Title 504 WAC
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Chapter 504-26 WAC
STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR STUDENTS

WAC

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WAC 504-26-010 Definitions. (1) The term "accused student" means any student accused of violating the standards of conduct for students (this chapter).

(2) The term "appellate board" means any person or persons authorized by the vice-president for student affairs to consider an appeal from a student conduct board's determination as to whether a student has violated the standards of conduct for students or from the sanctions imposed by the student conduct officer.

(3) The term "cheating" includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Use of unauthorized materials in taking quizzes, tests, or examinations, or giving or receiving unauthorized assistance by any means, including talking, copying information from another student, using electronic devices, or taking an examination for another student.

(b) Use of sources beyond those authorized by the instructor in writing papers, preparing reports, solving problems, or carrying out other assignments.

(c) Acquisition or possession of tests or other academic material belonging to a member of the university faculty or staff when acquired without the permission of the university faculty or staff member.

(d) Fabrication, which is the intentional invention or counterfeiting of information in the course of an academic activity. Fabrication includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Counterfeiting data, research results, information, or procedures with inadequate foundation in fact;

(ii) Counterfeiting a record of internship or practicum experiences;

(iii) Submitting a false excuse for absence or tardiness or a false explanation for failing to complete a class requirement or scheduled examination at the appointed date and time.

(e) Engaging in any behavior for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage specifically prohibited by a faculty member in the course syllabus or class discussion.

(f) Scientific misconduct. Falsification, fabrication, plagiarism, or other forms of dishonesty in scientific and scholarly research are prohibited. Complaints and inquiries involving cases of scientific misconduct are managed according to the university's policy for responding to allegations of scientific misconduct. A finding of scientific misconduct is subject to sanctions by the office of student conduct. The policy for responding to allegations of scientific misconduct may be reviewed by contacting the vice-provost for research.

(g) Unauthorized collaboration on assignments.

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(h) Intentionally obtaining unauthorized knowledge of examination materials.

(i) Plagiarism. Presenting the information, ideas, or phrasing of another person as the student's own work without proper acknowledgment of the source. This includes submitting a commercially prepared paper or research project or submitting for academic credit any work done by someone else. The term "plagiarism" includes, but is not limited to, the use, by paraphrase or direct quotation, of the published or unpublished work of another person without full and clear acknowledgment. It also includes the unacknowledged use of materials prepared by another person or agency engaged in the selling of term papers or other academic materials.

(j) Unauthorized multiple submission of the same work.

(k) Sabotage of others' work.

(l) Tampering with or falsifying records.

(4) The term "complainant" means any person who submits a charge alleging that a student violated the standards of conduct for students.

(5) The term "faculty member" for purposes of this chapter, means any person hired by the university to conduct classroom or teaching activities or who is otherwise considered by the university to be a member of its faculty.

(6) The term "gender identity" means having or being perceived as having a gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the sex assigned to the person at birth.

(7) The term "may" is used in the permissive sense.

(8) The term "member of the university community" includes any person who is a student, faculty member, university official, or any other person employed by the university. A person's status in a particular situation is determined by the vice-president for student affairs.

(9) The term "organization" means any number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements for university recognition.

(10) The term "policy" means the written regulations of the university as found in, but not limited to, the standards of conduct for students, residence life handbook, the university web page and computer use policy, and graduate/undergraduate catalogs.

(11) The term "shall" is used in the imperative sense.

(12) The term "student" includes all persons taking courses at the university, either full-time or part-time, pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies. Persons who withdraw after allegedly violating the standards of conduct for students, who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the university (including suspended students) or who have been notified of their acceptance for admission are considered "students" as are persons who are living in university residence halls, although not enrolled in this institution.

(13) The term "student conduct officer" means a university official authorized by the vice-president for student affairs to manage conduct complaints including the imposition of sanctions upon any student(s) found to have violated the standards of conduct for students.

(14) The term "university" means all locations of Washington State University.

(15) The term "university conduct board" means those persons who, collectively, have been authorized by the vice-president for student affairs to determine whether a student has violated the standards of conduct for students and to impose sanctions when a rules violation has been committed.

(16) The term "academic integrity hearing board" means those teaching faculty who, collectively, have been authorized by the university or college to review an instructor's determination that a student violated university academic integrity policies and whether or not the outcome proposed by the instructor is in keeping with the instructor's published policies.

