

INTRODUCTION

Dear Students,

This on-line Handbook is intended to assist you in navigating the policies and procedures at the UH Law Center and the University of Houston. It is intended to bring together rules, policies and procedures from various sources that are important to law students. All students are responsible for being familiar with the contents; therefore, students are strongly encouraged to review all policies carefully.

Although every effort has been made to make this Handbook accurate and complete, the information provided is subject to change or correction. All updates will be announced in Daily LEX and the Handbook will be updated with the changes duly noted.

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I. ACADEMIC MATTERS

A. ACADEMIC RECORDS

The Law Center Office of Student Services maintains each student's complete academic record. They handle registration issues, exam conflicts, and complete Bar application forms.

B. ACADEMIC COUNSELING

An academic advising session is held during the second semester of the first year to give first year students important information on course selection and course sequence. In addition, students are encouraged to talk with individual faculty members or the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. In planning electives, each student should weigh the following factors in deciding the best schedule for her.

Factors to consider:

- 1) The importance of taking second year preference courses before more specialized coursework is taken. (*These are core courses for which second year students have preference in the registration process. They are: Evidence, Business Organizations and Federal Income Tax. It is challenging to register for these courses in the third year.*)
- 2) The need to take advantage of building block courses.
- 3) The benefit of taking classes from professors that the student likes.
- 4) The need to schedule around part-time employment or personal commitments.
- 5) The value of balancing theory courses with practical skills courses.
- 6) The need to take Professional Responsibility or Evidence as a prerequisite to some clinic or advocacy courses.

C. ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

The Academic Enrichment Program (*AEP*) is designed to provide academic support, counseling, and advice to first year students. In order to assist new students with developing the skills necessary for successful completion of law school, AEP offers open tutorial programs in the fall and spring. Second and third year law students with strong academics serve as Academic Enrichment Tutors, for first year fall classes. The tutors meet regularly, with first year students in the open sessions, to assist them with enhancing their law school study skills.

D. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Law Center has a minimum 80% attendance policy for students. Any student who attends fewer than the minimum percentage of classes may be dropped automatically from the class or receive a failing grade. Faculty members are free to impose stricter attendance standards. Faculty members may consider those who come in late or leave early as absent, or may decline to let a late student attend that day.

Faculty members use different methods to account for attendance. These include before-class roll calls, use of a seating chart, or requiring students to make an honor system certification at the end of the course. Faculty members should provide their attendance policy in writing at the beginning of the semester or in their syllabi. It is the student's obligation to ensure that she has been counted present.

Note: *Falsifying class attendance is a violation of the Honor Code. See section 3.06.*

E. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Full-time students must complete their degree requirements in a minimum of 2 ½ years (5 long semesters) or a maximum of 4 years.

Part-time students must complete their degree requirements in a minimum of 3 ½ years (7 long semesters) or a maximum of 6 years.

F. SEMESTER COURSE LOAD REQUIREMENTS

Full-Time Students

Standard Load: A standard load for a full-time student during a regular semester is 12 to 16 credit hours and a maximum of 18 hours, with approval. Students have the option of enrolling in classes during the summer and may take up to a maximum of 7 hours in a six-week session or 12 hours over the entire summer.

Overloads: Full-time students may submit a petition for an overload to the Office of Student Services. Full-time student petitions for an overload will be evaluated in light of the student's grade point average, the types of course work being taken, and whether some of the credit is "retroactive" credit. Students who plan to apply credit from outside the Law Center towards their graduation requirements must include those hours in their calculation of the courseload for the semester. For example, a student who has requested permission to apply a four-credit graduate business course towards the JD degree and who plans to take thirteen law hours must petition for an overload.

Note: ABA rules prohibit a student from taking more than 20% of the credits needed for graduation in a given semester; therefore, a student can receive permission to take no more than 18 credits.

If a student takes an intersession course (offered between fall and spring semester or spring and summer semesters), the student will be required to petition for an overload if the course puts her over the standard load for the spring semesters.

Underloads: Except during the first year, full-time students may also submit a petition for an underload (less than 12 credit hours). After completion of the first year, full-time student petitions for an underload will usually be granted for at least one semester.

Note: Full-time students taking underloads should check to be sure that their financial aid eligibility (both loans and scholarships) is not jeopardized.

Part-Time Students

Standard Load: A standard load is 6 to 11 hours in a regular semester, 1 course in each six week summer session, and no more than 7 hours total during both summer sessions. Part-time students who wish to obtain financial aid must be enrolled for at least six credit hours each semester.

Overloads: Part-time students requesting overloads of more than 12 hours during a regular semester or the equivalent in a summer session must state in writing on their petition for the overload that they will be working less than 20 hours a week during the relevant time period.

(See F. Employment While Attending Law School).

Petitioning for Over/Underloads or Change of Status

Students should submit a Law Center general petition form to the Office of Student Services with an explanation of the reasons for the request. Students should allow at least a week for petitions to be acted upon, although the response time is usually much shorter.

Retroactive Credit

Students participating in the various competitions or one of the publications (e.g. Law Review or HJIL) will register for the credit in a subsequent semester after completing the work. This is known as "retro credit." For example, a student registers for 16 hours in the fall. Of those 16 hours, 2 hours are for an Advocates competition that the student completed in the previous Spring semester. The student is enrolled in 14 current hours and two hours of retro credit for a total enrollment of 16 hours. This also applies to overloads in which the student is enrolled in a combination of current hours and retro credit for a total enrollment of more than 16 hours.

Dropping First Year Courses

Students who would like to drop or are dropped from first year courses for non-attendance must show compelling circumstances why they should not be withdrawn from the program. Such justification must be made by petitioning the Office of Student Services.

G. EMPLOYMENT WHILE ATTENDING LAW SCHOOL

The Law Center prohibits students enrolled in more than 12 class hours in a given semester from working for more than 20 hours per week.

Violation of the employment policy could result in an administrative withdrawal from one or more classes or a required transfer to the part-time program. Dishonest reporting or violation in bad faith could result in exclusion from school.

H. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

To graduate, students are required to complete and pass a total of 90 semester hours. Students who entered after May 2010 must have a cumulative average of 2.33. The Law Center also imposes standards for good standing and academic suspension. *See Section S for the good standing policy.*

Revised 5/7/2010

Professional Responsibility Course - In order to satisfy graduation requirements, a 3-hour Professional Responsibility course must be taken and a passing grade received.

Senior Writing Requirement - (*Applies to students entering before fall 2013*) – The Senior Writing Requirement can be satisfied (1) by taking a two or three hour seminar course (SEM:) and earning a grade of "C" or better; or (2) by completing the requirements for the following student publications: Law Review, HJIL, Business and Tax Law Journal, Houston Journal of Health Law and Policy, or Texas Consumer Law Journal. *See Sections K for more information.*

Revised 8/2013

Upper Level Writing Requirement – (*Applies to students entering fall 2013 and after*) – Students may satisfy this requirement (1) by completing a writing seminar (WRS). The final version of the paper must be at least 10,000 words, including footnotes; or (2) by taking a writing course (WRC); and (3) earning a grade of “C” or better. *See Sections K for more information.*

Revised 8/2013

Required Skills Course - (*Applies to students entering before fall 2016*) Students must take and pass a skills course. The courses that satisfy the requirement can be found on the current course schedule at the “Skills Course Requirement” link.

Revised 8/2016; 9/2017

Experiential Course Requirement – (*Applies to students entering fall 2016 and after*) – Students must take and pass one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours. An experiential course must be a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement.

Revised 8/2016

I. SPECIAL COURSES/12 HOUR RULE

In computing the number of hours completed for graduation, the following limits apply:

Students may not count more than a total of 12 credit hours from any of the credit-granting activities listed below towards the 90 credit hours necessary to receive a J.D. degree.

Journal credit	Houston Law Review, Houston Journal of International Law, Houston Journal of Health Law and Policy, Houston Business and Tax Law Journal, Journal of Consumer & Commercial Law - number of credits depends on the requirements satisfied, and the position held. (pass/fail)
Competition credit	4 credits maximum towards law degree - This includes all competitions: Moot Court, Mock Trial, Negotiations, Newhouse, Interscholastic Moot Court, and Interscholastic Mock Trial. Any combination. (pass/fail)
Advocates Board credit	2 credits maximum towards law degree - Students who serve on the Advocates Board may receive up to 2 credits in addition to the 4 competition credits. (pass/fail)

UHLC Tutor credit	4 credits maximum towards law degree - Students can receive up to 4 credits for being a 1L course tutor through the Academic Enrichment Program (AEP) with Associate Dean Tennessee or Lawyering Skills and Strategies with Professor Rachlin. (pass/fail)
Special Research & Writing	4 credit maximum towards law degree - Students can earn credit for writing an independent paper under the supervision of a full-time faculty member for credit. Paper length varies depending on the number of credits. (Graded). See petition form for specifics.
Externships	Externships count towards both the special course limit and the 15 credit clinic limit (pass/fail).

Revised 8/2016

Note: See Section L describing the difference between Directed Research Assistant (maximum 4 credit hours) and Special Research and Writing (maximum 4 credit hours).

In addition to the above 12 hour rule, some areas of study have separate sub-limits imposed on credits earned within that area. The following limits apply to the total number of credits that may be applied to the 90 credit hours necessary to receive a degree:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Credit limit</u>
Clinics (Must count externships in this category, 15 credits as well, although clinics overall are not counted in the 12-hour limit.)	
Non-law graduate coursework (Not counted in the 12-hour limit)	12 credits

Revised 3/2009

J. COMPLETING REQUIRED COURSES

The following courses are required and should be taken at the University of Houston Law Center:

Civil Procedure	Statutory Interpretation and Regulation
Contracts	Torts
Constitutional Law	Professional Responsibility*
Criminal Law	Senior Writing Requirement**
Lawyering Skills & Strategies*	Skills Course specified in course schedule***
Property	

- * Students must receive a passing grade.
- ** See details in section L regarding this requirement.
- ***See section H.

Revised 10/2010

Note: All required courses should be completed in residence at the Law Center.

Students should complete all first year courses before taking any upper division courses. Exceptions to this rule, which are rare, must be requested by petition to the Office of Student Services.

K. SENIOR WRITING REQUIREMENT

(Applies to students entering before fall 2013) The upper class writing requirement is a prerequisite to graduation from the Law Center. The writing requirement can be satisfied by:

The completion of a paper of publishable quality and suitable length by members of the Houston Law Review, Houston Journal of International Law, the Houston Business and Tax Law Journal, the Houston Journal of Health Law & Policy, or Journal of Consumer and Commercial Law with the determination of publishability to be made by the faculty advisor. The length of any paper submitted to meet the senior writing requirement must be at least 35 pages including footnotes. The editor of the law review or journals will submit the names of the students who are qualified to receive course credit for their work on the law review or journal and a separate list for those students who are also seeking course credit for their senior writing requirement. At least one of the faculty advisor(s) to the law review or journal must review all papers that are submitted to meet this requirement, and no paper can satisfy it unless such an advisor states that it is of suitable length and quality. The lists will be maintained in Student Services. Each journal will be responsible for keeping the papers submitted to satisfy the writing requirement on file for at least one (1) year.

Revised 5/7/2010

The successful completion of a seminar paper meeting the following requirements:

The seminar must earn either two or three credit hours.

The papers, regardless of credit hours, must be a minimum of 35 pages in length including footnotes. Professors have the discretion to require longer papers than the minimum.

(Revised 5/2008)

Two or more drafts of the paper must be completed.

The paper must be of sufficient quality that it can properly receive a grade no lower than a "C."

The paper must be completed during the semester in which the student enrolled in the course. The sponsoring faculty member must submit the grade by the deadline for all other grades in that semester. Students should ensure that their papers are completed and submitted by the

professor's required deadline.

The paper must be original and must demonstrate research, analytical, and writing skills.

The paper may not previously have been submitted to any other instructor in connection with any other course at the Law Center or elsewhere, nor may research have been done in whole or in substantial part in connection with a student's outside employment.

Planning Completion of the Senior Writing Requirement:

While the senior writing requirement may be completed in the third year, second year students are allowed to take seminars. Seminars are rarely offered during the summer. Students are presumed to have had ample opportunity to select a seminar appropriate to their areas of interest. Students may take more than one seminar during their law school careers.

Students should not expect to be able to satisfy the senior writing requirement either through an independent study paper or through registration in a seminar or independent study at another law school. Students who apply to complete the balance of their degree requirements at another institution as visiting students and who have not satisfied the senior writing requirement may not be permitted to complete their work elsewhere. Exceptions will be made only where it can be demonstrated that the reason for completing degree requirements elsewhere is unavoidable and the student was not aware in time to have a completed seminar.

Upper Level Writing Requirement – (*Applies to students entering fall 2013 and after*) – To graduate, students must satisfy the Upper Level Writing Requirement.

- a. The purpose of this requirement is to provide significant faculty instruction in writing to students who have completed the first year of law school and to allow for a diverse writing experience.
- b. Classes that satisfy this requirement will give substantial focus to writing instruction. Classes may be worth 2 or 3 credit hours.
- c. Either of the following classes satisfy this requirement:
 - 1) Writing Seminars (WRS). Students in a Writing Seminar must complete a paper that is original and demonstrates the student's research and writing skills. Regardless of credit hours, the final version of the paper must be at least 10,000 words, including footnotes. Instructors may require longer papers.
 - 2) Writing Courses (WRC). Students in a Writing Course must complete several kinds of practical writing assignments. These may be expository exercises (*e.g.*, drafting client letters, research memoranda, court documents, and short articles similar to those that appear in bar journals) or transactional or litigation drafting assignments (*e.g.*, contracts and other business agreements, wills or other estate planning instruments, pleadings,

and discovery documents). Assignments must be no more than 2,500 words each, when feasible. Instructors have discretion over the kind and number of assignments students complete; however, students must complete at least 5,000 words of writing over the course of the semester.

- d. For all classes that satisfy this requirement, at least one draft of every assignment must be completed, though prior drafts need not be as long as, and may be in a different form than, the final version students submit. Faculty will provide detailed feedback to students on prior drafts. In addition to completing at least one draft, students will turn in a final version of every assignment.
- e. Classes that satisfy this requirement can be taken in the second year but preference in class selection is given to third year students.
- f. All writing assignments must be completed during the semester in which the student is enrolled in the class.
- g. Students may not submit work they previously completed in any prior class.
- h. Students must receive a grade no lower than a “C” in the course.
- i. Students who apply to complete the balance of their degree requirements at another institution as visiting students and who have not satisfied this requirement might not be permitted to complete their work elsewhere. The decision rests with the dean’s office.

Revised 8/2013

L. OTHER TYPES OF RESEARCH AND WRITING EXPERIENCES

(Research and Writing Opportunities that Do Not Meet the Senior Writing Requirement)

Special Research and Writing (graded)

Students can gain valuable research and writing experience by writing an independent research paper under the direct supervision of a faculty member. Research projects will be graded on the ordinary grading scale from A to F.

The first step to enrolling in Special Research and Writing is to identify a professor to serve as the project supervisor. Students should ask professors who teach subjects related to their area of interest. It is wise to have some ideas about possible paper topics before approaching a faculty member.

Note: *Students must receive special permission from the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs to have anyone other than a tenured or tenure-track professor supervise this course.*

Once the student has identified the professor and secured her permission, she should register for the Special Research and Writing course by submitting a signed petition form to the Office of Student Services.

Students are able to earn up to four credit hours of Special Research and Writing. A one credit hour paper should be 15 pages long, plus footnotes; a two credit hour paper should be 25 pages long, plus footnotes; a three credit hour paper should be 40 pages long, plus footnotes; and a four credit hour paper should be 55 pages long, plus of footnotes. The supervising professor may establish more demanding standards.

The paper must be completed during the semester in which the student registers to receive the credits. Students whose grades are not submitted within this time frame may be administratively withdrawn from the course. Students will not be given a tuition reimbursement for the course in which the "W" was received. Credit for Special Research and Writing is not intended for open-ended projects.

Directed Research Assistance (serving as a faculty research assistant or Academic Enrichment Assistant Tutor for pass/fail credit)

Professors engage in a number of exciting and challenging research projects in addition to their teaching obligations. Law Center policies permit students to earn academic credit for serving as a research assistant for a law professor. Students may also receive pass/fail academic credit for working as a tutor in the Academic Enrichment Program. One cannot earn both academic credit and pay for performing the same research or doing the same work.

The number of credit hours associated with this research work is related to the number of hours worked. Sixty hours of research for a faculty member will equal one hour of academic credit. Students are able to earn up to four credit hours of Special Research and Writing.

There are a few important factors to remember about Directed Research and the Academic Enrichment Program credit:

The credit students earn will be graded pass/fail. In addition, the professor may withdraw a student from this credit for unsatisfactory performance.

Directed Research credit can never satisfy the senior writing requirement.

Faculty members must closely supervise the research and will award credit only if, in the good faith opinion of the faculty member, the work was academically credit-worthy. No faculty member shall be permitted to supervise more than four hours of research assistance for credit in any semester.

Students interested in participating in Directed Research generally find suitable experiences in one of two ways. First, a student can approach faculty who are teaching or writing in her areas of interest and indicate her willingness to serve as a researcher for credit. Second, a student can look for notices posted by faculty members who are seeking researchers for credit. In either case, it is wise to approach the professor with an updated resume and a letter indicating the basis of interest in the professor's research project. Once the student has identified the professor and secured his permission, she must register for the Directed Research credit by submitting a signed petition form to the Office of Student Services.

Note: *Students must receive special permission from the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs to have anyone other than a tenured or tenure-track professor supervise this course.*

Students interested in participating as tutors in the Academic Enrichment Program should contact the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.

Duplicate Credit Prohibition

Students may not receive credit for one research and writing project by submitting it for credit more than once. This means that the same paper cannot be used for two seminars, for law review and for a seminar, for Special Research and Writing and a seminar, etc.

M. DEAN'S LIST

To be eligible for the University of Houston Law Center Dean's List, a student must have completed at least nine credit hours of graded course work during the fall or spring semester and must have earned a grade point average of 3.33 (B+) or better. Dean's List honors will be calculated each fall and spring semester after all grades are finalized. Dean's List is based on semester GPA's only.

N. ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Effective for classes entering August 2010 and after - Good Standing and Academic Suspension:

To be eligible to continue at UHLC in good standing, a student must maintain a cumulative GPA of 2.33 or above at the completion of each semester or summer session. A student on probation will be permitted to continue without an appeal according to the guidelines below:

A student whose cumulative GPA is at least 2.167 after 30 hours; or

A student whose cumulative GPA is at least 2.25 after 45 hours.

If a student's cumulative GPA does not fall within the guidelines above s/he will be subject to academic dismissal. If s/he wishes to continue at UHLC, s/he must appeal to the Executive Committee, as provided below.

While on academic probation students may not do the following:

1. Hold a leadership role within student organizations (or significant role, i.e. President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer);
2. Participate in Externships or Clinics;
3. Participate in Moot Court or Mock Trial teams;
4. Engage in employment without permission;
5. Take graduate courses outside of the UHLC;
6. Take courses Pass/Fail;
7. Receive permission to visit other Universities;
8. Register for more than 13 credit hours without permission; or
9. Serve as an Academic Enrichment Program tutor.

While on warning or probation a student must do the following:

1. Have his/her proposed schedule approved by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs (or a delegate) prior to registering;
2. Must participate in any academic support programs being offered by student services.
3. Meet with professors to discuss exams.

Removal from academic probation:

To be removed from academic probation the student must raise his/her cumulative GPA to a 2.330 by the following semester.

