

§ 5.301

abuse, the deposit agreement shall provide that the license, certificate, or document will not be returned until the person:

(1) Successfully completes a bona fide drug abuse rehabilitation program;

(2) Demonstrates complete non-association with dangerous drugs for a minimum of six months after completion of the rehabilitation program; and

(3) Is actively participating in a bona fide drug abuse monitoring program.

(c) Where the voluntary deposit is based on incompetence due to alcohol abuse, the deposit agreement shall provide that the license, certificate, or document will not be returned until the person:

(1) Successfully completes a bona fide alcohol abuse rehabilitation program; and

(2) Is actively participating in a bona fide alcohol abuse monitoring program.

(d) The voluntary surrender of a license, certificate, or document is the equivalent of revocation of such papers. A holder who voluntarily surrenders a license, certificate, or document must comply with provisions of §§ 5.901 and 5.903 when applying for the issuance of a new license, certificate, or document.

[CGD 84-099, 52 FR 47535, Dec. 14, 1987]

Subpart F—Subpoenas

§ 5.301 Issuance of subpoenas.

(a) Every subpoena shall command the person to whom it is directed to appear at a specified time and place to give testimony or to produce books, papers, documents, or any other evidence, which shall be described with such particularity as necessary to identify what is desired.

(b) The investigating officer may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or for the production of books, papers, documents, or any other relevant evidence needed by the investigating officer or by the respondent.

(c) After charges have been served upon the respondent the Administrative Law Judge may, either on the Administrative Law Judge's own motion or the motion of the investigating officer or respondent, issue subpoenas for the attendance and the giving of testi-

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mony by witnesses or for the production of books, papers, documents, or any other relevant evidence.

§ 5.303 Service of subpoenas on behalf of the respondent.

Service of subpoenas issued on behalf of the respondent is the responsibility of the respondent. However, if the Administrative Law Judge finds that the respondent or respondent's counsel is physically unable to effect the service, despite diligent and bona fide attempts to do so, and if the Administrative Law Judge further finds that the existing impediment to the service of the subpoena is peculiarly within the authority of the Coast Guard to overcome, the Administrative Law Judge will have the subpoena delivered to an investigating officer participating in the case for the purpose of effecting service.

§ 5.305 Quashing a subpoena.

Any person subpoenaed to appear to produce evidence at a hearing may request that the subpoena be quashed or modified using the procedures in 33 CFR 20.609.

[USCG-1998-3472, 64 FR 28075, May 24, 1999]

§ 5.307 Enforcement.

Upon application and for good cause shown, or upon its own initiative, the Coast Guard will seek judicial enforcement of subpoenas issued by investigating officers or Administrative Law Judges. This is done by making application to the United States District Court, through the office of the appropriate U.S. Attorney, to issue an order compelling the attendance of, and/or giving of testimony by, witnesses, or for the production of books, papers, documents, or any other relevant evidence.

§ 5.309 Proof of service.

(a) The person serving a subpoena shall make a written statement setting forth the date, time and manner of service and shall return such report with or on a copy of the subpoena to the investigating officer or Administrative Law Judge who issued it. In case of failure to make service of a subpoena, the person assigned to serve

such subpoena shall make a written statement setting forth the reasons the subpoena was not served. The statement should be placed on the subpoena or attached to it and returned to the investigating office or Administrative Law Judge who issued the subpoena.

(b) When service of a subpoena is made by certified mail with return receipt to be signed by the addressee only, the person mailing the subpoena shall make a written statement on a copy of the subpoena or attached to it, setting forth the date, time and location of the post office where mailed, the post office number assigned thereto. If delivered, the receipt requested shall be returned, by the person receiving the receipt, to the investigating officer or Administrative Law Judge who issued the subpoena. In case the subpoena is not delivered, any information reported by the post office regarding non-delivery shall be given to the investigating officer or Administrative Law Judge who issued the subpoena.

Subpart G—Witness Fees

§5.401 Payment of witness fees and allowances.

(a) Duly subpoenaed witnesses, other than Federal government employees, may apply for payment of their attendance as witnesses at an investigation or hearing conducted pursuant to this part by submitting a request for payment (Standard Form 1157) accompanied by any necessary receipts.

(b) Fees and allowances will be paid as provided by 28 U.S.C. 1821, except that a person called to testify as an expert witness may be paid a higher fee to be fixed by the District Commander.

[CGD 82-002, 50 FR 32184, Aug. 9, 1985; 50 FR 35228, Aug. 30, 1985]

Subpart H—Hearings

§5.501 General.

A hearing concerning the suspension or revocation of a merchant mariner's license, certificate of registry, or document is a formal adjudication under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*). It is presided over by, and conducted under the exclusive control of, an ALJ in accord-

ance with applicable requirements in the APA, the rules in this part, and the rules of administrative practice at 33 CFR part 20. The ALJ shall regulate and conduct the hearing so as to bring out all the relevant and material facts and to ensure a fair and impartial hearing.

[USCG-1998-3472, 64 FR 28075, May 24, 1999]

§5.521 Verification of license, certificate or document.

(a) The Administrative Law Judge shall require the respondent to produce and present at the opening of the hearing, and on each day the hearing is in session thereafter, all valid licenses, certificates, and/or documents issued by the Coast Guard to the respondent. In the event that the respondent alleges that such license, certificate or document has been lost, misplaced, stolen, destroyed, or is otherwise beyond his ability to produce, the respondent shall execute a lost document affidavit (Form CG-4363). The Administrative Law Judge shall warn the respondent that a willful misstatement of any material item in such affidavit is punishable as a violation of a Federal criminal statute. (See 18 U.S.C. 1001).

(b) When a hearing is continued or delayed, the Administrative Law Judge returns the license, certificate, or document to the respondent: unless a prima facie case has been established that the respondent committed an act or offense which shows that the respondent's service on a vessel would constitute a definite danger to public health, interest or safety at sea.

[CGD82-002, 50 FR 32184, Aug. 9, 1985, as amended by CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51042, Sept. 30, 1997]

§5.567 Order.

(a) The Administrative Law Judge enters an order which recites the disposition of the case. When the finding is *not proved*, the Administrative Law Judge issues an order *dismissing* the proceeding with or without prejudice to refile. When the finding is *proved*, the Administrative Law Judge may order an *admonition*, *suspension* with or without probation, or *revocation*.