(17) The term "university official" includes any person employed by the university, performing assigned administrative or professional responsibilities.

(18) The term "university premises" includes all land, buildings, facilities, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by the university (including adjacent streets and sidewalks).

(19) The vice-president for student affairs is that person designated by the university president to be responsible for the administration of the standards of conduct for students.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-11-030, § 504-26-201, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07; 06-23-159, § 504-26-010, filed 11/22/06, effective 12/23/06.]

WAC 504-26-201 Misconduct—Rules and regulations. Any individual or organization found to have committed, assisted, conspired, or attempted to commit the following misconduct (WAC 504-26-202 through 504-26-226) is subject to the disciplinary sanctions outlined in WAC 504-26-405.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-11-030, § 504-26-201, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07; 06-23-159, § 504-26-201, filed 11/22/06, effective 12/23/06.]

WAC 504-26-202 Acts of dishonesty. Acts of dishonesty, include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Academic integrity violations including, but not limited to, cheating as defined in WAC 504-26-010.

(2) Knowingly furnishing false information to any university official, faculty member, or office.

(3) Forging, alteration, or misuse of any university document or record, or instrument of identification whether issued by the university or other state or federal agency.


WAC 504-26-203 Disruption or obstruction. Students have the right to freedom of speech, including the right to dissent or protest, but this expression may not interfere with the rights of others or disrupt the university's activities. Prohibited behavior includes: Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings, other university activities, including its public service functions on or off campus, or of other authorized nonuniversity activities when the conduct occurs on university premises or is directed toward community members by any means including use of telephone, computer, or some other medium.
WAC 504-26-210 Violation of law. Conduct which would constitute violation of any federal, state, or local law.

WAC 504-26-404 Procedure for academic integrity violations. (1) Initial hearing.

(a) When a responsible instructor finds that a violation of academic integrity has occurred, the instructor shall assemble the evidence and, upon reasonable notice to the student of the date, time, and nature of the allegations, meet with the student suspected of violating academic integrity policies. If the student admits violating academic integrity policies, the instructor assigns an outcome in keeping with published course policies and notifies the office of student conduct in writing of the allegations, the student's admission, and the sanctions imposed.

(b) If the instructor is unable to meet with the student or if the accused student disputes the allegation(s) and/or the outcome proposed by the instructor, the instructor shall make a determination as to whether the student did or did not violate the academic integrity policy. If the instructor finds that the student was in violation, the instructor shall provide the student and the office of student conduct with a written determination, the evidence relied upon, and the sanctions imposed. The student has twenty-one days to request review of the instructor's determination and/or sanction(s) to the academic integrity hearing board.

(2) Review.

(a) Upon timely request for review by a student who has been found by his or her instructor to have violated the academic integrity policy, the academic integrity hearing board shall make a separate and independent determination of whether or not the student is responsible for violating the academic integrity policy and/or whether or not the outcome proposed by the instructor is in keeping with the instructor's published course policies.

(b) The academic integrity hearing board is empowered to provide an appropriate remedy for a student including arranging a withdrawal from the course, having the student's work evaluated, or changing a grade where it finds that:

(i) The student is not responsible for violating academic integrity policies; or

(ii) The outcome imposed by the instructor violates the instructor's published policies.

(c) Students who appear before the academic integrity board shall have the same rights to notice and to conduct a defense as enumerated in WAC 504-26-403 except:

(i) Notice of hearing and written orders shall be sent to the address provided by the student in the student's request for review; and

(ii) The written decision of the academic integrity hearing board is the university's final order. There is no appeal from findings of responsibility or outcomes assigned by university or college academic integrity hearing boards.

(3) If the reported violation is the student's first offense, the office of student conduct ordinarily requires the student to attend a workshop separate from, and in addition to, any academic outcomes imposed by the instructor. A hold is placed on the student's record preventing registration or graduation until completion of the workshop.

(4) If the reported violation is the student's second offense, the student is ordinarily required to appear before a university conduct board with a recommendation that the student be dismissed from the university.

(5) If the instructor or academic integrity hearing board determines that the act of academic dishonesty for which the student is found responsible is particularly egregious in light of all attendant circumstances, the instructor or academic integrity hearing board may direct that the student's case be heard by the university conduct board with a recommendation for dismissal from the university even if it is the student's first offense.