Academic Dismissal

A student will be academically dismissed if s/he fails to maintain a cumulative GPA at or above the guidelines referred to above.

Readmission:

All first-time academically dismissed students have the right to apply for readmission to the Law Center. Such applications will be acted upon by the Executive Committee. Petitions for Readmission should be submitted to the Office of Student Services.

First-time academically dismissed students may be readmitted only upon showing substantial likelihood of satisfactory completion of the curriculum. The following are examples of bases for readmission which may be favorably considered:

- a) resolution of a family crisis;
- b) resolution of a financial crisis;
- c) completion of course(s) that might assist academic performance in law school; or
- d) overcoming a serious illness.

A readmitted student whose grades subsequently fall below the academic probation minimum prescribed above will be dismissed from the Law Center with no opportunity for readmission.

At Risk Students

In efforts to improve our student performance on the bar, students with GPAs below 2.7 after the completion of the first year will be:

1. Individually counseled on steps that can help students pass the bar exam, including recommendation not to work during bar study and to participate in an outside bar review course

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O. FINAL EXAMINATIONS

Anonymous Grading

Most courses have one exam at the end of the term. Prior to taking exams each semester, students will be issued an exam number by the Office of Student Services.

This is the number to be used for all exams for that semester only. Faculty members submit grade sheets with exam numbers and grades to the Office of Student Services for processing.

Staff members within the Office of Student Services correlate exam numbers to names, and then transfer the information to the official grade sheet. Professors who count class participation or other factors into the grade must submit their grades, along with a list of those students who are to receive bonus/deduction points. The Office of Student Services applies/deducts credit, as applicable. Courses in which seminar papers and seminar projects are the basis for the grade are not subject to the same anonymous grading system.

Scheduling Examinations

The law faculty has adopted the following policy concerning the time of taking final examinations. Faculty members may not make exceptions. Requests for exceptions should be submitted to the Office of Student Services prior to the exam date.

- a) All examinations should be taken on the date scheduled. Exceptions for alternate dates will be made only for illness or emergency or a conflict with another exam.
- b) Students will be expected to contact the Office of Students Services prior to the exam time and provide reasonable documentation for exam rescheduling requests that are based on emergency or illness.
- c) Unless designated as a "take home" exam, all examinations must be taken in assigned examination rooms.

P. ACADEMIC MODIFICATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Students with disabilities needing modification to existing academic requirements should contact the Center for Students with DisABILITIES. Modifications that do not fundamentally alter the nature of the program and are not unduly burdensome will be considered. See the [**Center for Students with Disabilities**](#) for more information.

The University of Houston Law Center is committed to ensuring that all students with disabilities are reasonably accommodated and are able to compete on a level playing field with all other law students. Accordingly, the Law Center works closely with the Center for Students with Disabilities to provide accommodations on law school exams, as deemed appropriate and necessary by the Center for Students with Disabilities. The Law Center recommends contacting the Center for Students with Disabilities to begin the accommodations process at least one month prior to the start of the semester to ensure that students are timely accommodated. Please note the following take-home exam policy approved by the Center for Students with Disabilities:

Law Center Take-Home Policy*

The structure of take-home exams provides more flexibility to students. Students have more control over the timing and setting, which reduces the need to utilize the same

accommodations that are offered for a typical in-class law school exam. Take-home exams allow students to create their own distraction-reduced environments, take breaks as needed, talk aloud, or employ any other necessary test-taking strategies, without taking significant time away from working on the exam. Additionally, the amount of time allotted for a take-home exams allows students – including those with disability accommodations – to have ample time to read and digest the material, organize their thoughts, and prepare a clear, concise response. Accordingly, absent extenuation circumstances, the Law Center only offers accommodations for take-home exams that are **less than 24 hours**. Absent extenuating circumstances, students are not offered accommodations for take-home exams that students have 24 hours or more to complete.

The basic rules and procedures for take-home exams that are 24 hours or more (i.e. students do not receive accommodations) are listed below to help guide and answer any questions you may have:

- Be sure that you are adequately prepared for the exam beforehand, as no additional time will be given for the take-home exam.
- You may schedule your exam to begin at a time that is convenient for you, within the time parameters allotted for the take-home exam.
- It is up to you to pace yourself and use the time allotted for the exam appropriately, such as for meals, extended breaks, snacks, etc.
- Feedback from professors indicate that they *do not intend* for students to spend the entire time allotted for the take-home exam, without eating, sleeping, or taking breaks.
- Students who strategically plan their time can pace themselves to allow for a more thoughtful, polished response, which is what many professors expect for take-home exams that students have 24 hours or more to complete.
- The Law Center’s primary goal is to offer all students the tools necessary to succeed. Accordingly, the accommodations process is in place to ensure that all students receiving disability accommodations are placed on a reasonably leveled playing field with other students. The Law Center cannot offer accommodations that provide students with an unfair advantage.

Short-Duration Take-Home Exams: Less than 24 hours

The Law Center offers extended time for take-home exams of short duration (i.e. less than 24 hours), as specified on the Student Accommodation Form provided by the Center for Students with Disabilities. The additional time given on short-duration take-home exams is calculated in the same manner as all other in-class law school exams. The Office of Student Services is not required to facilitate any other accommodations for take-home exams, given that the take-home exams are self-administered. If the student would like the Office of Student Services to administer the take-home exam and the structure of the take-home exam reasonably permits doing so, the Disabilities Accommodations Coordinator will contact the student to discuss the details of the exam administration.

****Any student-requested adjustment on a take-home exam must be previously approved by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.***

Q. ACADEMIC MODIFICATIONS FOR ESL STUDENTS

Students who are in their first year of law school, who are ESL, whose undergraduate education is not in English and who have been in the United States for two years or less, may have an additional 15 minutes per hour of exam or in-class exam time. Extra time will not be permitted for take home exams. Requests for additional time should be directed to the Director of Advisement at least six weeks before exams.

R. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVING EXAMINATIONS

Exam Conflicts

An exam conflict is defined as (1) two exams scheduled on the same calendar day or (2) an exam scheduled at 6PM in the evening and an exam at 9AM the following morning. In extremely compelling cases, which do not meet the technical rules for a "conflict," exceptions will be considered, if supported in writing by the deadline stated in the academic calendar (approximately six weeks before the final exam period begins).

Note: Multiple, consecutive exams is not a conflict. Example: 3 exams in 3 days is not a conflict.

For "exam conflicts," there is a right to have one of the conflicting exams rescheduled. The request for rescheduling due to exam conflict must be made to the Office of Student Services by the deadline for doing so posted each semester. The Office of Student Services will select which of the conflicting exams will be rescheduled to an alternate date during the exam period. For "illness or emergency" cases, students must contact the Office of Student Services prior to the scheduled exam. They will verify the legitimacy of such claim and set the date for makeup exams with the student.

Medical Problems

Students too ill to take an exam must contact the Office of Student Services prior to the scheduled exam time and must provide a physician's verification. A student who becomes ill before an exam should immediately contact the Office of Student Services. Students should not start an exam if they are feeling ill. Absent extraordinary circumstances, once an exam begins illness will not be an excuse.

Students with Other Compelling Circumstances

Students with compelling circumstances such as a death in the family, a serious personal crisis, etc., should contact the Office of Student Services prior to the scheduled exam. If the situation merits, alternative exam arrangements will be made. Airline reservations do not justify a compelling circumstance inasmuch as the students have notice of exam times at the time of registration. Employment requirements are not a justification for alternative exam dates, except in extremely unusual situations. Participation in extracurricular activities is not considered a compelling circumstance. Students with questions about this policy should ask the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or the Director of Student Services before enrolling in the course.

Computer Exam Policy

Absent approval from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Law Center instructors may not prohibit or deter students from drafting and presenting answers to exams on a computer equipped with Law Center approved security software approved. Faculty may permit students to draft answers to exams on a computer not equipped with security software provided the faculty member reasonably believes that such procedure would not materially advantage students based on factors other than understanding of the course material.

S. GRADES AND GRADE APPEALS

Law Center Grading System and Course Curve

Grading System: Letter grades will be given to students in all courses and seminars. The letter grades and their numerical equivalents on a four-point grading scale are as follows:

A = 4.00	B- = 2.67	D+ = 1.33
A- = 3.67	C+ = 2.33	D = 1.00
B+ = 3.33	C = 2.00	D- = 0.67
B = 3.00	C- = 1.67	F = -0-

Course Curve: Effective for the current academic year the faculty approved the following grading policy, which began in the summer of 2000:

1 st -year courses	2.9-3.1	Mandatory
Large Classes (> 20)	2.9-3.1	Mandatory
Small Classes (11-20), LR&W	2.8-3.2	Mandatory
Seminars	3.0-3.4	Mandatory
Very Small Classes (10 or less)	2.8-3.2	Recommended and ordinarily applicable; Associate Dean authorized to work with faculty member to try and achieve the recommended curve.

First Year Grade Distribution

The following grade distribution is mandatory for all first year classes:

A	0 – 10%
A-	5 – 15%
B+	15 – 25%
B	25 – 35%
B-	15 – 25%

C+	5 – 15%
C or below	0 – 10%

Class Standing Information:

The Law Center does not publish class standings. Instead, a percentile ranking is provided based on entering class year so individual students may determine their general position within the group of students with whom they entered the Law Center. A final individual class rank may be obtained only after graduating.

T. GRADE CHANGE POLICY

After an instructor has submitted a grade to the Office of Student Services, the instructor may change the grade only if it was incorrect due to an arithmetical, administrative, or other mechanical error. If an instructor discovers an arithmetical, administrative, or mechanical error in reviewing one student's exam and discovers that the same error was also made in grading exams of other students, the instructor must change the grades of all students affected by the error. A grade may not be changed as a result of a substantive reevaluation of a student's work or otherwise, except by vote of the faculty upon the instructor's request.

A student requesting a grade change from the instructor must request it as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after grades are posted on the University system. All grade changes should be made by the instructor within 30 days of the request.

If an instructor changes a grade in a first-year course after grades are posted, the mean grade of the class after the change must meet the mandatory curve requirement. The instructor must adjust grades where necessary to meet the mandatory curve requirement.

U. GRADE APPEAL PROCESS

Students should meet with the professor to review the exam as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after the grades are published on the University system. Per the Law Center's grade change policy, the instructor may change the grade only if it was incorrect due to an arithmetical, administrative, or other mechanical error. Therefore, the purpose of the review with the professor is not to reevaluate, but rather to check for administrative errors and to assist the student in understanding the grading process. It is helpful for the professor to show the student a model or sample answer and explain to the student how the student's answer was scored.

If, after meeting with the professor, the student wishes to appeal a grade, the appeal should be made in writing to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. A copy of the appeal will be forwarded to the professor. The professor must provide a response to such petition within a reasonable period of time (typically not to exceed 10 business days). A written response will be provided to the student and professor as soon as possible, typically not later than 10 working days following receipt of professor's response. If, after receiving the written response, the student wishes further appeal, such appeal should be made to the Graduate and Professional Studies Committee (GPSC).

Note: See Grievance Policy for Graduate, Professional, and Post-Baccalaureate Students of the Graduate and Professional Studies Catalog. <http://publications.uh.edu/content.php?catoid=22&navoid=6017>.

V. SPECIAL ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Joint JD/LLM Degree

Application and Admission

A UHLC J.D. student can apply to the Joint Degree program after all grades are reported for the 1L year through the fall semester of the 3L year. Part-time students may apply to the program after receiving all grades for their summer 1L courses.

Students visiting UHLC can apply and be admitted to an LL.M. specialty program. Application can be made prior to or during the visit to the Law Center. A visiting student must finish at least one semester of the 3L year at UHLC and complete a minimum of 12 credits. Upon graduation from the visiting student's home school, the visiting student must complete 15 LL.M. credits at UHLC before the end of the third long UHLC semester, not including summers.

Joint Degree applications are processed by the Graduate Legal Studies Committee according to its normal admissions process for the LL.M. degree.

Coursework

The Joint JD/LLM degree requires completion of 105 credits. Within the 105 credits, students must complete the required number of specialty-specific credits required by the LL.M. program to which the student is admitted:

- Energy, Environment and Natural Resources (15 credits of EENR coursework)
- Health Law (18 credits of health law coursework)
- Intellectual Property & Information Law (15 credits of IPIL coursework)
- International Law (15 credits of international law coursework)
- Tax (18 credits of tax coursework plus completion of Federal Income Tax. Federal Income Tax is not included in the 18 credit requirement.)

Credits for specialty coursework taken before admission to the Joint Degree program are counted toward degree completion.

Grading

A Joint Degree student is treated as a J.D. student, for purposes of the grade curve, through the semester in which 90 credits are completed, even when LL.M. courses are taken that semester. In any given semester a student is either completely a J.D. student and included in the J.D. curve for all courses, or completely an LL.M. student and not included in the J.D. curve.

LL.M. students are required to maintain a minimum 2.50 grade point average. Only specialty concentration courses are used to calculate the LL.M. grade point average, regardless whether a 13 course is taken under the J.D. curve or with the LL.M. status and not included in the J.D.

curve.

Class Standing and Honors Designation

Class standing and honors designation are against whatever class with whom a Joint Degree student graduates. The J.D. class standing is calculated on all credits graded on the J.D. curve.

Joint Degree Program Withdrawal

Students who complete 90 credits under the J.D. curve can leave the Joint Degree program with the permission of the Associate Dean for Student Services. The student will graduate as a regular J.D. student, provided that all of the generally-applicable requirements for J.D. graduation are met.

Specialty credits earned as an LL.M. student (not in the J.D. grade curve) will carry-over if, at a later time, the Joint Degree student wishes to complete the LL.M. degree. The Joint Degree student can obtain the LL.M. by taking the minimum number of specialty credits (including any carry-over) and has up to three non-summer semesters after exiting the Joint Degree program.

Visiting Another Law School

After completing the first year, a student may request permission from the Office of Student Services to take up to 30 semester hours of credit at another ABA-approved law school. Rules regarding transfer of credit from other law schools (including summer abroad programs) are as follows:

The student must be in good standing.

The student must have completed all first year courses.

The student should complete Professional Responsibility, a skills course, and the Senior Writing Requirement at the Law Center.

The student must enroll in graded courses at the other law school. The Law Center will not accept and give credit for courses graded pass/fail.

Only courses in which a "C" or better is received will be credited toward hours earned.

The grade received at another institution is not calculated into the Law Center GPA.

The student must submit a petition requesting the specific course(s) for which credit is sought, with a copy of the course description attached. It is the student's obligation to inquire as to whether coursework at another institution unduly overlaps with coursework taken or to be taken at University of Houston. The approval of the petition does not indicate that this overlap has been reviewed.

Students usually will not be given permission to take courses from other law schools in Houston, except when the courses are not offered at the University of Houston.

Summer Abroad Programs

The Law Center does not sponsor a study abroad program; however, students may enroll in other ABA-approved programs. Approval is generally given for students to participate in these programs and receive credit, as long as the coursework does not duplicate previous coursework or coursework that the student plans to take at UH. Pass/Fail coursework will not be approved. The other rules pertaining to coursework at other law schools also apply and should be reviewed.

Dual JD Program

University of Houston Law Center and University of Calgary Faculty of Law International Energy Lawyers Program (IELP) Dual Degree JD Program – The UH Law Center and The University of Calgary offer an International Energy Lawyers Program which allows students to earn both American and Canadian law degrees in four years. Students will spend two years at each school and take courses that will enable them to apply for admission to bars in the United States and Canada. The driving force behind the program is a shared commitment to natural resource, energy and environmental law.

Exchange Programs

North American Consortium on Legal Education (NACLE)– The Law Center leads the NACLE, a consortium of law schools in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NACLE arranges semester-long exchanges for UH law students and law faculty, which facilitate greater understanding of neighboring legal systems and foster greater international and multicultural cooperation.

Universidade Católica Portuguesa – The Universidade Católica Portuguesa has several campuses in Portugal. Our exchange agreement is with the Faculty of Law on the Lisbon campus. The curriculum has an important European and international focus and includes courses on several areas of European Union Law, Comparative Law, Business Law and Criminal Law.

Yeditepe University Law Faculty, Istanbul – The emphasis of this program is aimed at teaching students to compete in a competitive and complex global environment. Courses are primarily taught in Turkish; however, there are a host of courses offered in English and German, in addition to several other languages.

India Indian Law Institute, New Delhi – The prime objective of the ILI is to cultivate and promote the science of law and to contribute substantially in reforming the administration of justice, so as to meet the socio-economic aspirations and needs of the people through law and its instrumentalities. The Institute has achieved the place of a premier center of national & international legal research and studies, in which the lawyers from all branches of the profession, judges, government officials and academicians have been participating.

Joint Degree Programs

The Law Center offers students the opportunity to work toward combined and concurrent degrees, completing both degrees in less time than it would take to complete them sequentially. Students must be admitted separately to each of the programs. Admission to one program has no official bearing upon admission to the other. Students should be admitted to both programs within a year. (*Special rules apply to the JD/MD program*). The grades from the non-law courses will not factor into the calculation of the Law Center grade point average.

The established joint degree programs include the following:

JD/MBA – Students enrolled in the Law Center, and who have been accepted to the graduate program at the Bauer College of Business Administration, must petition the Office of Student Services for admission to the joint program. The Law Center will award up to 15 credit hours for coursework completed in the Bauer MBA joint program. The MBA program will apply up to 12 hours of law school courses toward their degree.

Application to the joint JD/MBA program, from students who have been enrolled in either the MBA or JD program for an academic period of one calendar year, may not be permitted.

JD/MA in History – A Law Center student may apply for admission to the graduate program in History by petition to the History Department. The Law Center will apply up to 12 credit hours of graduate history courses toward the law degree. The History Department will apply up to 6 hours of law school courses toward the M.A. degree.

JD/MSW – Students can earn a joint degree in social work through the UH Law Center and the UH Graduate School of Social Work. As a full-time student, both degrees can be obtained in four years. Upon completion of all requirements for each degree, 14 credit hours from the law curriculum will be applied to the MSW, and 15 semester credit hours from the MSW program will be applied to the JD.

JD/MPH – In conjunction with the University of Texas School of Public Health, students have the opportunity to obtain concurrently a JD and a Masters of Public Health. By receiving joint credit for courses approved by both institutions. The Law Center will apply 12 hours towards your degree requirements from the MPH coursework.

JD/MD – The UH Law Center, in conjunction with the Baylor College of Medicine, offers students the opportunity to jointly obtain both a JD and an MD. A student earns both degrees in six years of full-time study, one year less than it would take to complete the degrees separately. This extraordinary educational program highlights the relationship between law and medicine and provides students an important enrichment in their interdisciplinary studies. Students in this program attend their first, second, and fifth years of study at the Baylor College of Medicine, begin their law school curriculum during their third and fourth years, and complete both degrees in their sixth year. The Law Center will apply 12 hours towards the degree requirements from the MD coursework.

JD/MPP – Students can earn a joint degree in public policy through the UH Law Center and the UH Hobby School of Public Affairs. As a full-time student, both degrees can be obtained in four years. Upon completion of all requirements for each degree, 9 credit hours from the

law curriculum will be applied to the MPP degree, and 15 semester credit hours from the MPP program will be applied to the JD.

JD/MPA – Students can earn a joint degree in public administration through the UH Law Center and the UH College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences. As a full-time student, both degrees can be obtained in four years. Upon completion of all requirements for each degree, 12 credit hours from the law curriculum will be applied to the MPA degree, and 15 semester credit hours from the MPA program will be applied to the JD.

