

VI. STUDENT HONOR CODE

PART I INTRODUCTION

Sec. 1-1 Philosophy. Acceptance to Saint Louis University School of Law represents the first step toward participation in the legal profession. Membership in the student body, and ultimately in the legal profession, entails a unique set of responsibilities to fellow students, to the law school, to the legal profession, and to the public at large. The legal profession demands the highest degree of trustworthiness, honesty and integrity. As future members of that profession, students of the Saint Louis University School of Law are bound to observe the principles that reflect the same high standards that govern the practice of law. This Honor Code sets forth the minimum standards by which the conduct of all students of the Saint Louis University School of Law shall be governed.

Sec. 1-2 Duty to Comply with the Honor Code. It shall be the duty of all students to comply with the provisions of the Honor Code. Applicants for admission to the Law School will be advised of their obligations under the Honor Code in the event they are admitted and choose to attend.

Sec. 1-3 Duty to Report Violations. It shall be the duty of all students to report any case where the student knows of facts indicating a significant likelihood that a violation of this Honor Code has been committed.

Sec. 1-4 Definitions:

- (1) Assistant Dean – Assistant Dean of Students for the Law School.
- (2) Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson – Elected officers of the Honor Council.
- (3) Complainant – A member of the Law School student body, faculty, administration, or staff who reports a suspected or alleged violation of the Honor Code to the Investigator. The term “staff” includes all temporary and part-time Law School employees.
- (4) Dean – Dean of the Law School.
- (5) Faculty – The terms “faculty” and “faculty member” include tenured and tenure-track faculty, clinical faculty, legal research and writing instructors, librarians who teach law school classes, and visiting and adjunct professors.
- (6) Hearing Panel – A panel designated to adjudicate a particular case.
- (7) Honor Code – The Student Honor Code of the Law School.
- (8) Honor Council – The main student body responsible for administration and enforcement of the Honor Code.
- (9) Investigator – A faculty or staff member appointed by the Dean to investigate alleged Honor Code violations.
- (10) Law School – The Saint Louis University School of Law.
- (11) Plagiarism Policy – The Saint Louis University School of Law Plagiarism Policy Statement adopted by the Law School faculty, as amended.

- (12) Presiding Officer – A student appointed by the Honor Council to preside at a Hearing Panel.
- (13) Prosecutor – A student appointed by the Chairperson to charge and prove an alleged violation of the Honor Code.
- (14) Respondent – Any person who is accused of having violated the Honor Code while a student.
- (15) SBA – Student Bar Association.
- (16) Student – A person who is or was enrolled in one or more courses at the Law School.
- (17) University – Saint Louis University.

Sec. 1-5 Scope. The Honor Code identifies inappropriate acts and omissions that students must avoid while on University owned or controlled property, or while acting in an academic capacity, or while participating in an activity that is organized or sponsored in whole or in part by the Law School. This Honor Code shall govern violations alleged to have occurred while the Respondent is or was enrolled as a student, including violations discovered subsequent to Respondent's graduation, subject to the statute of limitations contained in section 1-8. Actions of the Honor Council under this Honor Code shall have no effect on the decisions of individual professors concerning a student's grade in a class.

Sec. 1-6 This Honor Code supplements, but does not supplant any other Law School or University Policies or rules of conduct that may be in effect at the time of the alleged violation.

Sec. 1-7 Agreement to be Bound by the Honor Code as a Precondition to Registration. Enrollment in a Law School class constitutes agreement to be bound by the Honor Code. Each student who attends the Law School shall, prior to the beginning of his/her first semester of law school, sign a statement which states that the student (1) has read the provisions of the Honor Code; (2) understands that he or she has a duty to comply with those provisions; (3) acknowledges that the submission of any academic work shall constitute a representation on the student's part that such work has been done and its submission is being made in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Honor Code; and (4) consents to the jurisdiction of the Honor Council in matters governed by the Honor Code. Students in other parts of the University who cross-register for Law School classes shall sign a similar statement at the beginning of each semester in which they enroll in a Law School class.

Sec. 1-8 Statute of Limitations. A complaint may not be filed against any student if more than one year has passed since: a) the student graduated; or b) the student completed his/her last law school class.

Sec. 1-9 Availability of the Honor Code. The Honor Code is accessible to students and applicants for admission to the Law School on the Law School Student Services website. A paper copy will be provided to every student who chooses to attend the Law School.

PART II CONDUCT SUBJECT TO THE HONOR CODE

Sec. 2-1 Violations.