(6) Because instructors and departments have a legitimate educational interest in the outcomes, reports of academic integrity hearing board and/or conduct board hearings shall be reported to the responsible instructor and the chair or dean.

WAC 504-26-405 Sanctions. (1) The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the standards of conduct for students:

(a) Warning. A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional regulations.

(b) Probation. Formal action placing conditions upon the student's continued attendance at the university. Probation is for a designated period of time and warns the student that suspension or expulsion may be imposed if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) or fails to complete his or her conditions of probation during the probationary period. A student on probation is not eligible to run for or hold an office in any student group or organization; she or he is not eligible for certain jobs on campus, including but not limited to resident advisor or orientation counselor, and she or he is not eligible to serve on the university conduct board.

(c) Loss of privileges. Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.

(d) Restitution. Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.

(e) Education. The university may require the student to complete an educational project designed to create an awareness of the student's misconduct.

(f) Community service. Imposition of service hours (not to exceed eighty hours per student or per member of an organization).

(g) Residence hall suspension. Separation of the student from the residence halls for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

(h) Residence hall expulsion. Permanent separation of the student from the residence halls.
(i) University suspension. Separation of the student from the university for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. More than two violations of the standards of conduct for students involving alcohol or drugs may result in a suspension of one or more semesters.

(j) University expulsion. Permanent separation of the student from the university.

(k) Revocation of admission and/or degree. Admission to or a degree awarded from the university may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of university standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

(l) Withholding degree. The university may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in this student conduct code, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.

(m) Trespass. A student may be restricted from university property based on his or her misconduct.

(n) Loss of recognition. A student organization's recognition may be withheld permanently or for a specific period of time. A fraternity or sorority may be prohibited from housing freshmen. Loss of recognition is defined as withholding university services or administrative approval from a student organization. Services and approval to be withdrawn include, but are not limited to, intramural sports (although individual members may participate), information technology services, university facility use and rental, campus involvement office organizational activities, and office of Greek life advising.

(o) Hold on transcript and/or registration. This is a temporary measure restricting release of a student's transcript or access to registration. Upon satisfactory completion of the conditions of the sanction, the hold is released.

(p) No contact order. A prohibition of direct or indirect physical, verbal, and/or written contact with another individual or group.

(2) More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

(3) Other than university expulsion or revocation or withholding of a degree, disciplinary sanctions are not made part of the student's permanent academic record, but shall become part of the student's disciplinary record.

(4) In cases heard by university conduct boards, sanctions are determined by that board. The student conduct officer has the authority to assign sanctions in conduct officer hearings or cases in which the accused student takes responsibility for violations of the standards of conduct for students.

(5) Academic integrity violations.

(a) No credit need be given for work that is not a student's own. Thus, in academic integrity violations, the responsible instructor has the authority to assign a grade and/or educational sanction in accordance with the expectations set forth in the relevant course syllabus. The instructor's choices may include, but are not limited to, assigning a grade of "F" for the assignment and/or assigning an educational sanction such as extra or replacement assignments, quizzes, or tests, or assigning a grade of "F" for the course.

(b) Instructors do not have authority to suspend or dismiss a student from the university.

WAC 504-26-407 Review of decision. (1) A decision reached by the university conduct board or a sanction imposed by the student conduct officer may be appealed by the accused student(s) to an appellate board within twenty-one days of the date of the decision letter.

(a) The university president or designee, of his or her own initiative, may direct that an appeals board be convened to review a conduct board decision without notice to the parties. However, the appeals board may not take any action less favorable to the accused student(s), unless notice and an opportunity to explain the matter is first given to the accused student(s).

(b) The accused and the office of student conduct may explain their views of the matter to the appeals board in writing.

(c) The appeals board shall make any inquiries necessary to ascertain whether the proceeding must be converted to a formal adjudicative hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW).

(2) Except as required to explain the basis of new information, an appeal is limited to a review of the verbatim record of the university conduct board hearing and supporting documents for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To determine whether the university conduct board hearing was conducted fairly in light of the charges and information presented, and in conformity with prescribed procedures giving the complaining party a reasonable opportunity to prepare and to present information that the standards of conduct for students were violated, and giving the accused student a reasonable opportunity to prepare and to present a response to those allegations. Deviations from designated procedures are not a basis for sustaining an appeal unless significant prejudice results.

(b) To determine whether the decision reached regarding the accused student was based on substantial information, that is, whether there were facts in the case that, if believed by the fact finder, were sufficient to establish that a violation of the standards of conduct for students occurred.