Taking Other Graduate Level Courses

Students who have completed 45 semester hours of law school courses and are in good academic standing may petition the Office of Student Services to take up to 12 semester hours of non-law graduate credit at either the University of Houston or another university offering graduate programs. A course description should be attached. The requested course should enhance the student's law studies. Permission must be received prior to enrolling in graduate courses, and a grade of "C" or better is required to receive credit. Neither Pass/Fail courses nor online/distance courses may be taken for credit. The grades earned in these other graduate school courses will not be calculated into the student's Law Center grade point average.

Students who count non-law courses as part of their credit must petition for an overload if the total enrollment is greater than 16 hours.

Note: *Students may enroll in graduate level coursework without prior Law Center approval; however, students may not seek JD course credit retroactively.*

W. OBTAINING A TRANSCRIPT

Official University of Houston transcripts may be ordered [ONLINE](#), [in person](#) or [by mail](#). Each transcript is \$10. More information may be found at: <http://www.uh.edu/academics/forms/#transcripts>.

X. GRADUATION

There are five steps in the graduation cycle. First is the graduation "check" process which is performed by the Office of Student Services during the next to the last semester of attendance. The objective is to find and correct any problems before students begin their last semester. Graduation check forms are available in the office of Student Services and online at <http://www.law.uh.edu/oss>.

The second step is the application process. Every University of Houston student must file a graduation application online through PeopleSoft by the deadline. The approximate deadlines are in February for May graduation; in June for August graduation; and in September for December graduation. The actual deadlines are published in the *Lex* each semester and the Academic Calendar online. Any student who files an application to graduate and is disapproved must file a new application for the next graduation period.

The third step is the commencement ceremony held in May of each year. Graduation candidates for May and August, and graduates from the previous December, are eligible to participate. This is a hooding ceremony only. Diplomas are mailed after final grades are posted in PeopleSoft, and the student has been approved by the designated graduation analyst for the Law Center.

The fourth step is the approval/disapproval process. Once an applicant's grades for the last semester have been received, the records are reviewed to ensure that the applicant has met all graduation requirements. If so, the applicable documentation is approved and returned to the University's graduation office. Two to three weeks later, the diploma is mailed to the graduate. Therefore, those candidates planning to relocate shortly after the end of their last semester should update the diploma mailing address in PeopleSoft.

The last step is that all UH and UHLC student financial accounts must be settled in full before graduation will be allowed.

Y. LEAVES OF ABSENCE/WITHDRAWAL

Students must file a petition with the Office of Student Services to take a leave of absence or to withdraw from the Law Center. Failure to do so could prejudice the student's chances of being readmitted at some later date. Students who do not receive administrative approval to withdraw have no automatic right to continue in law school. Students who have medical reasons or other personal situations may be asked to provide documentation.

Students who seek to withdraw or drop courses for medical reasons after the normal deadlines should submit documentation as requested on the general petition available in the Office of Student Services and online. Students are responsible for checking the University refund policies. Refunds are not available past the stated deadlines even where there are compelling reasons to permit the drop/withdrawal.

Note: *A first-year student, who is dropped from one course for nonattendance or otherwise, where there is no justification for the nonattendance, may be dropped from all of the courses for the semester.*

Z. CREDIT FOR FOREIGN STUDY

ABA standards allow law schools to admit students with advanced standing and allow credit for studies at law schools outside the United States under certain conditions. Students with a foreign degree may petition the Associate Dean for Student Affairs for credit toward their J.D. after they have completed the first-year curriculum. The granting of credit is within the discretion of the Associate Dean for Student Affairs, and no more than 30 semester hours will be credited.

AA. GENERAL TRANSFER RULES - (Students from other Law Schools)

Completion of the First Year Requirements:

Transfer students should have completed the equivalent of the first year of law school and most of the Law Center's first year required courses. These courses are Torts, Property, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, and Lawyering Skills and Strategies (including a moot court brief and an oral argument).

Rules for Completing the Moot Court Oral Argument/Appellate Brief Requirement:

If transfer students have not completed a moot court appellate brief and/or oral argument that has been deemed substantially equivalent to the experience gained by the Law Center's students during the first year research and writing program, then the transfer students should complete the requirement in the John Black competition through LARC. This requirement should be completed during the students' second semester at the Law Center. When the students complete the competition, one of the LARC co-directors will certify that the requirement has been fulfilled. No academic credit will be received for completing the requirement.

II. HONOR CODE AND PROCEDURES

Matters of academic dishonesty by law students are governed by the Honor Code. That Code is enforced by the Honor Board. Law students are responsible for knowing the Code, complying with its requirements, and reporting known violations to the Honor Board by notifying Professor Lauren Simpson, Faculty Advisor. Although it may be difficult, it is essential that you accept the responsibility for reporting violations, both here at the Law Center and later on in your practice. As students and attorneys you will be on your honor to behave ethically and to ensure that others do so as well.

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2018-2019 Honor Board Members

Presenters

Justin Rightmer – Chief Presenter
John Fields
Kathryn Garza
Austin Johnson
Kevin Madden
Cassandra "Cassie" Maneen
Arsha Pourghaffar

Representatives

Rebecca "Paige" Martin – Chief Representative
Amyjo Foreman
Gabriel Haddad
Sonia Lopez
Cortnee Howard Sabio
Laura Taylor Stacy
Austin Weger

Student Justices

Alexandra "Alex" Tijerina – Chief Student Justice
Jack DiSorbo
Edgar "Eddie" Hernandez
Chad Leiper
Brian "Cal" Mundell
Lorena Zapata

Faculty members

Lauren Simpson– Faculty Advisor
Renee Knake – Chief Faculty Justice
David Crump
David Fagundes
David Kwok
Teddy Rave
Gina Warren

HONOR CODE PREAMBLE

Matters of academic dishonesty by law Students are governed by the Honor Code. The Code is enforced by an Honor Board, which consists of a six Faculty members and six Students, sitting in panels of three (Hearing Panels); seven Student Presenters, who investigate possible violations of the Code and bring those they believe may have merit to the attention of the Honor Board; seven Student Representatives to advise or assist a Student accused of violating the Honor Code; and one or more Faculty Advisors, to assist the Presenters and Student Representatives in discharging their duties.

STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY

Law Students, like lawyers, should not lie, cheat, or steal, or tolerate those who do. Consequently all Students are responsible for knowing the Code, complying with its requirements, and reporting known violations to the Honor Board by notifying a Faculty Advisor. It is essential that you accept the responsibility for reporting violations, both here at the Law Center and later on in your practice. As Students and as attorneys, you will be on your honor to behave ethically and to ensure that others do so as well.

THE HONOR CODE

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.01. Constructive Notice.

Every Student is charged with knowledge of all provisions of this Code.

1.02. Definitions.

As used in the Honor Code, the terms listed below are defined as follows:

- (a) "Academic materials" means all books or other audiovisual materials related to legal education, including Student notes and outlines, either owned, held by, or accessible from the University of Houston Law Center (Law Center) or by its students, faculty, or employees.
- (b) "Admission" means the earlier of the time when a Student sits for his or her first class at the Law Center or when a Student participates in an extracurricular activity at the Law Center.
- (c) "Board" means the Honor Board established by this Code.
- (d) "Code" means this Honor Code.
- (e) "Competition" means any activity related to the educational purposes of the Law Center in which a Student participates with the objective of winning a trophy, plaque, certificate, prize, money, academic credit, or other recognition, and includes, but is not limited to, interschool and intra-school moot court and mock-trial events, and law review and journal candidate selections.
- (f) "Employee" means any person employed by or at the Law Center other than a Faculty member.
- (g) "Faculty" means any person employed by or at the Law Center to teach any course offered by the Law Center or any other person teaching a course for which the Student expects credit.
- (h) "Faculty Advisor(s)" means the member(s) of the Faculty appointed by the Dean of the Law Center to receive complaints of alleged Code violations, assist the Presenters or Student Representatives, as set out in the Honor Board Procedures, or to consult with an accused Student or an accused Student's representative concerning a pending matter.

(i) "Graduation" means the time when a Student's degree is posted to his or her official record at the University of Houston.

(j) "Hearing Panel" means the one Faculty member and two Student members of the Honor Board designated to determine whether a Respondent has violated the Honor Code and, if so, to determine what sanction that Respondent should receive.

(k) "Honor Board" means the six Faculty members and six Student members either selected by or confirmed by the Student body to hear and resolve allegations of Honor Code violations during a given year.

(l) Intentionally.

A person acts intentionally with respect to a material element of an offense when:

(1) If the element involves the nature of his or her conduct or a result thereof, it is his or her conscious objective to engage in conduct of that nature or to cause such a result; and

(2) If the element involves the attendant circumstances, he or she is aware of the existence of such circumstances or he or she believes or hopes that they exist.

(m) Knowingly.

A person acts knowingly with respect to a material element of an offense when:

(1) If the element involves the nature of his conduct or the attendant circumstances, he or she is aware that his or her conduct is of that nature or that such circumstances exist; and

(2) If the element involves a result of his conduct, he or she is aware that it is practically certain that his or her conduct will cause such a result.

(n) Negligently.

A person acts Negligently with respect to a material element of an offense when he or she should be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from his or her conduct. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that the actor's failure to perceive it, considering the nature and purpose of his conduct and the circumstances known to him or her, involves a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the actor's situation.

(o) "Plagiarism" means Negligently, Intentionally, Knowingly, or Recklessly engaging in conduct that violates the Code as defined in the Law Center's Plagiarism Policy, which is incorporated by reference and attached to this Code as Appendix A. By way of example and not by way of limitation, plagiarism as defined in the policy includes quoting, paraphrasing, or otherwise using another's words or ideas as one's own without crediting the source in a way that clearly indicates the nature and extent of the source's contribution to the Student's work.

(p) "Presenter" means any of the seven Students confirmed by the Student body to investigate claims that a Student may have violated the Code and, if they believe that such allegations may be true, to present the evidence supporting that belief to a Hearing Panel.

(q) Recklessly.

A person acts Recklessly with respect to a material element of an offense when he or she consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from his or her conduct. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that, considering the nature and purpose of the actor's conduct and the circumstances known to him or her, its disregard involves a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the actor's situation.

(r) "Respondent" means a Student accused of a Code violation and referred to a Hearing Panel to resolve that allegation.

(s) "Student" means any person who has accepted Admission to the Law Center and has neither graduated, transferred to another institution or field of study, withdrawn, nor been expelled.

(t) "Student Representative" means any of the seven Students confirmed by the Student body to represent Respondents alleged to have violated the Code and to present arguments and evidence on the Respondent's behalf to a Hearing Panel.

(u) "Unauthorized Aid" or "Unauthorized Materials" means any assistance prohibited by the Code, the rules of the relevant contest or competition, or the professor of the relevant class or project, whether the aid or materials is offered, sought or otherwise acquired by a Student and whether actually used by a Student. By way of example and not by way of limitation, unauthorized aid or materials includes possession of MP3 players, cell phones, camera phones, or information obtained from a person or other source.

1.03. Times Students' Conduct is Covered by the Code.

The Code covers Students at all times after Admission to the Law Center and before Graduation from the Law Center, as those terms are defined in section 1.02. Thus, conduct occurring before Admission or in gaining Admission is not covered. Conduct occurring after Admission and reported to the Faculty Advisor before Graduation, transfer, or withdrawal is covered, even though the conduct occurs between sessions or even though the Student is not registered for the particular session. Conduct reported to the Faculty Advisor for the first time after Graduation, transfer, or withdrawal, even though the conduct occurs prior to Graduation, transfer, or withdrawal, is not covered. When conduct is reported to the Faculty Advisor and he or she has reason to believe the Student accused may be close to Graduation, as above defined, the Faculty Advisor shall take such steps as are necessary to delay Graduation until a final decision is made in the matter. When conduct is reported to the Faculty Advisor, and the Student accused transfers or withdraws before a final decision is made, the report of conduct becomes part of the Student's permanent record.

1.04. Conduct Covered By the Code.

(a) Except as provided in Article 3, no Student conduct constitutes a violation of this Code.

(b) Except as provided in Article 3, no departure from the procedural provisions of this Code constitutes a violation of this Code.

(c) Except as otherwise explicitly provided, a Student does not commit a violation unless he or she acts Intentionally, Knowingly, Recklessly, or Negligently as the definition of the violation requires, with respect to each element of the offense.

(d) A requirement of proof of negligence is satisfied as well by proof of intent, knowledge, or recklessness. A requirement of proof of recklessness is satisfied as well by proof of knowledge or intent. A requirement of proof of knowledge is satisfied as well by proof of intent.

1.05. Posting of Code.

Before the beginning of each academic semester or term, a Student member of the Honor Board shall ensure that incoming Students are provided a copy of this Code at orientation in the Student handbook materials, and shall ensure that a copy of this Code is posted on the official Law Center webpage and on the Honor Board bulletin board so that a copy of the Code is available to Students at all times.

1.06. Amendment of Code.

(a) Either Students or Faculty may propose amendments to this Code. For an amendment proposed by Students to be considered, it must be supported by a petition signed by at least twenty-five (25) Students. For an amendment proposed by Faculty to be considered, it must be supported by at least six tenured or tenure-track Faculty members.

(b) The Faculty must submit the text of any sufficiently supported proposed amendment to the Code for publication in Briefly and post it in the Commons and on the Honor Board's bulletin board. The proposed text must be published for a comment period of at least 30 days prior to being considered for final action by either Faculty or Students. The posting must include information regarding the purpose(s) of the proposed amendment and how Students may offer comments during the comment period. The comment period begins on the next day following the publication date in Briefly. An initial proposal for amendment may be further amended in response to comments received, but any such amended initial proposal does not need to be resubmitted to Students for further comment prior to scheduling a vote on it unless the amendment materially and substantially alters the purpose and effect of the initial proposal.

(c) Any amendment to this Code requires an affirmative vote by a majority of all Students voting in an election called for that purpose, as well as the approval of a majority of the Faculty voting at a duly called meeting in which those amendments are an agenda item, as provided in the Faculty Bylaws.

(d) The effective date of any amendment to this Code adopted in accordance with paragraph (c) is 20 days after its adoption by both the Faculty and the Students, unless a later date is required by statute, specified in the amendment, or required by University of Houston policy

ARTICLE 2. THE HONOR BOARD, PRESENTERS, STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE, AND FACULTY ADVISOR(S)

2.01. The Honor Board.

(a) (1) The Board shall consist of six Faculty members selected by the Students and six Student members selected by majority vote of a panel consisting of the outgoing President of the Student Bar Association, the outgoing Student Chair of the Board and a Faculty Advisor, and thereafter confirmed individually by a majority of Students voting in the annual spring elections. If enough interested and qualified Students are available, no fewer than two must be selected from each class, as defined in paragraph (2).

(2) For selection of Student members, all Students are divided into three classes by credit hours as of the end of the preceding Fall semester as follows:

First Year: no fewer than 12 or more than 30;

Second Year: no fewer than 31 or more than 60;

Third Year and LL.M. Students: more than 60 and LL.M. Students.

(3) No Student who has been placed on probation for any reason at the Law Center may either stand for election to or serve on the Honor Board during his or her period of probation.

(4) As soon as practicable after their confirmation to the Honor Board, the newly-confirmed Student members shall select one of their number to serve as Student Chair. The Student Chair shall (i) select which Student members of the Board not otherwise disqualified shall sit on any Hearing Panel; and (ii) participate in the selection of the next year's Student members of the Honor Board, as described in paragraph (a)(1).

(5) Faculty members of the Honor Board are selected by Students in the annual spring elections, with each Student casting six votes, one for each Faculty member that he or she would like to elect to the Honor Board. Those receiving the six highest vote totals are selected. All Tenured or Tenure Track Faculty members are eligible to be elected to the Honor Board except that (i) neither the Dean nor any Vice or Associate Dean may be elected while holding those offices; (ii) any Faculty member who has served on the Board for two consecutive years may remove himself or herself from consideration the following year; (iii) any Faculty member who will be on leave for an entire academic year is not eligible for election during that year; (iv) Faculty Advisors [defined in section 1.01(h), above] are not eligible for election; and (v) Faculty members for whom service would present an extraordinary hardship as determined by the Dean are not eligible for election.

(b) Student and Faculty members of the Honor Board shall serve a term beginning immediately upon their confirmation or election and ending with the last day of the semester of the confirmation or election of the new Honor Board the following spring, provided, however, that if a Respondent has been formally notified that he or she has been charged with misconduct prior to that confirmation, any Student or Faculty member who was a member of the Honor Board in good standing at the time that notice was sent and not otherwise disqualified from hearing that Respondent's case may be appointed to or continue to sit on a Hearing Panel convened to resolve those charges.

(c) The Honor Board shall hear cases of alleged violations of the Honor Code in Hearing Panels of three. Each panel consists of one Faculty member, who shall preside over the panel, and two Student members.

(d) Each member of the Honor Board must disqualify himself or herself for cause, as defined in section 4.04(a) (2), or if Board members harbor such a strong bias or prejudice in favor of the Respondent that they do not believe that they can afford a fair hearing to all parties. In the event of such a disqualification, another member of the Board of the same category (that is, Student or Faculty) as the disqualified member shall be appointed to sit in the disqualified person's stead.

(e) As soon as practicable after their confirmation to the Honor Board, the Faculty members shall select one of their number to serve as Faculty Chair. The Faculty Chair shall select which Faculty member of the Board not otherwise disqualified shall sit on any Hearing Panel.

2.02. Presenters.

(a) A chief Presenter and six associate Presenters shall be selected by majority vote of a panel consisting of the outgoing President of the Student Bar Association, the outgoing Student Chair of the Board, and a Faculty Advisor to the Board and confirmed by a majority of Students voting in the annual spring elections, for a term identical to that of members of the Board.

(b) When an alleged violation of the Code is brought to the attention of the Chief Presenter by the Faculty Advisor, he or she shall appoint two Presenters (one of whom may be him/herself) who are not otherwise disqualified to investigate the matter and, if necessary, to present it to a Hearing Panel for resolution.

(c) A Presenter is disqualified from serving if in the same circumstances as a member of the Board would be disqualified from sitting on a Hearing Panel under paragraph 2.01(d).

2.03. Student Representative.

(a) A chief Student Representative and six associate Student Representatives shall be selected by majority vote of a panel consisting of the outgoing President of the Student Bar Association, the outgoing Student Chair of the Board, and a Faculty Advisor to the Board and confirmed by a majority of Students voting in the annual spring elections, for a term identical to that of members of the Board.

(b) A Student Representative is disqualified from serving if in the same circumstances a member of

the Board would be disqualified from sitting on the Board; and each also may decline to serve in the circumstances in which a member of the Board could do so, except that a Student Representative's bias in favor of the Student that he or she is representing is not a disqualifying circumstance.

(c) The Student Representative or alternate Student Representative, if selected by the Respondent to represent him or her, shall marshal all relevant evidence tending to show that no violation occurred or that the Respondent did not commit the violation and present the same at the hearing, subject to any procedures established by, or rulings made by, the Board or the Hearing Panel hearing the matter.

