



LAW STUDENT HANDBOOK

2025-2026

Welcome to Western New England University School of Law. As a Western New England University student, you are responsible for abiding by the policies and procedures of Western New England University and the School of Law.

In addition to the Law School Student Handbook, students of the School of Law are fully subject to the University Code of Conduct, Student Handbook, standards, processes, and remedies set forth therein. Policies and procedures not covered in the Law School Handbook are governed by the Western New England University Handbook. These policies apply with equal force to non-JD students unless otherwise noted. The Law Student Handbook will be updated on the Western New England University School of

Law website at www.wne.edu/law. The Western New England University Handbook can be found at <http://www1.wne.edu/student-affairs>. Handbook revisions will be posted on the website and all students are responsible for knowing and complying with these standards and regulations.

The Law Student Handbook addresses Academic Standards and the Honor Code for students enrolled at the School of Law. The Law Student Handbook is the authoritative handbook for Academic Standards and the Honor Code.

Law students should refer to the 2025-2026 Law Student Handbook when addressing the following subject matters:

1. Academic Calendar
2. Academic Integrity
3. Class Attendance
4. Midyear and Final Examinations
5. Procedures for Handling Plagiarism Allegations

Questions regarding the Western New England University Handbook or the Law Student Handbook should be directed to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Associate Dean for Law Student Affairs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISSION STATEMENT	3
LEARNING OUTCOMES	3
TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND ACCOMMODATION PROCESS	4
ACADEMIC STANDARDS.....	7
HONOR CODE	35
2025-2026 UNIVERSITY STUDENT POLICES.....	53

Western New England University School of Law

Mission Statement

Over a century ago, we were founded to educate law students from populations that were underrepresented in the legal profession. Today, we teach a diverse student body drawn from all walks of life in a rigorous program that blends theory, skills, and ethical values. We prepare students to serve the future needs of society with knowledge, competence, and compassion, ensuring that the practice of law can be both a profession and a vocation.

Learning Outcomes

In accordance with ABA Standards, Western New England University School of Law shall maintain a rigorous program of legal education that prepares its students, upon graduation, for admission to the bar and for effective, ethical, and responsible participation as members of the legal profession. The School of Law consistently seeks to improve its students' educational experience and engages in ongoing evaluation of the Law School's program of education, learning outcomes, and assessment methods to determine the degree of student attainment of competency in the learning outcomes and to make appropriate changes to improve the curriculum. The School of Law has established the following desired learning outcomes, which identify the knowledge, skills, and values it desires graduates to possess.

Learning Outcome 1: Graduates will demonstrate knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law.

Learning Outcome 2: Graduates will demonstrate competence in legal analysis, legal reasoning, and legal practice skills.

Learning Outcome 3: Graduates will demonstrate competence in problem-solving skills in the legal context.

Learning Outcome 4: Graduates will demonstrate competence in legal research and written and oral communication in the legal context/regarding legal matters.

Learning Outcome 5: Graduates will demonstrate the exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system.

Learning Outcome 6: Graduates will demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and professionalism necessary for effective, ethical, and responsible participation as members of the legal profession in order to serve the public, the profession, and society/the community. These additional skills may include interviewing, counseling, negotiation, trial practice, document drafting, conflict resolution, organization and management of legal work, collaboration, cultural competency, and self-evaluation.

Learning Outcome 7: Graduates will be prepared to continue to develop professional skills and attributes.

Western New England University School of Law Technical Standards
Adopted March 21, 2025

Western New England University School of Law is committed to providing an inclusive and accessible learning environment that prepares students for success in law school and in their careers. We are dedicated to advancing the rule of law and justice and expanding access to legal education for people from a wide variety of backgrounds. As a professional school, our students and graduates must demonstrate competencies across a range of knowledge and skills. The National Association for Law Placement and the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System provide guidance regarding expectations of the profession. Further, the American Bar Association and state bar associations require that students and graduates meet certain eligibility requirements for admission to the legal profession. In order to achieve these competencies, students must enter Western New England University able to successfully manage a variety of functions, either with or without reasonable accommodation, and must maintain these abilities throughout law school in order to graduate. These functions, known as technical standards, are listed, and described below. Additionally, to achieve these standards, competencies and expectations, students at Western New England University School of Law must comply with various obligations, either with or without reasonable accommodation consistent with applicable law. Students must demonstrate these competencies and expectations throughout law school. These competencies, and expectations, known as Technical Standards, are listed, and described below. The technical standards are not intended to deter any student who might be able to complete the requirements of the law school curriculum with reasonable accommodation, students should be aware that the technical standards are not waivable. If a student cannot meet these requirements with or without reasonable accommodation, then a student will not be able to enroll in or complete the law program and graduate.

Western New England University School of Law Technical Standards (not waivable requirements):

1. Attendance and Assessment

- Adhere to the law school's attendance policy and course-specific requirements requiring attendance in at least eighty percent of the scheduled class hours undertaken in a particular semester or more if required by the instructor, with a minimum of twelve credits taken each semester for full-time students.
- Arrive for class on time, engaged for the full class or course, and prepared and ready to actively participate in the manner prescribed by the course instructor.
- Satisfy exam, paper, and other assignment policies in all enrolled courses and academic offerings.
- Give and receive feedback to facilitate learning and develop one's professional identity in the legal profession.

2. Behavioral Skills

- Exercise the good judgment, honesty, integrity, and interpersonal skills required

to work under stressful conditions and changing circumstances.

- Manage course loads and academic demands that may be mentally and emotionally taxing. For each credit of coursework a student is expected to be able to devote a minimum of 42.5 hours per semester, including both in-class and out-of-class work.
- Monitor one's own behavior and identify when one needs to access and utilize available resources, as listed in the Law Student Handbook (available here) and course syllabi.
- Effectively work alone and collaboratively with others, including students, faculty and staff, as necessary to complete course assignments and satisfy other graduation requirements.
- Adhere to the Western New England University Student Conduct Code and the School of Law's Honor Code, as published in the Law Student Handbook and University Student Handbook.

3. Communication Skills

- Communicate with others in a candid, respectful manner.
- Initiate communication and engage with members of the law school faculty, administration, and support services as necessary to successfully complete the academic program.

4. Critical Thinking and Learning Skills

- Follow directions, make reasonable inferences, and organize and synthesize information.
- Research, solve problems, apply concepts, and navigate systems.
- Read, review, and synthesize large amounts of complicated material from a variety of sources (e.g., written material, lectures, and audio and video presentations, etc.).
- Extract and organize ideas that can be communicated to others.
- Set goals, formulate, and execute plans, and adjust as needed.

5. Participation

- Respond, with or without warning, to questions from the instructor, guest speakers, or other students in a classroom or other instructional setting.
- Satisfy participation policies in all enrolled courses and academic offerings, which may include presenting in front of others.

6. Time Management Skills

- Meet deadlines, keep scheduled appointments, and complete classroom assignments, exams, and administrative tasks within the approved timeframe.
- Practice strategic time management, including prioritization, short and long-term task planning, accountability, and exercising judgment in scheduling.
- Respond to emails and other correspondence from faculty, administration, and staff in a timely manner.
- Manage competing demands and heavy workloads.

Accommodation Process:

Through the Office of Student Accessibility Services (SAS), applications for reasonable accommodations are reviewed on a case-by-case basis through an interactive process between the student and SAS, in accordance with these technical standards.

Accommodations are deemed unreasonable if they fundamentally alter an essential academic requirement that is necessary to the curriculum of the student's particular course or curriculum, or program. This includes competence, knowledge, and general lawyering skills both inside the classroom as well as in the practical environment, indicated in the technical standards above. In those cases, some requests for accommodations may be denied. Students seeking reasonable accommodations should contact the Office of Student Accessibility Services:

Note: Accommodations are individually determined based on the functional limitation(s) related to the student's disability diagnosis and requested accommodations are not guaranteed for approval. Accommodations cannot be made retroactively.

Please forward the form(s) and corresponding documentation to:

Student Accessibility Services

Western New England University

1215 Wilbraham Road, Herman Hall, Suite 105

Springfield, MA 01119

Phone: 413-782-1258

Fax: 413-782-1575

Email: accessibility@wne.edu

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

ACADEMIC STANDARDS TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: DEFINITIONS, COURSE LOAD, AND STATUS

- Section 101: Academic Year
- Section 102: Completed Credit Hour
- Section 103: Full-Time Student
- Section 104: Variation From Full-Time Course Load
- Section 105: Part-Time Student
- Section 106: Variation From Part-Time Course Load
- Section 107: Maximum Course Load
- Section 108: Change of Status

PART II: DEGREE REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

- Section 201: Years Allowed for Completion of Degree Requirements
- Section 202: Academic Requirements for Graduation
- Section 203: Last Day of Enrollment
- Section 204: Course Withdrawal

PART III: OTHER ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND TRANSFER OF CREDITS

- Section 301: Credits Earned Outside the Law School
- Section 302: Transfer Students

PART IV: ATTENDANCE AND AUDITING

- Section 401: General Attendance
- Section 402: Auditing of Courses and Enrollment of Non-JD Candidates

PART V: EXAMINATION AND GRADING

- Section 501: Purpose
- Section 502: Grading System
- Section 503: Pass-Fail Courses
- Section 504: Unsatisfactory Grades
- Section 505: Required Courses in Which a Failing Grade is Received
- Section 506: Grades of Incomplete
- Section 507: The Examination Process
- Section 508: Illness Before Examination
- Section 509: Examinations in First-Year Courses
- Section 510: Departure from Examination Schedules
- Section 511: Reporting Grades
- Section 512: Faculty Request for Change of Course Grade
- Section 513: Preference for Anonymous Grading

- Section 514: Integration of Non-Anonymous with Anonymous Grades
- Section 515: Honors

PART VI: ACADEMIC WARNING, DISMISSAL, AND REINSTATEMENT

- Section 601: Academic Warning
- Section 602: Requirement of Students on Academic Warning
- Section 603: Penalty of Noncompliance
- Section 604: Petitioning for the Removal of Academic Warning Status
- Section 605: Dismissal for Poor Scholarship
- Section 606: Procedure Relating to Petition for Reinstatement After Academic Failure
- Section 607: Guidelines for Review by the Student Petitions Committee
- Section 608: Effect of Academic Dismissal

