State University of New York

Memorandum to Presidents

Date: May 23, 1977

From: Office of the University Counsel and Vice Chancellor for Legal Affairs

Subject: Application of the Maintenance of Public Order Rules to Student Disciplinary Cases

We have been asked to clarify the applicability of the Maintenance of Public Order Rules (hereafter Public Order Rules) to student disciplinary cases, especially when those rules overlap Student Conduct Regulations adopted by the various College Councils. The subject is especially timely in the aftermath of a lawsuit against our campus at Old Westbury, which involved both sets of rules.

In 1969 the Legislature required every college in the State, public or private, to "adopt rules and regulations for the maintenance of public order . . ." (Education Law, Section 6450). The State University in response adopted and later amended our Public Order Rules. See Official Compilation Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 8, Part 535 (Attachment 1). Part 535.2 specifically provides that the rules might be supplemented by individual institutions, "but only to the extent that such additional rules are not inconsistent herewith". However, no such additional rules are valid unless approved by the Trustees and filed with the Department of Education. Currently approved and filed are supplemental rules for the University at Buffalo and the Maritime College.

Apart from the Public Order Rules, the Councils of the State-operated units of the University, subject to the supervision of the Trustees, are authorized by statute to make regulations governing the conduct and behavior of students (hereafter Student Conduct Regulations). See Section 356(4)(g) of the Education Law and Official Compilation, Title 8, Part 500.1. A copy of the Trustee regulations on the subject is enclosed (Attachment 2).

The Trustees directed the several Councils of the State-operated institutions to consult with the chief administrative officer and with faculty members and students and to promulgate or review and ratify the Student Conduct Regulations.
We assume such regulations exist on every campus, that many provisions of the regulations will duplicate portions of the Public Order Rules and that many will prohibit forms of conduct which are not covered in the Public Order Rules as, for example, theft, falsification of records and academic dishonesty.

The Trustee policy setting forth the Public Order Rules provides that "[t]he rules hereby adopted shall govern the conduct of students . . . " (emphasis supplied) and contains a list of "prohibited conduct" at Part 535.3. The word "shall" and the absence of any statement restricting the applicability of the Rules to riots or widespread campus disorders, led to the conclusion that the Public Order Rules must be given priority over the Student Conduct Regulations when both codes include the same offense.

On many campuses, perhaps the large majority in number, administrators have been inclined to apply their local Student Conduct Regulations even when the offense involved might have been covered by both sets of rules. The local preference may have much to do with the relative simplicity of Student Conduct Regulations and their ease of application to minor or isolated incidents of violence or vandalism.

The judgment in a recent lawsuit involving the College at Old Westbury supports the view that the Public Order Rules do not necessarily preempt Student Conduct Regulations in every instance where student behavior could be punished under either set of rules or regulations. The decision clearly indicates, however, that the campus may not: (1) discipline students without a consistent and complete adherence to the Public Order Rules or Student Conduct Regulations, (2) punish a student twice for the same offense by processing a case under both sets of rules or (3) initiate proceedings under one set of rules and then file charges based on the other, even though it may be contemplated that any penalty to be imposed by the first tribunal would be superseded by the second.

The most difficult question, of course, is whether an offense should be treated under the Public Order Rules or the Student Conduct Regulations in a specific case. The campus Student Conduct Regulations may be more suitable than the Public Order Rules for resolution of cases involving minor and isolated incidents of physical violence or vandalism. We suggest, therefore, that when cases of that nature arise, the campus should rely on its Student Conduct Regulations, if the regulations prohibit such conduct. In other cases, where the Public Order Rules are applicable (e.g., obstructing free movement of persons; refusal to leave school buildings, etc.), and in any case falling under the coverage of the Rules where an expulsion or an immediate suspension is contemplated, we recommend that the Rules of Public Order be applied.
Any offense against the criminal law of the State, of course, may be prosecuted by law enforcement authorities independently of any internal University rules and any criminal sanctions may be imposed in addition to any University sanction.