2.04. Faculty Advisor(s).

The Dean shall appoint one or more Faculty Advisors to the Board. The duties of a Faculty Advisor are as follows:

(a) To receive allegations that a Student may have violated the Code, and bring them to the attention of the chief Presenter if they allege conduct that, if true, would violate the Code;

(b) To oversee and, if requested, to assist the Presenters investigating an alleged violation of the Code in discharging their responsibilities, as set forth in greater detail in this Code, in the Honor Board Procedures, or in any procedures established by, or rulings made by, any Hearing Panel;

(c) To arrange for a proper venue to hold any required hearing and to ensure that proper equipment is available to make a record of it;

(d) To meet with a Respondent's representative to discuss any procedural issues involving the Respondent's hearing, if requested to do so; and

(e) To perform such other duties that are not inconsistent with this Code as may be assigned from time to time by the Dean or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

ARTICLE 3. VIOLATIONS OF THE CODE AND DEFENSES.

3.01. Law Examinations.

(a) A Student violates the Code if he or she:

(1) Knowingly or Intentionally receives Unauthorized Aid before or during an examination;

(2) Knowingly or Intentionally provides Unauthorized Aid to another Student before or while the other is taking an examination; or

(3) Knowingly or Intentionally takes more time to complete an examination than permitted by the Faculty member or other proctor giving the examination.

(4) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to a post-examination discussion by a Student who has taken the examination, unless the Faculty member giving the examination has specified otherwise, or unless the Student intends or knows that the discussion will reach another who has yet to take or complete the examination.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she:

(1) Fails to take reasonable measures to ascertain what does or does not constitute Unauthorized Aid in connection with an examination and as a consequence Negligently or Recklessly receives or uses such aid before or while taking an examination;

(2) Fails to take reasonable measures to ascertain what does or does not constitute Unauthorized Aid in connection with an examination and as a consequence Negligently or Recklessly furnishes or provides such aid to another Student before or while the other is taking an examination.

(3) Recklessly or Negligently takes more than the amount of time to complete an examination than

permitted by the Faculty member or other proctor giving the examination.

(4) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to a post-examination discussion by a Student, unless the Faculty member giving the examination has specified otherwise, or unless the Student intends or knows that the discussion will reach another who has yet to take or complete the examination.

(c) A Student violates the Code if he or she Negligently, Recklessly, Knowingly or Intentionally does not comply with any specific instruction the Faculty member or an administration official has imposed to protect the security of the examination before, during, or after the examination.

(d) Aggravated Offenses.

(1) A violation of paragraph (a) is an aggravated offense under this Code, and is penalized as provided in section 5.02(a).

(2) A violation of paragraph (c) also is an aggravated offense under this Code, except when the Respondent is able to show by clear and convincing evidence that neither the examination in question nor any copy thereof was shown to, or retained, copied, or otherwise memorialized by, any person.

3.02 Competitions.

(a) A Student violates the Code if he or she:

(1) Knowingly or Intentionally receives or uses unauthorized materials or aid before or in connection with a competition.

(2) Fails to take reasonable measures to ascertain what does or does not constitute unauthorized use of materials or aid in connection with a competition, and, as a consequence, Negligently or Recklessly receives or uses such materials or aid before or during a competition.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she:

(1) Knowingly or Intentionally furnishes or provides unauthorized materials or aid in connection with a competition to another Student before or while the other is engaged in the competition.

(2) Fails to take reasonable measures to ascertain what does or does not constitute unauthorized use of materials or aid in connection with a competition, and, as a consequence, Negligently or Recklessly furnishes or provides such materials or aid to another Student before or while the other is engaged in the competition.

(c) A violation of subparagraph (a) (1) or (b) (1) is an aggravated offense under this Code, and is penalized as provided in section 5.02 (a).

3.03. Failure To Review Or Apply Law Center Plagiarism Policy.

Every submitted draft and the final version of every paper referred to in sections 3.04 and 3.05 of this Code is subject to the Law Center Plagiarism Policy, which is incorporated by reference and attached to this Code as Appendix A, and the draft or final version may be submitted only after the Student(s) submitting it has or have reviewed that policy and determined that the draft or final version being submitted conforms to the policy. Failure to conduct such a review or determination violates this Code. This violation is a strict liability offense.

3.04. Research or Seminar Paper or Any Written Assignment.

(a) A Student violates the Code if, in submitting a draft or final version of a research, seminar, or similar paper or any written assignment for which the Student expects credit, an honor, or a certain status, he or she Knowingly or Intentionally plagiarizes the work of another, to any significant extent.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she Knowingly or Intentionally permits another to plagiarize his or her work in preparing a submitted draft or final version of a research, seminar, or similar paper or any written assignment for which the other expects credit, an honor, or a certain status, to any

significant extent.

(c) When a Faculty member imposes restrictions on the giving or receiving of aid in the preparation of a research, seminar, or similar paper or any written assignment for credit, an honor or a certain status, a Student violates the Code if he or she Knowingly, or Intentionally gives or receives aid contrary to those restrictions on either a submitted draft or final version of the document.

(d) For purposes of paragraphs (a), (b), and the “receiving aid” portion of paragraph (c), a Student is presumed to have acted Knowingly or Intentionally if the materials that allegedly have been plagiarized are not cited in the draft or article in a manner consistent with the UHLC Plagiarism Policy, which is incorporated by reference and attached to this Code as Appendix A.

(e) A Student violates the Code if he or she engages in the conduct described in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c), but does so Negligently or Recklessly rather than Intentionally or Knowingly.

(f) A Student violates the Code if he or she Intentionally or Knowingly engages in the conduct described in paragraphs (a) or (b), except not to any significant extent.

(g) As used in this section plagiarism has occurred to a “significant extent” unless clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that the paper in question is almost entirely the Student’s own work.

(h) It is a defense to a charge of plagiarism in connection with a submitted draft that the Student has complied with the professor’s instructions regarding attribution and identification of the nature and extent of the sources’ contributions to the Student’s work on that draft.

(i) A violation of paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) is an aggravated offense under this Code, and is penalized as provided in section 5.02(a).

3.05. Journal and Law Review Papers.

(a) A Student violates the Code if, in preparing a draft or final version of a journal or law review paper for which the Student expects credit or an honor, he or she Knowingly or Intentionally plagiarizes the work of another to any significant extent.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she Knowingly or Intentionally permits another to plagiarize his or her work to any significant extent in preparing a draft or final version of a journal or law review paper for which the other expects credit or an honor.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a) and the “receiving aid” portion of paragraph (b), a Student is presumed to have acted Knowingly or Intentionally if the materials that allegedly have been plagiarized are not cited in the draft or final version of the Student’s work in a manner consistent with the UHLC Plagiarism Policy, which is incorporated by reference and attached to this Code as Appendix A.

(d) A Student violates the Code if he engages in the conduct described in paragraphs (a) or (b), but does so Negligently or Recklessly rather than Intentionally or Knowingly.

(e) A Student violates the Code if he Intentionally or Knowingly engages in the conduct described in paragraphs (a) or (b), except not to any significant extent.

(f) As used in this section plagiarism has occurred to a “significant extent” unless clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that the paper in question is almost entirely the Student’s own work.

(g) It is a defense to a charge of plagiarism in connection with a draft that the Student has complied with the journal’s or law review’s instructions regarding attribution and identification of the nature and extent of the sources’ contributions to the Student’s work on that draft.

(h) The violations described in paragraphs (a) or (b) are aggravated offenses under this Code, and are penalized as provided in section 5.02(a).

3.06. Pledges and Attendance.

(a) A Student violates the Code if he or she Knowingly or Intentionally makes a false pledge on any paper or examination.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she does any act in connection with an attendance roll, oral or written, that is false, misleading or deceptive concerning that Student's or any other Student's attendance, or fails to do any act in connection with an attendance roll, oral or written, that results in false, misleading or deceptive information concerning that Student's or any other Student's attendance, including but not limited to stating or implying that any Student was present in class by signing or otherwise responding to such a roll if that student left the class prior to its conclusion. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the Student received the professor's permission to be recorded on any roll as present for the entire class.

(c) A Student who Intentionally or Knowingly omits to execute, in whole or in part, any required pledge violates the Code except where the Student has omitted the pledge because of a suspected Code violation and has timely reported the matter to the Faculty Advisor to the Honor Board.

3.07. Academic Materials.

(a) A Student violates the Code if he or she Recklessly, Knowingly, or Intentionally destroys, mutilates, defaces, obliterates or otherwise damages Academic Materials not his or her own.

(b) A Student violates the Code if he or she misappropriates Academic Materials not his or her own.

(c) A Student violates the Code if he or she Intentionally or Knowingly removes from the Law Center, moves, mis-shelves, secludes or otherwise acts with respect to Academic Materials not his or her own so as to create a substantial and unjustifiable risk that those materials will not be available to others who need them.

(d) A Student violates the Code if he or she Intentionally or Knowingly disrupts or modifies access to computer or wireless services or Academic Materials at the Law Center.

3.08. Obstruction of Justice.

A Student violates the Code if he or she either

(a) Intentionally or Knowingly commits any act involving intimidation, coercion, dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in connection with any proceeding relating to the investigation, prosecution or adjudication of any Student's conduct alleged to be in violation of the Code, or

(b) Knowingly authorizes, encourages, or permits another to engage in conduct described in paragraph (a), whether that other person is subject to this Code and whether that other person is the Student's representative or otherwise formally subject to his or her control.

(c) A violation of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section is an aggravated offense under the Code, and shall be sanctioned as provided in section 5.02(a) even if the underlying offense to which it relates is not an aggravated offense.

3.09. Duty to Report, Method.

If any Student, Faculty member or employee observes or otherwise reasonably believes that a Code violation has occurred, he or she shall promptly notify a Faculty Advisor to the Board, except that a Student candidate for or member of a law review or journal may report suspected plagiarism to a Faculty advisor to that publication instead, should he or she so desire. A Student violates this Code if he or she fails to perform this duty to report.

3.10. Duty to Testify.

Students, Faculty and employees shall answer questions concerning an alleged violation of the Code put to them by Presenters investigating a possible violation of the Code, and shall appear and testify at any hearing held under this Code upon request by a Presenter, by a Respondent or the Respondent's representative (if the request has been either agreed to by the Presenters handling the matter or approved by the Faculty Advisor or the Hearing Panel). A Student's failure to perform any of these duties constitutes a Code violation.

3.11. Attempt, Solicitation and Conspiracy.

(a) A Student violates the Code if, acting with the kind of culpability otherwise required for a violation, the Student attempts to commit, conspires with another to commit, or solicits the commission of that violation, as those terms are used in the Texas Penal Code.

(b) It is no defense to an attempt or solicitation charge that, under the attendant circumstances, it was factually or legally impossible to commit the violation attempted or solicited, if that violation could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the accused Student believed them to be.

(c) It is no defense to an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation charge that the violation involved was actually committed.

(d) A violation of paragraph (a) is an aggravated offense under this Code, if the underlying offense is an aggravated offense, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 4. PREHEARING AND HEARING PROCEDURES.

4.01. Impartial Investigation of Charges; Notification to Respondent and Other Interested Parties; Respondent's Waiver of Rights.

(a) Initiating Investigation. The two Presenters charged with investigating an alleged Honor Code violation shall proceed as called for in the Honor Code Procedures.

(b) Written Notice. A Respondent is entitled to be provided with written notice within a reasonable time after a determination has been made that he or she may have violated the Honor Code, and notice must include the charges against him or her, the possible members of any Hearing Panel that could be convened, the Presenters selected to appear at that hearing, and a copy of the Honor Board Procedures, all as specified in greater detail in those Procedures. A notice substantially conforming to that set out in Appendix B to this Code is sufficient.

(c) A Respondent may waive any right given him or her in the Code.

4.02. Pretrial Proceedings.

No formal pre-hearing discovery is available prior to an Honor Panel hearing. Preparation for that hearing is conducted in accordance with applicable Honor Board Procedures.

4.03. Admitted Violations and Related Proceedings.

(a) A Respondent or his or her representative(s) and the Presenters involved in the Respondent's matter may discuss possible resolutions of the outstanding charges, as long as those discussions are conducted in conformity with applicable Honor Board Procedures. If the parties agree to such a resolution, they shall so advise the Faculty Advisor, who in turn shall inform the Hearing Panel assigned to the matter.

(b) At the hearing, the presiding official shall admonish the Respondent of the consequences of admitting to the violation, including the fact that the Respondent is waiving his or her rights to

confront the evidence against him or her, to present evidence on his or her behalf, and to be shown to have violated the Code by clear and convincing evidence. The presiding official shall also advise the Respondent that any agreement reached between the Presenters and the Respondent or his or her representative concerning recommendations for any sanctions to be imposed is not binding on the Hearing Panel and that, in the event the Hearing Panel elects to impose other or more severe sanctions, the Respondent will not be permitted to withdraw his or her acknowledgment of a violation of the Code. If after being advised of these matters, the Respondent persists in his or her admission of a violation, the presiding Hearing Panel member shall accept it and consider any evidence that either the Respondent or the Presenters wishes to offer as to the appropriate penalties to impose. The Hearing Panel shall then retire and select appropriate penalties in accordance with the limitations and factors set out in section 5.02(a) of this Code.

(c) If a Respondent changes his or her mind about acknowledging a violation of the Code shortly before the hearing, or, after initially indicating a desire to acknowledge a violation, appears at the hearing and announces that he or she no longer desires to acknowledge a violation, upon motion of an investigating Presenter or on the Hearing Panel's own motion, the presiding official shall continue the hearing.

4.04. Contested Hearing Before Panel.

(a) (1) Composition of Hearing Panel. Prior to the disposition of other preliminary matters, including pre-hearing motions, a Respondent may move to disqualify any member of the Hearing Panel for cause, but does not have any peremptory challenges.

(2) Disqualification for "Cause."

(i) For this purpose "cause" with respect to a Student member includes any instance in which the member's own grade in a class reasonably could be affected by a ruling against the accused.

(ii) With respect to a Faculty member, it includes any instance in which the alleged violation involves a class taught by or an activity supervised by that Faculty member, or any other instance in which the Faculty member currently teaches the Respondent.

(iii) With respect to both Student and Faculty members, it also includes any instance in which the member is either a complainant or a witness either for or against the Respondent or in which the member is shown to have a personal bias or prejudice for or against the accused.

(iv) Unless a member agrees that he or she is disqualified under those standards, the matter must be decided by a majority vote of those other members of the Hearing Panel who have not disqualified themselves.

(b) The Respondent and Presenters are entitled to have an impartial Hearing Panel composed of three Board members in the same numbers of student and faculty members as defined in section 1.02(j) of this Code. If the Hearing Panel is not constituted as required when the panel convenes for the hearing, and the Faculty Advisor is unable at the time of the hearing to have sufficient qualified alternates available to bring the Hearing Panel's total to three, the hearing will be rescheduled unless the composition of the Hearing Panel is waived by the Respondent And Presenters.

(c) Each Hearing Panel may adopt any reasonable procedures for conducting the hearing that are not inconsistent with the Honor Board Procedures.

(d) Opportunity to be heard. A Respondent is entitled to be present at the hearing and to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him or her. A Respondent may choose to offer evidence, including testimony, on his or her own behalf, and may also be required to testify concerning the facts giving rise to the charges at issue, at the instance of either the Presenters or the Hearing Panel, unless such testimony is immune from compulsion due to a constitutional privilege against self-

incrimination. The Respondent is entitled to be accompanied by either a lay person or an attorney, and may choose to be represented by a Student Representative, subject to the Hearing Panel's right to control the proceedings as set forth in paragraph (c).

(f) Those persons necessary to its business must be present at any Honor Code proceeding. Such necessary persons include members of the Hearing Panel, the Presenters, the Respondent, his or her designated representative(s), and any witnesses. In addition, the Law Center's Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Associate Dean for Student Affairs, the Faculty Advisor to the Board, and counsel for the University of Houston (or their respective designees) may attend such a proceeding. A Respondent may, by three (3) day written notice to the Faculty Advisor, open the proceeding to Students and Faculty of the Law Center.

4.05. Deliberations of the Hearing Panel.

(a) Any person accused of a violation of this Code is presumed innocent.

(b) A member of the Hearing Panel shall not vote to find a violation unless satisfied by clear and convincing evidence that the accused committed the charged violation.

(c) A two-thirds majority of those members or alternate members of the Hearing Panel actually sitting in a given case is required both for a finding that the Respondent violated the Code and to impose a particular penalty.

(d) If a Respondent is found to have violated the Code, he or she, along with a Presenter, shall be allowed to present evidence as to the appropriate penalty to impose, prior to the Hearing Panel making its decision in that regard.

(f) The Hearing Panel shall announce its decision to those present when it reaches its decision. The presiding Hearing Panel member shall advise Respondent of the availability of Dean-review, as required by section 6.01.

4.06. Discussing Code Matters.

(a) In any pending Code matter, except to the extent necessary for impartial investigation, as required by section 4.01 or to the extent authorized by section 4.05(f), the Honor Board Procedures, or by law, the findings made during investigation, as well as the deliberations and decisions of the Hearing Panel, and any appeals taken from those decisions, must be held in confidence by all persons having knowledge of them unless the Respondent authorizes disclosure.

(b) As used in this section, a Code matter is pending until a final decision is rendered as provided in the Honor Board Procedures.

4.07. Authorization to Promulgate and Implement Procedures.

The Honor Board is authorized to promulgate and to implement any and all pre-hearing and hearing procedures not inconsistent with the Code that the Board deems necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the Code. Such procedures are not part of this Code.

ARTICLE 5. PENALTIES.

5.01. Permissible Penalties.

Upon finding that a Respondent has violated the Code, the Hearing Panel shall assess one or more of the following penalties, and no others:

(a) Permanent suspension from the Law Center and loss of some or all prior law credit.

(b) Suspension from the Law Center for a stated period of time and loss of some or all prior law credit, with the Hearing Panel also determining the date the suspension takes effect.

- (c) Suspension from the Law Center for a stated period of time, or for an indeterminate period, with readmission authorized upon such terms and conditions as the Hearing Panel deems just, with no loss of prior law credit except for that of the course or competition involved, if any, or for that course as well as other courses taken that same semester.
- (d) Probation for a stated or maximum period of time, upon such terms and conditions as the Hearing Panel deems just.
- (e) A requirement that the Respondent complete additional course work as the Hearing Panel deems just, with the Hearing Panel having the option of setting the minimum acceptable grade for the course work.
- (f) A full or partial loss of credit in any course involved in the violation, including entry of a grade of "W" or "I."
- (g) A reduction in the grade earned in any course involved in the violation, including changing that grade to "F" or its numerical equivalent.
- (h) A requirement that the Respondent retake all, or a portion of, any course involved in the violation.
- (i) A requirement that the Respondent forfeit any office that he or she holds in a Law Center organization, or that the Respondent not hold any such office in the future.
- (j) A requirement that the Respondent make restitution for any monetary loss occasioned by the violation.
- (k) A requirement that the Respondent perform some service to the Law Center or its Students.
- (l) A private reprimand.

5.02. Determinations of Appropriate Penalties.

- (a) In the event a Respondent is found to have violated the Code, any of the penalties in section 5.01 may be imposed so long as they are consistent with one another and applicable to the violation involved. However, if a Respondent either pleads guilty to or is otherwise found to have committed an aggravated violation of the Code, the Hearing Panel's penalties shall include a suspension from the Law center as set forth in sections 5.01(a), (b), or (c).
- (b) In all cases, whether resolved by plea or contested hearing, in deciding which penalties to impose, the Hearing Panel also may consider:
 - (1) The violation involved;
 - (2) The Respondent's culpable mental state when engaging in the violation;
 - (3) The actual or potential injury caused by the Respondent's misconduct;
 - (4) The Respondent's prior history of violations, if any;
 - (5) The extent to which the violation raises a substantial question as to the Respondent's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness to practice law in other respects;
 - (6) The Respondent's apparent acceptance or lack of acceptance of responsibility for committing the violation;
 - (7) The Respondent's apparent remorse or lack of remorse for committing the violation;
 - (8) Any material assistance provided by the Respondent in the investigating or hearing process with regard to other individuals;
 - (9) Sanctions imposed in similar cases; and
 - (10) The existence of any other aggravating or mitigating factors presented to the Hearing Panel.

