INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ON WATER, SANITATION, WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT, AND SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES

1 Purpose

Misamis University shall protect learners, employees, other beneficiaries, and surrounding communities through safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, responsible wastewater management, and sustainable water use. This policy establishes responsibilities, operating procedures, monitoring, emergency action, and verification of results across the University.

Water and sanitation are enabling conditions for educational delivery. MU shall integrate their management into its Educational Organizations Management System (EOMS), infrastructure planning, learning environment controls, research, extension, and institutional performance review. ISO 21001 does not prescribe drinking-water or effluent limits; applicable Philippine requirements provide those technical criteria.

2 Scope

This policy covers MU-controlled campuses, buildings, grounds, water sources, tanks, distribution networks, drinking-water points, toilets, handwashing facilities, drains, wastewater facilities, and relevant off-campus activities. It applies to faculty, staff, students, contractors, concessionaires, tenants, suppliers, visitors, and partner activities to the extent of MU's authority and contractual responsibilities.

Facilities include classrooms, libraries, computer and criminology laboratories, electrical, civil and mechanical engineering laboratories, maritime laboratories and simulators, molecular and medical technology laboratories, dentistry clinics and laboratories, nursing and SUSIE simulation facilities, food-service areas, swimming pools, and generator or solar equipment areas where relevant water or pollution risks arise. Inclusion identifies controls to assess and does not assert that every listed facility generates the same wastewater.

3 Policy commitments

The university shall perform the following:

a. Provide safe drinking water and maintain functional, clean, accessible toilets and handwashing facilities. Designated drinking-water refill points shall provide water free of charge to students,

employees, and visitors during normal campus access hours, with suitable safe alternatives during interruption.

b. Comply with applicable water supply, sanitation, extraction, wastewater, hazardous waste, building, accessibility, occupational safety, and permit requirements. Essential health and environmental controls shall receive priority in budget decisions.

c. Prevent pollution at source, segregate incompatible or hazardous liquid wastes, control discharges, and prohibit dilution as a substitute for required treatment or compliance.

d. Mximize safe and technically feasible water reuse and rainwater use throughout its operations, supported by documented feasibility, fit-for-purpose criteria, competent approval, separate systems, and performance monitoring.

e. Conserve water without reducing drinking-water safety, handwashing, infection prevention, essential laboratory safety, accessibility, or required emergency reserves.

f. Consider drought, flooding, heat, contamination, power failure, supply interruption, and changing stakeholder requirements when planning water security and continuity of education.

g. Use verified evidence to evaluate outcomes and communicate performance honestly. Public reports shall distinguish operating systems, approved projects, pilots, and future commitments.

4 Definitions

TERM	MEANING FOR THIS POLICY
Potable water	Water suitable for drinking and food preparation under applicable Philippine drinking-water requirements. Clear appearance alone does not establish safety.
Non-potable water	Water restricted to specifically authorized uses and protected from human consumption or connections to potable supply.
Wastewater and effluent	Wastewater is used water requiring management. Effluent is an outgoing stream from a treatment or other facility; its acceptability depends on applicable discharge conditions.
Reuse and rainwater use	Beneficial use of appropriately treated used water or collected rainwater for an approved purpose. MU shall keep the streams separately identifiable in its internal records.
Water balance	Reconciliation of incoming water, authorized uses, stored volumes, reused flows, discharge, and losses over a defined period.
PCO and WMT	Pollution Control Officer and designated Water Management Team. Appointment and

TERM	MEANING FOR THIS POLICY
	accreditation shall meet applicable requirements.
Nonconformity	Failure to meet a specified requirement, including an unsafe water point, missed required test, permit breach, or inaccurate compliance claim.

5 Applicable requirements and compliance controls

The Pollution Control Officer (PCO)and responsible administrative officer shall maintain a legal and permit register. It shall identify the exact provision, applicability, regulator, operating limit or obligation, evidence, accountable person, submission or renewal date, and current compliance status.