It is important to understand that the Student Conduct Regulations are not valid unless they have been adopted by the College Council in accordance with Trustee policy. Moreover, since standards of due process of law frequently change, presidents may wish to consult with this office regarding the validity of such regulations in the light of the most recent judicial decisions. Consultation may be particularly desirable in light of recent developments in the law (see Memorandum to Presidents 77-10) which have increased the risk that school officials may be held personally liable for violating the constitutional rights of students.

This memorandum addressed to:

Presidents, State-operated campuses

Copies for information to:

Presidents, Community Colleges
Vice Presidents for Student Affairs, State-operated campuses
Deans, Statutory Colleges
President Rose
Vice President Cook
CHAPTER V. STATE UNIVERSITY

PART 535
RULES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
(Statutory authority: Education Law, § 6450)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec.</th>
<th>Statement of purpose</th>
<th>§ 535.5 Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>535.2</td>
<td>Application of rules</td>
<td>535.6 Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535.3</td>
<td>Prohibited conduct</td>
<td>535.7 Enforcement program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535.4</td>
<td>Freedom of speech and assembly</td>
<td>535.8 Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>picketing and demonstrations</td>
<td>535.9 Notice, hearing, determination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Note

Decisions
 Held that Part 535 et seq. of the rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees of the State University relating to the maintenance of public order (A NYCRR Part 535 et seq.), are applicable not only to campus disorders which involve militant students demonstrating against National policy, racial discrimination, the Vietnam War, etc., but also to apply a situation where, after having engaged in a heated intramural basketball game, a student allegedly took part in assaulting and injuring several players on the opposing team, an official, and other students. Matter of Fanger v. State University of New York at Binghamton, 39 AD 2d 263 (1972).

Section 535.1 Statement of purpose. The following rules are adopted in compliance with section 6450 of the Education Law and shall be filed with the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Regents or before July 20, 1969, as required by that section. Said rules shall be subject to amendment or revision and any amendments or revisions thereof shall be filed with the Commissioner of Education and Board of Regents within 10 days after adoption. Nothing herein is intended, nor shall it be construed, to limit or restrict the freedom of speech nor peaceful assembly. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the objectives of a higher educational institution. Similarly, experience has demonstrated that the traditional autonomy of the educational institution (and the accompanying institutional responsibility for the maintenance of order) is best suited to achieve these objectives. These rules shall not be construed to prevent or limit communication between and among faculty, students and administration, or to relieve the institution of its special responsibility for self regulation in the preservation of public order. Their purpose is not to prevent or restrain controversy and dissent but to prevent abuse of the rights of others and to maintain that public order appropriate to a college or university campus without which there can be no intellectual freedom and they shall be interpreted and applied to that end.

Historical Note

535.2 Application of rules. These rules shall apply to all State-operated institutions of the State University except as provided in Part 550 as applicable to the State University Maritime College. These rules may be supplemented by additional rules for the maintenance of public order hereinafore or hereafter adopted for any individual institution, approved and adopted by the State University Trustees and filed with the Commissioner of Education and Board of Regents, but only to the extent that such additional rules are not inconsistent herewith. The rules hereby adopted shall govern the conduct of students, faculty and other staff, licensees, invitees, and all other persons, whether or not their presence is authorized, upon the campus of any institution to which such rules are applicable and also upon or with respect to any other premises or property, under the control of such institution, used in its teaching, research, administrative, service, cultural, recreational, athletic and other programs and activities, provided, however, that charges against any
§ 535.3

TITLE 8 EDUCATION

student for violation of these rules upon the premises of any such institution other than the one at which he is in attendance shall be heard and determined at the institution in which he is enrolled as a student.

Historical Note


535.3 Prohibited conduct. No person, either singly or in concert with others, shall:

(a) Wilfully cause physical injury to any other person, nor threaten to do so for the purpose of compelling or inducing such other person to refrain from any act which he has a lawful right to do or to do any act which he has a lawful right not to do.

(b) Physically restrain or detain any other person, nor remove such person from any place where he is authorized to remain.

(c) Wilfully damage or destroy property of the institution or under its jurisdiction, nor remove or use such property without authorization.

(d) Without permission, expressed or implied, enter into any private office of an administrative officer, member of the faculty or staff member.