(c) To determine whether the sanction(s) imposed were appropriate for the violation of the standards of conduct for students which the student was found to have committed.

(d) To consider new information, sufficient to alter a decision, or other relevant facts not brought out in the original hearing, because such information and/or facts were not known to the person appealing at the time of the original student conduct board hearing.

(3) The university appeals board shall review the record and any briefing filed by the parties and make one of the following determinations:

(a) Affirm, reverse, or modify the conduct board's decision;

(b) Affirm, reverse, or modify the sanctions imposed by the conduct board.

(4) The appeal board's decision is entered within twenty calendar days from the date of the appeal letter. By the close of the next business day following entry of the order, the decision is provided to the accused student(s) by personal
delivery or deposited into the United States mail addressed to the last known address of the accused student(s). It is the student’s responsibility to maintain a correct and updated address with the registrar. The university appeal board’s decision letter is the final order and shall advise the student or student organization that judicial review may be available.

(5) The appeals board decision is effective as soon as the order is signed. A petition to delay the date that the order becomes effective (a “petition for stay”) may be directed to the chair of the appeals board within ten days of the date the order was delivered to the student or placed in the U.S. mail. The chair shall have authority to decide whether to grant or deny the request.

(6) There is no further review beyond that of the findings of responsibility or outcomes assigned by university or college academic integrity boards.

Chapter 504-45 WAC
PUBLIC RECORDS

WAC 504-45-010 Authority and purpose. (1) RCW 42.56.070(1) requires each agency to make available for inspection and copying nonexempt “public records” in accordance with published rules. The act defines “public record” to include any “writing containing information relating to the conduct of government or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function prepared, owned, used, or retained” by the agency. RCW 42.56.070(2) requires each agency to set forth “for informational purposes” every law, in addition to the Public Records Act, that exempts or prohibits a requestor from obtaining “public records” held by the agency. RCW 42.56.070(3) requires each agency to make available for inspection and copying during normal business hours of the public records officer or “designee.” The public records officer or designee must make available to requestors the “fullest assistance” to requestors; ensure that public records are protected from damage or disorganization; and prevent fulfilling public records requests from causing excessive interference with essential functions of the university.

(2) The purpose of these rules is to establish the procedures Washington State University will follow in order to provide full access to public records. Washington State University shall hereinafter be referred to as the “university.” Where appropriate, the term university also refers to the staff and employees of Washington State University. These rules provide information to persons wishing to request access to public records of the university and establish processes for both requestors and university staff that are designed to best assist members of the public in obtaining such access.

(3) The purpose of the act is to provide the public full access to information concerning the conduct of government, mindful of individuals’ privacy rights and the desirability of the efficient administration of government. The act and these rules will be interpreted in favor of disclosure. In carrying out its responsibilities under the act, the university will be guided by the provisions of the act describing its purposes and interpretation.

WAC 504-45-020 Agency description—Contact information—Public records officer. (1) Washington State University is an institution of higher education, authority for which is located in chapter 28B.30 RCW. The administrative offices of the university are located at the university’s main campus at Pullman, Washington. Regional campuses are located in Spokane, Tri-Cities, and Vancouver, Washington. Agricultural research centers are located at Mt. Vernon, Prosser, Puyallup, Vancouver and Wenatchee, Washington. Cooperative extension offices are maintained in the county seats of all counties in the state. The Intercollegiate College of Nursing is located in Spokane, Washington. Learning Centers are located in Longview, Aberdeen, Goldendale, Wenatchee, Port Hadlock, Tacoma, Mt. Vernon, Yakima and Walla Walla, Washington. The university also has operations offices in Seattle and Olympia, Washington.

(2) Any person wishing to request access to public records of the university, or seeking assistance in making such a request should contact the university’s public records officer located at the Pullman administrative offices. Current contact information and additional information regarding release of public records can be found on the university web site at http://www.wsu.edu.

(3) The public records officer will oversee compliance with the act but another university staff member may process the request. Therefore, these rules will refer to the public records officer or "designee." The public records officer or designee and the university will provide the "fullest assistance" to requestors; ensure that public records are protected from damage or disorganization; and prevent fulfilling public records requests from causing excessive interference with essential functions of the university.