PART VII: ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

- Section 701: Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
- Section 702: Relationship between Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Student Petition Committee

PART VIII: OTHER POLICIES APPLICABLE TO LAW STUDENTS

- Section 801: Policies Applicable to Law Students
- Section 802: Law School Regulations and Procedures
 - A. Classroom Use
 - B. Use of Recording Devices in Class
 - C. Registrar's Files and Information
 - D. Faculty Evaluations
 - E. Description of Faculty Committees
 - F. Qualifications for Admission to the Bar

PART IX: PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE STUDENT COMMITTEE

PETITIONS

- Section 901: Petitions to the Committee
 - A. Meetings with the Committee
 - B. Student Members
 - C. Record of Meetings
 - D. Additional Information to the Committee
- Section 902: Petitions for Reconsideration
 - A. New or Additional Information
 - B. Action by Committee

- Section 903: Miscellaneous Rules:
- A. Communications with the Committee
 - B. Notice of Decision

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION:

The headings used in these Academic Standards are for convenience only and are not to be considered a part of these standards. The information in this publication does not create a binding contract between the student and Western New England University School of Law (“Law School”). Western New England University reserves the right to change any of the requirements and regulations at any time without prior notice. This includes, but is not limited to, the right to modify requirements for admission, retention, or graduation; to change the arrangement or content of the courses, the instructional materials used, the tuition and other fees; to alter any regulation affecting the student body; to refuse admission or readmission of any student at any time; or to dismiss any student at any time should it be in the interest of the Law School or the student to do so.

PART I: DEFINITIONS, COURSE LOAD, AND STATUS

Section 101. Academic Year

An academic year consists of two consecutive semesters beginning with the fall semester, including fall and spring semester. The summer or winter session is not a semester.

Section 102. Completed Credit Hour

A “credit hour” is defined as an amount of work that reasonably approximates:

- (1) no less than 750 minutes of classroom or direct faculty instruction and 1,800 minutes of out-of-class student work, or a total time of 42.5 hours per credit.
- (2) for other academic activities, including simulation courses, field placements, clinical courses, moot court, law review, and directed independent studies, at least an equivalent amount of work is required.

“Classroom or direct faculty instruction” shall include: all scheduled class periods; any make-up classes or review sessions that may be held in addition to scheduled class periods; and time spent by students taking scheduled midterm and final examinations. In a course with distance-learning components, time spent in both synchronous and asynchronous instruction may be counted.

“Out of class work” shall include: preparing for class (e.g., reading and briefing cases, completing other assigned work or assessments), work that assists in the comprehension of course content (e.g., writing outlines, working with other students in study groups, preparing for exams), researching and writing any required papers, and performing any other assigned and evaluated work such as clinic or externship work, preparation for

moot court competitions, and law review work like writing, tech-citing, and fulfilling responsibilities of editorial positions.

These requirements apply to coursework that extends over any period of time, including semester-long courses and Summer/Winter session courses. They also apply to distance education and non-JD courses.

Students earn a "completed credit hour" when they receive a grade of "D" or higher.

Section 103. Full-Time Student

A full-time student is one who is enrolled in 12 or more academic credit hours of course work per semester.

Section 104. Variation From Full-Time Course Load

A full-time student may not enroll in fewer than 12 or more than 16 credit hours without special permission from the Dean or the Dean's delegate. Normally a request for an exception shall not be considered unless the reasons for the request are stated in writing, which will be included in the student's personal file.

Section 105. Part-Time Student

A part-time student is one who is enrolled in fewer than 12 academic credit hours of course work per semester.

Section 106. Variation From Part-Time Course Load

A part-time student may not enroll in fewer than 8 or more than 11 credit hours without special permission from the Dean or the Dean's delegate. Normally, a request for this permission shall not be considered unless the reasons for the request are stated in writing, which will be included in the student's personal file. This standard is not applicable to part-time students in a non –JD program.

Section 107. Maximum Course Load

In no event may a JD student enroll in coursework in any one semester that exceeds 20 percent of the total credit hours required for graduation.

Section 108. Change of Status

With permission from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, students may change from part-time status to full-time status, or vice versa. The number of months in which a student who has changed status can graduate will depend upon how long it takes the student to earn the required academic credits. Regardless of status, all students must comply with the Years Allowed for Completion of Degree Requirements. A student may not complete the JD degree in fewer than 24 months or more than 84 months after the student's first matriculation at any law school.

Because there are numerous possible combinations of full-time, part-time, winter and summer sessions, any student who is contemplating a change of status should consult with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs as well as Student Enrollment Services. A

request for permission shall not be considered unless the reasons for the request are stated in writing, which will be included in the student's personal file.

PART II: DEGREE REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Section 201. Years Allowed for Completion of Degree Requirements

A student may not complete the JD degree in less than 24 months or more than 84 months after the student's first matriculation at any law school. A non-JD degree student must complete the degree within 84 months after the student's first matriculation.

Section 202. Academic Requirements for Graduation

A. Credits

1. To earn a JD, students must successfully complete 88 academic credits. No credit shall be earned in repeated courses except as authorized or required in the Academic Standards. No fewer than 64 credits shall be earned in courses that meet in regularly scheduled class sessions at a law school, and students must also satisfactorily complete all required courses and all other requirements, including upper level writing, pro bono, and experiential learning must requirements, in order to graduate. In addition, a student must abide by all restrictions on enrollment as described in subsection B unless waived pursuant to subsection E.
2. To earn an LLM, students must successfully complete 24 credits, including 14 credits of required coursework outlined in the LLM Plan of Study.
3. To earn a MS in Law, students must successfully complete 30 credits, no more than six credits may be taken in University departments outside the Law School, and must satisfactorily complete all required courses identified in the MS Plan of Study.

B. The Law School imposes on JD Students a variety of limitations on enrollment in specific courses or combinations of courses. These are described below:

1. A student must successfully complete 28 hours of law studies before enrollment in a clinic or externship.
2. A student may not simultaneously enroll in more than (i) one clinic, (ii) one externship, or (iii) one clinic and one externship.
3. A student may not take more than a total of three externships for

academic credit.

4. A student who has successfully completed 28 credit hours of law studies may take an independent study course with the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Independent study courses include Tutorial Study, Advanced Research, and any other course so designated.
 5. A student may not take more than a total of three independent study courses, simultaneously enroll in more than two independent study courses, or take more than one independent study course under the sole guidance of any one faculty member.
 6. A student must complete all required courses in sequence as described in the JD Plan of Study.
- C. In addition to the limitations described in the prior section, individual instructors, in consultation with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, may impose additional restrictions as a condition for enrollment.
- D. Upper-level students must pass two designated writing courses. Upper-level students are also required to earn 6 credits total from designated experiential learning courses. Pursuant to American Bar Association Standards, a student may not use a course to satisfy both the writing requirement and the experiential learning requirement.
- E. The requirements in subsection A may not be waived by the Dean or the Dean's delegate. However, the Dean or the Dean's delegate is authorized to grant variances from the limitations described in subsection B. All variances shall comply with American Bar Association standards.

Section 203. Last Day of Enrollment

No student may enroll in a course after the close of business on the tenth day of classes of a regular semester or, in the case of summer school, the close of business on the third day of classes for the summer school session.

Section 204. Course Withdrawal

- A. Required Courses: Students are required to enroll in and may not drop required courses without approval from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
- B. Restricted Withdrawal Courses: No student may withdraw from a restricted withdrawal course after the time designated by the instructor or subsequent to the second class of the semester, whichever period is shorter. To qualify as a restricted withdrawal course, the course instructor, with the approval of the Dean or the Dean's delegate, must designate the

course as restricted withdrawal in the registration materials. A student who withdraws from a restricted withdrawal course beyond the period permitted in this section shall receive a “W” on the student’s transcript.

C. Elective Courses:

1. Deadline for withdrawal: Subject to the limitation in C.2 below, any student may withdraw from an elective course prior to the close of business on the last day of regularly scheduled classes for the semester, provided that the course is not designated as a restricted withdrawal course.
2. Remaining Credit Load: A student in the full-time JD program may not withdraw from a fall or spring semester elective course when such withdrawal would reduce the student’s academic load to less than 12 credit hours for that semester. A student in the part-time JD program may not withdraw from a fall or spring semester elective course when such withdrawal would reduce the student’s academic load to less than 8 academic credit hours for that semester.

- D. Procedure: A student who wishes to withdraw from a course must complete and submit an official withdrawal form to the Registrar’s Office.
- E. Withdrawals and Refunds: Students who withdraw from a course are subject to the University tuition refund policy in effect at the time.
- F. Financial Obligations: No student may withdraw and remain in good standing unless all financial obligations have been met.

PART III: OTHER ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND TRANSFER OF CREDITS (This Part does not apply to non-JD students)

Section 301. Credits Earned Outside the Law School

If a student has completed at least 30 credits, the student may earn academic credit in a program outside the Law School as follows:

- A. Combined Degree Programs and Articulation Agreements: Students may earn credit from the University and other institutions pursuant to the terms of a combined degree program or an articulation agreement; or
- B. Non-JD courses at Western New England University: Students may earn no more than 6 credits by the successful completion of non-JD courses offered at Western New England University, including LLM courses. To receive credit toward a law school degree, the student must:

1. Take an LLM, upper-level undergraduate or graduate level course(s);
2. Demonstrate that the graduate course(s) contribute to the student's JD education in law or particular professional interests; and
3. Obtain prior, written approval from the course instructor and the Associate Academic Dean for Academic Affairs of the Law School.

All grades earned for which credit is transferred from non-JD courses taken at Western New England will be reported as TR (transfer) on the student's JD transcript and will count as a Pass for purposes of calculating academic averages at the Law School.

C. Visiting at Other ABA-Approved Law Schools: The Law School does not accept transfer of credits taken as a visiting student at another law school unless the program of study was pre-approved in accordance with these standards.