It shall be a violation of the Honor Code to do, or assist or request another student to do, any of the following acts or to make any of the following omissions:

- (1) use materials or electronic devices during an examination other than those specifically authorized by a faculty member, or use materials in a manner not consistent with the rules specified by the responsible faculty member;
- (2) give, solicit, or willfully receive information regarding an examination to or from any person or source during the exam period, unless specifically authorized to do so by a faculty member;
- (3) give, solicit, or willfully receive unauthorized assistance regarding an examination to or from any person or source before, during, or after an examination;
- (4) give, solicit, or willfully receive unauthorized information or assistance in connection with any course assignment;
- (5) engage in any form of plagiarism as defined in the Plagiarism Policy;
- (6) remove without authorization, conceal, or mutilate any material from the Law Library or any other library;
- (7) make an unauthorized or improper use of a computer, computer program, or any other form of electronic media in connection with a class assignment, research or planning project, or examination;
- (8) falsify any information or citation in an academic exercise;
- (9) hinder other students by hiding, removing, stealing, altering or destroying books, notes, outlines, papers or other adjuncts to their education;
- (10) fail to comply with any sanction imposed under the Honor Code;
- (11) seek an advantage by making a material misrepresentation concerning class rank, grades, academic honors, or any other law school matter;
- (12) make a material misrepresentation related to class attendance;
- (13) deface, damage, or steal any property belonging to the Law School or any member of the Law School community, or embezzle funds from a student organization;
- (14) violate any confidentiality provision of the Honor Code;
- (15) willfully conceal or misrepresent information material to an investigation or adjudication of an alleged violation of this Honor Code;
- (16) make or assist in making any allegation of misconduct under this Honor Code that the accuser knows is false, unfounded, or frivolous;

- (17) provide testimony or other information in connection with proceedings under this Honor Code that the provider knows to be false; or
- (18) refuse to provide testimony or other information in connection with proceedings under this Honor Code, except insofar as such refusal is made to avoid self-incrimination; or
- (19) fail to report to the Investigator any case where the Student knows of facts indicating a significant likelihood that a violation of this Honor Code has been committed.

PART III HONOR COUNCIL

- Sec. 3-1 Powers of the Honor Council. The Honor Council is vested with the sole power to adjudicate alleged violations of the Honor Code. The make-up and procedures of the Hearing Panel are described in Parts V and VI below. The **Honor Council** is vested with the power to adopt rules governing its procedures, consistent with the procedures established in the Honor Code.
- Sec. 3-2 Composition. The Honor Council shall consist of eleven members, including the Chairperson, all of whom shall be students enrolled in the Law School.
- Sec. 3-3 Election of Members. The SBA will hold annual elections for the Honor Council. Candidates shall submit an application to the SBA which will be reviewed by the SBA and the Assistant Dean to determine eligibility. Students shall be eligible for election if they are in academic good standing, meet University requirements for participation in campus activities, and have not been convicted of a violation under this Honor Code. Members of the Honor Council shall take office upon election and shall serve for a one year term. Service shall continue until all cases pending at the end of that term have been resolved. Each member of the Honor Council shall have full and equal voting rights.
- Sec. 3-4 Member Appointment. If general elections do not fill all of the available seats on the Honor Council, or a student fails to complete his or her term, the SBA shall accept applications to fill the position. Candidates shall be selected by a majority vote of the Student Bar Association with approval of the Dean of Students. The elected student shall serve until the next annual election.
- Sec. 3-5 Officers. The Honor Council shall elect from its members a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson by majority vote to serve an annual term. These elected officers will administer the Honor Code. Whenever the Chairperson is unavailable, his or her functions shall be performed by the Vice-Chairperson.

Sec. 3-6 Removal. An Honor Council member shall be removed for:

- (1) violation of the Honor Code or
- (2) dereliction of duty or other good cause upon a unanimous vote of the other members of the Honor Council.

Sec. 3-7 Recusal Policy. If a member of the Honor Council has a conflict of interest at any time during the consideration of an alleged Honor Code violation, such member shall recuse himself or herself and refuse to act in the proceeding in order to avoid any impropriety, either actual or perceived. A conflict of interest arises when a person has an interest in or knowledge pertinent to the proceeding that would render the person incapable of making an objective judgment or would cause any appearance of impropriety. The Respondent or Complainant may request the recusal of any Honor Council member on the grounds of conflict of interest. Upon such a request, the challenged member shall decide whether to recuse himself or herself. If he/she elects not to recuse himself or herself, the party requesting recusal may call for a vote of all disinterested Honor Council members to determine whether the challenged member should participate in the proceedings. A majority vote will be required to exclude the challenged member.

