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§10–213.

(a) (1) Each party in a contested case shall offer all of the evidence that the party wishes to have made part of the record.

(2) If the agency has any evidence that the agency wishes to use in adjudicating the contested case, the agency shall make the evidence part of the record.

(b) The presiding officer may admit probative evidence that reasonable and prudent individuals commonly accept in the conduct of their affairs and give probative effect to that evidence.

(c) Evidence may not be excluded solely on the basis that it is hearsay.

(d) The presiding officer may exclude evidence that is:

(1) incompetent;

(2) irrelevant;

(3) immaterial; or

(4) unduly repetitious.

(e) The presiding officer shall apply a privilege that law recognizes.

(f) On a genuine issue in a contested case, each party is entitled to:

(1) call witnesses;

(2) offer evidence, including rebuttal evidence;

(3) cross-examine any witness that another party or the agency calls; and

(4) present summation and argument.

(g) The presiding officer may receive documentary evidence:

(1) in the form of copies or excerpts; or

(2) by incorporation by reference.

(h) (1) The agency or the Office may take official notice of a fact that is:

(i) judicially noticeable; or

(ii) general, technical, or scientific and within the specialized knowledge of the agency.

(2) Before taking official notice of a fact, the presiding officer:

(i) before or during the hearing, by reference in a preliminary report, or otherwise, shall notify each party; and

(ii) shall give each party an opportunity to contest the fact.

(i) The agency or the Office may use its experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of evidence.

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