1. Request to Visit During Summer or Winter Session and Request for Partial Visits During the Academic Year: The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may approve the petition of a student requesting visiting student privileges upon a showing that the student's requested course load is academically rigorous and no heavier than that permitted by the Law School in the relevant semester. A student may earn no more than six credits total in visits governed by this provision throughout their matriculation at the Law School.
2. Request to Visit During Academic Year: In cases of exceptional personal hardship, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may approve the petition of a student requesting visiting to take a full semester's credit load, whether part-time or full-time depending on the student's status, as a visiting student at another law school. To qualify as exceptional personal hardship, the student's situation must be incompatible with continuing their course of studies at the Law School and also for which a leave of absence is not feasible. A student requesting visiting privileges under this provision must also show that the requested courseload is academically rigorous and no heavier than that permitted by the Law School in a single semester.
3. For students visiting subject to provisions (1) or (2) above, the Law School will transfer credit only for courses in which the grade received is equal or higher than the grade point average required for graduation at the school visited. All grades for which credit is transferred will count as a Pass for purposes of computing academic averages for students at the Law School.

Section 302. Transfer Students

The Law School will allow students who first matriculated at another law school to transfer credit received at another law school. In such cases, the Law School will not accept more than 32 transferred academic credits from an ABA approved law school or 29 transferred academic credits from a law school not approved by the ABA during the student's career at the Law School.

The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs will determine the credit awarded towards the Law School's degree and will not award credit for any course in which the grade earned was lower than the grade point average required for graduation at the Law School (2.3). All grades for which credit is transferred will be reported as Pass for purposes of computing academic averages of students at the Law School.

PART IV: ATTENDANCE AND AUDITING**Section 401. General Attendance**

- A. Standard: Regular and punctual class attendance is mandatory, as required by the American Bar Association. This policy reflects the belief that dependability is an essential characteristic of a good lawyer. The policy objectives are to ensure academic success, of which attendance is a major component, and to develop standards of professionalism.
- B. Implementation:
 - 1. Faculty members will monitor attendance in their classes, choosing an adequate methodology. Any student who is tardy, or who leaves class early, may, in the discretion of the faculty member, be marked absent.
 - 2. Any student who fails to attend at least 80% of the regularly scheduled class meetings, without excuse acceptable to the faculty member, has not met this Standard. All students are responsible for knowing and complying with this Standard and its implementation.
 - 3. Any faculty member may adopt a more stringent attendance standard than that in subsection two (2) above by communicating it to the class in writing before the end of the first class meeting or in the course syllabus. A student who fails to comply with such policy has not met this Standard.
 - 4. A faculty member must send a student a written warning when the student is at least one absence away from triggering the faculty member's request for administrative withdrawal.
 - 5. Whenever a student fails to meet this Standard, a faculty member shall notify the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and may request that

the student be administratively withdrawn from the course.

6. Upon receiving a request from a faculty member that a student be administratively withdrawn from a course, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall do so unless, after consultation with the faculty member, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs determines that there is good cause not to withdraw the student.

Section 402. Auditing of Courses and Enrollment of Non-JD Candidates in Law School Classes

- A. Statement of Policy: Individuals may enroll in a limited number of courses as auditors, non-degree candidates, or candidates for a degree other than a law degree. However, such enrollment is permissible only when it does not interfere with the ability of the law school to operate in compliance with the ABA Standards and to carry out the Law School's program of legal education.
 1. A student must obtain permission to audit a course from both the instructor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
 2. A student who wishes to enroll in a JD course must satisfy the following general pre- or co-requisites: Introduction to Law, Lawyering Skills I, and one first-year doctrinal course.
- B. Auditing: An auditing student is expected to acquire the materials for the course and shall be held to the same attendance standards as all other students. If the student satisfies the conditions of permission to audit, including regular attendance, the course is entered on the student's academic record and the word "Audit" is entered where academic credit and grade would normally be entered.
- C. Credits for Degree Candidates: Degree candidates may audit a course, and the credits will not count toward the normal full-time academic course load.
- D. Auditing Fees for Non-Degree Students: Non-JD degree students granted permission to audit a course must pay the regular tuition and fees that apply to the course.

PART V. EXAMINATION AND GRADING

Section 501. Purpose

Where appropriate, instructors should utilize both formative and summative assessment methods to measure and improve student learning and to provide meaningful feedback to

students. Grades are designed to measure competency in: (a) knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law; (b) legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the legal context; (c) the exercise of professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system; and (d) other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession.

Section 502. The Grading System:

- A. Assessment: The School of Law records letter grades in courses, except where the nature of the course makes a letter grade impractical. The School of Law grade structure for all course work is as follows:

A 4.00	B 3.00	C 2.00	D 1.00P	Pass
A- 3.70	B- 2.70	C- 1.70	F 0.00	W Withdraw
B+ 3.30	C+ 2.30	D+ 1.30		AU Audit only

The cumulative grade point average of any student is determined by multiplying each grade given for every graded course, including courses in which the student received a grade of F, by the total number of semester hours assigned to that course, and then dividing the product by the number of graded credits attempted. Grade point averages are calculated to the third or thousandth decimal place. Academic credit is granted for a final grade of D or higher. If a student receives a failing final grade in a course, the grade is included in calculation of grade point average, but the failed course is not included in calculating the total credits completed for graduation.

- B. Grade Normalization: The law faculty has adopted a grade normalization policy for all graded courses. Under this policy, a faculty member who is teaching a required course or a large section course (25 students or more) must distribute grades so that the median grade for the class is a B, with the distribution as follows:

- A- and above 0-25%
- B- and above 40-85%
- C- and above 75-100%
- D+ and below 0-25%

A faculty member who is teaching a graded course other than a required course, a large section course, or a small section course (eight or fewer students) must distribute grades so that the mean or average for the class falls within the range of 2.90 to 3.67. Faculty members whose grades fall outside those limits are required to request a variance from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs before grades are distributed. The Dean or Dean's delegate shall review all course grades submitted. After review, course grades shall be posted by the Registrar by course and examination number.

- C. Non-JD Students: The Grading System does not apply to non-JD students. Non-JD students are not graded anonymously and may be graded using a different method of assessment. There is no required grade distribution, mean, or median for non-JD students.

The LLM program utilizes the same grade structure as described in 502.A. MS students will be evaluated with the following grades:

- A: exceptional compliance with course requirements
- B: satisfactory compliance with course requirements
- C: minimal compliance with course requirements
- F: does not meet course requirements
- P: Pass (used only in Pass/Fail courses)

Section 503. Pass-Fail Courses

In designated courses, a grade of P (Pass) is assigned if the student satisfactorily completes the course. A grade of P in a pass-fail course does not have a grade point value, but is intended to reflect work equivalent to the letter grades of A through C+. A grade of F in a pass-fail course is intended to reflect work equivalent to the letter grades of C through F. A grade of F (Fail) in a pass-fail course is treated as if it were a letter grade of F when calculating the student's grade point average.

Section 504. Unsatisfactory Grades

Grades of C, C-, D+, and D are considered Unsatisfactory. A grade of F is considered Failure and no credit is awarded. A student with a grade point average of less than 2.30 at the end of the spring semester of any academic year is subject to dismissal.¹

Section 505. Required Courses in Which a Failing Grade is Received

Any required course in which a failing grade has been received must be repeated in the next academic period in which the course is offered unless the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs approves an alternative schedule. If a student receives a failing final grade in a course which is a prerequisite to an advanced course, the prerequisite course must be satisfied before the advance course may be taken. If a student is required to repeat a course because of a failing final grade, the original grade is included in the calculation of "completed" work for the purpose of grade average calculation, even though the failed course is not used in calculating the total credits required for graduation.

Section 506. Grades of Incomplete

A student who is given a grade of Incomplete in a course shall have an extension of time satisfactory to the instructor to complete the necessary coursework. However, the extension date shall not be later than the last day of the following semester's regularly scheduled examinations. The instructor shall submit the student's final grade by the grading deadline

¹ The policy in effect for students who entered the Law School prior to fall 2014 required a grade of 2.0.

of that semester. The Registrar, in consultation with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, will convert the Incomplete to an "F" if the grade is not submitted by the grading deadline. Exceptions to this rule may be made only in cases of extreme hardship and with the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Section 507. The Examination Process

- A. Materials Permitted at the Examination: Each instructor shall state which materials are permitted in the examination in the instructor's course. It is the policy of the Law School that an item or material is not to be authorized unless its content is necessary to a proper analysis and solution of one or more problems on the examination, such as a statute on which the problem is based.
- B. Form of the Examination: The examination should be by either written examination or term paper. The examination should not be an oral examination, nor should it be a progress report graded by fellow students. The intent is to have a meaningful faculty assessment of the student's work product.
- C. The anonymous grading system shall apply to all examinations.
- D. Rules for Examinations: The Dean or the Dean's delegate shall be responsible for establishing rules to govern the examination process. Those rules shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - 1. No more than one student at a time may leave the room. Students must sign out at the proctor's desk and cross off their names upon returning. Students are not allowed to take any examination material from the room at any time and are not permitted to consult, obtain, or access any material while outside the exam room.
 - 2. No conversation is allowed during the examination. If a student has a question, the student shall write the question on scrap paper and give the question to the proctor.
 - 3. When the proctor announces that the exam time is up, all students shall stop writing immediately. It is a violation of the Honor Code to continue writing once the examination has ended.
 - 4. When finished, students shall turn in their examination questions together with any scrap paper. All students must cross their names off the roster and quietly leave the room.
 - 5. Students who type their examinations shall return them to the proctor from whom they secured the examinations.

6. Late arrivals are not allotted extra time. Proctors shall ask a student who arrives late if they are willing to take the exam in the reduced time. Students unwilling to accept the reduced time shall report to the Registrar's Office.
7. Any breach of anonymous grading, whether by including personal identifying information or such notations as "graduating senior" on an examination, shall be reported to the Honor Code Committee.