5.03. Honor Code Penalties Separate from other Sanctions.

(a) Any penalty assessed by the Hearing Panel is separate and distinct from any other sanction assessed by any Law Center Faculty member, the central campus, any Student organization, or any other appropriate authority. Any resolution by another organization or authority does not affect the burden of proof in a hearing under this Code, nor does it prevent the Board from making its own determination of whether the Respondent violated the Code. Any sanctions that have been or may be assessed or imposed outside the Code process may be taken into account by the Hearing Panel.

(b) Assessment of any penalty or failure to assess any penalty by the Hearing Panel or by any other authority identified in section 5.03(a) does not prevent the Faculty member in whose course the violation occurred from assigning any grade that the Faculty member believes to be appropriate, including an "F" or its numerical equivalent, to the violator.

5.04. The Office of Student Services shall monitor those Respondents found to have violated the Code to ensure compliance with penalties imposed under Article 5, and shall advise the Honor Board of any apparent noncompliance with those penalties.

ARTICLE 6. REVIEW AND RECONSIDERATION.

6.01. Dean Review and Hearing Panel Reconsideration.

(a) A Respondent found to have violated the Honor Code is entitled to seek review by the Dean or his or her designation of both the finding that a violation occurred and of any sanction imposed, as set out in the Honor Board Procedures.

(b) An investigating Presenter can appeal any penalty imposed on a Respondent found to have violated the Honor Code as set out in the Honor Board Procedures, but may not appeal a determination by a Hearing Panel that a Respondent did not violate the Code.

6.02. Authorization to Promulgate and Implement Procedures.

The Honor Board is authorized to promulgate and to implement any and all procedures not inconsistent with the Code for Dean review and Hearing Panel reconsideration that the Board deems necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the Code. Any such procedures are not part of this Code.

ARTICLE 7. POST HEARING PROCEDURES.

7.01. Newly Discovered Evidence.

At any time after a Hearing Panel has found a violation of the Code, whether or not the finding has become final, the Respondent involved may file with a current Faculty Advisor to the Board a written motion for a new hearing on the basis of newly discovered evidence, but only in accordance with the Honor Board Procedures.

7.02. Lack of Substantial Justice.

At any time after a Hearing Panel has found a violation of the Code and the finding has become final, the Respondent involved may file with a current Faculty Advisor to the Board, but only in accordance with the Honor Board Procedures, a motion for a new hearing on the ground that some fundamental unfairness so undermined the prior proceeding that substantial justice was not done.

7.03. Authorization to Promulgate and Implement Procedures.

The Honor Board is authorized to promulgate and to implement any and all post-hearing procedures not inconsistent with the Code that the Board deems necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the Code. Any such procedures are not part of this Code.

Appendix A

University of Houston Law Center Plagiarism Policy

I. Introduction

This Policy is intended to provide general ethical guidance to you for writing papers in law school, other than in-class examinations, by explaining what constitutes plagiarism in violation of the University of Houston Law Center's Honor Code. This Plagiarism Policy is incorporated by reference into and made part of the University of Houston Law Center's Honor Code. Papers covered by this policy can be broadly categorized into six distinct types: (1) take-home or other out-of-class papers or examinations, (2) instrument drafting, (3) reports, (4) briefs, (5) seminar or other research papers, and (6) law journal notes and comments.

It is extremely important that you be aware of what this policy requires of you. Here's why:

- A failure to review and familiarize yourself with these guidelines and how they apply to the assignment you have *before* turning in *even a draft* of a covered paper constitutes a violation of the University of Houston Law Center Honor Code, *and that is so even if the paper ends up not violating this policy*. In other words, *there is no acceptable excuse for preparing a paper covered by this policy without having first reviewed this policy carefully and determining how it applies to the project in which you are engaged*.
- If you turn in *even a draft* of a paper covered by this policy that violates this policy, and your conduct in doing so is found to be negligent, reckless, knowing, or intentional, your behavior constitutes a violation of the University of Houston Law Center Honor Code.
- If it appears that you used plagiarized material in your paper to a significant extent, as defined in Section 3.04A of the Honor Code, and your decision to plagiarize the material was done knowingly or intentionally, the *minimum* sanctions that will be imposed will include
 - Loss of credit in the course involved;
 - A grade of "F" recorded on your transcript;
 - Suspension from the Law Center for at least one semester; and
 - Inclusion of your violation in your permanent student file, as a result of which it will be made available to every bar admission authority to which you apply.
- Moreover, in determining whether you acted knowingly or intentionally, the issue will *not* be whether you knowingly or intentionally intended to commit the offense of *plagiarism*. Rather the issue will be whether you knowingly or intentionally engaged in acts or omissions that violate *this policy*. In other words, a defense like "I didn't cite to [a given authority] because I didn't know I had to," when this policy makes it clear that you *did* have to cite to that authority, is a knowing or intentional violation, even if, at the time you committed it, you did not intend in your own mind to "cheat."

- Finally, in determining whether you acted intentionally or knowingly, an Honor Board hearing panel will be influenced primarily by objective evidence of the writing itself, rather than by the statement of the writer as to his subjective intent in preparing that writing. Thus, for example, if the allegedly plagiarized paper contains extensive material taken substantially verbatim from a source that is not cited to in that paper, there will be a presumption that the reason the failure to cite occurred was to conceal the source involved from the person grading the paper—a presumption that will be difficult, if not impossible, to overcome.

II. Minimum Ethical Standards

Two basic precepts determine the minimum standards applicable to the preparation of all papers covered by this policy: (1) compliance with ethical standards of honesty, and (2) compliance with academic standards of individual analysis and original thought. Compliance with minimum ethical standards and penalties for failure to do so are the subject of this policy.

A. Overview.

Violations of minimum academic standards are not punishable as plagiarism under this policy, but are punishable pursuant to the rules and instructions of the individual teacher who assigned the covered writing. Academic standards of individual analysis and original thought pertain to all works covered by this policy. Of course, a writing that does not meet minimal ethical standards is also unacceptable academically, even though such writing may contain acceptable ingredients of academic work.

To avoid the problem of insufficient individual analysis and original thought in your paper, when addressing the ideas of others, you should explore, analyze, and provide your own opinions concerning the strengths and weaknesses of those others' ideas. You need to infuse your review of others' work with your own words and thoughts, so that your paper is not merely a patchwork of other peoples' ideas.

Whether the product of ethically acceptable collaboration or consultation is academically acceptable will be determined by the degree of individual effort that is indicated by the teacher as expected in the particular writing assignment.

B. The basic Standard: Misappropriation of Another's Language or Ideas Without Giving Due Credit to the Source

Implicit in the determination of minimal ethical standards is the policy that a writer may not appropriate in his writing either the language or the ideas of another without giving due credit to the source of such language or ideas, except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

- Unless informed to the contrary by your professor, this obligation applies not only to the final version of the paper involved but also to any submitted draft of that paper. When submitting a draft, the student does not commit plagiarism if the borrowed material is clearly marked as being borrowed, even if attribution to the original source is omitted

in the draft. In the final version of the paper, proper attribution must be included, and the borrowed material must be identified “in a way that clearly indicates the nature and extent of the source’s contribution to the student’s work.”

- The “other source” from which you may not take language or ideas without proper attribution includes both published and unpublished works. Thus, it is as wrong to turn in a paper laced with unattributed quotes or ideas taken from a fellow student’s unpublished seminar paper as it is to include unattributed quotes or ideas from a published law journal piece.

C. What Constitutes “Giving Due Credit to the Source”

What constitutes giving credit to the source of borrowed language or ideas “in a way that clearly indicates the nature and extent of the source’s contribution to the student’s work” varies according to the circumstances, but here are some useful rules of thumb:

- A significant phrase, a term or phrase coined by the author of the source, a sentence, or a longer passage in a writing, taken verbatim from another’s writing, *must be* identified by quotation marks and citation as coming from that other source to avoid the imputation of an intent to misappropriate.
- Where a passage or significant number of sentences or phrases in a writing closely resembles, with only slight variations in language, those of another source and no identification of the other source is made in the writing by quotation marks and citation to that other source, an imputation of intent to misappropriate will be made. *Mere change of a few random words does not constitute acceptable paraphrasing.*
- Even footnoting a part of another’s writing that you have used in your paper may not be sufficient to avoid plagiarism. You must give credit to the source of borrowed language or ideas “in a way that clearly indicates the nature and extent of the source’s contribution to the student’s work.” To give that credit, you must put in quotation marks any significant phrase, term or phrase coined by the author of the source, sentence, or longer passage that you have incorporated verbatim into your paper from another’s writing. For example, suppose you incorporate four sentences verbatim from a law journal article into your paper, and you put a footnote crediting the law journal article at the end of each of those sentences, but you do not put the sentences in quotes. You have not “clearly indicated the extent to which” the law journal article contributed to your paper, which violates this policy. If you either (1) put quotation marks around each sentence and footnote each sentence, or (2) put the sentences in a block quote with a footnote after the last quoted sentence, you properly are indicating you borrowed both the language and the ideas of the law journal article. If you acceptably paraphrase each sentence or the four sentences together, you do not need quotes around the sentences; you just need to put a footnote after each sentence. That way you properly are indicating you borrowed the ideas, but not the language, of the law journal article. Acceptable paraphrasing is described below.
- Likewise, citing through to the sources cited by a paper from which you are taking material does not prevent the unacknowledged use of that paper from constituting plagiarism. For example, suppose you incorporate four sentences from a seminar paper of a friend into your paper, and you do not give your friend’s paper credit for the sentences. Also, after each of those sentences, your friend has a footnote citing to primary

sources from which your friend got the language or ideas for the sentence, and you use those same footnotes in your paper, again without citing to your friend's paper. You have plagiarized from two different parts of your friend's paper: his sentences and his footnotes. Your use of those four sentences from your friend's paper in your own paper constitutes plagiarism, *even though you cited to the same sources that your friend used*, because the underlying sentences are those of your friend, not you. Using your friend's sentences without crediting his paper is plagiarism even if it would normally not be proper to cite to secondary sources (like your friend's paper) rather than to the primary sources your friend cited in the footnotes. The only way to avoid the problem if you are not permitted to cite to secondary sources is to examine all of the original sources and prepare your own discussion of them without regard or reference to the thoughts expressed in your friend's paper. Even if you rewrite your friend's sentences so your sentences bear little resemblance to your friend's, you have borrowed your friend's ideas and have simply paraphrased them; so you still have to give credit to your friend's paper.

D. What Constitutes “Acceptable Paraphrasing”

It is possible to use the words or thoughts of another in your paper without using quotation marks to set them off if you have paraphrased those words or thoughts in an acceptable manner. What then constitutes an “acceptable paraphrasing” of another's work? Acceptable paraphrasing consists of a restatement by the writer *in his or her own words* of another writer's ideas.

- To constitute such an acceptable paraphrasing, however, your words and sentence structure, and even sentence order, cannot closely resemble those used by the other source. Rather, someone reading your paper and comparing it with the original should be able to readily conclude that you have materially supplemented the other's words and ideas with your own.
- While an acceptable paraphrasing does away with the need to put the other writer's words or thoughts in quotes, it does *not* dispense with the requirement that your paper include due reference(s) to the other work as the source of your ideas.
- In that regard, your citation(s) to that other writing must be made with sufficient accompanying explanation to enable the reader to determine what portion of your work is intended as a paraphrase of the other. For example, if your citations and explanations strongly suggest that much less of your work has been drawn from another source than is in fact the case, it is possible that you will be found to have intended to conceal the extent of that other work's contribution to your own. The likelihood of that happening increases as the extensiveness of the paraphrasing and the lack of clarity of your citations and explanations increases.

E. Ethical Limitations on Consulting Other Persons or Sources

Except in the case of take-home or other out-of-class examinations, your consultation with another person for purposes of obtaining ideas to be used in a covered writing is ethically acceptable, unless the teacher for whom the writing is being prepared expressly provides otherwise. However, collaboration in the actual writing of a paper to any extent is ethically unacceptable on the part of all collaborators, unless the teacher otherwise expressly provides.

- For example, your use of any writing, dictation, or other form of communication

prepared for you or for anyone else by another and presented by you as your own work is unethical and violates this plagiarism policy.

- Likewise, except as provided in section III.B below, your use of any writing or other form of communication taken from the Internet or some other source and presented by you as your own work is unethical and violates this plagiarism policy.
- Moreover even when consultation or collaboration with others is ethically permissible, disclosure of those whom you consulted or collaborated with and the extent that their ideas contributed to your work is ethically required, if your writing is based on ideas suggested by such source to any substantial extent.

F. Citation to Sources

Finally, a word about citation to sources. A citation is meant to be more than an empty gesture. Rather, a citation by you to a source in a writing covered by this policy means that you have actually read that source (or, at a minimum, that portion of it that you have cited, together with any other portions needed to place the cited portion in proper context), unless you explicitly indicate to the contrary.

- Thus, citation to any source that you have not actually read, without such a disclaimer, is unethical and violates this plagiarism policy. For example:
 - o *Freedman V. Briarcroft Prop. Owners*, 776 S.W.2d 212, 218 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1989) (citing *Jay-Lor Textiles v. Pacific Compress Warehouse*, 547 S.W.2d 738 (Tex. Civ. App.—Corpus Christi 1977)). This citation indicates you have read *Freedman*, but not necessarily *Jay-Lor*.
 - o *Jay-Lor Textiles v. Pacific Compress Warehouse*, 547 S.W.2d 738, 739 (Tex. Civ. App.—Corpus Christi 1977), *cited in* *Freedman V. Briarcroft Prop. Owners*, 776 S.W.2d 212, 218 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1989). This citation indicates you have read both *Jay-Lor* and *Freedman*.
- On occasion, it may be infeasible or impractical to read a primary source that is referred to in a secondary source—such as where the primary source is not available. In such cases, you must make it clear that you read the secondary source only, by citing, or quoting from and citing, the secondary source citing the primary source, as illustrated in the first citation example above, or by citing, or quoting from and citing, the secondary source only.

III. Application of Standards

This section of the policy applies the precepts set out in section II to particular types of writing assignments that you are apt to encounter in law school.

A. Take-Home or Other Out-of-Class Papers or Examinations¹

In the case of take-home or other out-of-class papers or examinations, only sources specified by the teacher may be used. Your answers must be prepared in conformity with all of the minimal ethical standards for covered writings set out above in section II, unless your teacher otherwise specifies.

The inclusion of any materials in your answer derived from unapproved sources or discussion with other persons are ethically unacceptable, unless your teacher otherwise specifies.

B. Instrument Drafting

The drafting of instruments, such as pleadings, wills, trusts, contracts, statutes, and the like, may be done by use of relevant forms or drafting products prepared by others. Such use is permissible and is generally desirable unless the teacher expressly indicates otherwise. Thus, no ethical question is involved except in the case of unauthorized reference or use. The extent to which you must identify the sources that you used will vary, depending on what your particular teacher instructs you to do.

However, the use of forms and other drafting products will in all instances require individual adaptation to meet the needs of the particular situation. Frequently, other additions will be desirable as well. The extent to which such adaptation and additions are desirable will depend on the circumstances of the particular situation. Thus, the adoption in full of a single form or other product with only the addition or substitution of identifying names is academically unacceptable unless expressly authorized by the teacher. The preceding sentence shall not apply to routine nonsubstantive documents that do not require research or analysis, such as affidavits of service, returns of service, verifications, signature blocks, notices of deposition, and the like.

1 Traditional final examinations, while not covered by this policy, are subject to their own academic honesty standards, as set out in section 3.01 of the Honor Code.

C. Reports

Reports, such as book reviews and similar critiques, by nature consist to a substantial extent of a summary of a primary source or sources. Extensive paraphrasing of such sources is ethically permissible without specific reference to the source, although specific identification is academically desirable for purposes of clarity. Whenever verbatim quotations are made from a primary source, appropriate identification of the source as described in section II, is required, and failure to provide the appropriate identification is a violation of this policy.

In addition, in preparing your report, some analysis and evaluation of relevant primary source(s) usually will be academically required. That analysis and evaluation should contain your own substantial contribution, and may contain the thoughts of other sources that you reviewed as well. In the event that others' thoughts are used, they must be appropriately identified as provided in section II.

D. Briefs

Briefs are summaries of the law on particular issues. Accordingly, it is academically desirable to provide in a brief as thorough a summary as is practical. The entire brief must be the product of your own efforts, along with those of any other persons with whom you are allowed to collaborate by your teacher, and all primary and secondary sources used in preparing it must be documented in accordance with the ethical standards set out in section II above. However, to the extent that a research digest is used merely for purposes of finding citations to primary or

secondary sources, reference to this digest is not ethically required. In the event that a research digest is relied upon for purposes other than obtaining references to primary sources, due reference to such digest is ethically required by appropriate quotation from or paraphrase of the relevant portion, and by citation thereto.

An academically acceptable brief should also contain elements of analysis, organization, policy, and persuasive argument. Any of these elements may be derived from other sources, to the extent permitted by your teacher. In the event that you use such sources, due reference to them in accordance with the ethical standards set out in section II above is ethically required.²

² Briefs can also be ethically or academically unacceptable for reasons other than those set out in this policy. For example, false or misleading references (1) to the record in the matter, (2) to authorities that you cite, or (3) to arguments or authorities advanced by your opponent are all both ethically and academically unacceptable.

E. Seminar or Other Research Papers

Seminar or other research papers are the most advanced and sophisticated legal writing that most of you will be called on to produce in law school. Such papers generally differ from briefs in a number of respects, including the greater emphasis they place on open-ended legal and policy issues, the greater demands they place on your ability to develop and articulate creative solutions to those issues unconstrained by precedent, and the greater quantitative and qualitative research demands they make on you. Because of the extensive demands such papers make on students, they are the most common source of instances of plagiarism, but because they are the most valued form of writing by the faculty, they are the most rigorously prosecuted violations as well. You need to scrupulously comply with all of the ethical standards and academic requirements set out in section II in preparing such papers.

F. Law Journal Notes and Comments

Law journal notes and comments, like seminar or other research papers, require the highest degree of compliance with the ethical and academic standards set out in section II above. Because such works are so carefully reviewed, instances of plagiarism in connection with them very likely will be detected. However, if the plagiarism is not discovered until after publication of the note or comment involved, the reputations of both the author and the Law Center will be damaged. This possibility leads the Law Center to be especially rigorous in prosecuting alleged instances of plagiarism involving law journal notes and comments, and counsels special vigilance on the part of students preparing such works to assure you understand and comply with all aspects of the Law Center's plagiarism policy.

IV. Conclusion

This policy statement is designed to address the major issues that have arisen at the Law Center concerning what constitutes plagiarism, both from an ethical perspective and from one focusing on academic acceptability. Because the standards of ethical acceptability have been articulated

at such length and are reasonably certain in their application, it is expected that henceforth a plea of ignorance or mistake as to their requirements on your part will rarely, if ever, be acceptable.