(e) Enter upon and remain in any building or facility for any purpose other than its authorized use or in such manner as to obstruct its authorized use by others.

(f) Without authorization, remain in any building or facility after it is normally closed.

(g) Refuse to leave any building or facility after being required to do so by an authorized administrative officer.

(h) Obstruct the free movement of persons and vehicles in any place to which these rules apply.

(i) Deliberately disrupt or prevent the peaceful and orderly conduct of classes, lectures and meetings or deliberately interfere with the freedom of any person to express his views, including invited speakers.

(j) Knowingly have in his possession upon any premises to which these rules apply, any rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver, or other firearm or weapon without the written authorization of the chief administrative officer whether or not a license to possess the same has been issued to such person.

(k) Wilfully incite others to commit any of the acts herein prohibited with specific intent to procure them to do so.

Historical Note


535.4 Freedom of speech and assembly; picketing and demonstrations. (a) No student, faculty or other staff member or authorized visitor shall be subject to any limitation or penalty solely for the expression of his views nor for having assembled with others for such purpose. Peaceful picketing and other orderly demonstrations in public areas of ground and building will not be interfered with. Those involved in picketing and demonstrations may not, however, engage in specific conduct in violation of the provisions of the preceding section.

(b) In order to afford maximum protection to the participants and to the institutional community, each State-operated institution of the State University shall promptly adopt and promulgate, and thereafter continue in effect as revised from time to time, procedures appropriate to such institution for the giving of reasonable advance notice to such institution of any planned assembly, picketing or demonstration upon the grounds of such institution, its proposed locale and intended purpose, provided, however, that the giving of such notice shall not be made a condition precedent to any such assembly, picketing or demonstration and provided, further,
CHAPTER V STATE UNIVERSITY

§ 535.5

that this provision shall not supersede nor preclude the procedures in effect at such
institution for obtaining permission to use the facilities thereof.

Historical Note

Sec. added, filed Oct. 14, 1969; amd. filed
substituted.

Decisions

1. Use of campus meeting facilities—union
organizing efforts

 Held that although its collective bargaining agreement with petitioner employee
organization precluded it from granting "meeting space in state facilities" to outside
organizations, respondent State University of New York at Stony Brook neverthe-
less validly gave permission to members

of rival hospital union to speak at campus
meeting sponsored by student organization. Respondent could not constitutionally pre-
clude use of its facilities to outside organi-
izations for purposes unrelated to union or-
ganizing efforts. Civil Service Employees
Association, Inc. v. State University of New
York, 82 Misc 2d 334 (1974)

535.5 Penalties. A person who shall violate any of the provisions of these
rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing
these rules) shall:

(a) If he is a licensee or invitee, have his authorization to remain upon the

[continued]
campus or other property withdrawn and shall be directed to leave the premises. In the event of his failure or refusal to do so he shall be subject to ejection.

(b) If he is a trespasser or visitor without specific license or invitation, be subject to ejection.

c) If he is a student, be subject to expulsion or such lesser disciplinary action as the facts of the case may warrant, including suspension, probation, loss of privileges, reprimand or warning.

(d) If he is a faculty member having a term or continuing appointment, be guilty of misconduct and be subject to dismissal or termination of his employment or such lesser disciplinary action as the facts may warrant including suspension without pay or censure.

e) If he is a staff member in the classified service of the civil service, described in section 75 of the Civil Service Law, be guilty of misconduct, and be subject to the penalties prescribed in said section.

(f) If he is a staff member other than one described in subdivisions (d) and (e), be subject to dismissal, suspension without pay or censure.

Historical Note

§ 535.6 Procedure. (a) The chief administrative officer or his designee shall inform any licensee or invitee who shall violate any provisions of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) that his license or invitation is withdrawn and shall direct him to leave the campus or other property of the institution. In the event of his failure or refusal to do so such officer shall cause his ejection from such campus or property.

(b) In the case of any other violator, who is neither a student nor faculty or other staff member, the chief administrative officer or his designee shall inform him that he is not authorized to remain on the campus or other property of the institution and direct him to leave such premises. In the event of his failure or refusal to do so such officer shall cause his ejection from such campus or property. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize the presence of any such person at any time prior to such violation nor to affect his liability to prosecution for trespass or loitering as prescribed in the Penal Law.