E. Take-Home Examination: Requirements:

1. An instructor may give a take-home examination under such conditions as the instructor deems appropriate in consultation with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
2. The anonymous grading system shall apply to take-home examinations.
3. If an instructor decides to use a take-home examination, notice shall be given to the students and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. That notice should be given before the end of the add/drop period.

Section 508. Illness Before Examination

If a student becomes ill before commencing an examination, the student must attempt to notify the Dean or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs prior to the commencement of the examination to obtain permission to reschedule the examination. When the Dean and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs are unavailable, the ill student shall have the right to decide not to take the examination but must notify the Dean or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the illness as soon as possible following the examination. If a student leaves an examination for illness or for any other reason, the examination will be graded.

Section 509. Examinations in First-Year Courses

In all first-year courses that are graded with a final exam, professors will provide additional assessment or assessments during the semester that comprise(s) at least 20%, but not more than 60%, of the final course grade. For purposes of this section, a "first year course" means Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Property or Torts, whether offered in the day or evening. The assessment(s) must include formative feedback.

Section 510. Departure from Examination Schedules

No instructor has the authority to grant to a student a departure from the examination schedule. Any student who desires a departure from the examination schedule shall make the request to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the time or times designated:

- A. A student shall be granted a departure from the examination schedule for a conflict. In that event, the make-up examinations must be taken in the next regularly scheduled examination period that does not constitute a conflict. An official conflict form must be submitted prior to the examination period. A conflict in the examination schedule is defined as:
1. two examinations simultaneously;
 2. two examinations in successive examination periods (including night-morning but excluding Saturday-Monday);
 3. two examinations on the same day;
 4. three examinations on three successive calendar days for part-time students employed full-time who certify that they cannot obtain time off during the examination period;
 5. four examinations on four consecutive calendar days, unless the student has a reading period of four consecutive calendar days (or five non-consecutive calendar days) between his or her last day of classes and the first of his or her four consecutive exams;
- or
6. four examinations on four consecutive calendar days in any semester in which the exam schedule was not published by the end of the fifth day of classes.
- B. In the event of an emergency, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may grant a departure from the examination schedule.
- C. It is a violation of the Law School Honor Code to acquire information concerning an examination or assignment without the instructor's authorization; and/or to discuss any aspect of an examination or assignment that one has taken or is currently taking with any person who is currently or will later be taking the same examination or assignment, without the instructor's authorization. See Honor Code Part IV. §401.

Section 511. Reporting Grades

Unless otherwise announced by the Dean, the following procedure applies:

- A. For the fall semester, instructors shall report all final examination grades to the Registrar not later than the day before the Registrar's Office opens after the Winter Recess. For all semesters other than fall semester,

Instructors shall report all course grades to the Registrar not later than 14 days after the date of the last final examination.

- B. The Registrar shall record the course grades as part of each student's academic record when the course grades are released.

Section 512. Faculty Requests For Change of Course Grade

There is a strong presumption of finality to all final course grades. Changes may be made to a final exam grade only at the request of a faculty member. The Dean or the Dean's delegate may approve only such changes that are required to correct a mathematical error. The Dean shall submit all other requests by the faculty member to the Student Petitions Committee where there shall be a presumption against approving that recommendation. The faculty member shall bear the burden of overcoming that presumption.

Section 513. Preference for Anonymous Grading

- A. The Law School uses an anonymous grading system for the determination of a student's grade on examinations and for the course, unless it is impractical to employ anonymous grades. It is impractical to use anonymous grades in, inter alia, experiential learning courses, moot court, independent studies or tutorials, writing courses, or courses where grades are based on individual or group projects. In all other instances, the faculty shall adhere to anonymous grading.
- B. Individual Projects or Interim Examinations: Individual or group projects or interim examinations may be used by instructors to be evaluated toward the course grade.
- C. File of Final Examinations: The Law School shall keep an official file of all final examinations administered to students. Each instructor shall give the Registrar's Office at least two copies of each examination that counts toward the final grade.
- D. Preservation of Final Examinations: Each instructor shall deliver to the Registrar's Office all final examination books to be kept on file for at least one year after the examination has been graded.

Section 514. Integration of Non-Anonymous with Anonymous Grades

- A. Integration of Projects with Anonymous Examination Grades: If an instructor uses projects or similar non-anonymous methods of assessment as part of the course grade, the instructor shall submit a list of students by name, showing their project or program grades at the same time as submission of anonymous examination grades by examination number. The instructor shall also state the percent of course grade attributable to

the project or program. The Registrar shall integrate the grades according to the instructor's formula after which the instructor shall designate the final grade.

- B. **Grade Increase for Superior Classroom Participation:** The faculty believes that student performance in the classroom is an essential part of the educational process. An instructor may recognize superior classroom performance by individual students by adding a one-third (1/3) letter grade increase to the student's course grade for grades other than A or F. The following procedures apply:
1. No instructor may award an increase for classroom participation unless the instructor has announced the intention to do so in a regular meeting of the class within the first three weeks of class or in the course syllabus.
 2. To make an addition to the grades of individual students, the instructor shall submit a list of the names of those students whose course grades are to be benefited by the practice at the same time that the instructor submits the list of final examination grades by student examination number.
 3. The Registrar's Office shall integrate the classroom participation letter grade increase with examination grades and project scores, if any.

Section 515. Honors

The Law School awards honors to JD students for superior scholastic achievement. The faculty committee with jurisdiction over academic standards will administer the designation of honors according to the criteria set forth below, except that the committee retains discretion to adjust the criteria in rare cases where such adjustment might be necessary to prevent manifest unfairness.

- A. *Summa Cum Laude:* Any student who would otherwise receive magna cum laude honors upon graduation may be graduated summa cum laude, if, in the opinion of the committee with jurisdiction over academic standards, the student has achieved unusually outstanding academic excellence as indicated by the student's cumulative grade point average.
- B. *Magna Cum Laude:* Any student, other than a summa cum laude graduate, whose cumulative grade point average is 3.75 and above will receive magna cum laude honors upon graduation.
- C. *Cum Laude:* Any student, other than summa cum laude and magna cum laude graduates, whose cumulative grade point average is 3.5 and above, will receive cum laude honors upon graduation.

- D. *Dean's List*: Dean's List will be awarded at the end of every semester after the first year to any student with a semester grade point average of 3.5 and above.
- E. *Rank*: The Law School will rank students at the end of every semester after the first year. For this purpose, students will be ranked by graduating class. Those in the top quartile/twenty-five percent of each group will receive an ordinal ranking. Students in the second, third, and fourth quartile of their respective groups will be ranked by that designation.

PART VI. ACADEMIC WARNING, DISMISSAL, AND REINSTATEMENT

Section 601. Academic Warning

The "academic warning" status is informational to assist JD students in achieving academic success and is an internal designation only that is not noted on students' transcripts.

- A. *Reporting of Grades*: Each semester, the faculty reports grades to the Registrar's Office, and the Registrar's Office calculates a cumulative grade point average for each student.
- B. *Academic Warning, Imposition*: At the end of every semester, a student will be placed on academic warning if they are ranked in the bottom quartile of their class or section.

For the purpose of applying this standard: full-time students will be ranked with their section for their first year; and part-time students will be ranked with their section for their first two years. Otherwise, students will be ranked with their graduating class.

As used here, a section refers to a cohort of students in which the number of identical course sections predominates for doctrinal courses. This definition should be read to include part-time day students in the same section as the full-time students with which they share the most doctrinal course sections.

Section 602. Requirements of Students on Academic Warning

Each JD student on academic warning is required to meet regularly with the Director of Academic Success Programs or the Dean's delegate to strategize for success. Based on those meetings, the Director of Academic Success Programs or the Dean's delegate may require any or all of the following measures:

1. enrolling in and completion of the academic success program;
2. having course selections for all subsequent semesters approved by the Director of Academic Success, the Associate Dean for Academic

Affairs or Dean's delegate to ensure that the chosen curriculum provides an academically rigorous education and improves the likelihood of academic and bar success; and

3. obtaining prior approval from the Director of Academic Success, the, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Dean's delegate before serving as an officer in any student organization.

Section 603. Penalty for noncompliance

Failure to comply with the conditions identified in Section 602, above, as determined by the Director of Academic Success Programs, at any time, will lead to academic dismissal for poor scholarship. The Director of Academic Success Programs will report non-compliance to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, who, in consultation with the Dean and the Dean of Students, will determine whether dismissal is appropriate. Upon such determination, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs will direct the Registrar to withdraw the student from the Law School due to poor scholarship. The student may petition the Student Petitions Committee for Reinstatement as noted below.

Section 604. [This section has been deleted.]

Section 605. Dismissal for Poor Scholarship:

A student in any Law School program will be dismissed for poor scholarship if the student's cumulative grade average at the end of the spring semester of any academic year is less than point 2.30. A student is not eligible to graduate if the student's cumulative average on all work completed is less than 2.30.

Section 606. Procedure Relating to Petition for Reinstatement After Academic Failure:

- A. Notice of Failure: At the close of each spring semester, the Law School Registrar shall send a list of students to be dismissed due to grade point averages to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, who shall then send a written notice of dismissal to each such student. The notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the Academic Standards relating to dismissal, reinstatement, and the procedure for filing a petition for reinstatement.
- B. Petition Procedure: The procedure for filing a petition for reinstatement is as follows:
 1. Time for Petition: A petitioning student must file notice of intent to file a petition for reinstatement within 15 days after the date of mailing of the notice of dismissal. The student shall file the petition with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
 2. Expedited Petition Option: If the petitioning student wishes to be considered for reinstatement for the next immediate fall semester, the student shall include the petition itself with the notice of intent described above.

3. Petition After Waiting Period: Upon receiving a notice of intent to petition that does not elect the expedited option, the Associate Dean shall inform the student of the deadline by which to file a petition for readmission. That deadline will be the first day of classes for the spring semester for the next year as noted on the academic calendar.
- C. Reference to Student Petitions: The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall refer any petition for reinstatement to the Student Petitions Committee for review.

