

481—435.25(17A) Evidence.

435.25(1) The presiding officer will rule on the admissibility of evidence and may, where appropriate, take official notice of facts in accordance with all applicable requirements of law.

435.25(2) Stipulation of facts is encouraged.

435.25(3) Evidence in the proceeding will be confined to the issues as to which the parties received notice prior to the hearing unless a party waives the party's right to such notice or the presiding officer determines that good cause justifies expansion of the issues. If the presiding officer admits evidence on issues outside the scope of the notice over the objection of a party who did not have actual notice of those issues, that party, upon timely request, will receive a continuance sufficient to amend pleadings and to prepare on the additional issue.

435.25(4) The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide the opposing party with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents shall be provided to opposing parties. All exhibits admitted into evidence will be appropriately marked and be made part of the record.

435.25(5) Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. Such an objection must be timely and will be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which it is based. The objection, the ruling on the objection, and the reasons for the ruling will be noted in the record. The presiding officer may rule on the objection at the time it is made or may reserve a ruling until the written decision.

435.25(6) Whenever evidence is ruled inadmissible, the party offering that evidence may submit an offer of proof on the record by briefly summarizing the testimony or, with permission of the presiding officer, presenting the testimony. If the excluded evidence consists of a document or exhibit, it will be marked as part of an offer of proof and inserted in the record.

435.25(7) Irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence should be excluded. A finding will be based upon the kind of evidence upon which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to relying for the conduct of their serious affairs, and may be based on hearsay or other types of evidence that may or would be inadmissible in a jury trial.

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