The purpose of this policy—as well as how it will operate in practice—is to provide clear standards as to what constitutes plagiarism to obviate a plea of ignorance of the wrongfulness of particular conduct in all but the most rare and extreme situations. If you are confronted with a situation that you cannot reasonably resolve by reference to this policy, you should seek any needed clarification from the teacher who gave you the writing assignment *before turning in any draft or final paper required by that teacher in connection with the assignment*. Although teachers should endeavor to be clear as to their requirements, ultimately the burden is on *you* to (1) carefully review this policy *before* beginning any assignment to which it applies; (2) consult it *regularly and repeatedly* as you prepare your assignment to make sure that you are acting in conformity with it; and (3) if you have any doubts on that score, resolve them with your teacher *before* turning in the assignment.

Appendix B

Notice of Alleged Honor Code Violation

University of Houston Law Center Honor Board

[Name and address of student charged]

Please be advised reasonable grounds exist to believe you have violated Honor Code Section(s) **xxx** on or about **[date]** in connection with **[specify course if any]** **[concisely state the conduct]**. An Honor Board hearing on the matter will be held **[time and date]** at **[place]**. A copy of the Honor Code Procedures that will govern that hearing are enclosed for your information.

A Hearing Panel consisting of one faculty member and two student members selected from the attached list will preside at your hearing. Also appearing on that list are the persons (called Presenters) who will present the case against you. If you believe that any of these persons might have a bias against you that would allow you to challenge them for cause, your attention is called to sections **xxx** and **xxx** of the Code

You are entitled to be accompanied by counsel or other representative of your choice. A Student Representative is available to you through the Honor Board, or you may retain private counsel.

Presenter

[Date]

UHLC HONOR BOARD PROCEDURES

2007-2008

Part I. Pre-Hearing Phase Of Honor Board Proceedings

1.01. Definitions. All terms that are capitalized in these Procedures are terms defined in the Honor Code, and have the same meanings as given to them there.

1.02. Processing of Alleged Honor Code Violations.

(a) When a Faculty Advisor is notified of a possible violation of the Honor Code, he or she shall advise the Chief Presenter, who shall appoint two Presenters (one of whom may be himself or herself) who are not disqualified under the standards of section 2.02(c) of the Code to conduct a careful investigation of the matter. Those Presenters shall determine whether reasonable grounds exist to believe that the Respondent has violated the Code and, if so, in what respects; notify a Faculty Advisor to the Board and the Respondent of the charges to be brought against him or her; marshal all relevant evidence tending to show that a violation occurred and that the Respondent committed it; and present the same before the Hearing Panel convened to resolve those charges, all subject to these Procedures or rulings made by the Board. An investigating Presenter who has reason to believe that any evidence he or she receives is the subject of any prior sealed summary may obtain any such summary from the Dean of the Law Center to ascertain whether cause exists for pursuing the earlier matter.

(b) Consultation with Faculty Advisor(s).

Many of the duties of a Faculty Advisor to the Honor Board as set out in section 2.04 of the Code involve assisting investigating Presenters with their duties in connection with suspected or charged Honor Code violations. Consequently, investigating Presenters have an obligation to consult with a Faculty Advisor to the Board during the performance of their duties and, in particular, to do so in connection with major decisions arising during the investigation and presentation phases of any Honor Code proceeding.

1.03. Summary of Decisions Requiring Consultation between Investigating Presenters and Faculty Advisor.

Investigating Presenters must consult with a Faculty Advisor:

(a) Concerning any significant difficulties encountered in conducting an investigation;

(b) To obtain the Faculty Advisor's tie-breaking vote as to whether to bring charges before a Hearing Panel when the two Presenters involved in the matter disagree as to the propriety of doing so, as set forth in section 1.04 of these Procedures;

(c) Concerning any tentative decision by the investigating Presenters not to bring charges before a Hearing Panel, prior to their notifying the Respondent who is the subject of that investigation of that decision, to ensure that the investigation they have conducted to that point is adequate;

(d) To ensure that in the event a decision not to bring charges before a Hearing Panel is approved, a proper record is made of the nature of the investigation conducted and the reasons for that decision being made;

(e) In the event that a decision is made to bring charges before a Hearing Panel, to review the form of notice to be sent to the Respondent and to advise the Board of the pendency of the proceeding, as set forth in section 1.05 and Appendix A of these Procedures;

- (f) To obtain any needed assistance in preparation for Respondent's Hearing before the Hearing Panel;
- (g) Concerning any extraordinary events arising outside of the Hearing itself that appear reasonably likely to threaten the fairness or integrity of the Hearing;
- (h) To discuss the most appropriate course of action in the event that the Presenters become concerned that pending formal charges cannot be established by clear and convincing evidence, as set forth in section 1.06 of these Procedures;
- (i) Concerning any apparent need for a Faculty member to assist in the presentation of the case against the Respondent at his or her Hearing;
- (j) Concerning any proposed submission by the Presenters in connection with appellate or record-keeping activities, as provided in Parts III and IV of these Procedures.

1.04. Initial Assessment Of Evidence.

Based on the information acquired the investigating Presenters shall determine whether sufficient evidence exists to sustain the charges under investigation.

(a) If the two Presenters agree that sufficient evidence exists, they shall notify the Board's Faculty Advisor, who shall inform the Associate Dean for Student Affairs and the members of the Board that a proceeding is contemplated, the identity of the Respondent involved and the nature of the charges. The Presenters shall also prepare a draft notice to send to the Respondent involved that is substantially in the form provided in Appendix B to the Code and contains the information specified in section 1.05(a) of these Procedures, and shall review it with the Faculty Advisor prior to sending it.

(b) If the two Presenters agree that sufficient evidence does not exist, before concluding their investigation they shall prepare a report for the Board's Faculty Advisor setting out the nature of the alleged violation, the steps they took to investigate those charges, and the outcome of those steps. The Faculty Advisor can either concur in the Presenters' determination or require that the Presenters investigate the matter further. If the former occurs, the Faculty Advisor shall send the report to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs for processing as provided in section 4.01 of these Procedures. If the Faculty Advisor requires more investigation, at the conclusion of that investigation the two Presenters shall submit to the Faculty Advisor both the investigating Presenters' report and any evidence obtained during the investigation.

(c) If the two investigating Presenters cannot agree whether sufficient evidence exists, they shall inform the Faculty Advisor. The Faculty Advisor can make a determination either that such evidence exists, in which case those involved shall proceed as provided in paragraph (a), or that it does not exist and is not likely to be uncovered, in which case those involved shall proceed as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (b), or that further investigation is necessary before making a final decision, in which case the Presenters shall investigate the matter further. If a Presenter does not wish to go forward in such circumstances, he or she may withdraw from the matter, in which case an alternate Presenter must be appointed in accordance with section 2.02(b) of the Code.

1.05. Written Notice.

(a) Within a reasonable time after determining that reasonable grounds exist for believing that a Respondent has violated the Code, the investigating Presenters shall, after obtaining the approval of the Faculty Advisor as to its form, prepare and deliver a written notice to the Respondent, by hand, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by email to the Respondent's Law Center email address. The notice should substantially conform to that set out in Appendix B to the Honor Code and shall

(1) contain a concise statement of the charge against the Respondent, including which provisions of the Code the Respondent allegedly has violated,

(2) inform the Respondent that in fifteen days (or such longer time as fairness in that particular case requires) the Board will hold a Hearing on the matter,

(3) identify the Presenters assigned to the case,

(4) identify the three Board members who will constitute the Hearing Panel assigned to the matter, or, if the Panel members are not yet selected, list the twelve Board members from whom the Hearing Panel will be selected,

(5) notify the Respondent of the availability of a Student Representative, and

(6) provide a copy of the Honor Board Procedures.

(b) If the Notice is mailed, it must be mailed to the last recorded address in the Respondent's Law Center records. Notice shall not be sent to the Respondent or to any other person by email unless delivery in person or by mail as set out above has been attempted unsuccessfully.

(c) Any amendment of the written notice requires the approval of the Faculty Advisor.

1.06. Disqualification of Member of Hearing Panel or Presenter.

(a) Both the Presenter and the Respondent are entitled to move to disqualify a Hearing Panel member or a potential Hearing Panel member for cause.

(1) Not more than five (5) calendar days after receiving the notice required in section 1.05(a), a Respondent or Presenter may move to disqualify for cause, as defined in section 4.04(a) (2) of the Code, any Presenter or member or potential member of the Hearing Panel assigned to the matter by notifying the affected person, the Presenter assigned to the matter, and the Faculty Advisor by mail or email. If the motion to disqualify for cause is not timely made, it is waived.

(2) Persons sought to be disqualified for cause shall advise the presiding member of the Hearing Panel, if the Panel is selected, or the Faculty Advisor if the Panel is not selected, whether they contest the motion. Once a Hearing Panel has been selected, contested motions to disqualify a member of the Hearing Panel are resolved by the Panel, with the member involved not voting. A tie vote results in the challenged Panel member not being disqualified. The Hearing Panel shall decide contested motions to disqualify a Presenter.

(b) To the extent possible, the Hearing Panel shall resolve all contested motions to disqualify a Presenter or a Panel member sufficiently in advance of the scheduled Hearing to permit substitutions to be made without continuing the Hearing. When substitutions are made, the Respondent is not entitled to additional notice of the newly constituted Panel.

(c) When the Hearing Panel convenes to begin the Hearing

(1) the Faculty Advisor shall have arranged for potential substitute Panel members to be available on short notice to prevent continuance of the Hearing if Respondent successfully moves to disqualify for cause a substituted member of the newly constituted Panel,

(2) the Respondent may move to disqualify for cause a substituted Panel member only if the substituted member was not listed as a possible Panel member in the original notice sent to Respondent. If contested, the motion will be resolved in accordance with paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

1.07. Discretion to Terminate Proceedings Prior to Hearing.

(a) If at any time after the initiation of formal charges but prior to the convening of a Hearing before the Panel, the accuser recants or the Presenters come to believe they have insufficient evidence to sustain their burden of proof respecting a charge at that Hearing, they shall inform the Faculty Advisor of that fact and explain the reasons for that belief.

(1) If the Faculty Advisor agrees the Presenters do not have sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, he

or she shall cancel any Hearing scheduled in the matter and notify all interested parties. Thereafter the Faculty Advisor shall summarize the entire matter in writing, shall seal, number, and sign his or her summary, and deposit same with the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. At the end of 365 days, the Associate Dean for Student Affairs shall destroy that summary unopened.

(2) If the Faculty Advisor disagrees with the Presenters' belief that they do not have sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, the prosecution of the matter shall continue. If one or more of the Presenters does not wish to go forward in such circumstances, he, she, or they may withdraw from the matter, in which case an alternate Presenter must be appointed in accordance with section 2.02(b) of the Code. The Hearing Panel shall grant a continuance in such circumstances.

(b) A decision to terminate proceedings as provided in this section does not constitute a determination of the validity of the charges on the merits, is not subject to review, and does not prevent reopening the matter should additional evidence become available.

1.08. Pretrial Proceedings.

(a) No dispositive motions are permitted prior to an Honor Board Hearing. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing prohibition, no motions such as to dismiss or modify the charges, or for summary decision may be submitted.

(b) No formal discovery is available prior to an Honor Board Hearing. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing prohibition, such devices as interrogatories, depositions, requests for production of documents, and the like are not available, nor are examining trials or similar proceedings. However, prospective witnesses are required to cooperate with investigating Presenters as set out in section 3.10 of the Code, and are free to talk informally to the Respondent or to his or her representatives, but are not required to do so.

(c) However, not later than five (5) days prior to the scheduled commencement of a formal Hearing before the Panel, each side shall exchange lists of all witnesses they intend to call at the Hearing, together with a general summary of each witness's testimony, and provide one another with all exhibits that they intend to offer into evidence. Witnesses or materials not disclosed in accordance with this section are excludable upon timely objection, except for good cause shown.

1.09. Admitted Violations and Related Proceedings.

A Respondent or the Respondent's representative may offer to have the Respondent admit responsibility for one or more outstanding charges, and discuss with the Presenters what sanctions they would consider appropriate were the Respondent to do so. The Presenters may offer their views on those topics, come to a decision as to an appropriate sanction, and agree to recommend that sanction to the Hearing Panel. Although Presenters may not agree to dismissal of charges they believe are sustainable as part of such a bargain, they may agree to recommend a dismissal to the Hearing Panel. Presenters' recommendations are not binding on the Hearing Panel, and Presenters shall not mislead the Respondent or his or her representative concerning this limitation. If the parties come to an agreement complying with these conditions, the Presenters shall inform the Faculty Advisor, who in turn shall inform the Hearing Panel assigned to the matter. Further proceedings before that Panel are to be conducted as provided in section 4.03 of the Code.

Part II. Contested Hearings Before Panel

2.01. Contested Hearing Before Panel.

(a) Order of Presentation. Presenters are to offer their case through previously disclosed witnesses or documents, at the conclusion of which the Respondent is to be offered the opportunity to do the same. If the Respondent does present a case, the Presenters are to be given a reasonable opportunity for rebuttal.

(b) Conduct Of Hearing. A member selected by the Panel shall preside, and may adopt any reasonable

procedures for conducting the Hearing that are not inconsistent with specific provisions of the Code or these Procedures. In that regard, an Honor Board Hearing is an administrative proceeding, not a trial. While the parties have primary responsibility for presenting the evidence for and against the Respondent, members of the Hearing Panel are free to ask questions of any witness. Moreover, while the Hearing Panel will entertain objections from the parties to particular testimony or other evidence as irrelevant, incompetent, immaterial, cumulative, unduly prejudicial, or unreliable, the Panel also may make such determinations on its own initiative, and it is not required to adhere to formal rules of evidence in taking such actions. Finally, abusive or unduly contentious conduct is not tolerated. After appropriate warnings, any persons involved in an Honor Board proceeding, including a Presenter, a Respondent, or a Respondent's representative can have his or her participation in the proceedings restricted to the extent deemed necessary by the presiding official, including being precluded from taking any further active role in the proceedings and, if he or she refuses to abide by that limitation, being excluded from the proceedings altogether.

(c) Opportunity to be heard. A Respondent is entitled to be present at the Hearing and to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him or her. A Respondent can choose to offer evidence, including testimony, on his or her own behalf, and can also be required to testify concerning the facts giving rise to the charges at issue, at the instance of either the Presenters or the Hearing Panel, unless such testimony is immune from compulsion due to a constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. The Respondent is entitled to be accompanied by either a lay person or an attorney, and may choose to be represented by a Respondent Representative, subject to the Panel's right to control the proceedings as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Any of the Respondent, a Presenter, or the presiding official may invoke the Rule that requires putting all witnesses under oath, admonishing them not to discuss the case with anyone other than a party to the proceeding or that party's representative until after giving their testimony, and excluding them from the Hearing until their testimony is sought.

(e) A Respondent may waive any right given him or her in the Code or by these Procedures.

2.02. Deliberations of the Hearing Panel.

(a) If the Hearing Panel concludes that a Respondent has not violated the Code, it shall announce its finding to the Respondent, Respondent's representative, if any, Presenters, and Faculty Advisor, if present, and conclude the proceeding. No appeal is permitted by any party from such a finding. In accordance with section 3.01(b) of these Procedures, the Faculty Advisor shall notify the Office of Student Services of the decision. The Respondent is responsible for contacting the Office of Student Services and requesting his or her file be cleared of references to the Honor Board matter of which the respondent was absolved.

(b) If the Hearing Panel finds a Respondent violated the Code, the Panel shall announce its findings to the Respondent, Respondent's representative, if any, Presenters, and Faculty Advisor, if present. After that announcement is made and before the Panel decides on what penalty to impose, the Respondent or the Respondent's representative, along with a Presenter, are permitted to present evidence as to the appropriate sanction to impose.

(c) The Hearing Panel shall announce its decision as to the appropriate sanction(s) to the Respondent, Respondent's representative, if any, Presenters, and Faculty Advisor, if present. Thereafter, the presiding official shall advise the Respondent of the availability of Dean-review, as set out in section 6.01 of the Code and Part III of these Procedures.

2.03. Discussing Code Matters.

(a) During the pendency of a Code matter, persons connected with it, whether officially or personally, shall not communicate respecting the case except:

- (1) Insofar as is necessary to implement the Code,
 - (2) If a potential witness voluntarily chooses to discuss the matter with the Respondent or his or her designated representative,
 - (3) Once the decision has become final in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section to advise any faculty whose course or competition was involved in the alleged violation of the outcome of the proceeding, or
 - (4) Once the decision has become final in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section to advise one law review or law journal faculty advisor of the outcome of any proceeding involving a member of or candidate for that review or journal.
- (b) Except to the extent authorized by section 2.03(a), Part III or Part IV of these Procedures, or by law, the deliberations and decisions of the Hearing Panel, as well as any appeals taken from those decisions, must be held in confidence by all persons having knowledge of them unless the Respondent authorizes disclosure.
- (c) As used in this section, a Code matter is pending until a final decision is rendered as provided in sections 3.01(a), (c)(1), (e), or (h) of these Procedures.
- (d) When a final decision is rendered as provided in sections 3.01(a), (c)(1), (e), or (h) of these Procedures, the Faculty Advisor shall communicate the outcome of the proceeding to any faculty whose course was involved in the alleged violation, or any law review or law journal faculty advisor if the proceeding involved a member of or candidate for that review or journal.

Part III. Review and Reconsideration of an Honor Panel Decision

3.01. Dean Review and Hearing Panel Reconsideration.

- (a) Whether the Hearing Panel finds a violation was committed or was not committed, it shall deliver its decision, together with its findings of fact, forthwith to the Faculty Advisor, who shall forthwith deliver the same, together with the tape recording of the Hearing and any tangible evidence admitted therein, to the Dean of the Law Center. If the Dean is unavailable to review the decision, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall act in the Dean's stead, provided he or she is not prevented from doing so by section 4.04(a) (2) of the Code.
- (b) If the Respondent has been found not to have violated the Code in any respect, the decision of the Hearing Panel is final; and the Dean shall take no further action in the matter except to notify the Faculty Advisor. In turn, the Faculty Advisor shall notify the Office of Student Services so that reference to a pending proceeding can be removed from the Respondent's Law Center student file if the Respondent so requests in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.
- (c) If the Respondent has been found to have violated the Code, he or she has ten (10) days from the date of the Panel's decision to file with the Dean a written appeal concerning the merits of the decision, the penalties imposed, or both. If the Respondent has been found to have violated the Code, the Presenters have ten (10) days from the date of the Panel's decision to file with the Dean a written appeal concerning the penalties imposed.
- (1) If no such appeal is made the decision of the Panel becomes final, and the Dean shall take no further action in the matter except to notify the Faculty Advisor. In turn, the Faculty Advisor shall notify and transfer the Respondent's file to the Office of Student Services so the final decision is made part of the Respondent's permanent record.
 - (2) If a written appeal is filed by the Respondent, the Dean shall forward it to the Presenters for any response they care to make, which response must be received by the Dean within five (5) days of the Presenters receiving notification. The Dean also shall invite the Presenters to attend and participate in

any oral presentations concerning the matters appealed from that the Dean agrees to allow.

(3) If a written appeal is filed by the Presenters, the Dean shall forward it to the Respondent and the Respondent's representative(s), if any, for any response they care to make, which response must be received by the Dean within five days of the notification to Respondent or Respondent's representative(s), whichever date is earlier. The Dean also shall invite the Respondent and the Respondent's representative(s), if any, to attend and participate in any oral presentations concerning the matters appealed from that the Dean agrees to allow.

(d) Based on the findings, the tangible evidence, the recording of the Hearing, the written appeal, and any argument(s) submitted for or against the Panel's decision, the Dean shall review that decision. In doing so, the Dean shall give great weight to the Panel's findings of fact, conclusions as to the existence of any violations, and recommended sanctions.