Section 607. Guidelines for Review by the Student Petitions Committee:

- A. General: The Student Petitions Committee sitting without student members, unless the petitioning student elects otherwise, shall review any petition for reinstatement filed under Section 606. In reaching its determination, it shall be guided by the considerations stated in subsections (B) and (C) below.
- B. Specifications of Reason for Academic Failure: The petitioning student must allege and prove that the student possesses the requisite ability and that the prior disqualification does not indicate a lack of capacity to complete studies at the Law School. The petitioning student must also state any extraordinary circumstances beyond the student's control, which rebut the presumption raised by the student's record, and which establish that the deficiency was not due to lack of capacity to complete the program of legal education and be admitted to the bar. If the circumstances are related to physical or psychological incapacity in the course of a semester, or before or during an examination, convincing medical proof must accompany the petition.
- C. Scope of Relief: The Student Petitions Committee is authorized to
1. deny the petition; or
 2. grant the petition subject to the requirement that a student earn a 2.7 GPA or higher in the student's first semester following reinstatement that the student takes a full load for their status, as well as any other terms and conditions stated by the Committee.

A statement of the considerations that led to the decision shall be placed in the student's file.

- D. Grades Earned Prior to Reinstatement: When the Student Petitions Committee requires as a term and condition of reinstatement that a student repeat a course or courses that the student has already taken, it shall be the case that the grades received by the student in the year(s) prior to reinstatement

being repeated shall not be computed in determining class rank or grade point average, but such grades shall be retained upon the student's transcript. In such case, a notation of explanation shall appear on the transcript.

- E. Faculty Review of Decisions by Student Petitions Committee: The Student Petitions Committee shall notify the petitioning student in writing of its decision and of the availability of full faculty review of an adverse decision. The faculty, sitting without student members, unless the petitioning student elects otherwise, shall review the Committee's decision at the request of three full-time faculty members. The petitioning student may appear at the faculty meeting only if the faculty so requests. The faculty shall affirm the decision of the Student Petitions Committee unless, upon review of the available information, the faculty is convinced that the decision is clearly erroneous.

Section 608. Effect of Academic Dismissal:

If a student's cumulative grade point average falls below 2.30 at the end of any semester and/or if a student receives notice of dismissal for poor scholarship while the student is in attendance at the Law School during the next succeeding academic session, the student is eligible to take any final examination(s) or submit any papers or projects for grades for that academic session. However, the student may instead elect to withdraw, in which event the Law School will recommend to the Vice President for Finance of Western New England University that an appropriate refund of tuition be made to any student who is dismissed for poor scholarship during the next succeeding academic session.

PART VII. ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Section 701. Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs is appointed by the Dean for an indefinite term. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs responsibilities include, without limitation, the following duties:

- A. to develop and manage the curriculum;
- B. to administer academic standards as applied to individual students, including requests for exception to the Academic Standards; and
- C. to develop and manage an effective system of academic and career counseling.
- D. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Dean's delegate is authorized to grant variances from the Academic Standards in cases of

extreme hardship or exceptional merit. All variances shall comply with American Bar Association Standards.

Section 702. Relationship between Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Student Petitions Committee:

- A. Petitions for Exceptions to Rules: All petitions filed for exceptions to the Academic Standards must be filed with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
- B. Reference to Student Petitions Committee:
 - 1. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall refer to the Student Petitions Committee any petition for:
 - a) readmission; or
 - b) reinstatement after suspension or dismissal from class for poor attendance;
 - 2. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall refer any other petition for exception to the Academic Standards to the Student Petitions Committee.
- C. Any student who is dissatisfied with the application of these Academic Standards may pursue the matter with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Thereafter, if the student is still dissatisfied, the student may pursue the matter further by petition to the Student Petitions Committee.

PART VIII. OTHER POLICIES APPLICABLE TO LAW STUDENTS

Section 801. All law students are bound by (1) law school policies; (2) Western New England University policies; and (3) the Honor Code.

Section 802. Law School Regulations and Procedures:

- A. Classroom Use: The law school's facilities are under the exclusive control and reserved for the exclusive use of the Law School. If the facilities are not being used for Law School purposes, then alternative use of the classrooms may be permitted.
- B. Use of Recording Devices in Class: No person shall use a recording device in any instructional situation in the Law School without the prior consent of the instructor. Exceptions to this regulation may be granted by the Associate Dean for Law Student Affairs to provide reasonable access and accommodations to persons with disabilities, consistent with applicable law.
- C. Registrar's Files and Information:
 - 1. Student Information: Each student is requested to complete a form at registration that provides the Law School with the student's local address, telephone number, emergency contact, and information concerning the student's employment while the student is enrolled. Maintenance of the accuracy of the form is the responsibility of each student.
 - 2. Access to File: Under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), a student may inspect and review any and all official records, files, and data directly related to the student in the student's status as a student. The student will also have an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the records to insure that the records are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student.
 - 3. The opportunity to inspect and review records under the Act may be performed only in the presence of and under the supervision of a member of the staff of the Law School.
 - 4. A student who desires to exercise the opportunity to inspect and review must file a written request to do so.
 - 5. Subsequent to the receipt of the request, but within the 45-day period specified in the Act, the Law School will designate a time and place for the inspection and review of the records and the member of the staff who will be present.
 - 6. The Law School will give notice of this information to the student on the basis of the address or telephone information provided on the request form.
 - 7. If, after the inspection and review, the student desires an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the contents of the records, the student must

file a request for a hearing on a form that has been created for this purpose.

8. Confidentiality of Registrar's Files and Information: The Privacy Act assures students the right to inspect and review all Law School records, files and data directly related to them with the exception of medical and psychiatric records, confidential recommendations submitted before January 1, 1974, records to which they have waived the right to access, and financial records of their parents or guardians.
 9. The Privacy Act also prohibits the distribution of grades to parents or guardians without a student's prior written consent, or a statement of dependency from a parent or guardian when the student is a dependent as defined under the Internal Revenue Code.
 10. However, the Law School may make public at its discretion, without prior approval, the following information: class year, home address, telephone number, University address and telephone number, major field, date and place of birth, dates of attendance at the Law School, degree honors, awards received, and previous educational institutions most recently attended. A student may limit the release of the discretionary information by filing a special form with the Provost/Vice President for Academic Affairs of the University each year.
- D. Faculty Evaluations: Students shall be afforded the opportunity to evaluate each instructor in each course.
- E. Description of Faculty Committees: The Dean shall provide to the Student Bar Association a description of the charge and jurisdiction of each faculty committee for which students are eligible for membership. A student may file with the Student Bar Association a request for appointment to one or more faculty committees, stating the student's preference. The Student Bar Association shall announce a deadline for the receipt of student requests for faculty committee appointments. The Student Bar Association shall then certify the names of students to serve on each faculty committee to the Dean. The Dean shall then announce the names of the faculty and the student members on each faculty committee.
- F. Qualifications for Admission to the Bar: In addition to a bar examination, there are character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. The Law School encourages all applicants to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

PART IX. PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE STUDENT PETITIONS COMMITTEE

Section 901. Petitions to the Committee

- A. Meetings with the Committee:
 - 1. Initial Readmission Petitions: An individual who petitions the Committee for readmission to the Law School shall have the right to a meeting with the Committee with respect to the initial petition. Only the student and the Committee may be present at such a meeting.
 - 2. Other Petitions: The Committee may grant, in the Committee's discretion, personal meetings for all other petitions.
- B. Student Members: The petitioner may elect to include or exclude student members of the Committee from consideration and/or decision of the petition. Such an election is to be made in writing. If no election is made, student members will not participate in consideration or decision of the petition.
- C. Record of Meetings: All personal meetings before the Committee shall be recorded and the record retained by the Law School.
- D. Additional Information to the Committee: The Committee may request such additional information it deems necessary or helpful in order to act on a petition. The petitioners shall present all relevant material and information in their written petitions.

Section 902. Petitions for Reconsideration

- A. New or Additional Information: The Committee shall review a petition for reconsideration of a prior petition only to determine if the reconsideration petition contains new or additional information which was not available or which could not reasonably have been available at the time of the original petition. If the Committee determines that the reconsideration petition contains such new information, then the Committee will reconsider its prior determination in light of this new or additional information. If the Committee determines that such reconsideration petition does not contain such new or additional information, the reconsideration will be denied.
- B. Action By Committee: The Committee may, in the Committee's discretion, meet with the petitioner during the reconsideration process;

however, the petitioner shall not be entitled to such a meeting as a matter of right.

Section 903. Miscellaneous Rules

- A. Communications with the Committee: Students or persons acting on the behalf of any student should communicate only with the Chair of the Committee with respect to any petition.
- B. Notice of Decision: All notices of decision shall be issued by the Chair of the Committee. The decisions of the Committee shall be communicated in writing to the petitioner. The notice of the decision shall be sent to the mailing address of the petitioner as listed on the petition. The petitioner may request that the written notice be held for him/her in the Registrar's Office of the Law School or that it be sent by another means.

HONOR CODE

HONOR CODE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PART II: DUTIES, SCOPE, AND AUTHORITY

- Section 2.1: Duties
- Section 2.2: Scope
- Section 2.3: Authority
- Section 2.4: Residual Authority

PART III: CONSTRUCTION OF CODE

PART IV: ACADEMIC STANDARD OF CONDUCT

- Section 401: General Attendance
- Section 402: Auditing of Courses and Enrollment of Non-JD Candidates
- Section 403: Violations involving University documents or records
- Section 404: Aiding or encouraging violations of this Honor Code
- Section 405: Abuse or Obstruction of the Honor Code Process
- Section 406: Breach of Confidentiality
- Section 407: Academic misconduct at another institution or program
- Section 408: Conduct during the admission process
- Section 409: Misconduct in Seeking Employment
- Section 410: Misconduct in Seeking Financial Aid

PART V: NON-ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

PART VI: STANDARDS OF REVIEW FOR VIOLATIONS

PART VII: SANCTIONS

- Section 701: Possible Sanctions
- Section 702: Expulsion, Suspension, and Probation

PART VIII: RULES OF PROCEDURE

- Section 801: The Honor Code and Student Petition Committee
- Section 802: Investigation
- Section 803: Filing and Notice

Section 804: Continuing Responsibilities of Investigators
Section 805: Timing Limitation
Section 806: Hearing, Decision, and Sanction
Section 807: Conduct of the Hearing
Section 808: Records of the Proceeding
Section 809: Appeals

PART IX: REPORTS TO BAR AUTHORITIES

PART IX: RATIFICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 1001: Ratification and Effective Date
Section 1002: Prospective Application

Part I. Introduction and Purpose

Western New England University School of Law (School of Law) is dedicated to training members of the legal profession to serve the public, the bar, and the judicial system in the highest and finest traditions of a distinguished calling. To this end, the School of Law's primary mission is to educate lawyers whose professional lives are characterized by the lifelong pursuit of excellence in the craft of legal practice; by the reflective and ethical solution of legal problems; and by the continuation of, and the exercise of responsible stewardship over, a cherished tradition of public service in pursuit of the common good. The School of Law implements this mission through a distinguished faculty, a curriculum of integrated learning and a community of learning and professional service.