(c) In the case of a student, charges for violation of any of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) shall be presented and shall be heard and determined in the manner hereinafter provided in section 535.9 of this Part.

(d) In the case of a faculty member having a continuing or term appointment, charges of misconduct in violation of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) shall be made, heard and determined in accordance with title D of Part 338 of the policies of the Board of Trustees.

(e) In the case of any staff member who holds a position in the classified civil service, described in section 75 of the Civil Service Law, charges of misconduct in violation of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) shall be made, heard and determined as prescribed in that section.

(f) Any other faculty or staff member who shall violate any provision of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) shall be dismissed, suspended or censured by the appointing authority prescribed in the policies of the Board of Trustees.

Historical Note
Sec. added, filed Oct. 14, 1966; amd. filed now (a), (c), (d), (e), (f). Apr. 19, 1979 eff. Immediately. Substituted 428 EN 4-30-70
§ 535.7 Enforcement program. (a) The chief administrative officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) and he shall designate the other administrative officers who are authorized to take action in accordance with such rules when required or appropriate to carry them into effect.

(b) It is not intended by any provision herein to curtail the right of students, faculty or staff to be heard upon any matter affecting them in their relations with the institution. In the case of any apparent violation of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) by such persons, which, in the judgment of the chief administrative officer or his designee, does not pose any immediate threat of injury to person or property, such officer may make reasonable effort to learn the cause of the conduct in question and to persuade those engaged therein to desist and to resort to permissible methods for the resolution of any issues which may be presented. In doing so such officer shall warn such persons of the consequences of persistence in the prohibited conduct, including their ejection from any premises of the institution where their continued presence and conduct is in violation of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules).

(c) In any case where violation of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) does not cease after such warning and in other cases of wilful violation of such rules, the chief administrative officer or his designee shall cause the ejection of the violator from any premises which he occupies in such violation and shall initiate disciplinary action as hereinbefore provided.

(d) The chief administrative officer or his designee may apply to the public authorities for any aid which he deems necessary in causing the ejection of any violator of these rules (or of the rules of any individual institution supplementing or implementing these rules) and he may request the State University counsel to apply to any court of appropriate jurisdiction for an injunction to restrain the violation or threatened violation of such rules.

Historical Note

§ 535.8 Communication. In matters of the sort to which these rules are addressed, full and prompt communication among all components of the institutional community, faculty, students and administration, is highly desirable. To the extent that time and circumstances permit, such communication should precede the exercise of the authority, discretion and responsibilities granted and imposed in these rules. To these ends each State-operated institution of the State University shall employ such procedures and means, formal and informal, as will promote such communication.

Historical Note
Sec. added, filed Apr. 10, 1970 eff. immediately.

§ 535.9 Notice, hearing and determination of charges against students.* A The term chief administrative officer, as used in these rules, shall be deemed to mean and include any person authorized to exercise the powers of that office during a vacancy therein or during the absence or disability of the incumbent.

* Applies to charges for violation of the rules prescribed by or referred to in this Part heretofore served which have not been finally determined within 60 days after the adoption hereof, which charges shall be referred to the committee constituted pursuant to said section 533.9 for determination in accordance therewith, and said section shall apply to all charges for violation of such rules hereafter made, whether for violations heretofore or hereafter committed.

430 ED 4-30-70
CHAPTER V STATE UNIVERSITY § 535.9

(b) Whenever a complaint is made to the chief administrative officer of any State-operated institution of the University of a violation by a student or students of the rules prescribed in this Part (or of any rules adopted by an individual institution supplementing or implementing such rules) or whenever he has knowledge that such a violation may have occurred, he shall cause an investigation to be made and the statements of the complainants, if any, and of other persons having knowledge of the facts reduced to writing. If he is satisfied from such investigation and statements that there is reasonable ground to believe that there has been such a violation he shall prepare or cause to be prepared charges against the student or students alleged to have committed such violation which shall state the provisions prescribing the offense and shall specify the ultimate facts alleged to constitute such offense.