Sec. 3-8 Quorum. Eight members shall constitute a quorum.

PART IV CONFIDENTIALITY OF HONOR CODE PROCEEDINGS

Sec. 4-1 Confidentiality of Proceedings. Proceedings before the Honor Council and Hearing Panel are confidential, subject to Section 6-3 and 6-4, and subject to applicable rules obligating the Law School to disclose information to state bar associations or government authorities. All members of the Honor Council, the Investigator, the Prosecutor, and all Assistants pursuant to Section 5-8 shall refrain from disclosing any information that would deprive the Complainant or the Respondent of his or her privacy rights or otherwise jeopardize the fair and orderly completion of such proceedings. The Investigator, the Prosecutor, Assistants, and all members of the Honor Council, and all other participants in the proceedings shall be advised of these confidentiality requirements and shall take an oath or shall affirm that they will abide by these confidentiality provisions.

Sec. 4-2 Honor Files. All materials and files collected by the Honor Council and the Hearing Panel relating to the investigation and reporting of a suspected Honor Code violation shall be kept confidential. The contents of such files shall not be disclosed, except as required by law or the requirements of state bar associations or other licensing authorities. All official files shall be kept in the Office of Student Services at the Law School.

PART V INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

- Sec. 5-1 Appointment of Investigator. Before the beginning of each academic year, the Dean shall appoint a member of the law school faculty or staff to serve as Investigator. The Investigator shall continue to serve in that capacity for one calendar year. Service shall continue until all cases pending at the end of that term have been resolved.
- Sec. 5-2 Appointment of Alternate Investigator. If Respondent is alleged to have committed a violation in a class taught by the Investigator, or the Respondent works as a faculty fellow for the Investigator, or another significant conflict of interest exists, the student or Investigator may request the Dean to appoint an Alternate Investigator. In the Dean's discretion, the Dean may appoint an Alternate Investigator to serve for this alleged violation only.
- Sec. 5-3 Reporting Violations. Whenever a student has a duty to report a violation pursuant to Section 1-3, the student shall promptly submit a written Complaint to the Investigator. All Complaints must be signed. All Complaints are confidential under Sections 4-1 and 6-3. The Investigator shall make best efforts to notify the Respondent of the allegations within 48 hours after receipt of the Complaint by providing Respondent a copy of the written Complaint, with the identity of the Complainant concealed if the Complainant so requests. If the Respondent is accused of an Honor Code violation during an examination period, the Investigator has the discretion to delay notifying the Respondent until he or she has completed all exams.
- Sec. 5-4 Investigation of Reported Violations. The Investigator shall be responsible for investigating reported violations. Any such investigation must lead to one of the following three results within ten days after the allegation is reported to the Respondent: dismissal of the case; informal resolution of the case; or filing a Report with the Honor Council. The Investigator may not dismiss the case if he or she determines that there is probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred. If the Investigator decides to dismiss the case, that decision is final and un-reviewable.
- Sec. 5-5 Informal Resolution by the Investigator. The Investigator may, at his or her discretion, attempt an informal resolution of the alleged violation. Any informal resolution agreed between the Investigator and the Respondent must be approved by a majority vote of the Honor Council. If no resolution is reached that is acceptable to all concerned parties, then the investigation shall continue.

- Sec. 5-6 Probable Cause Determination. If the Investigator decides that dismissal of the case is not warranted, and that informal resolution of the alleged violation is not practicable, then the Investigator shall file a Report with the Honor Council. The filing of a Report shall not be deemed a violation of the confidentiality provisions herein, provided that the Investigator shall not disclose the identity of the Complainant if the Complainant has requested anonymity under Sections 5-3 and 6-3. The Honor Council shall review the Report and decide by majority vote, within five days after the Report is filed with the Council, whether there is probable cause to convene a Hearing Panel and commence adjudication. If the Honor Council decides that probable cause is lacking, that decision is final and un-reviewable. If the Honor Council decides that there is probable cause, it shall convene a Hearing Panel and the Chairperson shall promptly furnish the Respondent and the Complainant with a copy of the Investigator's Report.
- Sec. 5-7 Appointment of Prosecutor. If the Honor Council decides to commence adjudication, the Chairperson will appoint a student member of the Honor Council to serve as the Prosecutor.
- Sec. 5-8 Prosecuting Officer and Presiding Officer Assistant. In the event the Respondent retains outside counsel, the Presiding Officer and Prosecutor shall have the right to seek assistance from a faculty member of his or her choice. Information exchanged between these individuals shall not be a breach of confidentiality. The faculty member(s) who receive information regarding the proceedings shall be subject to the confidentiality rules of Section 4-1. The designated faculty member(s) shall have the right to be present during hearings, including closed hearings.
- Sec. 5-9 Convening a Hearing Panel. Each Hearing Panel shall consist of five student members of the Honor Council. All student members of the Honor Council, except the member selected as prosecutor pursuant to Section 5-7, and any member who has been recused or excluded pursuant to Section 3-7, shall be eligible to serve on the Hearing Panel. If more than five student members of the Honor Council are eligible to serve on a particular Hearing Panel, then the Hearing Panel shall consist of five student members of the Honor Council selected at random.