The Honor Code of Western New England University School of Law calls for a commitment by students to adhere to the highest degree of professional integrity. The Honor Code furthers the goal of the School of Law to serve the public and the profession by producing attorneys dedicated to promoting justice, excellence, and respect for the law. The Honor Code is based on the fundamental principles of trust and respect. Each student who joins the School of Law community affirms, by the student's acceptance of a position in the community, this commitment to integrity, trust and respect.

Attendance at the Western New England University School of Law is every student's first step toward becoming a member of the legal profession. Essential to the well-being of the legal profession is the presence of a sense of honor, ethical integrity, and mutual respect among its members. The Honor Code is an integral part of proper and complete professional training.

The privilege of admission comes with a unique set of responsibilities not only to fellow students, but to the School of Law, to the legal profession, and to the public. The legal profession demands the highest degree of trustworthiness, honesty and public integrity. As future members of that profession, students of the School of Law are bound to observe principles that reflect the same high standards that govern the practice of law. This Honor Code sets forth conduct that is unacceptable, and therefore, prohibited. This Honor Code establishes minimum standards for student professional responsibility. The standards of conduct in this Honor Code are in addition to the standards set forth in the University Code of Conduct and violations of this Honor Code will be subject to the procedures and sanctions of this Honor Code, as set forth below.

The School of Law's mission is to promote a community where each student can obtain an outstanding legal education. To that end, this Honor Code is not intended to regulate ideas, but to foster an atmosphere of professionalism, trust, mutual respect, civility, and accountability in which those ideas can be created and explored. Upon admission, all students become part of the School of Law community and share in its mission. Accordingly, by matriculating at Western

New England University School of Law, students accept the responsibilities set forth by this Honor Code, including the responsibility to participate in its implementation.

The purposes of this Code are to establish standards of honorable conduct expected and required of students at Western New England University School of Law; to constitute and define the authority of the Honor Committee; and to provide appropriate procedures which the Honor Committee and use to faculty enforce the standards this Code establishes.

Part II. Duties, Scope, and Authority

Section 201. Duties:

- A. All students have the duty to know the contents of this Honor Code and to conform their conduct to it. All students are presumed to know the contents of this Code and ignorance of its contents or ignorance of particular conduct that is prohibited under its provisions is not a defense to any violation of the Code.
- B. The School of Law has the duty to make copies of this Code available to students within one week of their matriculation. All students are bound by this Code even in the event that a copy of the Code has not been provided to them by the School of Law.

Section 202. Scope:

- A. The success of the Honor Code depends upon the diligence with which members of the School of Law community ensure that they, as well as others, uphold the letter and spirit of the Honor Code. All suspected violations of the Honor Code should be reported to the appropriate faculty member(s), the Honor Code Committee, or the Associate Dean so that appropriate action can be taken. However, failing to give notice of such a suspected violation is not itself violation of this Code.
- B. All provisions of the Honor Code apply to the conduct of all students at Western New England University School of Law during the time they are enrolled in the School of Law. A student is subject to disciplinary action for violations of this Code, including violations in seeking admission, while enrolled at the School of Law or for any period of time during which the student was matriculated at the School of Law, even though the offending student is no longer enrolled in the School of Law.
- C. In addition to the School of Law Honor Code, students of the School of Law are fully subject to the University Code of Conduct, Student Handbook, standards, processes, and remedies set forth therein.

Section 203. Authority: The Dean of the School of Law is responsible for enforcing the Honor Code. The authority is delegated to the Honor Code Committee, or the dean's delegate and a Committee to be appointed by the Dean.

Section 204. Residual Authority: Although only the Honor Committee may determine that a student has violated this Code, nothing in this Code shall limit the authority of:

- A. Instructors to establish academic standards of performance for their courses, to evaluate student performance under these standards, and to impose such sanctions for failure to adhere to these standards as is within the authority of the instructor, including without limitation, the authority to give a failing grade to the student for the course; and
- B. The Dean or the faculty to take measures to protect the physical safety of members of the School of Law community, or to maintain conditions compatible with the educational process or institutional integrity of the School of Law.

Section 205. Notice of Use of Third-Party Services to Identify Academic Misconduct. As part of an Honor Code investigation, the School of Law may use third-party services and tools (including artificial intelligence systems) to identify violations of academic integrity in student work.

Part III. Construction of Code

Section 301. Construction: The provisions of this Code shall be construed to further the general purposes of the Code and the specific purposes of the particular provision involved.

Part IV. Academic Standard of Conduct

The following conduct, if committed by a student while engaged or participating in academic activities or any School of Law or university activity, will subject the student to action under this code:

Section 401. Academic Improprieties: Academic impropriety in all its forms, in course work, on examinations, or in other academically related activities, including but not limited to:

- A. Cheating in connection with an assignment or examination includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. Acquiring information concerning an examination or assignment, without the instructor's authorization; copying from another student; unauthorized use of material or using unauthorized materials;

2. Collaborating with another person without authorization from the supervising professor;
3. Taking an examination for another student in whole or in part, permitting another student to take one's own examination in whole or in part, or collaborating with another student by taking an examination jointly, without the instructor's authorization;
4. Preparing an assignment for another student in whole or in part, permitting another student to prepare one's own assignment in whole or in part, or collaborating with another student by preparing an assignment jointly, without the instructor's authorization;
5. Removing an examination from the examination room in order to give or receive assistance on the examination;
6. Using materials not authorized by the instructor while taking an examination or completing an assignment;
7. Failing to follow instructions concerning the administration of an examination, including the instruction to stop writing;
8. Breaching the anonymity of an anonymously graded examination or assignment;
9. Discussing any aspect of an examination or assignment that one has taken or is currently taking with any person who is currently or will later be taking the same examination or assignment, without the instructor's authorization;
10. Submitting work previously submitted for any other purpose, without authorization;
11. Falsely claiming sickness or disability to secure a deferred examination or assignment due date; and
12. Assisting another student with legal research for any writing assignment, or receiving such assistance, without the instructor's authorization. Providing or receiving general assistance with generic research skills or strategies is not cheating unless this manner of assistance has been prohibited by the instructor.

B. Plagiarism in any academic endeavor. Academic integrity requires that all ideas and words be credited to their original source. Plagiarism means representing the words or ideas of another as one's own. The misrepresentation need not be intentional; even inadvertent conduct constitutes plagiarism. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to:

1. Quoting without citation or without appropriate punctuation, including quotation marks;
2. Paraphrasing without appropriate attribution;
3. Misrepresenting another's analysis, synthesis, organization, or compilation of sources as one's own;
4. Using Internet sources without appropriate attribution, on the same basis as any other source.
5. Submitting the same or substantially similar work for more than one course, unless authorized to do so by the professors teaching the courses.
6. Knowingly obtaining, using, buying, selling or soliciting in whole or in part the contents of an unreleased examination; and
7. Intentionally causing a disadvantage to other students.

C. Unauthorized Taking of Academic Materials. An unauthorized taking of academic materials occurs when a student appropriates any academic materials (including, but not limited to, notes, books, papers, outlines, computer files, electronic files, technology, or other electronic materials or other work product) from any other student who owns or is in proper possession of such materials, without that other student's consent.

D. Library Misconduct. Library misconduct includes:

1. Defacing, mutilating, or destroying library material or equipment;
2. Hiding or knowingly misfiling library material;
3. Knowingly removing library material from the library without checking out the materials;
4. Intentionally using any computerized research services covered by a contract to which the School of Law or its Library is a party in a manner that violates such a contract; and
5. Creating disturbances that are inconsistent with the rights of others to a quiet study environment.

Section 402. Violations Discovered After Graduation: If a law student commits academic improprieties which are not discovered until after graduation, the student's graduation will not

prevent the Honor Code provisions from applying. If, as a result of imposition of sanctions, the student no longer meets the requirements for graduation, the student's law degree will be withdrawn, as will any certifications to bar authorities.

Section 403. Violations involving University documents or records:

- A. Improperly using, destroying, forging, or altering University documents or records.
- B. Misrepresentations, forged, falsified or altered information: Supplying forged, falsified or altered information while seeking employment, educational or professional opportunities or financial aid.
- C. Intentional misrepresentation of School of Law academic or enrollment status, or involvement in extracurricular activities.

Section 404. Aiding or encouraging violations of this Honor Code: Aiding, encouraging, promoting or soliciting the doing of any prohibited conduct.

Section 405. Abuse or Obstruction of the Honor Code Process:

- A. Non-cooperation with the Honor Committee is the refusal to meet with and provide information to the Honor Committee or its representatives with respect to any investigation or proceeding under this Code. No student is required to provide information of a self-incriminating nature. However, the Committee can draw an adverse inference in cases in which a student declines to provide responsive information to the Honor Committee.
- B. Making a false or misleading statement to the Honor Committee or its representatives with respect to any matter under investigation or review pursuant to this Code.
- C. Engaging in conduct intended to obstruct access to potential evidence, or to alter, destroy, or conceal potential evidence connected with an Honor Code investigation or proceeding.
- D. Filing a frivolous complaint of an Honor Code violation with the intent to harass another student. A frivolous complaint is one without basis in fact.

- E. Attempting to intimidate or deter complainants, witnesses, or other participants in an Honor Code investigation or proceeding.
- F. Preventing the discovery of prohibited conduct.