WAC 504-45-030 Availability of public records. (1) Hours for inspection of records. Public records are available for inspection and copying during normal business hours of the university. For the purposes of this chapter, the normal business hours for the public records office shall be from 8:00 a.m. to noon and from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding the university’s holidays. Records must be inspected at the offices of the university.

(2) Index of records. An index of final orders, declaratory orders, interpretive statements, and policy statements entered after June 30, 1990, is available at the office of the university’s rules coordinator at the Pullman campus. The university will post links to many of these records on its web site at http://www.wsu.edu.

(3) Organization of records. The university will maintain its records in a reasonably organized manner. The university will take reasonable actions to protect records from damage and disorganization. A requestor shall not take university records from university offices without the permission of the public records officer or designee. Certain records are available on the university web site at www.wsu.edu. Requestors are encouraged to view the documents available on the web site prior to submitting a records request.
(4) Making a request for public records.
(a) Any person wishing to inspect or copy public records of the university should make the request in writing on the university's request form, or by letter, fax, or e-mail addressed to the public records officer and including the following information:
(i) Name of requestor;
(ii) Address of requestor;
(iii) Other contact information, including telephone number and any e-mail address;
(iv) Identification of the public records adequate for the public records officer to locate the records; and
(v) The date of the request.
(b) If the requestor wishes to have copies of the records made instead of simply inspecting them, he or she should so indicate and make arrangements to pay for copies of the records or a deposit. Pursuant to RCW 42.56.120, standard photocopies will be provided at a rate of no more than fifteen cents per page.
(c) A form is available for use by requestors at the office of the public records officer and on the university's web site at http://www.wsu.edu.

(d) The public records officer or designee may accept requests for public records that contain the above information by telephone or in person. If the public records officer or designee accepts such a request, he or she will confirm receipt of the information and the substance of the request in writing.

WAC 504-45-040 Processing of public records requests—General. (1) Providing "fullest assistance." The university is charged by statute with adopting rules which provide for how it will "provide full access to public records," "protect records from damage or disorganization," "prevent excessive interference with the essential functions of the agency," provide "fullest assistance" to requestors, and provide the "most timely possible action" on public records requests. The public records officer or designee will process requests in the order allowing the most requests to be processed in the most efficient manner.

(2) Acknowledging receipt of request. Within five business days of receipt of the request, the public records officer will do one or more of the following:
(a) Make the records available for inspection or copying;
(b) If copies are requested and payment for the copies, if any, is made or terms of payment are agreed upon, send the copies to the requestor;
(c) Provide a reasonable estimate of when records will be available;
(d) If the request is unclear or does not sufficiently identify the requested records, request clarification from the requestor. Such clarification may be requested and provided by telephone, e-mail or mail. Based upon that clarification, the public records officer or designee may revise the estimate of when records will be available; or
(e) Deny the request.

(3) Consequences of failure to respond. If the university does not respond in writing within five business days of receipt of the request for disclosure, the requestor should consider contacting the public records officer to determine the reason for the failure to respond.

(4) Protecting rights of others. In the event that the requested records contain information that may affect rights of others and may be exempt from disclosure, the public records officer may, prior to providing the records, give notice to such others whose rights may be affected by the disclosure. Such notice should be given so as to make it possible for those other persons to contact the requestor and ask him or her to revise the request, or, if necessary, seek an order from a court to prevent or limit the disclosure. The notice to the affected persons will include a copy of the request.

(5) Records exempt from disclosure. Some records are exempt from disclosure, in whole or in part. If the university believes that a record is exempt from disclosure and should be withheld, the public records officer will state the specific exemption and provide a brief explanation of why the record or a portion of the record is being withheld. If only a portion of a record is exempt from disclosure, but the remainder is not exempt, the public records officer will redact the exempt portions, provide the nonexempt portions, and indicate to the requestor why portions of the record are being redacted.

(6) Inspection of records.
(a) Consistent with other demands, the university shall promptly provide space to inspect public records. No member of the public may remove a document from the viewing area or disassemble or alter any document. The requestor shall indicate which documents he or she wishes the university to copy.

(b) The requestor must claim or review the assembled records within thirty days of the university's notification to him or her that the records are available for inspection or copying. The university will notify the requestor in writing of this requirement and inform the requestor that he or she should contact the university to make arrangements to claim or review the records. If the requestor fails to claim or review the records within the thirty-day period or make other arrangements, the university may close the request. Other public records requests can be processed ahead of a subsequent request by the same person for the same or almost identical records, which can be processed as a new request.