(c) Such charges shall be in writing and shall be served on the student or students named therein by delivering the same to him or them personally, if possible, or, if not, by mailing a copy of such charges by registered mail to such student or students at his or their usual place or places of abode while attending college and also to his or their home address or addresses, if different.

(d) The notice of charges so served shall fix a date for hearing thereon not less than 10 nor more than 15 days from the date of service which shall be the date of mailing where necessary to effect service by mail. Failure to appear in response to the charges on the date fixed for hearing, unless there has been a continuance for good cause shown, shall be deemed to be an admission of the facts stated in such charges and shall warrant such action as may then be appropriate thereon. Before taking such action the hearing committee, hereinafter referred to, shall give notice to any student, who has failed to appear, in the manner prescribed in subdivision (c), of its proposed findings and recommendations to be submitted to the chief administrative officer and shall so submit such findings and recommendations 10 days thereafter unless the student has meanwhile shown good cause for his failure to appear, in which case a date for hearing shall be fixed.

(e) Upon demand at any time before or at the hearing the student charged or his representative, duly designated, shall be furnished a copy of the statements taken by the chief administrative officer in relation to such charges and with the names of any other witnesses who will be produced at the hearing in support of the charges, provided, however, that this shall not preclude the testimony of witnesses who were unknown at the time of such demand.

(f) The chief administrative officer may, upon the service of charges, suspend the student named therein, pending the hearing and determination thereof, whenever, in his judgment, the continued presence of such student would constitute a clear danger to himself or to the safety of persons or property on the premises of the institution or would pose an immediate threat of disruptive interference with the normal conduct of the institution's activities and functions, provided, however, that the chief administrative officer shall grant an immediate hearing on request of any student so suspended with respect to the basis for such suspension.

(g) There shall be constituted at each State-operated institution a hearing committee to hear charges against students of violation of the rules for maintenance of public order prescribed by or referred to in this Part. Such committee shall consist of three members of the administrative staff and three members of the faculty, designated by the chief administrative officer, and three students who shall be designated by the members named by the chief administrative officer. Each such member shall serve until his successor or replacement has been designated. No member of the committee shall serve in any case where he is a witness or is or has been directly involved in the events upon which the charges are based. In order to provide for cases where there may be such a disqualification and for cases
§ 535.9

TITLE 8 EDUCATION

of absence or disability, the chief administrative officer shall designate an alternate member of the administrative staff and an alternate member of the faculty, and his principal designee shall designate an alternate student member, to serve in such cases. Any five members of the committee may conduct hearings and make findings and recommendations as hereinafter provided. At any institution where the chief administrative officer determines that the number of hearings which will be required to be held is, or may be, so great that they cannot otherwise be disposed of with reasonable speed, he may determine that the hearing committee shall consist of six members of the administrative staff and six members of the faculty to be designated by him and of six students who shall be designated by the members so designated by him. In such event the chief administrative officer shall designate one of such members as chairman who may divide the membership of the committee into three divisions each to consist of two members of the administrative staff, two faculty members and two students and may assign charges among such divisions for hearing. Any four members of each such division may conduct hearings and make recommendations as hereinafter provided.

(h) The hearing committee shall not be bound by the technical rules of evidence but may hear or receive any testimony or evidence which is relevant and material to the issues presented by the charges and which will contribute to a full and fair consideration thereof and determination thereon. A student against whom the charges are made may appear by and with representatives of his choice. He may confront and examine witnesses against him and may produce witnesses and documentary evidence in his own behalf. There may be present at the hearing: the student charged and his representatives and witnesses; other witnesses; representatives of the institutional administration; and, unless the student shall request a closed hearing, such other members of the institutional community or other persons, or both, as may be admitted by the hearing committee. A transcript of the proceedings shall be made.

(i) Within 20 days after the close of a hearing the hearing committee shall submit a report of its findings of fact and recommendations for disposition of the charges to the chief administrative officer, together with a transcript of the proceedings, and shall at the same time transmit a copy of its report to the student concerned or his representative. Within 10 days there after the chief administrative officer shall make his determination thereon. Final authority to dismiss the charges or to determine the guilt of those against whom they are made and to expel, suspend or otherwise discipline them shall be vested in the chief administrative officer. If he shall reject the findings of the hearing committee in whole or in part he shall make new findings which must be based on substantial evidence in the record and shall include them in the notice of his final determination which shall be served upon the student or students with respect to whom it is made.