Section 406. Breach of Confidentiality: Breaching confidentiality is knowingly revealing, without authorization, information obtained through participation in a formal School of Law activity (such as a Student Bar Association committee, a School of Law governance committee, Law Review, or some form of employment by the School of Law or University) if that information is of a confidential nature.

Section 407. Academic misconduct at another institution or program:

- A. Acts which would be a violation of the provisions of this Honor Code if committed at the School of Law, but which were committed while enrolled at another academic institution.
- B. A determination of academic misconduct by any other institution or program.

Section 408: Conduct during the admissions process: The following conduct, if committed by an applicant to the School of Law, and not discovered or disclosed until after the applicant's matriculation as a law student, will subject the student to action under this code:

- A. Knowingly providing false or misleading information to any person to gain an advantage in securing admission to the School of Law;
- B. Forging, falsifying or altering documents or records submitted in connection with the student's application for admission to the School of Law;
- C. Submitting false information in response to questions on the student's School of Law application or questions from admissions officers asked in connection with the student's School of Law application;
- D. Failing to provide information or providing incomplete information in response to questions on the student's School of Law application or questions from admissions officers asked in connection with the student's School of Law application if the omitted information would have been material to the decision of the School of Law Admissions Committee regarding the student's application.
- E. The conduct described above, if discovered or disclosed prior to the applicant's matriculation as a law student, will be reviewed by the Admissions Committee, which will determine whether the applicant's conduct should preclude admission to the School of Law. The Admissions Committee, where appropriate, will also forward information concerning the applicant's conduct to the School of Law Admissions Council.

Section 409. Misconduct in Seeking Employment: Knowingly providing false or misleading information to any person to gain an advantage in securing employment.

Section 410. Misconduct in Seeking Financial Aid: Knowingly providing false or misleading information to any person to gain an advantage in securing financial aid.

Part V. Non-Academic Standards of Conduct

Section 501. Non-academic misconduct is addressed by the terms and policies of Western New England University. Students of the School of Law are fully subject to the University Code of Conduct, Student Handbook, standards, processes, and remedies set forth therein. Students are also subject to discipline for misconduct when such conduct is inconsistent with the trust and responsibility required of a member of the legal profession. Such misconduct, as well as violations of University terms and policies, will be considered a violation of this Honor Code and thereby subject a student to its jurisdiction and procedures. Upon the occurrence of any such misconduct, the School of Law will coordinate with the University administration to assess the appropriate disciplinary forum for the adjudication of such misconduct.

Part VI. Standard of Review for Violations

A student violates a standard of conduct set forth in this code if the Committee concludes by a preponderance of the evidence that the student engaged in the prohibited conduct.

Part VII. Sanctions

This Honor Code does not require the imposition of any particular sanction or range of sanctions for any of the types of misconduct described herein. Thus, for any misconduct under this Honor Code, the full range of sanctions described below is available. What sanction or sanctions are appropriate in a particular case will depend on the circumstances of that case.

Section 701. Possible Sanctions. The following sanctions may be imposed for violations of this Honor Code:

- A. Expulsion from the School of Law;
- B. Suspension with the opportunity to apply to the Admissions Committee for

readmission after a specified period of time;

- C. Suspension for a definite period of time;
- D. Partial or total revocation or suspension of scholarship assistance;
- E. Probation for a definite period of time under specified terms or conditions with consequences specified for noncompliance;
- F. Removal from any student governmental office or position in any School of Law sponsored activity or organization or from any other University sponsored position of trust, responsibility or interest;
- G. Denial of the privilege of participation in any School of Law or University sponsored extracurricular or athletic activity or organization for a definite period of time;
- H. Written warning or reprimand, including a report to the dean and bar admission authorities;
- I. Verbal warning;
- J. Prohibiting or restricting access to and/or use of School of Law or University facilities or services;
- K. Monetary or other restitution;
- L. Change of grade in a course;
- M. Withdrawal of academic credit in a course; or
- N. Receiving no credit for an academic work product, with or without an opportunity to redo the product;

Section 702. Expulsion, suspension, and probation: The sanctions of expulsion, suspension and probation are inconsistent and shall not be imposed concurrently. Any suspension will be considered a total suspension from all School of Law classes and activities unless it is expressly limited to specified classes or activities. The sanctions of suspension and probation may be subject to conditions.

Part VIII. Rules of Procedure

Section 801. The Honor Code and Student Petitions Committee:

- A. Composition. The Committee shall consist of three members of the faculty, chosen by the faculty, and two law student representatives chosen by the Student Bar Association. In addition, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs serves *ex officio*. The Student Bar Association also will designate two alternate members at the beginning of the year. If no students are able to serve, the Committee may go forward without student members. At the beginning of each academic year the Committee shall select a chair for that year from among its members.
- B. Quorum. A quorum for any meeting of the Committee shall consist of three members.
- C. Withdrawal and Ineligibility of Members: A member of the Committee may withdraw from the consideration of any Committee matter if such member believes that participation would be improper or unwise. A member of the Committee shall withdraw from consideration of any Committee matter if such member provided the statement of violation to the Committee, if such member may reasonably be expected to testify or otherwise furnish information regarding facts pertinent to the matter, or if such student member is charged with a violation of the Code in the matter before the Committee. A charge against a student member renders that student member ineligible for continued service on the Committee.
- D. Replacement of Members: Whenever a faculty member of the Committee withdraws from participation on the Committee, the Chair shall appoint another faculty member to serve. Whenever a student member of the Committee withdraws or is rendered ineligible from participation, the Student Bar Association President shall appoint one of the alternates designated to serve. The Dean or the Dean's designate shall appoint members in the event there is no quorum or the Chair of the Committee withdraws.
- E. Responsibilities:
 - 1. The Committee shall resolve all suspected violations of this Code brought to its attention according to the procedures set out in this Code.
 - 2. The Committee may also issue written advisory opinions as to whether particular hypothetical conduct constitutes a violation of this Code.
 - 3. The Committee shall carry out all other responsibilities that this Code assigns to it.

Section 802. Investigation:

- A. Notification of Suspected Violation: Any person who reasonably believes that a student has violated this Code and who wishes to report such violation shall submit a statement, orally or in writing, containing all relevant information to any member of the Committee.
- B. Initiation of Investigation: As soon as practicable after receiving notification of a suspected violation, the Committee shall meet to determine whether investigation of the matter described in the statement is warranted. If the Committee determines by majority vote that investigation is warranted, the Chair shall appoint one non-student member and one student member of the Committee to serve as investigators. Investigators shall not thereafter act as members of the Committee with regard to the matter under investigation.
- C. Investigation: The investigators shall conduct their investigation in whatever way they consider appropriate, including gathering relevant documentary evidence and speaking to the person who referred the matter and other persons who may have relevant information. The investigators shall not reveal the name of the person who notified the Committee of a suspected violation or the name of the student whose conduct is under investigation unless doing so is necessary to their investigation.
- D. Before concluding their investigation, with respect to any student whose conduct is under investigation, the investigators shall:
 - 1. notify such student in writing of the investigation;
 - 2. provide such student with a copy of this Code; and
 - 3. advise such student in writing that the Code details the student's rights and responsibilities concerning all investigations and proceedings regarding alleged violations.
- E. The investigators shall complete their investigation within two weeks of the date of their appointment or within such longer time period as may be authorized by the Chair for good cause.
- F. After investigation, subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee members including the investigators, the Committee has discretion to dismiss the matter without issuing a complaint, informally resolve the matter, or issue a complaint.

Section 803. Filing and Notice:

- A. The investigators shall submit the original complaint to the Committee for placement in the file.

- B. The investigators shall, by certified mail and by electronic mail, send the student a copy of the complaint and a copy of this Code to the student's last known address. Concurrently with the mailing to the student, the investigators shall provide each member of the Committee with a copy of the complaint.
- C. The investigators' failure to provide the student with proper notice is not a ground for dismissal of the charges against the student. Such failure may constitute good cause for a continuance.

Section 804. Continuing Responsibilities of Investigators.

After the issuance of a complaint, the investigators:

- A. may continue to gather evidence relevant to the alleged violation in preparation for the hearing on the charges set out in the complaint; and
- B. retain the authority to resolve the matter informally.

Section 805. Time Limitation. No investigation shall be instituted later than one year following the student's graduation, final withdrawal, or dismissal from the School of Law.

Section 806. Hearing, Decision, and Sanction:

- A. **Timing:** As soon as practicable after the Committee receives a copy of the complaint, the Committee shall determine the date, time, and place of the hearing on the alleged violation, and notify the student, by certified mail and electronic mail, of the time and place and of the student's rights. At any time, the Committee may grant a continuance of a hearing for good cause shown.
- B. **Rights of Student Charged:** A student who has been charged with a violation of the Code shall have the following rights:
 - 1. to be present at the hearing and, at the student's expense, to be assisted at the hearing by counsel or any other representative of the student's choice;
 - 2. to review (personally and/or through counsel and/or representative) any information gathered by the investigators and any evidence in the possession of the investigators at a reasonable time prior to the hearing;
 - 3. to present any relevant evidence at the hearing and to crossexamine any witnesses who testify at the hearing;
 - 4. to testify at the hearing or to refrain from testifying; if however, the student refrains from testifying, the Committee may draw an adverse inference;
 - 5. to a closed hearing, or, upon written request to the Committee, an open hearing;

6. to request or oppose at the hearing any particular sanction for violating this Code; and

7. to prepare, at the student's expense, a daily transcript of the hearing record.