The following are principal references, subject to relevant amendments and local conditions. [3–11]

REFERENCE	MU APPLICATION
RA 9275 and DAO 2005-10	Clean Water Act and implementing rules. Determine regulated discharges and obtain required authorization; maintain monitoring and response arrangements.
DAO 2016-08 as updated by DAO 2021-19	Select applicable receiving-water and effluent criteria with EMB guidance and permit conditions. Drinking-water criteria shall not be used as effluent criteria.
PD 856 and school sanitation rules	Apply water supply and school sanitation requirements, including sanitary facilities, inspections and relevant health documentation.
DOH AO 2017-0010	Use Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water for sampling, parameters, testing and interpretation applicable to the supply arrangement.
PD 1067 and applicable NWRB rules	Determine water rights, drilling and extraction permissions, metering and conditions where MU abstracts water. A utility connection does not establish authority for a separate MU well.

REFERENCE	MU APPLICATION
RA 6969 and DAO 2013-22	Assess hazardous liquid waste generation, classification, segregation, storage, transport and treatment obligations. Maintain required generator and movement documentation.
BP 344 and 2024 revised IRR	Have qualified personnel verify accessible routes, water points and sanitation facilities against current applicable technical requirements.
RA 11058 and applicable OSH rules	Control worker exposure, chemical handling, electrical hazards, maintenance activities and high-risk work.
Other applicable instruments	Verify LGU sanitary and plumbing requirements, project building approvals, ECC conditions and environmental assessment obligations, PCO requirements, relevant CHED or DepEd requirements, and fire-safety arrangements. Record the exact applicable issuance rather than assuming uniform requirements.

Regulatory parameters and sampling frequencies shall be entered in a controlled site-specific monitoring schedule. The PCO shall confirm effluent requirements with EMB Region X and the University health officer shall coordinate potable-water requirements with the local health authority. New or altered operations shall not proceed on the assumption that an existing permit covers them.

6 Governance and responsibilities

RESPONSIBLE ROLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
University President	Approve policy and major investments; provide resources and review unresolved health, compliance and strategic risks.
Vice President for Administration	Implements; designate a PCO; resolve issues; authorize contingency resources and corrective work.
Physical Plant and Facilities	Maintain asset and network registers, meter readings, inspections, leak repairs, tank cleaning, plumbing controls and

RESPONSIBLE ROLE	ACCOUNTABILITY
	contractor oversight; verify completed work.
PCO or designated qualified environmental officer	Maintain discharge and hazardous-waste compliance controls; advise on sampling, treatment, reporting, incidents, technical limits and provider requirements.
University Health Officer/University Clinic	Assess public-health concerns; coordinate with health authorities; advise on restriction and safe reopening of drinking-water points.
Safety officer and emergency team	Control occupational risks, access, emergency response, drills and safe work arrangements; coordinate emergency agencies.
VPAA, Deans and laboratory heads	Protect educational continuity; integrate relevant water learning outcomes and laboratory waste procedures.
Research and extension offices	Approve ethical, technically appropriate research and community projects; monitor outcomes and validate public claims.
Planning, Accounting and Procurement	Integrate priorities into plans and budgets; specify lifecycle cost, competence and compliance in purchases and contracts.
QAO Document Controller and THE focal person	Control policy and evidence records, arrange independent checks and consolidate management review inputs. THE focal person validates reporting methodology and public evidence.
Employees learners and external providers	Follow authorized water and waste practices; promptly report defects or contamination; participate in training and relevant monitoring.

The PCO shall coordinate operations through existing offices rather than create overlapping authority. Internal auditors shall independently assess controls and shall not authorize technical releases for operations

they audit. Technical judgments shall be made by competent personnel within their qualifications.

7 Strategic planning and risk assessment

a. A month before the start of each the school year, the WMT shall review stakeholder needs, legal changes, campus expansion, source reliability, asset condition, historical consumption, incidents and climate hazards. It shall consult students, employees, persons with disabilities, relevant service providers and community partners.
b. Planning shall cascade from the Five-Year Strategic Plan to the Annual Institutional Operational Plan, College Operational Plans and Department Operational Plans. Each water-related action shall identify the strategic objective, baseline, indicator, target, owner, budget, milestones and method for verifying benefits.
c. The risk register shall evaluate source contamination, cross-connections, supply interruption, treatment failure, unsafe handling, stormwater ingress, flood damage, drought, chemical release, equipment failure and dependence on a single supplier or operator. Actions shall follow the approved MU Risk Management Framework.
d. Finance and Planning shall prioritize legal compliance, immediate safety, service continuity and accessibility. Conservation investments shall consider lifecycle cost, maintenance capability and expected savings. Delayed projects shall have documented interim controls and escalation; budget limitations shall not justify unsafe operation.
e. The WMT shall review significant design, sourcing, treatment or service changes before implementation under Clause 6.3. It shall document impacts on permits, capacity, learner access, competence, contractors, operating instructions and monitoring.