(e) If the Dean affirms, he or she shall so advise the Hearing Panel, the Faculty Advisor, and the Respondent. Except as provided in sections 7.01 and 7.02 of the Code, the Hearing Panel's decision becomes final. The Faculty Advisor shall notify the Office of Student Services and shall transfer the Respondent's file to the Office of Student Services to be made part of the Respondent's permanent record.

(f) If the Dean disagrees with either the Panel's finding of the existence of a violation or with one or more of the penalties it imposed, he or she shall return the entire matter to the Panel, with a written statement of the reasons for that disagreement.

(g) The Panel shall study the Dean's reasons for disagreeing with its decision and shall reconsider the matter as it deems proper. The Panel has full discretion to reconsider on the existing record alone, but it may hear argument or even take further evidence.

(1) If the Panel after this reconsideration agrees with the Dean's proposed disposition, it shall so advise the Dean, and the Panel's new decision becomes final, except as provided in sections 7.01 and 7.02 of the Code. The final decision is communicated to those persons designated and is maintained as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) If the Panel disagrees with the Dean's proposed disposition, it shall once again advise the Dean in writing of its decision and the reasons for the decision, together with a record of any additional proceedings held or evidence considered in the matter. The Dean shall again consider the Panel's decision in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) above and render a final decision. The Dean shall communicate that decision to the Hearing Panel, Faculty Advisor, and Respondent as set out in paragraph (e) of this section. The Faculty Advisor shall notify and transfer Respondent's file to the Office of Student Services as provided in paragraph (e) of this section. The Panel may disclose its differences with the Dean to the Faculty in executive session, to the extent necessary to discuss any issues relevant to the administration of the Honor Code or these Procedures, but shall not divulge the name of the Respondent.

(h) Once a decision absolving a Respondent of Code violations has become final as provided in these Procedures and in the Code, he or she shall have the option of having the Honor Board post the decision absolving the Respondent, either with or without including the Respondent's name, on the Board's bulletin board, and to have any reference to him or her having been charged with an Honor Code violation removed from his or her Law Center student file. No decision absolving a Respondent is included in his or her Law Center student file unless Respondent requests such decision be placed in his or her file.

3.02. Newly Discovered Evidence.

(a) At any time after a Hearing Panel has found a violation of the Code, whether or not the finding has become final, the Respondent may file with a current Faculty Advisor to the Board a written motion for a new Hearing on the basis of newly discovered evidence.

(b) A motion for a new Hearing must be granted only if:

(1) The Respondent has discovered new evidence since the original Hearing,

(2) The failure to discover the new evidence prior to or during the original Hearing was not due to want of proper diligence on the part of the Respondent,

(3) The evidence is not merely cumulative,

(4) The evidence is not merely of a witness-impeaching nature,

(5) The evidence is probably true, and

(6) The evidence, had it been presented at the original Hearing, probably would have affected the result.

(c) The Faculty Advisor shall present the motion to the Honor Board, which in its sole discretion may deny the motion or may request a written response from any persons involved in the original Hearing, or hear argument before ruling. The Board shall deny the motion unless the Board is persuaded that all of the conditions of section 3.02 (b) exist. The Board's decision is not subject to review.

3.03. Lack of Substantial Justice.

At any time after a Hearing Panel has found a violation of the Code and the decision has become final, the Respondent may move for a new Hearing on the ground that some fundamental unfairness so undermined the prior proceeding that substantial justice was not done. The motion must be presented to a current Faculty Advisor to the Honor Board, who shall present it to the Board. In its sole discretion the Board may deny the motion or may request a written response from the any persons involved in the original Hearing, or hear argument before ruling. The Board shall deny the motion unless persuaded by the greater weight of the information that such fundamental unfairness existed. The Board's decision is not subject to review.

Part IV. Recordkeeping

4.01. Storage of Records and Access.

(a) After final determination of a matter, the Faculty Advisor shall collect all transcripts, tapes, memoranda, opinions, findings, and any other tangible records connected with that matter and give them to the Office of Student Services to be stored there under lock and key. Only the Respondent, a Presenter investigating the same or additional charges against that Respondent, authorized personnel in the Office of Student Services, the Dean, and the counsel for the University of Houston are entitled to access such records after they are secured in the Office of Student Services. The Associate Dean for Student Affairs or the Associate Dean's designee shall transfer the records to microfiche after five (5) years, and shall destroy them after (10) years.

(b) Once a decision finding a violation has become final as provided in these Procedures, the Faculty Advisor shall provide a copy to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. A copy of that decision must be placed in the Respondent's Law Center permanent record even if the only penalty assessed is a private reprimand, although a finding that a Respondent has been absolved of all charges is not placed in his or her permanent file unless requested by Respondent. A copy of any decision placed in a Respondent's permanent file will be furnished to any bar association, board of law examiners or similar organization to which the Law Center has certified the Respondent or to which it is asked to certify the Respondent in

the future. In addition, the presiding official of the Hearing Panel shall post an abstract of the charges brought and the Panel's decision concerning those charges on the Honor Board's bulletin board and submit an abstract to Legalese for publication. The abstract shall not include the name of the Respondent involved.

(c) The Faculty Advisor shall forward records of all Honor Panel decisions finding that a Respondent did not violate any provision of the Code, all "no action" and dismissals to the Office of Student Services, where those decisions shall be treated as provided for in sections 4.01(a) or 4.01(b) of these procedures.

(d) The Office of Student Services shall monitor Respondents found to have violated the Code to insure compliance with penalties imposed under Article 5 of the Code.

4.02. Maintenance of Archives.

(a) The Faculty Advisor shall compile all written decisions of the Honor Board rendered during the Faculty Advisor's term of office and file those decisions in a labeled binder where they are to be maintained from year to year as precedent to which future Honor Board Hearing Panels can refer. The binders must be maintained in the Honor Board office or another secure location easily accessible to Honor Board members. The Faculty Advisor shall insure that Respondent names are redacted from all decisions before they are placed in the binder.

(b) To the extent that written decisions of the Law Center's prior Honor Panel or of the Honor Board from years prior to the Faculty Advisor's term of office have been retained but have not been filed in a binder to maintain them in accessible condition, the Faculty Advisor shall place the decisions in a labeled binder for use as precedent.

III. PROCEDURES of the APPLICATION DISCLOSURE SUBCOMMITTEE of the ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

- 1. Composition of the Subcommittee.** The Application Disclosure Subcommittee (ADS) shall be comprised of two members, consisting of the Assistant Dean for Admissions (or her designee) and a member of the Admissions Committee designated by its chair. Where those two members cannot agree as to the disposition of a particular case, they may appoint a third member from among the members of the Admissions Committee.
- 2. Duties of the Subcommittee.** Subject to the powers of the faculty, the dean, and the full Admissions Committee, the ADS shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 2.1 Education.** Educate students and other interested parties of disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process.
 - 2.2 Consultation.** Consult with interested parties concerning the content of Law Center forms and publications discussing the disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process.
 - 2.3 Adjudication.** Hear and resolve cases in which either students supplement their applications to the Law Center or are reported to the Law Center by the Board of Law Examiners for an apparent failure to comply with the disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process, and determine what sanctions, if any, are warranted under the circumstances.
- 3. Pre-Hearing Procedures.**
 - 3.1 Self-Reported Students.** Students who self-report an apparent failure to comply with the disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process will have their cases considered by the ADS. Initially, the ADS will meet and determine whether it is inclined to impose any sanction on the student involved or if it needs additional information from the student or others in order to make that determination.
 - 3.1.a Where No Sanction Found Warranted.** If the ADS determines that it has sufficient information to proceed and that no sanction is warranted, it shall so advise the student, without holding a hearing.
 - 3.1.b Where Additional Information Needed.** If the ADS determines that additional information is needed before making a determination, it shall so inform the student and provide a copy of these procedures to him or her. Upon receipt of the information involved, the ADS shall meet and decide whether to proceed in accordance with section 3.1.a or 3.1.c.
 - 3.1.c. All Other Cases.** If the ADS believes that a sanction might be appropriate, or if a request for additional information from the ADS is not responded to in a complete and timely manner, the ADS shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of these Procedures.

3.2 Board of Law Examiners-Reported Students. Students who are reported to the Law Center by the Board of Law Examiners for an apparent failure to comply with the disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process before that student has self-reported concerning that apparent failure, will be advised of the Law Center's receipt of the communication as well as its contents and invited to submit any written explanation that they care to concerning the issue within ten working days. As soon as practicable after receipt of that explanation, or upon the expiration of the ten working-day period if no explanation is received, the ADS shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of these Procedures, unless it determines that a hearing can be dispensed with under the standards set out in section 3.1.a. For purposes of this provision, a student who self-reports some matters but not others will be considered as being subject to this section.

4. **Hearing Procedures.** Hearings before the ADS are informal. Students should assume that members of the ADS will have reviewed their file prior to the hearing, and be prepared to answer any questions that members may have as a result of that review. Students will be given an opportunity to make a final statement to the ADS should they so desire.
5. **Effect of Application Instructions.** Students who establish that they did not disclose a particular matter because they were advised that they did not have to do so in the Law Centers application instructions will not be sanctioned for their nondisclosure. However, students who wish to offer such a defense are expected to provide proof at the hearing of all of the prerequisites for nondisclosure contained in those instructions. The ADS is not required to accept a student's undocumented defense of this kind as valid.
6. **Sanctions.** Upon completion of a hearing, the ADS shall deliberate on what sanction, if any, to impose. A student should not expect to be advised of that outcome at the hearing itself. The factors that the ADS will consider in arriving at a sanction are set out in Appendix 1 to these procedures. All students shall provide the ADS with a means of notifying them of the ADS's decision.
7. **Review of ADS Decision.** Review of decisions of the ADS may be had in accordance with the procedures set out below.

7.1. When ADS Decision Is Final. All decisions of the ADS are final unless appealed within five working days of the issuance of that decision in accordance with section 7.2.

7.2. Appeal to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. A student may appeal any aspect of a decision of the ADS to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs by doing so in writing within five working days of issuance of the ADS's decision and providing a copy of that appeal to the ADS. The ADS may, but need not, provide a response to that appeal on its own initiative. If it chooses to do so, it shall notify the Associate Dean and the appealing student of that fact and provide its response to each as soon as practicable.

7.3. Associate Dean Review. The Associate Dean may request a further explanation of the ADS's decision, which the ADS will provide promptly. The Dean may affirm, modify or reverse the ADS's decision, or remand the matter to the ADS for further proceedings. A decision of the Dean to affirm, modify or reverse a decision of the ADS is final.

7.4. Further Proceedings If Necessary. The decision of the Associate Dean is final in all cases except where the matter is remanded to the ADS. In such cases, the ADS shall conduct such further deliberations or proceedings as are appropriate in light of the concerns expressed by the Associate Dean, after which the student shall be advised of the ADS's decision. A student has a right to appeal this revised decision to the Associate Dean in accordance with sections 7.2 and 7.3. The Associate Dean may either affirm, modify, or reverse the ADS's revised decision. The decision of the Associate Dean in any of those respects is final.

8. Confidentiality of ADS Proceedings.

Proceedings before the ADS are confidential. No information concerning the charges involving a student, evidence introduced or matters revealed or discussed at or in connection with a hearing before the ADS or an appeal to the Dean, or decision(s) reached by the ADS or by the Dean, shall be disclosed except as provided in sections 8.1, 8.2 or 8.3 below.

8.1 Access to Board of Law Examiners. All written communications to the Law Center from a student or from the Board of Law Examiners concerning the student's apparent failure to comply with the disclosure obligations imposed on students by the Law Center's application process, any final decision of the ADS under sections 3.1.a, 6, or 7.1 or of the Dean under sections 7.3 or 7.4, and any other documents that the student involved requests be included, will be placed in a student's permanent file and made available to the Board of Law Examiners.

8.2. Response to Disclosures by Or On Behalf Of Student. If a student or a student's representative chooses to disclose information otherwise protected as confidential by section 8, whether directly or indirectly, other than in connection with the hearing and appellate review processes set out in these procedures, the ADS or the Dean may make such other and further disclosures of that information as are reasonably necessary to a fair presentation of the issues involved.

8.3 Disclosure Ordered By Competent Tribunal. The ADS may make such disclosures of confidential information as are ordered by a tribunal that is competent to issue the order involved, or when advised by counsel that a particular disclosure is required by law.

Protection of Confidential Information.

If a student tenders information to the ADS or the Dean in connection with an ADS proceeding that is protected as confidential by the law of any state or of the United States, upon written request made at the conclusion of the proceedings, the ADS or Dean shall cause that material to be returned to the student involved, including any copies of such materials previously placed in the student's permanent file. The ADS and the Dean shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that any communications remaining in the student's permanent file do not refer to materials protectable under this paragraph.

Appendix 1

In deciding whether to impose a sanction and, if so, what sanction to impose, the ADS will endeavor to treat comparably situated students similarly. In doing so, it will consider the following as aggravating and mitigating factors:

Factors In Aggravation

- Serious nature of omitted matter(s)
- Multiple omitted matters
- Matter occurred in recent past
- Conscious awareness of need to disclose information
- Failure to sincerely accept responsibility for clear violation(s) of disclosure obligations
- Apparent lack of sincere remorse for clear violation(s) of disclosure obligations

Factors In Mitigation

- Minor nature of omitted matter(s)
- Single omitted matter
- Matter occurred in distant past
- No conscious awareness of need to disclose information due to:
 - A reasonably arguable exclusion of matter from disclosure under Law Center application instructions
 - An unambiguous state statute, consulted prior to completing application, stating that answer given to question by student would be truthful (students are encouraged to provide documentary evidence of this fact)
 - Good faith reliance on the advice of counsel stating that answer given to question by student would be truthful, provided that advice was rendered prior to student completing application (students are encouraged to provide documentary evidence of this fact)
 - Apparent sincere acceptance of responsibility for any violation of disclosure obligations
 - Apparent sincere remorse for any violation of disclosure obligations

IV. BAR ADMISSIONS

A. Bar Card

Texas state law permits qualified law students and qualified unlicensed law school graduates to participate in the trial of cases in Texas under the supervision of a licensed attorney. Bar card applications are available through the Clinic, the Office of Student Services or online. Completed applications should be submitted to the Office of Student Services for certification purposes.

To be eligible for a bar card, a student must have at least a 2.330 GPA at the time he applies and satisfies one of the following criteria:

Completion of at least two-thirds (60 earned hours) of the required hours toward graduation; or

Completion of at least half, (45 earned hours) of the required hours toward graduation and enrollment in a clinic program.

Be an unlicensed law school graduate.

Students who plan to enroll in a Clinic course should check with the professor as to whether a bar card will be necessary for participation in that clinical program.

B. Bar Admission Requirements

Graduates of the University of Houston Law Center are eligible to apply to for admission to any state Bar. Students are responsible for complying with all rules governing admission to practice law in the state or states in which they desire admission. Students seeking bar admission should research the state rules and forms within 30 days after starting law school. Detailed information regarding state requirements may be obtained from [Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements -
http://www.ncbex.org/uploads/user_docrepos/2011_CompGuide_03.pdf](http://www.ncbex.org/uploads/user_docrepos/2011_CompGuide_03.pdf).

C. Bar Information

Declaration of Intention to Study Law

Every person intending to apply for admission to the Bar Examination in Texas shall file with the Board of Law Examiners a Declaration of Intention to Study Law. This document must be filed before September 15th for Summer Entrants and before October 1st for Fall Entrants. Other states may have similar requirements.

Multi-state Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE)

The MPRE, administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, is one of the requirements for admission to practice law in Texas, as well as other jurisdictions that require the MPRE. The purpose of the examination is to measure the examinee's knowledge of the ethical standards of the legal profession. It is administered three times per year.

Since an applicant cannot be licensed until a passing score is reported, the latest date this exam should be taken is November for those taking a February bar exam and March for those taking the July bar exam.

Texas Bar Examination

The Texas Bar Examination is a combination multi-state and essay exam that is given in February and July on the last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the month.

Applications and inquiries concerning the procedures for admission to the State Bar of Texas should be directed to:

State Board of Law Examiners
P. O. Box 13486
Austin, Texas 78711-3486
(512) 463-1621
www.ble.state.tx.us

Applicants may take the Texas Bar Exam if s/he is within four hours of completing his/her degree requirements. However, students planning to exercise this option should be aware of the following policies:

The required 86 hours must be shown on the "official" records by the end of the Fall Semester for the February Bar and by the end of the Spring Semester for the July Bar. (This means that all hours must have been registered for, paid for and passed by the aforementioned deadlines.)

Intersession courses offered in January are Spring Semester courses and therefore will only qualify for applicants taking the July Bar Exam.

Intersession courses in May and Summer I courses will not qualify in the hours required to sit for the July Bar. The qualifying hours must be on record prior to Summer I for the July bar.

Students whose GPA's place them below a 2.330 will not be certified to take the Bar.

Questions regarding these policies should be directed to the Office of Student Services.

Multistate Subjects

- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law
- Evidence
- Real Property
- Torts

Multistate Performance Test

The Texas Bar Examination includes the Multistate Performance Test (MPT), which consists of two 90-minute skills questions covering legal analysis, fact analysis, problem solving, resolution of ethical dilemmas, organization and management of a lawyering task, and communication. Visit the National Conference of Bar Examiners website at <http://www.ncbex.org/multistate-tests/mpt/> for sample MPT exams.

Texas Essay Subjects

PRIMARY SUBJECTS FOR TEXAS BAR EXAMINATION

<u>Essay Subjects:</u>	<u>Law Center Course</u>
1. Real Property, including Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas
2. Uniform Commercial Code	Payment Systems Secured Financing
3. Business Associations (including Agency, Corporations, Partnerships Limited Liability Companies and Professional Associations).	Business Organizations
4. Family Law	Family Law Marital Property Rights
5. Trusts & Wills (including resulting & constructive trusts & guardianships)	Trusts and Wills Marital Property Rights
6. Consumer Rights	Texas Consumer Law

Procedure And Evidence Subjects

1. Civil Procedure (including federal & state court jurisdiction. Pleading and practice)	Pretrial Procedure (Procedure II)
2. Criminal Procedure	Texas Criminal Procedure
3. Evidence (Essay and Multistate)	Evidence

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V. STUDENT INFORMATION AND SERVICES

A. Financial Aid

Students should apply for financial aid as soon as possible after January 1 of each year by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at www.fafsa.ed.gov.

Students interested in applying for financial aid at the Law Center should meet the following criteria:

- Be a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen
- Be registered with Selective Services (if required)
- Be enrolled in at least 6 hours
- Make satisfactory academic progress

The total financial aid award the university can offer may not exceed the cost of education (*COE*) that is determined by the university. Based on the information that the student provides on the FAFSA, an Expected Family Contribution (*EFC*) will be determined. The *COE* minus the *EFC* equals “financial need”. From this information, the university will e-mail an award offer.

The types and amounts of financial aid that can be awarded is based on financial need. Many of the programs are awarded on a first come basis to accepted applicants. The available programs are:

Grants

Federal Perkins Loans

Federal or State Work Study

Federal Direct subsidized and unsubsidized loans

Students may contact Laura Neal, Law Center Financial Aid Advisor at (713) 743-2269 or via e-mail at LNeal@uh.edu.

B. Emergency Loans

The Law Center has small emergency loans (maximum amount \$300) available. These loans are designed for students who have truly short-term needs, e.g., their student loan check has been delayed, a check from parents has been delayed, etc. Students who have chronic financial problems or bigger needs should explore other options. These loans are at no interest and are to be repaid in 30 days. Please allow 3-5 days for processing the paperwork once a request has been submitted. All paperwork is available in the Office of Student Services.