Section 807. Conduct of the Hearing:

- A. **Judges.** Any three Committee members not serving as investigators shall serve as judges and they shall appoint one member to serve as presiding judge for the hearing. The presiding judge shall convene the hearing and shall advise the student of the student's rights.
- B. **Investigators:** The investigators shall present all relevant evidence, including any exculpatory evidence, to the judges.
- C. **Evidence:** Formal rules of evidence do not apply at the hearing. The presiding judge shall admit to the record any relevant evidence, unless it was obtained unlawfully. Notwithstanding the right to an open hearing, witnesses other than the student charged with a violation shall not be present during other testimony unless at least three judges decide otherwise.
- D. **Decision:** A majority vote of the Committee is required to find a violation.
- E. **Hearing Record:** The judges shall maintain a recording of the hearing and preserve all documentary evidence.
 - 1. **Opinion:** Within seven days of the hearing the judges shall prepare a written opinion briefly setting forth: the evidence they considered; their findings of fact; their decision on the merits of each charge set out in the complaint; the sanctions imposed, if any; the reasons for their decisions on the merits and as to any sanctions; and the number of judges who concurred in each aspect of the decision.
 - 2. A judge who disagrees with any aspect of the disposition may prepare a separate opinion.
 - 3. As soon as practicable, the judges shall send a copy of each opinion by certified mail and electronic mail to the student charged in the complaint to the student's last known address.

Section 808. Records of Proceedings:

- A. **Committee File: Creation and Maintenance:** The Committee shall create and maintain a file with respect to every notification of suspected violation and advisory opinion. The file shall contain all documents relevant to the Committee's consideration and disposition of the matter in question.
- B. **Duty to Prepare Official Record: Matters Resolved After a Hearing:** When a matter is resolved after a hearing, the official record shall contain the hearing record maintained, the original complaint, the judge's opinions, any decision on appeal, and any other information the Committee decides should be retained.

Section 809. Appeals:

- A. Right of Appeal: The student may appeal the judges' decision or the sanctions imposed, or both, to the faculty. Requests to stay sanctions pending the appeal, shall be submitted to and considered by the Committee.
- B. Notice of Appeal: Within ten days of receiving the decision, or within such additional time as the Chair may allow, a student who wishes to appeal must submit a written notice of appeal to the Chair. The notice of appeal shall include a brief statement of the reasons for appeal. The student may assert additional grounds for the appeal in the written brief. As soon as practicable after receiving notice of an appeal, the Chair shall inform the Dean of its submission.
- C. Written Briefs: The student (or the student's representative) and the investigators may submit written briefs regarding the appeal within.
- D. Record of Hearing: At the request of the faculty or the student taking the appeal, the Chair of the Committee shall make available the record of the hearing. The Committee shall make such copies of the recoding available as soon as practicable.
- E. Transmission of Documents: As soon as practicable, but in no event later than two days before the hearing on appeal, the Chair of the Committee shall transmit to the faculty copies of the written notice of appeal submitted by the student, the complaint, the judge's written opinions and any briefs submitted.
- F. Hearing on Appeal: As soon as practicable after receiving notice of an appeal from the Chair of the Committee, the Dean shall set the date, time, and place for the hearing of the appeal by the faculty and shall provide at least five days advance written notice of this date, time, and location to the student and to the Chair of the Committee. The Dean, or a faculty member designated by the Dean, shall preside at the hearing on appeal.
- G. Oral Statement: The student (and the student's representative) and the investigators may make brief oral statements to the faculty regarding the appeal.
- H. Decision on Appeal: As soon as practicable after the hearing on appeal, a majority of the faculty voting on the appeal shall affirm, reverse, or modify the judges' decision and sanctions, or remand the matter to the Committee. The faculty shall affirm all findings of fact made by the judges unless it determines that the findings were not supported by substantial evidence. The faculty shall not consider any evidence outside the hearing record, although for good cause shown the faculty may remand the matter to the Committee for the purpose of taking additional evidence. The faculty shall review de novo

any sanction imposed by the judges, but shall not increase any sanction. The faculty shall also review de novo any interpretation of this Code made by the judges.

- I. **Withdrawal:** A faculty member may withdraw from participation and voting in the determination of an appeal if such member believes that participation or voting is improper or unwise. A faculty member shall withdraw from participation and voting in the determination of an appeal if the faculty member filed the statement of violation with the Committee, represented the charged student in connection with the charges, or served as a witness during the hearing. Neither Committee members nor investigators shall be present or vote at the hearing on appeal except to provide a statement as provided above.
- J. **Disqualification:** The student may petition the faculty to disqualify not more than two faculty members from voting on the appeal. The student shall present a written memorandum in support of the petition to the faculty. By majority vote, the faculty may grant the petition and disqualify up to two faculty members from hearing the appeal. Faculty members who are the subject of the petition shall not vote on the question of their disqualification.
- K. **Finality of Decision on Appeal:** Decisions of the faculty on appeal shall be final. Decisions of the Committee pursuant to a remand by the faculty shall be appealable as provided in this Part.

Part IX. Reports to Bar Authorities

Section 901. As a gateway to the legal profession, the School of Law holds students to a high standard of professional and ethical conduct. The School of Law is required to certify graduates' good character and fitness to state bar examiners. Every finding of an Honor Code violation will be reported by the Dean to any board of bar examiners or equivalent bar investigative authorities for any bar to which the student applies. Students are also responsible for disclosure on the character and fitness requirements of the bar in the state or states where they intend to practice.

Part X. Ratification and Effective Date

Section 10.01. **Ratification and Effective Date:** This Code, and any amendments thereto, shall take effect upon ratification by majority vote of the faculty and shall be updated and amended by following the procedures set forth in the faculty handbook.

Section 10.02. **Prospective Application.** This Code shall apply to conduct only if the conduct in question occurs entirely after the date of ratification. Amendments to this Code also shall have only prospective effect. Conduct not governed by this Code is governed by the Honor Code in effect at the time the conduct constituting an alleged offense commenced.

University Student Policies

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: CIVILITY STATEMENT

PART II: HARRASSMENT/DISCRIMINATION

PART III: BIAS RELATED INCIDENTS

Section 301: Bias Incident Reporting

Section 302: University Bias Incident/Hate Crime Reporting

PART IV: UNIVERSITY TITLE IX/SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Section 401: Sexual Misconduct Officers

Section 402: Reports and Formal Complaints of Prohibited Conduct

PART I. Civility Statement

A distinguishing characteristic of Western New England University is a commitment to civility in all interactions between and among the individuals and groups making up our academic community, as well as in dealings with visitors to the campus and the larger community in which we reside. Any behavior or communication that contains elements of incivility will not be tolerated. When disagreements occur between individuals and/or groups, as they do in all communities, it is expected that the merits of opposing positions will be discussed without resort to insult, personal attack, or bias. Every member of the Western New England University community has the right to as of 1/20/22 their beliefs so long as they are expressed in a manner that is respectful of the rights of others. The ideas of others and their right to hold and express those ideas in a civilized manner must likewise be met by civil response from those who may hold opposing positions. The cultural expectations of Western New England University require that each member of our community has the right to be treated with respect and dignity at all times. Persons witnessing an act of incivility are encouraged to support the victim of such activity but should refrain from any act that might lead to an escalation of the situation.

Students are responsible for University policies and procedures regarding incidents of incivility.

PART II. Harassment/Discrimination

Harassment constitutes a form of discrimination that is prohibited by law. Members of the Western New England University community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from discrimination and harassment. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not discriminate against or infringe upon the rights of others. The University supports a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination, harassment, or bias and complies with all applicable federal and state laws

PART III. Bias and Bias Related Incidents

Western New England University defines bias as any stereotypical opinion or attitude toward a person(s) based upon actual or perceived membership in a group, including, but not limited to: sex, race, color, creed, religion, ethnic or national origin, age, disability status, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, genetics, or veteran's status. A bias-based incident is an event which has the intent or effect of demeaning or degrading an individual or group and is motivated in whole or in part by the perpetrator's personal bias. Certain bias-based incidents may also be violations of state and/or federal discrimination laws. Although not an exhaustive list, bias-based incidents may be in the form of verbal, written, or physical actions, communications or statements. Any conduct and/or actions that retaliates against an individual who has complained about discrimination, harassment, or bias against individuals for cooperating with an investigation of a complaint is prohibited and will not be tolerated.

Section 301. Bias Incident Reporting

Law students who are the subject of or who witness a Bias Incident may report such incidents directly to the Dean of Student Affairs and/or by completing the [Law School Bias Incident Report](#)

[Form](#). The Dean of Student Affairs will assist individuals making reports in identifying appropriate University resources and addressing the harm endured.

Section 302. University Bias Incident/Hate Crime Reporting

Law student who are victims of or who witness activity that is or could reasonably be considered a bias/hate crime, including but not limited to assaults, attempted assaults, destruction or damage to property or defacement of property should report such activity immediately to University Policy anonymously or using the [Bias/Hate Crime Incident Reporting Form](#).

PART IV. University Title IX/Sexual Misconduct

The University Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Officer and Deputy Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Officer are the University officials with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the University with respect to alleged violations of the Policy.

Section 401. Title IX and Sexual Misconduct Officers

Deputy Title IX Officer Lori Mayhew-Wood,
Associate Director of Athletics
413-796-2230
lori.mayhew@wne.edu

Alumni Healthful Living Center, Room
105B

The Title IX Officer and Deputy Title IX Officer are available to meet with any Community Member to discuss this [Policy](#) or any issues or concerns with respect to the University's Title IX related policies, procedures and activities. They can be contacted by telephone, email, or in person during regular office hours:

Title IX Officer Sarah Butterick,
Title IX Coordinator
413-782-1216
sarah.butterick@wne.edu
Rivers Memorial Hall room 109

Section 402. Reports and Formal Complaints of Prohibited Conduct

The University strongly encourages anyone who experiences, witnesses, or becomes aware of Sexual Misconduct to report such conduct immediately. The University prohibits retaliation against any person who makes a good faith report or formal complaint of conduct prohibited under the Policy as of 1/20/22. The University will promptly respond to reports or formal complaints of prohibited conduct made in accordance with the Policy. The University's response will include measures designed to stop the prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and

remediate any adverse effects of such conduct. The University provides multiple avenues for [reporting](#). Individuals may choose to make a report to the University under the Policy, to law enforcement for potential criminal prosecution, to both, or neither. Complaints made to the University and law enforcement can be pursued simultaneously. The Title IX Officer is responsible for overseeing the investigation and resolution of formal complaints and inquiries into reports of prohibited conduct under the Policy.

8/19/2025