8 Procedures for water and sanitation management

8.1 Establish the inventory and baseline

a. Physical Plant shall assign a unique identifier to every source, meter, tank, drinking-water point, treatment unit, reuse tank, discharge point and critical sanitation area. Prepare or update diagrams showing potable, non-potable, sanitary drainage and stormwater routes.
b. For each asset, record location, owner, capacity where known, service area, condition, maintenance requirements, inspection date and related permit. Identify unknown connections and obtain qualified assessment before relying on the network.
c. Collect a complete twelve-month baseline where reliable records exist. If unavailable, establish a prospective baseline and disclose gaps. Reconcile utility bills, source-meter readings, purchased water, leaks, storage changes and operational changes; identify estimates and their assumptions.
d. Maintain a current legal register, sampling schedule, emergency contact list and priority improvement list. The WMT coordinator

shall endorse the baseline and implementation plan to the responsible Vice President.

8.2 Measure water use and verify data

a. Facilities personnel shall read incoming meters at least monthly on a consistent schedule, recording meter ID, date, unit, opening and closing readings, volume and reader. More frequent checks shall apply to high-use or abnormal areas.
b. Finance shall reconcile billed consumption with meter records; Procurement shall provide tanker or purchased-water delivery records. Prevent double counting where a main meter includes sub-metered buildings.
c. Investigate unusual increases, continuous flow during closure, negative readings and missing values. Record meter replacement, rollover, estimated bills and correction reasons. Preserve original entries and the authorization for amendments.
d. Use cubic meters as the standard volume unit; 1 cubic meter equals 1,000 liters. Report incoming freshwater, extracted water, harvested rainwater and reused water as distinct categories before applying any external reporting definition.
e. Check meters and monitoring instruments for suitability, verification or calibration needs under the equipment control program. Review potentially affected data where equipment is unreliable and correct reported results with an audit trail.

8.3 Maintain safe drinking water

a. The Health officer and Facilities shall establish a supply-specific safety and sampling plan covering source risks, storage, distribution, outlets, sampling locations, required parameters, intervals, laboratory, interpretation criteria and responsible persons. The plan shall meet DOH requirements and local health authority directions. [5-6]
b. Use a DOH-accredited drinking-water laboratory for required examinations, within its relevant accredited scope. Keep sample identification, collection and transport details, test reports, findings and follow-up records. Supplier assurances shall be checked alongside campus storage and distribution risks.
c. Inspect accessible drinking points before service or on the assigned daily route. Check cleanliness, leaks, covers, drainage, available water and visible damage. Clean dispensers and replace filters according to approved instructions and risk assessment; record the work.
d. Protect tanks and storage areas against ingress, pests, unauthorized access and contamination. Establish a documented cleaning and disinfection schedule based on system condition and technical requirements. Verify any newly commissioned or repaired system before service.
e. When contamination is suspected or a result is unacceptable, immediately isolate and label the affected point or system, inform the health officer and responsible administrator, and provide a

safe alternative. Assess the wider affected network; do not assume boiling addresses chemical contamination.

f. Investigate, correct the cause, clean or disinfect where appropriate, and repeat required tests. Reopen only after documented confirmation against applicable safety criteria and authorization by the designated competent officer, with health authority involvement when required. Communicate restrictions and restoration clearly.

8.4 Maintain sanitation and hygiene facilities

a. The General Service Officer and Health Officer shall assess adequacy against enrollment, actual occupancy, building use, sex-related needs, age, disability access and applicable school sanitation requirements. A conservation target shall not reduce minimum service provisions. [5,9]
b. Assign cleaning zones and documented inspection routes. Check toilets and handwashing areas at opening and at additional intervals appropriate to use. Maintain water, soap, sanitary fixtures, drainage, privacy, safe lighting and approved drying arrangements.
c. Provide safe disposal arrangements for menstrual hygiene waste and other sanitary wastes. Maintain accessible routes and facilities; record defects that prevent independent use and arrange suitable alternative access while repairs proceed.
d. Log defects by location and risk. Isolate unsafe fixtures promptly; prioritize sewage overflow, exposed wiring near water, lack of essential hygiene supply and inaccessible essential facilities. Verify repairs before closure of the work order.
e. Collect user feedback through support-service surveys and complaints channels. Analyze recurring cleanliness, access and supply issues; communicate corrective work to the affected users without disclosing personal health details.

