

Haverford Honor Council 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 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.



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. 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 (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)
4. The jury may request more evidence (e.g. the copied assignment), or an expert witness.



Fact-Finding (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. The parties are asked to leave.



Jury Deliberations (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.



Circumstantial Portion (confronted party present, confronted party options)

1. If the jury determines that a violation of the Honor Code occurred, a circumstantial meeting will be held, in which the confronted party will explain the circumstances surrounding their violation of the Honor Code. Whereas Fact-Finding focused on the “what” of the case, circumstantial focuses on the “why”.
2. The jury (and the parties present) will discuss potential resolutions to address the goals of the trial. The confronting party will also have the opportunity to propose resolutions.
3. Parties leave.



Jury Deliberations and Tentative Resolutions (jury only)

1. The jury deliberates on a set of resolutions to address the trial goals.
2. Examples of resolutions could include: recommendation for a grade change, letter to the community, meetings at the OAR, etc.
3. The jury also crafts a tentative statement regarding whether or not the confronted party's infraction should be reported to institutions of higher education.
4. 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.