PART VI ADJUDICATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

Sec. 6-1 Presiding Officer at Hearing. The Chairperson of the Honor Council will appoint a member of the Honor Council who is not also a member of the Hearing Panel to serve as the Presiding Officer of the hearing. The Presiding Officer presides over the hearing but may not participate in the deliberations of the Hearing Panel.

Sec. 6-2 Timely Adjudication. The Respondent shall have the right to a timely adjudication. A timely adjudication means that proceedings before the Hearing Panel shall commence with due speed to ensure a fair hearing. Although examination periods, holidays, vacation periods, and breaks between semesters may impact the scheduling of any adjudicative stage, the guidelines for timely adjudication are:

- (1) the Respondent should be served with the Report within twenty-four hours after a probable cause determination is made;
- (2) the hearing should commence within fifteen calendar days after the Respondent receives the written Report, and
- (3) the hearing should be completed as quickly as possible in order to achieve a fair and just result.

Sec. 6-3 Rights of the Complainant.

- (1) After a Hearing Panel has been convened, the Respondent, the Prosecutor, the Honor Council and the Hearing Panel are entitled to know the identity of the Complainant unless the Honor Council orders special measures to preserve the anonymity of the Complainant;
- (2) Except as provided in Section 6-3(1), the Complainant may require that he or she not be identified by name in any written or oral communication associated with the proceeding, but be designated as “the Complainant”;
- (3) Subject to Respondent’s right to cross-examine witnesses, the Complainant may require that any testimony he or she gives be heard in a closed hearing, even if the proceedings are otherwise held publicly at the election of the Respondent, pursuant to Section 6-4 below.

Sec. 6-4 Rights of the Respondent. The Respondent shall have the following rights:

- (1) to be notified within a reasonable time before the hearing of the name of each witness to be called by the Prosecutor, and the substance of that witness’s expected testimony;
- (2) to call witnesses, present evidence, and examine and cross-examine all witnesses;
- (3) to make and submit a written statement in addition to or in lieu of oral testimony;

- (4) to be advised and represented by counsel at his or her own expense, or by any other representative; and
- (5) except as limited by the Complainant under Section 6-3(3), to have all proceedings against him or her held publicly or privately at his or her election.

Sec. 6-5 Admission of Evidence. State and Federal Rules of Evidence shall not be applicable in determining questions of evidence. All relevant evidence shall be admissible, but the Presiding Officer has the discretion to exclude evidence that is irrelevant, unreliable, or duplicative, or that a party failed to disclose in accordance with Section 6-6(1). The Presiding Officer's decision to admit or exclude evidence is final and un-reviewable.

Sec. 6-6 Hearing Procedure:

- (1) At least five days prior to the hearing, the Prosecutor and the Respondent shall place all documents and other material to be introduced into evidence in a folder in the Dean's office. The exhibits shall be labeled and indexed by the Presiding Officer. These exhibits shall be copied and distributed by the Presiding Officer to the Hearing Panel, the Prosecutor, and the Respondent no later than 48 hours prior to the hearing. Any exhibits introduced at the hearing that were not placed in the Dean's office may be allowed into evidence, as justice requires. All objections will be ruled on by the Presiding Officer at the hearing when the exhibits are offered as evidence.
- (2) The Prosecutor may call witnesses, except the Respondent may not be called over his or her objection. The Respondent shall have the right to testify on his or her own behalf and to call witnesses. All testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation. The Respondent and any witness may refuse to testify only as provided under Section 2-1(18).
- (3) The Presiding Officer shall begin the hearing by reading a summary of the allegations from the Complaint and asking the Respondent to admit or deny the charges.
- (4) The Prosecutor may make an opening statement, followed by the Respondent.
- (5) At any time during the hearing, members of the Hearing Panel may ask questions. The Hearing Panel members may examine exhibits as they are allowed into evidence, and during deliberations.
- (6) The Prosecutor must prove the allegations by clear and convincing evidence through the use of witnesses and other forms of evidence. The Respondent may assert evidentiary objections to documents and other materials as they are offered into evidence and may question all witnesses.