8.5 Operate wastewater and septic systems

a. The PCO and Facilities shall map wastewater streams, treatment routes, connections and final destinations. Determine whether each flow is treated on site, lawfully conveyed to a service provider, or managed through an authorized septic and desludging arrangement. Do not describe all systems as treatment plants.
b. Determine required discharge permits and the specific conditions applicable to each outlet. Maintain relevant authorizations, treatment instructions, responsible operators, maintenance schedules, emergency storage arrangements and reporting dates. [3–4]
c. Operators shall maintain operating logs appropriate to the system, including flow, equipment condition, process checks, servicing, interruptions and sludge handling. Protect untreated flows from unauthorized bypass and prevent stormwater from overloading sanitary systems.

d. Implement the approved sampling schedule using required locations, methods, sample handling, recognized laboratory competence and applicable parameters. Compare results with the relevant permit limits and effluent standards; record reviewer, conclusion and follow-up.
e. Engage authorized and competent desludging or treatment providers. Verify the receiving facility, transport records, service completion and disposal documentation. An invoice alone shall not establish lawful disposal.
f. For exceedances, overflow or treatment failure, contain and stop the affected release where safe and technically practicable, activate contingency arrangements, notify responsible officers and authorities as required, investigate and correct. Resume normal operation only after verified readiness. Prohibited discharge shall not be accepted by internal concession.

8.6 Control laboratory clinical and maintenance wastes

a. Laboratory In-Charge and Health Officer shall assess liquid waste streams before introducing a test, material or procedure. Identify chemical, biological, pharmaceutical, oil and other hazards using approved methods and safety data. The PCO shall confirm the required management route. [7]
b. No hazardous or uncharacterized liquid waste shall enter a sink, storm drain, septic system, ordinary treatment unit or water body without explicit technical and legal authorization. Dilution, evaporation or mixing shall not be used to avoid waste controls.
c. Apply stream-specific controls: molecular and medical laboratories shall segregate relevant infectious and chemical residues; dentistry shall assess amalgam, metal-bearing and disinfectant wastes; engineering and generator operations shall control oils, fuels and solvents; other units shall assess their actual processes.
d. Provide compatible labeled containers, secondary containment where needed, controlled storage, inventories and spill response materials. Prohibit mixing incompatible wastes. Separate waste routes from drinking-water and food handling areas.
e. Use the applicable hazardous-waste generator, transporter, treater and manifest controls. Verify provider authorization and retain required transport and treatment records. Train handlers in safe response and escalate unknown or unusual wastes to the PCO.

8.7 Conserve water in buildings and grounds

a. Facilities shall maintain a leak-reporting channel and inspection program. Assign response priorities based on danger, loss and service impact; record isolation, repair and verified cessation of leakage. Review repeated failures for replacement rather than repeated temporary repair.
b. Building and refurbishment specifications shall include suitable water-efficient fixtures, accessible operation, maintainability, metering, leak detection, cross-connection prevention and life-

cycle cost. Qualified designers shall confirm applicable plumbing and building requirements.

c. Landscape plans shall favor climate-suitable plants, soil moisture retention and efficient irrigation. Use approved non-potable sources where safe; avoid overwatering, runoff and unnecessary irrigation during rain.
d. Conservation campaigns shall explain specific actions and report measured results where available. Avoid attributing savings to a campaign without considering occupancy, repairs, weather and other operational changes.

