Chapter 504-04 WAC

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PART I

GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

WAC 504-04-010 Matters subject to brief adjudication. The following proceedings are matters to be treated as brief adjudications pursuant to RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.491:

(1) Student conduct proceedings. Student conduct proceedings under chapter 504-26 WAC are treated as brief adjudications, except for matters involving sanctions of suspension for greater than ten instructional days, expulsion, revocation of degree, or loss of recognition of a student organization, which shall be referred for a full (formal) adjudication in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Appeals of residency determinations. If a hearing is required by law or constitutional right, appeals of residency determinations under RCW 28B.15.013 are brief adjudicative proceedings conducted by the office of admissions.

(3) Appeals of parking violations. Appeals of parking violations are brief adjudicatory proceedings conducted pursuant to applicable rules. See WAC 504-13-860, 504-14-860, 504-15-860, and 504-19-860.

(4) Hearings on student records. Hearings pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. §1232g are to be brief adjudicative proceedings conducted pursuant to the rules of chapter 504-21 WAC.

(5) Hearings on denial of financial aid. Any hearings required by state or federal law regarding granting, modification or denial of financial aid are brief adjudicative proceedings conducted by the office of scholarships and financial aid.

(6) Emergency withdrawal of students. Proceedings to disenroll students for medical or psychological reasons are brief adjudicative proceedings conducted by the office of student affairs.

(7) Discipline and termination of student employees. When required by law, hearings for the termination of or imposition of disciplinary measures on student employees shall be brief adjudicative proceedings.

PART II

PROCEDURAL RULES FOR FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

WAC 504-04-110 Adoption of model rules of procedure for formal (full) proceedings—Exceptions. In formal proceedings (also referred to as full adjudications) pursuant to RCW 34.05.413 through 34.05.476, Washington State University follows the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) and hereby adopts the model rules of procedure adopted by the office of administrative hearings, chapter 10-08 WAC, with the following exceptions and modifications:

(1) WAC 10-08-190 Adjudicative proceedings—Cameras—Recording devices.

See WAC 504-04-120 which determines the use of cameras and recording devices at adjudicative proceedings.

(2) WAC 10-08-040 Adjudicative proceedings—Notice of hearing. In addition to this model rule regarding notice, the provisions in WAC 504-26-401(5) and 504-26-403 (1) and (2) apply.

(3) The parties in a student conduct matter implicating Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title IX) shall include the complainant(s) if the complainant(s) notifies the university that she/he wishes to participate as a party.

(4) WAC 10-08-120 Adjudicative proceedings—Subpoenas. In determining whether to issue, quash, or modify a
subpoena to a complainant/witness in a student conduct matter implicating Title IX, the presiding officer shall give due consideration to state and federal legal requirements including, but not limited to, Title IX, its implementing regulations, and guidance issued by the federal office for civil rights. In such cases, the party requesting the subpoena has the burden of showing that a subpoena is necessary for full disclosure of all the relevant facts and issues.

(5) Cross examination. As required by RCW 34.05.449, cross examination of witnesses shall be permitted to the extent necessary for full disclosure of all relevant facts and issues. However, in a student conduct matter implicating Title IX, the complainant and respondent shall not be permitted to cross examine each other directly. The preferred method of cross examination in all student conduct matters is through written questions submitted to, and asked by, the presiding officer. The presiding officer may decline to ask cross examination questions that are irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious. In accordance with evidence rule 412, a complainant's sexual history generally will not be admissible. All questions submitted by the parties will be retained as part of the agency record. At the request of either participating party in a student conduct matter implicating Title IX, the requesting party shall be permitted to participate remotely, or in a different room, in accordance with chapter 504-26 WAC.

(6) Discovery. Depositions, interrogatories, and medical examinations of parties as part of discovery are not permitted in adjudications of student conduct matters. Other forms of discovery may be permitted at the discretion of the presiding officer; however, discovery should be limited to help ensure the prompt completion of the adjudication process, in accordance with RCW 34.05.446.

(7) Standard of proof. The standard of proof in student conduct proceedings is preponderance of the evidence.

(8) Administrative review in full adjudications. Within twenty days of service of an initial order resulting from a full adjudication in a student conduct proceeding, or a different time period as specified in the initial order, a student or student organization may appeal the decision to the university president or designee, who reviews the matter in accordance with RCW 34.05.464. Complainants in student conduct matters shall be afforded the same right to appeal as respondents. The university president or designee, of his or her own initiative, may review any initial order resulting from a full adjudication. The decision of the president shall be the final order of the university. If no appeal is initiated, the initial order following a full adjudication becomes the final order of the university after twenty-one days, or the day after the appeal period specified in the initial order, whichever is sooner.

In the case of a conflict between the model rules and procedural rules adopted by Washington State University, the procedural rules adopted by the university shall govern.

The presiding officer shall have the power to impose reasonable conditions upon observation of the proceeding. The presiding officer also shall have the power to regulate the use of photographic and recording equipment. In the case of hearings involving discipline, termination, or medical withdrawal, hearings will normally be closed to public observation. In student conduct matters implicating Title IX, hearings will be closed to public observation.

WAC 504-04-130 Advising and representation of parties. Any person whose rights are in issue in a formal adjudicative proceeding shall have the right to have an adviser present during any stage of the proceedings. However, only persons admitted to the practice of law in the state of Washington, including licensed legal interns pursuant to admission to practice rule 9, shall be permitted to act as a representative at the proceedings. The presiding officer shall have the power to impose reasonable conditions upon participation of advisors and representatives.

WAC 504-04-140 Discovery. Discovery in formal hearings may be permitted at the discretion of the presiding officer, except as provided in WAC 504-04-110(6). In permitting discovery, reference shall be made to the civil rules applicable in court proceedings for guidance.

The presiding officer shall have the power to control the frequency and nature of discovery permitted, and to order discovery conferences to discuss discovery issues.

WAC 504-04-120 Confidentiality of student, faculty and staff formal adjudicative proceedings. In formal adjudicative proceedings, the presiding officer shall have the power to close all or part of the hearing to public observation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 28B.30.150. WSR 17-13-049, § 504-04-130, filed 6/15/17, effective 7/16/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 34.05.220, 28B.30.095, 28B.30.125, 28B.10.648, 34.05.250 and 34.05.482. WSR 89-23-117, § 504-04-130, filed 11/22/89, effective 12/23/89.]

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