

# **Haverford Honor Council Abbreviated Academic Trial Flow Chart**

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## Honor Council Involvement

1. Honor Council is notified of a potential violation.
2. The confronting and confronted parties have one week to contact [code@haverford.edu](mailto:code@haverford.edu) on their own, and then Honor Council will contact them asking for statements.
3. Honor Council will read the statements from all parties and consent on whether to proceed with a trial (social or academic), drop the case, or proceed with an alternative judicial process.
4. Council will discuss whether an abbreviated academic trial process would be appropriate and recommended to parties (in the format of a vote count) whether or not the shortened trial procedure should be employed. The confronting and confronted parties will then decide on which trial process to conduct. In a case where the parties cannot come to consensus, the standard, non-abbreviated trial process will be conducted.



## 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 other 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 or the trial jury will be made by consensus.
- All parties will have opportunities to voice their side of the story.
- Every effort will be made to protect the confidentiality of the involved parties.
- A confronting or confronted student may have a student support person who may attend the trial (see [guidelines](#)). New or visiting faculty may have support people as well.

- Bryn Mawr students will have a liaison from BMC's Honor Board present at the trial.



#### Preliminary meeting (jury only)

1. Ahead of the trial, the chair will send a video by email to the jury, outlining expectations for jurors, and the trial's standard procedures and goals – resolutions oriented around:
  - Education (give party and community resources and information to avoid similar situations in the future)
  - Accountability (hold the involved parties accountable for their actions)
  - Restoration (repair the breach of trust between parties + with the community)
2. The trial chair meets with the jury and has them read the Honor Code, as well as statements from all parties.



#### Fact-Finding & Circumstantial Meeting (confronting and confronted parties present)

1. Introductions, review of trial procedure and goal of meeting: find out what happened.
2. Parties tell their side of the story, and 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. Because Fact-Finding and Circumstantial are combined, the confronted party may be asked to explain the circumstances surrounding their violation of the Honor Code.
4. The jury (and the parties present) will discuss potential resolutions or recommendations to address the goals of the trial. The confronting party will also have the opportunity to propose resolutions.
5. The parties are asked to leave.



#### Jury Deliberations & Tentative Resolutions (jury only)

1. The jury discusses the facts of the case and whether or not a violation occurred.
2. The jury consents on either a statement of violation, or a statement of non-violation. If the latter occurs, the case is over. If the former occurs, then the trial proceeds as follows.
3. If the jury consents on a statement of violation, the jury will then deliberate on a set of resolutions to address the trial goals.
4. Examples of resolutions could include: recommendation for a grade change, separation from the community, letter to the community, meetings at the OAR, etc.
5. The jury also crafts a tentative statement briefly summarizing their views on whether the trial constitutes a disciplinary hearing.

6. Tentative resolutions and this statement are sent to the parties.



Finalizing Resolutions (confronted party present, confronting party optional)

1. The jury discusses the resolutions with the parties, who provide feedback.
2. The parties leave, and the jury consents to any necessary changes to the resolutions and statement.
3. The trial chair delegates writers for the abstract to be released to the community, and a juror to serve as a representative to the President of the college if a trial party appeals any resolutions, which they must do within five business days of the trial's completion.



Post-Trial

- Trial 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.