- (7) When the Prosecutor has finished presenting evidence, the Respondent may present his or her defense through witnesses and other forms of evidence. The Prosecutor may assert objections to testimony and evidentiary objections to documents and other materials as they are offered into evidence and may question all witnesses.
- (8) At the conclusion of the Respondent's evidence, the Prosecutor may present rebuttal evidence. The Respondent may assert evidentiary objections to documents and other materials as they are offered into evidence and may question any witnesses presented in rebuttal.
- (9) Following the rebuttal, the Presiding Officer shall instruct the Hearing Panel that any member of the Hearing Panel may recall witnesses for further testimony.
- (10) Following the rebuttal and further testimony by witnesses at the request of Hearing Panel members, the Prosecutor may make closing arguments including his or her recommendation for a finding of one or more violations and sanctions. The Respondent may then make closing arguments.
- (11) All proceedings before the Hearing Panel shall be recorded in an audio file. The deliberations of the Hearing Panel will not be recorded. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Presiding Officer shall make a copy of the audio file to preserve the record for appellate review.

Sec. 6-7 Deliberations. Only the Hearing Panel members shall be present during deliberations, at which time the Hearing Panel may review any evidence and any record made of the hearing. The Presiding Officer, Prosecutor, Respondent, Complainant, and witnesses are prohibited from having any contact relating in any way to the complaint at issue with the Hearing Panel during its deliberations or at any time other than during the hearing or in open court with parties to the suit present.

Sec. 6-8 Finding of Violation. No student shall be found to have violated the Honor Code unless four of the five members of the Hearing Panel agree that the Prosecutor has proven by clear and convincing evidence that a violation has been committed. Should the Hearing Panel be unable to reach a decision that a violation has occurred, the charge shall be dismissed.

Sec. 6-9 Hearing Decision. Upon making a finding of a violation, the Hearing Panel shall prepare and submit a report to the Dean and the Honor Council setting forth a summary of the testimony, findings of fact, and conclusions. If a member of the Hearing Panel did not agree with the finding of a violation, he or she may submit as part of the report his or her dissent.

Sec. 6-10 Hearing Decision History. The Hearing Panel shall prepare and submit to the Dean the same report as required by Section 6-9, with the exception that all personal information, such as Respondent's name, be removed from the report. These reports shall be kept in a file with the Dean and shall be available for future Honor Councils to review during their terms of service.

Sec. 6-11 Power to Impose Sanctions. Except as provided below, and subject to the appellate procedures in Section 6-13, the Hearing Panel has the power to impose any sanction or sanctions listed in Section 6-12. At least three members of the Hearing Panel must agree on any sanction to be imposed. The sanctions of expulsion from the Law School and withdrawal of a granted degree may not be imposed without unanimous agreement of all five members and approval of the Dean.

Sec. 6-12 Sanctions. Sanctions that may be imposed shall include the following:

- (1) expulsion;
- (2) suspension from the Law School for a specified time, or until the Dean revokes the suspension;
- (3) probation for a specified time, which shall include removal from, and denial of eligibility for all offices or positions in the SBA, University student government, student law fraternities or sororities, law reviews, Moot Court, or similar Law School, University, and student organizations or activities, and which may include any other conditions imposed by the Dean;
- (4) withdrawal of a granted degree, in the event that a final determination that this Code was violated is not made until after the degree has been awarded;
- (5) loss of Law School or University services or privileges, such as the use of the Career Services Office or Law School or University computer facilities, for a specified period of time, so far as consistent with the nature of the violation;
- (6) restitution to the University, organization, or person of the property, or the monetary value of the property taken, misappropriated, damaged, destroyed, or otherwise interfered with;
- (7) letter of reprimand to be kept on a non-confidential basis in the student's file;
- (8) any other sanction deemed appropriate, except that the Hearing Panel and Honor Council may not interfere with a professor's authority to determine the appropriate grade for a student in his or her class;
- (9) any combination of the sanctions listed above.