Historical Note

CHAPTER V STATE UNIVERSITY

SUBCHAPTER C

Administration and Operation of State-operated Institutions of State University of New York

Article 1 Student Conduct and Behavior
Article 2 Maintenance of Public Order
Article 3 Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic and Parking
Article 4 Firearms, Rifles and Shotguns

ARTICLE 1

Student Conduct and Behavior

PART

500 Guidelines Established by the Board of Trustees

PART 500

GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(Statutory authority: Education Law, §§ 355, 356)

Sec. 500.1 Policy
Sec. 500.2 Standards

Historical Note
Part added, filed July 31, 1967 to be eff. immediately.

Section 500.1 Policy. (a) The State-operated institutions of State University are located at diverse campuses throughout the State which differ in size and character.

(b) The trustees of State University recognize the need for local participation, flexibility, and responsibility at the various campuses with respect to the establishment of regulations governing student conduct and behavior.

(c) The trustees recognize that among the goals to be pursued by the State University is the encouragement of the independence, maturity and ethical sensitivity of the student, and that this can be best be achieved where the educational program is complemented by an appropriate pattern of student governance which respects freedom of inquiry and expression and is administered in accordance with due process.

(d) Section 356 of the Education Law recognizes the need for local participation on the diverse campuses by establishing councils for each State-operated institution, with power to make regulations governing the conduct and behavior of students.

Historical Note
Sec. added, filed July 31, 1967 to be eff. immediately.

500.2 Standards. The several councils of the State-operated institutions of higher learning of the State University of New York shall promulgate or review and ratify regulations governing the conduct and behavior of students, subject to general guidelines established by the chancellor, and in accordance with law and
§ 501.1

such other rules or policies as the trustees may from time to time establish; such regulations to be published and made available to the whole academic community of that campus and shall be given full force and effect as rules and regulations of the State University applicable to that campus. The chancellor of the State University of New York shall, from time to time, cause to be reviewed the regulations established by the council for consistency with rules and policies of the State University trustees and shall report thereon to the board of trustees at such time and in such manner as it shall direct.

(a) The manner in which regulations are developed. In order to encourage, maintain and assure adequate communication with and participation by the administration, faculty and students at the respective campuses, the council shall act after consultation with the chief administrative head of its campus and with representatives of faculty and students in promulgating or in reviewing and ratifying regulations on student conduct. In the regulations, the council may confer upon student groups, faculty committees, administrative officers, or combinations thereof appropriate responsibilities concerning student conduct and behavior. Authority for the administration of regulations at a campus shall rest with the campuses' chief administrative officer.

(b) The recognition of the rights and responsibilities of students. The regulations shall recognize that students have within the law, the right of free expression and advocacy and that the State University seeks to encourage and preserve freedom of expression and inquiry within the entire University. The regulations shall also recognize the obligation of each student to conduct himself lawfully, maturely and responsibly and shall take into account the responsibility of the University to maintain standards of student conduct essential to the orderly conduct of the University's function as an educational institution. The ways in which students or student groups may use the name of the University or identify their association with it shall also be provided for in the regulations.

(c) The need for due process. Where regulations govern student disciplinary proceedings, they should reflect the basic concepts of procedural fairness and should make certain that no student shall be expelled or suffer other major disciplinary action as defined by the council for any offense, other than failure to meet required academic standing, without being first given appropriate advance notice of the charges against him and a hearing before an impartial body or officer as established by the council or chief administrative officer at such campus. While a formal judicial hearing is not required, the hearing should be of such nature as to give the hearing body or officer, as the case may be, full opportunity to hear both sides of the issue in considerable detail. The student may waive in writing the requirements of a hearing.

Historical Note

PART 501

Historical Note

Section 501.1

Historical Note
Sec. filed Apr. 26, 1958; repealed, filed Aug. 29, 1976.

402 ED 8-31-76