withdraws the request;
- (b) The agency or administrative law judge notifies the party of the time and place of the hearing and the party fails to appear at the hearing; or
- (c) In a matter in which only one party is before the agency, the agency or administrative law judge notifies the party of the time and place of the hearing, and the party notifies the agency or administrative law judge that the party will not appear at the hearing,

unless the agency or administrative law judge agrees to reschedule the hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.415(6) & 183.470

Hist.: DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0675

#### Reconsideration and Rehearing - Contested Cases

(1) Unless otherwise provided by statute, a party may file a petition for reconsideration or rehearing of a final order in a contested case with the agency within 60 calendar days after the order is served. A copy of the petition shall also be delivered or mailed to all parties or other persons and agencies required by statute, rule or order to receive notice of the proceeding.

(2) The agency may, by rule, require a party to file a petition for reconsideration or rehearing as a condition of judicial review. The agency may, by rule or in writing, require any petition for reconsideration or rehearing to be filed with the administrative law judge.

(3) The petition shall set forth the specific grounds for reconsideration or rehearing. The petition may be supported by a written argument.

(4) The petition may include a request for stay of a final order if the petition complies with the requirements of OAR 137-003-0690(3).

(5) Within 60 calendar days after the order is served, the agency may, on its own initiative, reconsider the final order or rehear the case. If a petition for judicial review has been filed, the agency must follow the procedures set forth in ORS 183.482(6) before taking further action on the order. The procedural and substantive effect of reconsideration or rehearing under this section shall be identical to the effect of granting a party's petition for reconsideration or rehearing.

(6) The agency may consider a petition for reconsideration or rehearing as a request for either or both. The petition may be granted or denied by summary order and, if no action is taken, shall be deemed denied as provided in ORS 183.482.

- (a) If the agency determines that reconsideration alone is appropriate, the agency shall enter a new final order

in accordance with OAR 137-003-0665, which may be an order affirming the existing order.

(b) If the agency determines that rehearing is appropriate, the agency shall decide upon the scope of the rehearing. The agency shall request the administrative law judge to conduct further hearing on such issues as the agency specifies and to prepare a proposed order as appropriate. The agency shall issue a new final order in accordance with OAR 137-003-0665. The agency may adopt the proposed order prepared by the administrative law judge as the final order, or modify the proposed order and issue the modified order as the final order.

(7) Reconsideration or rehearing shall not be granted after the filing of a petition for judicial review, except in the manner provided by ORS 183.482(6).

(8) Unless otherwise provided by law, a final order remains in effect during reconsideration or rehearing until stayed or changed.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.482 & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 2-2000, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0690

#### Stay Request - Contested Case

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, any person who submits a hearing request after a final order by default has been issued or petitions for reconsideration, rehearing or judicial review may request the agency to stay the enforcement of the agency order that is the subject of the petition.

(2) The agency may, by rule or in writing, require the stay request to be filed with the administrative law judge.

(3) The stay request shall contain:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the person filing the request and of that person's attorney or representative, if any;

(b) The full title of the agency decision

as it appears on the order and the date of the agency decision;

(c) A summary of the agency decision;

(d) The name, address and telephone number of each other party to the agency proceeding. When the party was represented by an attorney or representative in the proceeding, then the name, address and telephone number of the attorney or representative shall be provided and the address and telephone number of the party may be omitted;

(e) A statement advising all persons whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are required to appear in the stay request as provided in subsection (3)(d) of this rule, that they may participate in the stay proceeding before the agency if they file a response in accordance with OAR 137-003-0695 within ten calendar days from delivery or mailing of the stay request to the agency;

(f) A statement of facts and reasons sufficient to show that the stay request should be granted because:

(A) The petitioner will suffer irreparable injury if the order is not stayed;

(B) There is a colorable claim of error in the order; and

(C) Granting the stay will not result in substantial public harm;

(g) A statement identifying any person, including the public, who may suffer injury if the stay is granted. If the purposes of the stay can be achieved with limitations or conditions that minimize or eliminate possible injury to other persons, petitioner shall propose such limitations or conditions. If the possibility of injury to other persons cannot be eliminated or minimized by appropriate limitation or conditions, petitioner shall propose an amount of bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other undertaking to be imposed on the petitioner should the stay be granted, explaining why that amount is

reasonable in light of the identified potential injuries;

(h) A description of additional procedures, if any, the petitioner believes should be followed by the agency in determining the appropriateness of the stay request; and

(i) An appendix of affidavits containing evidence (other than evidence contained in the record of the contested case out of which the stay request arose) relied upon in support of the statements required under subsections (3)(f) and (g) of this rule. The record of the contested case out of which the stay request arose is a part of the record of the stay proceedings.

(4) The request must be delivered or mailed to the agency and on the same date a copy delivered or mailed to all parties identified in the request as required by subsection (3)(d) of this rule.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS

183.341, 183.482(3) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 9-2001, f. & cert. ef. 10-3-01; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04; DOJ 11-2005, f. 10-31-05, cert. ef. 1-1-06

### 137-003-0695

#### Intervention in Stay Proceeding

(1) Any party identified under OAR 137-003-0690(3)(d) desiring to participate as a party in the stay proceeding may file a response to the request for stay.

(2) The agency may, by rule or in writing, require the response to be filed with the administrative law judge.

(3) The response shall contain:

(a) The full title of the agency decision as it appears on the order;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the person filing the response, except that if the person is represented by an attorney, then the name, address, and telephone number of the attorney shall be included and the person's address and telephone number may be deleted;

(c) A statement accepting or denying

each of the statements of facts and reasons provided pursuant to OAR 137-003-0690(3)(f) in the petitioner's stay request; and

(d) A statement accepting, rejecting, or proposing alternatives to the petitioner's statement on the bond, irrevocable letter of credit or undertaking amount or other reasonable conditions that should be imposed on petitioner should the stay request be granted.

(4) The response may contain affidavits containing additional evidence upon which the party relies in support of the statement required under subsections (3)(c) and (d) of this rule.

(5) The response must be delivered or mailed to the agency and to all parties identified in the stay request within 10 calendar days of the date of delivery or mailing to the agency of the stay request.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, 183.482(3) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00; DOJ 19-2003, f. 12-12-03, cert. ef. 1-1-04

### 137-003-0700

#### Stay Proceeding and Order

(1) The agency may conduct such further proceedings pertaining to the stay request as it deems desirable, including taking further evidence on the matter. Agency staff may present additional evidence in response to the stay request. The agency shall commence such proceedings promptly after receiving the stay request.

(2) The agency shall issue an order granting or denying the stay request within 30 calendar days after receiving it. The agency's order shall:

(a) Grant the stay request upon findings of irreparable injury to the petitioner and a colorable claim of error in the agency order and may impose reasonable conditions, including but not limited to, a bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other undertaking and that the petitioner file all documents necessary to bring the matter to issue before the Court of

Appeals within a specified reasonable period of time; or

(b) Deny the stay request upon a finding that the petitioner failed to show irreparable injury or a colorable claim of error in the agency order; or

(c) Deny the stay request upon a finding that a specified substantial public harm would result from granting the stay, notwithstanding the petitioner's showing of irreparable injury and a colorable claim of error in the agency order; or

(d) Grant or deny the stay request as otherwise required by law.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183.341

Stats. Implemented: ORS 183.341, ORS 183.482(3) & OL 1999, Ch. 849

Hist.: DOJ 10-1999, f. 12-23-99, cert. ef. 1-1-00