The following guidelines apply to the emergency loans:

- Students may receive only one emergency loan each semester.
- Students with a poor record with the university accounting office are ineligible.
- Students who are 30 days from degree completion are ineligible.
- Students in poor academic standing are ineligible.
- Students who have been delinquent in repaying previous emergency loans are ineligible.

C. Scholarships & Awards

Law students who received Dean's Scholarships as first-year students must remain eligible by achieving the GPA stated in their initial award letter. Dean's Scholarships are generally divided into two semesters, and the student is required to maintain full-time status (without any underload) to receive the scholarship in each semester. Questions about scholarships should be directed to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.

The information regarding additional scholarships is posted regularly in Briefly and on the Financial Aid web page.

There are a number of monetary awards given each year at the Dean's Awards Program. Many of these are based on academic achievement or on service. Information regarding the available awards and criterion will be posted in Briefly several weeks prior to the program. The available awards may differ slightly from year to year.

D. Problems (Personal, Health, Financial, Academic)

The Law Center genuinely desires to make reasonable accommodations for problems that affect the student's academic performance, as well as to provide a resource or referral to help assist in resolving some of these problems.

Personal Problems

It is not unusual for law school to put stress on personal relationships. Depending on the situation, options such as reduced course loads, a leave of absence, or some other administrative adjustment may be available to the student. Other personal problems that may benefit from similar accommodations include changing jobs, moving, a family crisis such as illness or death in the family, etc.

Other personal problems that may affect the student's performance could include a hostile environment in the classroom or elsewhere in the Law Center.

Students are encouraged to discuss these problems with faculty members and the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. Discussions with representatives in the Office of Student Services are confidential unless the student is advised that there is a need to discuss the situation further with others.

Health

Physical or mental health problems can adversely affect a student's academic performance. Students may wish to seek counseling from the University Office of Counseling and Testing at (713)743-5454, or from the University of Houston Medical Health Service Center at (713)743-5151. As with personal problems, the Law Center may be able to make administrative adjustments to allow the student to recover to good health. These may include course load adjustments, leaves of absence, etc. Students with health problems at exam time should refer to the section of exam policies in I.O. to determine their options. Students with health problems that are adversely affecting their academic performance should discuss these with the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. These discussions are confidential unless the student is advised that there is a need to discuss the situation further with others.

Financial

Financial problems may necessitate a leave of absence, a change of status to part-time, or some other remedy. These should be discussed with the Law Center Financial Aid Advisor or the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. These discussions are confidential.

Academic

Students with academic problems, i.e., those who feel they are not performing to the best of their ability, should discuss these with the faculty member, or the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. It is not uncommon for students to have difficulty adjusting to the law school academic environment. Legal education, with its unique demands, can be an even more difficult adjustment. Students should not feel embarrassed about discussing these problems with the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or with individual professors.

Students who think they may have a learning disability should contact the Counseling and Testing Services Center (713)743-5440 for an evaluation.

Students may also wish to contact the Learning Support Services Center on campus (713)743-5411 to determine if any of their programs could be of assistance

E. Grievances And Petitions

Complaints Involving Faculty Members and Other Students

Complaints involving faculty members, other students, and student organizations should be discussed initially with either the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. An attempt will be made to resolve the complaint informally, but if that is unsuccessful, the student will be advised as to the next appropriate step. Complaints about the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Associate Dean for Student Affairs should be directed to the Dean.

Honor Code Complaints

These should be addressed to the faculty advisor. See section II.

Complaints about Violations of Building Use Policy

These should be addressed to Robert Gonzalez, Facilities & Projects Manager (713)743-2205 or email LawBuildingHelp@Central.UH.EDU.

Students with Disabilities

Requests for accommodations should be directed first to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs, with appeal to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Students with disabilities who feel that their requests for accommodations have not been appropriately addressed by the Law Center should address these complaints to the Executive Director of Affirmative Action (713)743-8835.

Complaints that implicate the ABA Standards

As an ABA-accredited law school, University of Houston Law Center is subject to the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools. The ABA Standards may be found at http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.htm. Any student at the law school who wishes to bring a written complaint to the administration of the law school of a significant problem that directly implicates the school's program of legal education and its compliance with the ABA Standards should do the following:

Submit the complaint in writing to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. If the Associate Dean for Student Affairs is not available, then submit the complaint to the Director of Student Services. The writing may be delivered in any manner, including, U.S. mail, fax, or hand delivery. All complaints shall be retained for at least seven years or until the next accreditation of the Law Center.

If the complaint identifies the person complaining, the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or the Director of Student Services will acknowledge the complaint within three business days of receipt of the written complaint. Acknowledgment may be made by email, U.S. mail, FAX or by personal delivery.

Within two weeks, the administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall address the complaint, and when the student is identified offer to meet with the complaining student. If there is a meeting, the student will either receive a substantive response to the complaint, or information about what steps are being taken by the law school to address the complaint or further investigate the complaint.

If further investigation is needed, when the investigation is completed, the student shall be provided a response to the complaint explaining what steps are being taken

by the law school to address the complaint within two weeks after completion of the investigation. If the complaint is anonymous or the student chooses not to meet, the complaint should be addressed within similar time periods. A writing describing the resolution of the complaint shall be retained with all complaints.

4. Appeals regarding decisions on complaints may be taken to the Dean of the law school.

Updated 7/2013

VI. STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Student organizations are an important part of life as a law student. The University of Houston Law Center has over 40 student organizations. Go to <http://www.law.uh.edu/organizations/homepage.html> for a complete list. These organizations provide activities that range from the academically related (Law Review, Houston Journal of International Law, Order of the Barons, etc.), to service and social organizations (Student Bar Association, Advocates, the law fraternities, etc.), to organizations related to subject matter (Public Interest Law Organization, Intellectual Property Student Organization, Health Law Organization, etc.).

Students interested in joining an organization should talk to current members of the organization. Information about the officers and activities of each group is available on the Law Center website. Students are encouraged to become involved in at least one organization, but they are cautioned not to become so overextended in extracurricular activities that their academic work suffers as a result.

Students who are interested in starting a new student organization should discuss official recognition requirements with the Student Affairs Coordinator. Official Law Center recognition of a student organization may give the group access to Law Center resources, including financial support, office space, etc. A group must have at least ten members and a faculty sponsor before official recognition is granted. In addition, the group's purpose should fill an important need in the Law Center community not already met by existing organizations.

There is a separate Student Organization Handbook provided to Law Center organizations. See <http://www.law.uh.edu/organizations/handbook/handbook.pdf>. This handbook includes information on official recognition, reimbursement for expenses, room reservation procedures, rules of posting notices, office space allocations, suggestions for activities, publicity relating to the organization, and record keeping.

Below is a description of the organizations that have special membership requirements:

A. HOUSTON LAW REVIEW

The *Houston Law Review* is currently ranked 42nd among all student-edited legal journals in the nation according to Washington and Lee School of Law. The *Review* publishes five issues each year, which include articles written by professional legal scholars and third-year students on the *Review*. Students have two opportunities to become members of the *Houston Law Review*; they may qualify based on their first-year grades or through the annual write-on competition. Students in the top 10% of their section or top 10% of the first-year class may be invited to join the *Houston Law Review*. Except as provided by the Americans with Disabilities Act, only those students who complete the standard part-time or full-time first-year course load with their section will be eligible for admission onto the *Houston Law Review* via the grade-on process. Consequently, first-year students who drop one or more courses will only be able to gain admission onto the *Houston Law*

Review through the annual write-on competition. Students in the top 30% of their section or entering class at the completion of the first-year spring semester, including transfer students, may also qualify for membership by participating in the annual write-on competition. Both grade-on and write-on candidates for the *Houston Law Review* are extended an invitation in the summer following the spring semester of their first year at the Law Center. Membership on the *Houston Law Review* is a two-year commitment: one year serving as a candidate and one year fulfilling an editorial position.

B. HOUSTON JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Candidates for the *Houston Journal of International Law* (“HJIL”) are chosen in 3 ways. First, first-year students who are in the top 20% of each section and who have completed at least 23 hours after the second semester are invited to become candidates. Second, the remaining students in the top 33% of each section are invited to apply for consideration. Finally, a first year student may become a candidate through the summer write-on competition. Candidates spend their second year assisting the Board of Editors through the entire publication process, including manuscript review, research, and editing articles. Students write one comment or two casenotes during their candidacy, which can fulfill their law school writing requirement.

C. HOUSTON BUSINESS AND TAX LAW JOURNAL

The *Houston Business and Tax Law Journal* (“HBTLJ”) is a scholarly journal managed and distributed by students at the University of Houston Law Center. Originally an e-journal, HBTLJ is now one of the top ranked print journals in taxation. While still taking advantage of the limitless character of the Internet, HBTLJ has grown to become a formidable source of legal scholarship in the areas of Corporate, Securities, Bankruptcy, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Employment, Labor, Mergers/Acquisitions, and Taxation law.

Students are selected for membership on the Journal in one of two ways. First, the top 30% of each section is invited to become a member after completing their first year requirements. Second, the remainder of the class, after completing their first year, is invited to write-on. The Write-On Competition consists of a topic chosen by all of the journals and is administered the summer after the candidates’ first year. Consequently, the authors of the best papers are invited to become members of HBTLJ. After fulfilling the membership requirements, students become editors in their third year at the Law Center.

D. HOUSTON JOURNAL OF HEALTH LAW AND POLICY

The *Houston Journal of Health Law & Policy* (HJHL&P) combines a professional peer review process with a student editorial board. Student candidates are selected over the summer at the end of the first year based on either grade point average or a writing sample submitted to the annual UHLC write-on competition.

Each year, the HJHL&P will publish two hardbound issues, one of which is based on a Health Law & Policy Institute Symposium. The HJHL&P is a medium sized organization where close working relationships and rapport are fostered.

E. THE JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL LAW

The *Journal of Consumer and Commercial Law* is one of the few publications in the country devoted to issues relating to consumer law. It is the official publication of the Consumer Law Section of the State Bar and is distributed to more than 2,000 lawyers, judges and law professors.

The Journal is run by a student board of editors, supervised by Professor Richard Alderman who serves as Editor-in-Chief. Membership is open to any student following the completion of the first year of law school. Contact Professor Alderman if you have any questions

F. THE ORDER OF THE BARONS

The Order of the Barons is a scholastic honor society of the University of Houston Law Center. Membership is open to all students who are in the top 15% of their entering class and who have completed at least 45 consecutive semester hours of law study at the Law Center. Transfer students must have completed 15 graded hours at the Law Center, be in the top 15% of their class and have an overall average grade of B on all transferred credit. Eligibility is determined after each Spring and Fall semester.

VII. LAW CENTER POLICIES

A. STUDENT RECORDS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Providing Outsiders with Student Schedules and Directory Information

Frequently, relatives, employers, etc. will ask to know where they can find a specific student. The Office of Student Services determines whether the reason justifies providing even the directory information permitted by University policy. The administration will not provide class schedules to anyone. If an emergency justifies notifying a student, a staff member will go to the class to make the notification.

Releasing Eligibility Information to Student Organizations

When possible, the information is released to the Faculty Advisor. When that is not feasible, one or two representatives of the organization are given the list of eligible individuals. Students to whom this information is released are advised that the information is confidential, and the student is not to release the names to anyone else without approval of the administration. Once invitations have been accepted, those who have become members may have their names published.

B. NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY

The University of Houston Law Center is committed to ensuring the equality of opportunity in legal education for all persons, including applicants for admission, enrolled students, and graduates, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, sex (including pregnancy), age, handicap or disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, veteran status, or genetic information. The facilities and/or services of the Law Center may be denied to all individuals whose behavior contravenes the Law Center's policy based on the above-listed factors.

C. UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON LAW CENTER BUILDING POLICY

The facilities included within this policy are Krost Hall, Bates Law Building, Teaching Unit II, the Law Library, and the grounds and parking lots surrounding the Law Center.

Building Use

The Law center is open to the public from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. After hours, the Law Center will be accessible to Law students, faculty and staff through electronic access points that work with the Cougar One Cards.

If there are problems with Cougar Card access contact the Student Services Coordinator. For damaged or lost cards, contact Cougar One.

Food is not allowed in the classrooms with the exception of BLB 209 and 244 with prior permission from administration.

Updated 7/2007

Law Center Study Carrel Areas

Use of the Gil Finnell Study Area and the study carrel areas is limited to University of Houston Law Center students and those accompanying University of Houston Law Center students. These rooms are intended for group study. Electrical appliances such as refrigerators, hot plates, coffee pots, etc. are prohibited in the study carrel areas. Smoking is not allowed in the study carrel areas at any time.

Animals in the Law Center

The presence of animals at the university may pose a safety concern, which places the System component universities at risk of a potential liability. Therefore, as a general rule animals are not allowed on campus. The exceptions to this policy are:

- Service dogs
- Research animals authorized by the university's animal care committee

Security

Security problems should be reported to the Office of Associate Dean for Academic Affairs (extension 3-2226), the Office of Student Services (extension 3-2182), or the University of Houston Police Department (extension 3-0600). In case of emergency, you should call the Campus Police at 713-743-3333.

Updated 8/2013

E. LOGO POLICY

Student organizations and individuals may use the names "University of Houston" or "University of Houston Law Center" on tee shirts, mugs, etc. Use of the logo of either the University or the Law Center requires permission. If you have any questions about this policy, please direct them to the Office of Communications and Marketing.

Updated 7/2007

F. UHLC COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The *Daily Lex* is the "paper of record." Everyone in the Law Center community will receive the *Daily Lex* in their University assigned e-mail account. All official communications will be posted in the *Daily Lex*. Students will be held responsible for all information that is posted in *Daily Lex*.

The *Daily Lex* will not carry commercial announcements.

There are several bulletin boards located throughout the Law Center. The label determines the exclusive use of the board. If there is no label, the board is open for students to announce student organization events and activities or other events on UHLC premises that are relevant to members of the UHLC community. Persons posting on the board should make sure that ample space is left for faculty members for instructional purposes. Please be sure to remove the posting in a timely manner.

All notices from individuals or agencies not directly associated with the Law Center are limited solely to the large board located across from the snack bar. Students representing such agencies must abide by this procedure.

G. POLICY REGARDING COMPUTER USE DURING CLASS

Computers can often enhance legal education, both outside the classroom and inside. Improper use of computers during class, however, can be a problem. Sometimes they can be used in ways likely to distract others. Sometimes, even though they do not distract others, their use proves too great a distraction for the students controlling them. How to balance the utility of computers with their potential for self-distraction is a complex issue of classroom control that should generally be addressed professor by professor, class by class. Accordingly, the Law Center issues the following policy regarding classroom computer use. This policy is subject to revision without prior notice.

During class, students may not use computers in a way likely to distract other students from appropriate classroom activities. Playing games or watching movies are examples of computer use that is distracting. A professor may not waive this policy any more than the professor can waive other policies designed to prevent classroom disruption. Each professor teaching a class has the option of further limiting use of computers during class hours or during selected class hours to prevent self-distraction.

These limits may include (without limitation) forbidding use of computers altogether, forbidding certain uses of computers such as Internet surfing, chat rooms, e-mail, or other uses often not generally related to legal education. Provided the professor has notified the class in advance of the computer use policy, preferably in writing, the professor may treat violations of their rules as either a lack of preparation, a constructive lack of attendance, or, in appropriate circumstances, as a disruption of the class. Professors may enforce their computer use restrictions by all reasonable means, including requiring students to disable (or, where feasible, remove) network access cards and prohibiting computers on desks.

This computer use policy is subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act, which may require accommodations for students who require use of electronic devices.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON POLICIES

Students are also governed by the policies of the Main Camp. The University of Houston Student Handbook can be assessed at the following link: <http://publications.uh.edu/index.php> . If you discover inconsistencies between the Law Center policies and the University policies, please let Dean Tennessee know promptly. While all of the policies are important, the following may be particularly useful.

Parking and Traffic Regulations - <http://www.uh.edu/student-life/parking-transport/>

Religious Holy Days - <http://publications.uh.edu/content.php?catoid=22&navoid=6022&hl=%22HOLY+DAYS%22&returnto=search>

Sexual Harassment Policy - <http://www.uh.edu/legal-affairs/faq/sexual-harassment/index.php>

Smoking Policy - <http://www.uh.edu/policies/tobaccofree/>

Student Disciplinary Procedures - http://www.uh.edu/dos/pdf/student_code_of_conduct.pdf

ADMINISTRATION

Dean; Professor of Law: **Leonard M. Baynes**, B.S., New York University; MBA, Columbia University; J.D., Columbia University

Associate Dean; Associate Professor of Law: **Greg Vetter**, B.S., University of Missouri; M.S., University of Missouri; M.B.A., Rockhurst University; J.D., Northwestern University School of Law

Associate Dean for Student Affairs: **Sondra R. Tennessee**, B.A., Vanderbilt University; J.D., Washington University.

Assistant Dean of Career Development: **Tiffany J. Tucker**, B.A. Grambling State University; M.Ed., Florida A&M University; J.D., Howard University

Assistant Dean for Admissions: **Pilar Mensah**, B.A., University of San Diego; J.D., University of Texas.

Director of Student Services: **Derrick Gabriel**, B.S., University of Houston

Director for O'Quinn Law Library: **Amanda Watson**, B.A., Mississippi University for Women; J.D., University of Mississippi School of Law; M.I.S., Florida State University

Associate Director for O'Quinn Law Library: **Emily Woolard Lawson**, B.A., J.D., Indiana University at Bloomington; M.L.S., Indiana University at Indianapolis

Director of Information Technology: **Tommy Abraham**, B.S., M.B.A., Texas Woman's University

Interim Executive Director of Alumni Relations: **Hope Yong**, B.A., Texas A&M University

Director of Finance and Administration: **Mybao Nguyen**, B.A. University of Houston

ALBERTUS MAGNUS

"Albertus Magnus" or Albert the Great is the name of the imposing bronze situated midway in the courtyard between Krost Hall and Bates Law Building. Everyone has seen him, but how many know anything about him?

Albert the Great was a medieval theologian and "Man of Universal Knowledge." Born in Lauingen, Bavaria sometime between 1193 and 1206, he was a bishop, doctor (Doctor Universalis) and saint of the Roman Catholic church, having as one of his students Saint Thomas Aquinas. Albert's lifetime (d. 1280) neatly coincided with the thirteenth century's "Golden Age of Scholasticism," and his literary production covered at least forty years. A dominant figure, he was an influential teacher, an experienced traveler, a keen observer of life and nature, and the one learned man of the "Golden Age" to be called "the Great." Albert was cited by name even before his death, a rare occurrence in medieval authorship.

The UH bronze was purchased in 1970 through the efforts of the Art Acquisition Committee. It is one of the major art works acquired by the University since September 1966, when the Board of Regents' Building Committee unanimously approved a motion to set aside one percent of all construction cost for future building projects to purchase works of art.

"Albertus Magnus" is the best-known work of German sculptor Gerhard Marcks, and is considered his finest by many scholars and artists. The UH acquisition was made from a special cast in Dusseldorf by permission of Marcks and his family, and within the limited edition number.

With his open law book and profound expression Big Al (as he is informally called) is the bigger-than-life symbol of the legal profession for UH students and faculty. He is also considered a good luck symbol, as evidenced by a golden toe protruding from an open sandal: the well-rubbed bronze rabbit's foot of students on their way to exams.