8.8 Approve and manage reuse and rainwater systems

a. The WMT shall review reuse opportunities annually and for relevant new projects. For each proposed application, document source, intended use, required quality, exposure risks, treatment needs, estimated volume, cost, maintenance and legal conditions.
b. A qualified technical reviewer and the health officer shall assess safety; the PCO shall verify environmental requirements. The authorized administrator shall approve the design and operating plan before commissioning. This policy does not authorize direct potable reuse.
c. Keep potable and non-potable systems physically separated with appropriate backflow controls, identification and signage. Secure tanks, prevent mosquito breeding, provide suitable first-flush or other treatment measures where indicated by design, and control overflow safely.
d. Validate water quality for the intended use before service, then monitor at the approved frequency. Untreated wastewater shall not be presented as safe reuse. Suspend use when quality or system integrity is uncertain and provide an authorized alternative.
e. Meter reused and harvested volumes where feasible; otherwise use an approved estimation method with stated uncertainty. Count each defined delivered volume once in the internal ledger and disclose the measurement basis. Record commissioning tests, inspections, results and release authority.

8.9 Verify extraction and source sustainability

a. Before drilling, expanding abstraction or changing source use, Facilities and the PCO shall determine required permissions, water rights and conditions with the competent authority. Verify current source authorization and do not infer an exemption from University land ownership. [8]
b. Where extraction occurs, maintain source and abstraction records, appropriate measuring arrangements and checks against authorized volumes. Review source condition, seasonal availability, effects on neighboring users and restrictions issued during drought or emergencies.
c. Assess alternative supplies and conservation measures before increasing extraction. Protect recharge and source areas within MU

control; coordinate shared water-security concerns with the water district, LGUs and relevant agencies.

8.10 Manage external providers

a. Procurement and the requesting office shall specify legal authorizations, technical scope, water quality, service reliability, staff competence, safety, reporting, incident notification and evidence deliverables before appointment.
b. Check providers of potable water, testing, treatment, desludging, waste transport, plumbing and tank services according to the actual work. Verify accreditation or authorization relevant to the service, its validity and the scope of testing or treatment.
c. Inspect deliveries and completed services against acceptance criteria. Record deficiencies, restrict unsafe deliveries or work and arrange correction. Evaluate recurring provider performance and maintain alternative arrangements for critical services.

8.11 Respond to incidents and protect educational continuity

a. Any person observing suspected contamination, major leakage, sewage overflow, chemical release or unsafe water access shall promptly notify the General Services Office, Security or the emergency contact. Protect the area and avoid exposure; only trained personnel shall attempt technical containment.
b. The incident lead shall isolate affected sources and services, assess users and activities at risk, provide safe water and accessible sanitation alternatives, and notify the clinic, administration and PCO. Statutory and permit notification deadlines shall govern external reporting.
c. Academic heads shall determine whether laboratory, clinical, food-service or other affected activities can continue safely. Where necessary, suspend or relocate activities and arrange learning continuity without compromising competence requirements.
d. The University shall maintain drought, flood, supply and power-interruption contingencies, including reliable alternative providers and necessary equipment support. Test essential arrangements at least annually through an exercise or documented operational review.
e. The source narrative identifies a swimming-pool water arrangement with BFP–Ozamiz City. Facilities shall verify its current written basis, designated contacts, access, pumping compatibility, safety and permitted emergency use before listing it as an available resource. Pool water shall not be designated drinking water or counted as routine reuse solely because it is reserved for firefighting.
f. Close an incident only after competent verification of safe conditions, documented release, required notifications and action on its causes. Record lessons and update risks, plans, operating instructions and training.

9 Education research extension and knowledge sharing

a. The Office of the VPAA and academic units shall integrate water-related learning into relevant curricula using outcomes-based education. Define suitable course learning outcomes, learning activities, laboratory or field controls and assessment evidence. A sustainability event shall not by itself establish learning-outcome attainment.
b. HR and unit heads shall include water safety, hygiene, conservation, waste segregation and reporting in employee induction. Operators and handlers shall receive role-specific instruction, supervised practice and competence verification before independent work.
c. Research shall address locally relevant problems such as water quality, reuse, watershed protection and climate resilience. Projects shall obtain required ethical and technical approvals; research sampling shall not substitute for mandatory compliance testing unless it satisfies the applicable requirements.
d. Extension shall develop community activities through a documented needs assessment and partnership agreement where appropriate. Define intended benefits, responsibilities, safe methods and follow-up measures; record changes in knowledge or practice and relevant beneficiary feedback.
e. Off-campus conservation support may include technical advice, training, jointly designed projects and water-security cooperation within MU competence and authority. Do not promise safe supply or certify infrastructure without the required qualified assessment.
f. Validated lessons shall be shared through echo seminars, meetings, controlled guidance and accessible repositories. Maintain attendance, materials, evaluation, implementation examples and follow-up results; protect confidential community or health information.

