Haverford Honor Council Social Trial Flow Chart
Written by Zach Rosenthal ‘14, modified by Sophie McGlynn ‘18

Honor Council Involvement
1. Honor Council is notified of a potential violation.
2. The confronting party has one week to contact code@haverford.edu on their own, and then Honor Council will contact them and the confronting party asking for statements.
3. Honor Council will read the statements from all parties and consent on whether to proceed with a social trial, drop the case, or proceed with an alternative Honor Council process. See the types of trials for more detail.

Jury Formation
1. A Jury is formed by the Honor Council Co-secretaries (based on the availability of a random sample of the student body), including five Honor Council members (one of whom is the Chair of the trial), and five community members. At least three of the jurors must identify as students of color, and no more than six can identify as the same gender.
2. A jury (as well as alternates) is sent to the trial parties, who may remove up to two jurors for reasons of confidentiality.
3. The jurors are told the names of the confronting and confronted parties and are asked to remove themselves if they have concerns about potential conflicts of interest.
4. Jurors and trial parties are contacted to schedule trial meetings.

Throughout the process
• All decisions made by Honor Council and the trial jury will be made by consensus.
• All parties will have opportunities to voice their thoughts about what happened.
• Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality of the involved parties.
• A confronting or confronted party may have a support person who can attend trial meetings but is generally not a participating member of discussions (see support person guidelines).
• Bryn Mawr students will have a liaison from BMC’s Honor Board present at the trial.
• If at any point all parties request that the trial become a mediation, the jury can consent to proceed with a mediation, with at least the trial chair and at most the entire jury serving as mediator.

Preliminary meeting (jury only)
1. The trial chair meets with the jury and has them read the Honor Code, as well as statements from all parties.
2. The trial chair will also go over the details of confidentiality and consensus.
3. The jury goes over the goals of a trial – resolutions oriented around:
   • Education (involved parties, jury, abstract for the community)
   • Accountability (hold the involved parties accountable for their actions)
   • Restoration (repair the breach of trust between parties + with the community)
4. The jury may request to hear from an expert witness.
Fact-Finding and Circumstantial (combined) (Confronting and confronted parties present)
1. Introductions, review of trial procedure and goal of meeting: find out what was going on.
2. Parties tell their side of the story, including both facts and feelings. The jury asks questions. Parties may ask each other questions. A party may be asked to leave the room (by the other party or the jury) for certain questions.
3. The goal of the meeting is to find out what happened and why.

Deliberations on statement(s) of violation (Jury present, parties present for beginning of meeting)
1. Everyone discusses the case and whether or not a violation occurred (violations can be by either, both, or neither party).
2. The parties are asked to leave, and the jury continues deliberations alone.
3. The jury consents on statements of violation for either or both parties, or a statement of non-violation for both parties. If the latter occurs, the case is over. If the former occurs, then the parties are sent the statement, and the trial proceeds as follows.

Tentative Resolutions (Jury present, parties present for beginning of meeting)
1. If the jury determines that a violation of the Honor Code occurred, a tentative resolutions meeting is held, in which the jury and the parties involved will discuss possible resolutions for the situation (binding resolutions can only apply to parties for whom there was a statement of violation). These resolutions should address the goals of the trial and the discussion should involve everyone present.
2. The parties are asked to leave, and the jury continues deliberations alone.
3. The jury consents on tentative resolutions, ideally only including resolutions already discussed with the parties.
4. The parties are contacted regarding the jury’s decision.

Finalizing Resolutions (Jury present, parties present for beginning of meeting)
1. Everyone discusses the tentative resolutions. Parties provide feedback and express thoughts on the trial process as a whole. Discussion will ideally continue until all parties are satisfied with the resolutions.
2. The parties are asked to leave, and the jury continues deliberations alone.
3. The jury consents on final resolutions.
4. Final resolutions are sent to all parties.

Post-trial
• The trial chair delegates writers for the abstract to be released to the community, and one or more jurors to serve as representatives to the President of the College if a party appeals any resolutions, which they must do within five business days of the trial’s completion.
• Resolutions will be sent to the Deans of the College, as well as the Honor Council Staff Support person, who will monitor their completion.
• Abstract is written under pseudonyms, and sent to the parties for consent to release. Parties may request a delay for reasons of confidentiality (typically no more than a year), and then Council will consent on when to release the abstract to the community.