Sec. 6-13

Appeals. The Presiding Officer shall notify the Respondent within 24 hours after the Hearing Panel decides whether a violation has occurred. If a violation is found, the Respondent has the right to appeal that finding. If the Respondent decides to appeal that decision, the Respondent shall file an appeal with the Chairperson. The Prosecutor may not appeal a decision in favor of the Respondent. All appeals shall be processed in accordance with the following procedures.

- (1) Within 72 hours after being notified of the Hearing Panel's decision, the Respondent shall file a written notice of appeal with the Chairperson. The notice of appeal shall provide a concise statement of the grounds for the appeal.
- (2) All appeals shall be decided by the full Honor Council, excluding the members selected as Prosecutor and Presiding Officer pursuant to Sections 5-7 and 6-1, respectively, and any member who has been recused or excluded pursuant to Section 3-7.
- (3) The Honor Council shall review the record of the hearing before the Hearing Panel by reading the written documentation and listening to the audio recording. No new evidence may be presented during the appeal. Oral argument shall not be permitted.
- (4) The Honor Council shall affirm the Hearing Panel's decision that a violation occurred, unless a majority of the Council members present and voting agree that the decision is not supported by substantial evidence.
- (5) The Honor Council shall have the power to reduce a sanction imposed by the Hearing Panel if a majority of the Council members present and voting agree that the sanction is unduly harsh given the nature of the violation.
- (6) The Honor Council shall reach a final decision on the appeal, if at all possible, within ten calendar days after the Respondent files the appeal.

Sec. 6-14

Publicizing Violations. After a sanction has been imposed, the Honor Council shall have the power to publicize the fact that a violation occurred, including the nature of the sanction imposed, but the Honor Council shall not reveal the name of the Respondent without his or her consent. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, all records of the proceedings shall remain confidential in accordance with Sections 6-10 and 7-3.

Sec. 6-15 Reopening of Hearing to Consider New Evidence. If a violation has been found, the case may be reopened upon production of new evidence bearing directly upon the innocence of the Respondent. No hearing shall be reopened unless a majority of the Honor Council agrees that the interests of justice require a new hearing. A person seeking to reopen a hearing upon the ground of newly discovered evidence shall appear before the Honor Council and state the nature of the evidence relied upon. If a case is reopened, it shall be left to the discretion of the Honor Council to determine whether the charges should be retried completely or whether the new evidence alone should be considered in connection with the old record.

PART VII AMENDMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 7-1 Amendments. The Student Bar Association may recommend amendments to this Honor Code. This Honor Code and any of its provisions may be repealed or amended by a majority of students present and voting, subject to the proviso that at least 300 students must vote in order to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 7-2 Other Authority of Dean and Faculty. Except as to conduct governed by this Honor Code to which the procedures of this Code shall be applicable, the Dean or the Faculty, or both, shall retain all other authority legally possessed by them to take appropriate disciplinary action for improper conduct on the part of a student or faculty member.

Sec. 7-3 Confidentiality of Reports, Recordings, and the Like. Subject to Sections 6-10 and 6-14, once a matter has been resolved, all reports, audio recordings, and records, except those items specifically identified for other treatment under this Honor Code and transmitted to another office of the University, shall be sealed and kept in the Dean's office, unless the Respondent has waived his or her right to a closed hearing before the Hearing Panel, or except to the extent the Respondent has waived any other right he or she may possess to have any matter or proceeding under this Code treated confidentially. All such reports, audio recordings and records shall be opened subsequently only upon the direction of the Dean, a higher University academic official, or as necessary to fulfill the Law School's obligations to disclose information to state bar associations or government authorities. After five years, the Dean may direct the destruction of any or all of such material as he or she may determine is appropriate. Any material which is not destroyed shall be kept sealed in the student's permanent personal file.

Sec. 7-4 Dates and Times. The dates and times provided in this honor code are guidelines that should be followed as much as is practicable. With the exception of the statute of limitations detailed in Section 1-7, failure to meet a timeframe specified in this Code shall not prevent the continued prosecution of a case. The Respondent loses the right to appeal unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to Section 6-13.

Sec. 7-5

Effective Date. Upon approval of the student body and faculty, every provision of this Honor Code shall become effective immediately, or as soon thereafter as it is realistically possible to implement such provision. Approval of the student body shall require a two-thirds majority of students present and voting, subject to the proviso that at least 300 students must vote to constitute a quorum. Approval of the faculty shall require a two-thirds vote of faculty members present and voting.