10 Monitoring analysis and verification of results

The following constitute proposed MU management measures. Technical compliance limits and statutory sampling schedules shall come from the legal register and approved monitoring plan. Conservation targets shall be approved after a reliable baseline is available.

MEASURE AND METHOD	OWNER AND REVIEW
Water use: monthly source volume and annual total in m^3; reconcile bills and meters. Report coverage and estimates.	Facilities and Finance monthly; WMT quarterly.
Water intensity: annual volume divided by the explicitly defined population. Explain changes in occupancy and scope.	Planning annually; use THE FTE definitions separately for a THE submission.

MEASURE AND METHOD	OWNER AND REVIEW
Reuse: volumes by source and approved use; safe-use checks and verified project benefits.	Facilities monthly; PCO and health officer per approved plan.
Drinking water: required tests completed on time; compliant results; unsafe points restricted and verified before reopening.	Health officer and GSO at required intervals and after incidents.
Sanitation: facilities inspected, functionality, accessibility defects, supply interruptions and recurring user concerns.	Facilities through assigned daily routes; health officer periodically.
Wastewater: permit status, scheduled sampling, results, treatment downtime, incidents and corrective-action effectiveness.	PCO according to permit and monitoring schedule; WMT quarterly.
Leakage and maintenance: reported faults, risk priority, closure time and verified repair; quantify savings only with a stated method.	Facilities monthly.
Learning and community outcomes: assessed learning, participant feedback and verified changes in practice or service access.	Academic and extension offices per activity; annual consolidated review.
Improvement delivery: funded milestones, overdue work, expected versus realized benefits and unresolved risk.	Planning quarterly and management review annually.

a. Where a rate is used, define numerator, denominator, coverage and period. A percentage with zero scheduled samples or zero applicable items shall be reported as not applicable with explanation, rather than 100 percent compliant. Display noncompliant results and missing data separately. One favorable sample shall not establish that an entire network is safe.
b. QAO shall sample evidence for completeness and traceability; technical officers shall evaluate technical adequacy. Results shall be reviewed at WMT meetings and provided for management review, including risk trends, satisfaction feedback, service continuity, compliance, resource needs and effectiveness of previous actions.

13 Documented information and public reporting

a. The Document Controller shall maintain approved procedures and revisions. Record owners shall preserve original bills, readings, test reports, permits, technical plans, maintenance records, waste movement documents, provider evaluations, training evidence, incident reports and verified performance reports with access appropriate to their sensitivity.
b. Proposed MU retention: monitoring, maintenance, training and provider records for at least five years; incident and corrective-action records for at least five years after closure; superseded policy versions for ten years; and permits, source authorizations, as-built plans and commissioning records throughout the asset life and at least five years afterward. Longer statutory, permit, contract, litigation-hold or approved MU requirements shall prevail. QAO and the compliance owner shall confirm the final schedule before issuance.
c. An annual water and sanitation performance report shall describe scope, data quality, actual results, incidents, projects, stakeholder feedback, community outcomes and next actions. The authorized administration shall approve public release after technical and data checks. Website publication shall carry its true date and revision, with a maintained evidence index.

14 Implementation review and effectivity

a. Within thirty calendar days of effectivity, the responsible Vice President shall confirm office assignments, escalation contacts and immediate safety actions. Within sixty days, the WMT shall complete the initial asset, legal and risk gap review. Within ninety days, it shall submit the funded implementation plan and baseline approach. These are proposed MU milestones; existing legal obligations remain immediately applicable.
b. The WMT shall review performance quarterly and provide annual management review inputs. Internal audit shall cover selected high-risk controls and sample evidence under the approved audit program.
c. The University President shall review recommended changes at least annually or sooner following major incidents, regulatory changes, significant climate or supply risks, campus expansion or revised stakeholder requirements. Approved changes shall be deployed through document control, communication and competence updates.
d. This policy takes effect on its authorized issuance date. Relevant handbooks, laboratory procedures, contracts, operating plans and emergency arrangements shall be updated consistently. Any disciplinary matter shall follow applicable MU procedures and due process.

15 Sources

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