(7) Providing copies of records. After inspection is complete, the public records officer or designee shall make any copies of records requested by the requestor or arrange for copying.

(8) Providing records in installments. When the request is for a large number of records, the public records officer or designee will provide access for inspection and copying in installments, if he or she reasonably determines that it would be practical to provide the records in that way. If, within thirty days, the requestor fails to inspect the entire set of records or one or more of the installments, the public records officer or designee may stop searching for the remaining records and close the request.

(9) Completion of inspection. When the inspection of the requested records is complete and all requested copies are provided, the public records officer or designee will indicate that the university has completed a diligent search for the requested records and made any located nonexempt records available for inspection.
(10) Closing withdrawn or abandoned request. When the requestor either withdraws the request or fails to fulfill his or her obligations to inspect the records or pay the deposit or final payment for the requested copies, the public records officer will close the request and indicate to the requestor that the university has closed the request.

(11) Later discovered documents. If, after the university has informed the requestor that it has provided all available records, the university becomes aware of additional responsible documents existing at the time of the request, it will promptly inform the requestor of the additional documents and will make them available for inspection or provide copies upon payment on an expedited basis.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-04-027, § 504-45-040, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07.]

WAC 504-45-050 Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-04-027, § 504-45-050, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07.]

WAC 504-45-060 Exemptions. (1) The Public Records Act provides that a number of types of documents are exempt from public inspection and copying. In addition, documents are exempt from disclosure if any "other statute" exempts or prohibits disclosure. Requestors should be aware of the following exemptions, outside the Public Records Act, that restrict the availability of some documents held by the university for inspection and copying. This is not an exhaustive list as numerous exemptions exist outside the act. The university's failure to list an exemption here shall not affect the efficacy of any exemption.

(a) RCW 5.60.060—Privileged communications;
(b) 20 U.S.C. 1232g—Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA);
(c) 42 U.S.C. 405 (c)(2)(vii)(1)—Social Security numbers;
(d) 45 CFR 16-0164—HIPAA Privacy Rule;
(e) Chapter 19.108 RCW and RCW 4.24.601—Uniform Trade Secrets Act; and
(f) RCW 10.97—Regarding criminal history information.

(2) The university is prohibited by statute from providing lists of individuals for commercial purposes.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-04-027, § 504-45-060, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07.]

WAC 504-45-070 Costs of providing copies of public records. (1) Costs for paper copies. There is no fee for inspecting public records. A requestor may obtain standard black and white photocopies for fifteen cents per page. Before beginning to make the copies, the public records officer or designee may require a deposit of up to ten percent of the estimated costs of copying all the records selected by the requestor. The public records officer or designee may also require the payment of the remainder of the copying costs before providing all the records, or the payment of the costs of copying an installment before providing that installment. The university will not charge sales tax when it makes copies of public records. The university may charge actual costs for special arrangements necessary for providing copies of records when required by the requestor, e.g., costs of color copying.

(2) Costs of mailing. The university may also charge actual costs of mailing, including the cost of the shipping container.

(3) Payment. Payment may be made by cash, check or money order to the university.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-04-027, § 504-45-070, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07.]

WAC 504-45-080 Review of denials of public records. (1) Petition for internal administrative review of denial of access. Any person who objects to the initial denial or partial denial of a records request may petition in writing (including e-mail) to the public records officer for a review of that decision. The petition shall include a copy of or reasonably identify the written statement by the public records officer or designee denying the request.

(2) Consideration of petition for review. The public records officer shall promptly provide the petition and any other relevant information to the vice-president for business affairs or designee. That person will immediately consider the petition and either affirm or reverse such denial within two business days following the university’s receipt of the petition, or within such other time as the university and the requestor mutually agree to.

(3) Review by the attorney general's office. Pursuant to RCW 42.56.530, if the university denies a requestor access to public records because it claims the record is exempt in whole or in part from disclosure, the requestor may request the attorney general's office to review the matter. The attorney general has adopted rules on such requests in WAC 44-06-160.

(4) Judicial review. Any person may obtain court review of denials of public records requests pursuant to RCW 42.56.550 at the conclusion of two business days after the initial denial regardless of any internal administrative appeal.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. 07-04-027, § 504-45-080, filed 1/29/07, effective 3/1/07.]